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The ORIGIN Of The Transvaal Trouble

BY
J. CASTELL
HOPKINS

The Transvaal question is properly a Dutch question of which the origin is a hundred years old and the scene the whole African region from the Cape to the Zambezi. The Dutch in South Africa first came to that region in 1653, in days when the Netherlands was a great naval and commercial power and when the Dutch East India Company ruled countries which constituted a colonial empire ranking with those of Britain and Spain. They settled upon the skirts of the vast interior and took whatever natives they could capture to work as slaves. They lived under the arbitrary rule of the Dutch East India Company—a government of pure despotism and one under which even the sense of liberal rule as distinct from racial independence seems to have been lost. Murmurs against the exactions of officials, or the assertion of what we should call political rights, entailed confiscation of property, separation from their families, and exile to the Mauritius or some other Dutch penal settlement. From these conditions many tried to *trek* into the interior, as they did later and for very different reasons under British rule. Then came the prolonged struggle which swept around the world at the end of the eighteenth century and found England face to face with a somewhat fluctuating alliance of France under the blood-stained tyranny of Robespierre and Murat or the despotic military power of Napoleon; of Spain, the still powerful champion of Catholicism in its political aspect and absolutism in its Governmental form; of the Dutch with their record of Protestant principles and patriotic love of freedom; and of the United States with its aggressive assertion of democratic and republican belief. The great and varied conflict ended, practically, with British troops in Paris, in Madrid and in Washington, and with the British flag flying over Hindostan, the West Indies, Canada and South Africa.

In 1815 British rule was thus finally proclaimed at the Cape and the oligarchy of Dutch merchants succeeded by what was for a time the military rule of English Governors. It was a strange and difficult population to manage. The peculiar and little understood amalgam of Dutch and French which constitutes the Boer of to-day was in a fair way to completion. The large immigration of French Huguenots in the seventeenth century and of Moravians in the eighteenth century had been mingled with, and merged in the population of Dutch farmers and had lost not only their national characteristics but even their language. It is difficult to imagine to-day that such typical Dutchmen as Sir Henry de Villiers at the Cape and General Joubert in the Transvaal are undoubted descendants of early French set-

NOTE—In an Address before the Toronto St. George's Society Mr. Hopkins embodied the principal portions of this article.

tlers. All around these conquered settlements of an alien people the English Colonists and Governors found the pressure of an immense and hostile native population—hating the Dutch as being aggressive enemies, the originators of slave raids and the oppressive rulers of their own slaves. Gradually British territory extended, colonization from England increased, the rule of the military Governor slackened and constitutional principles developed. But with these progressive changes came restrictions upon the Dutch farmers in their relation to the natives and, finally, the total abolition of slavery.

In this connection the Dutch had, and have always nursed, what might be termed a real historic grievance. A large sum of money had been voted by the Imperial Parliament as compensation to the slave-owners, but it was made payable in Treasury bonds which the ignorant farmers did not understand; which they deemed worthless and consequently sold to speculators for almost nothing. Added to this, in 1834, there was much suffering from one of the constant native wars which have so afflicted South Africa and burdened the Imperial authorities. The general result was that in 1839 there occurred the first great *trek* of Boers. They crossed a large expanse of native territory and poured into Natal, founded Pietermaritzburgh, and after some conflicts with the natives and differences with the British troops and an English representative, proclaimed the Republic of Natalia. England, however, retained and maintained her claims to the region; asserted the doctrine that once a British subject always a British subject; and sent a small expedition to reduce both Boers and natives to order. It was defeated by the Boers in much the fashion of the Majuba Hill of a later time. Then followed anarchy, a larger British expedition and, in 1845, the annexation of the country to Cape Colony by Sir Peregrine Mainland—who had previously served ten years in Upper Canada as our Lieutenant Governor. The second *trek* then took place into what became known as the Orange Free State and the Transvaal or South African Republic. During the next few years these two settlements were the centre and scene of continuous turbulence. The Dutch were without organized government and were first fighting the natives and involving them with the English and then resisting the slightest effort on the part of the latter to restore order or establish government. English settlers came in also and mixed amongst the Boers below the Vaal River and then, in 1854, came the act of Imperial folly which built upon a basis of racial rivalry and prejudice the beginning of constitutional issues making the nominal cause of strife to-day.

The Manchester school of thought had then become dominant in England and the prolific cause of weakness everywhere in British external interests and Imperial rule. To the believers in this principle or party Colonies represented responsibility without profit and extension of territory meant weakness instead of power. Lord John Russell, in 1850, as Prime Minister, told the House of Commons that he "looked forward to the day when the ties (of Colonial Union) would be sundered." Lord Ellenborough, Lord Brougham, Lord Ashburton (of pleasant Canadian memory) Lord St. Vincent, John Bright, Cornwall Lewis, Sir William Molesworth, Robert Lowe, Lord Monk, (afterwards Governor-General of Canada) Richard Cobden and

even Lord Derby, the Tory leader, held similar views. The latter in speaking of British America said, as late as 1864, that "we know those countries must before long be independent states." Colonial Under-Secretaries like Sir F. Rogers actually urged their chiefs in correspondence, which has been recently published, to prepare for the inevitable separation of the Colonies. Of this school of thought the *Times*, the *Examiner*, the *Westminster Review*, the *Edinburgh Review* and Mr. Goldwin Smith were the literary or journalistic exponents. Its first and perhaps most mischievous expression was in South Africa.

The principle that British citizenship could not be renounced was abandoned, and, after a visit by Sir Harry Smith, Governor of the Cape, in 1848, to the regions immediately north and south of the Vaal River, instructions were sent out by the Colonial Office to withdraw from all further responsibility for their government. Curiously enough the Boers of what is now the Orange Free State objected to complete independence. A Convention of elected delegates was held in 1853 composed of 76 Boers and 19 Englishmen and a constitution drawn up with the words "under the Crown" voluntarily added. But Sir George Clark had been sent out in the meantime as a Special Commissioner to get rid of these migrating and troublesome farmers, and despite protests from the loyal Boers, from all over Cape Colony, and from a deputation of Delegates to the Convention who visited London, the complete independence of the Orange Free State was recognized and a Royal proclamation issued on January 30, 1854, "abandoning and renouncing all dominion and sovereignty" over the territory. Meanwhile, in 1852, the Sand River Convention had been signed by which the right of self-government amongst the Boers of what is now the Transvaal Republic—then merely a series of scattered settlements north of the Vaal—was recognized, subject, however, to the abolition of slavery. This important qualification has never been honestly observed. There was also a general vagueness about the document which did not exist in connection with the Free State arrangement.

In this way were constituted two practically independent Republics of an alien race ready, under possible hostile conditions, to assume the leadership of the Dutch in Natal and Cape Colony as against the English. A little strength of purpose and policy at Downing Street, combined with conciliation at Cape Town, would have at this time given these emigrant farmers self-government and liberty without independence; would have cultivated unity and harmony throughout South Africa in place of developing differences and promoting separate lines of thought and action; and would have averted the evils now menacing and environing the population of all that region. But the opportunity was neglected and went by for a quarter of a century. There remains to us of the statesmanship of that day the present inheritance of trouble and the sapient remark of the Duke of Newcastle to the Delegates who asked him not to throw over the people south of the Vaal, (now the Free State) that "all that England really required in South Africa was Cape Town." Such, however, was the natural outcome of that narrowness of view and lack of Imperial imagination, which in its political embodiment has been called the Manchester School and which would have stripped England of her external power, reduced her to the level of the Holland of to-day, bought peace at practically any price, and then thanked God for a possible reduction in taxation or in the army and navy. Besides the heritage it gave us in South Africa we owe to it the lack of preparation for the Crimean War. Indirectly it made the late Lord Aberdeen when Foreign Secretary in the early fifties refuse to accept California at a nominal price from Mexico

and a little later influenced the Imperial Government to pass over an opportunity of acquiring Alaska. But to return to our subject.

From 1854 to 1876 there is nothing remarkable about the history of the two Republics excepting, perhaps, their invariable indifference to the welfare of the natives within their borders and their aggressiveness and hostility toward surrounding tribes. One important distinction there was as between the two States. The Transvaal had made no real progress and by 1877 was at the mercy of hostile natives and bankrupt in both *prestige* and money. The Orange Free State on the other hand had grown in organized strength and knowledge of self-government—though even to-day ruled by an oligarchy which is very far from our idea of freedom—and also in friendship with the neighbouring Colonies and Imperial authorities. This was due to the wise administration of its President, Sir John Henry Brand, who had five times been elected to the post for five year periods, and during his term of office had refused to accept the Transvaal policy of non-railway connection with the Colonies; had refused to join President Kruger in a defensive military alliance; and had visited England and shown his personal feelings by accepting knighthood from the Queen.

Now we come to the Transvaal annexation of 1877 and the second opportunity afforded for the carrying out of a firm policy and the establishment of English influence finally and forever in a paramount position in South Africa. Let me give the accepted facts in connection with this much discussed subject. In the beginning of the year named, 40,000 Boers in the Transvaal, surrounded within their own borders by 250,000, natives more or less hostile, found themselves at war with Sekukini, a local chief whom they were unable to subdue, and threatened by a ring of Zulu spears along their eastern and southern borders under the command of Cetewayo—a chief who had inherited much of the skill in war which had made his predecessor, Chaka, a name of terror to the whites of all South Africa. The Boers had 6,000 troops unpaid and ill kempt, and no money in the treasury. Under these circumstances a proportion of the Boers—there were then hardly any other whites in the Transvaal—turned to Sir Theophilus Shepstone, who for many years had been the British officer in charge of Imperial and local relations with the natives, and asked his help. A petition in favour of annexation was largely signed and sent home; but it was afterwards said to have contained many forgeries. How far this was the case it was practically impossible to say after the rebellion had once commenced; but there were undoubtedly many honest signatures and, as Lord Carnarvon afterwards pointed out, there was no petition against annexation except one from a few Dutch settlers at the Cape. However this may be, Shepstone knew that England had never given up the claim to interfere in matters affecting the natives and that Lord Carnarvon, then Secretary for the Colonies in the Beaconsfield Government, was at that very moment preparing a scheme for what he hoped would be the voluntary federal union of all the South African States and Colonies.

Shepstone therefore assented to the request for aid under the condition of annexation. No objection was made and Sir Theophilus, who had exceptional powers of administration from the Colonial Office, went to Pretoria and amidst a guard of 26 policemen and without the presence of a single red-coat, proclaimed the country as annexed to the Crown. Sekukini was swiftly subjugated and shortly afterwards the Zulu war ended in the submission of Cetewayo. Meanwhile, Mr. Gladstone had denounced the annexation in Parliament, and, during his famous Midlothian campaign had vividly pictured the unhappy Boer as deprived of his

liberty at the point of British bayonets, and as losing a right which all Englishmen held sacred in order to feed and fan the flames of jingoism. It was well done and from a party point of view was eminently successful. In the Transvaal, however, it had the effect of a lighted match in a prairie. Danger from the natives was now removed, British administration had transformed the finances, while the free press and platform to which the Boer was so entirely unaccustomed, had their fullest influence in telling him that he was injured, that his independence had been wantonly destroyed, and that as soon as the Liberals came into power in England the annexation would be annulled if he only protested strongly. I have no hesitation in stating here that it was the attitude of one of the two great parties in England which caused the rebellion of the Boers in 1880. Later on the two delegates from the loyal Boer element in the Transvaal (Messrs. White and Zietzman), who came to London to protest against giving up the country, declared that the majority was still loyal, but that it was naturally afraid of the aggressive minority led by Kruger and Joubert and that the dis-affection had been helped not only by the speeches made in England, but even by letters from Englishmen at home.

Following the Zulu War Sir Garnet Wolseley had gone to Pretoria and organized a nominated Legislature for the Transvaal declaring, in words which still rankle in the mind of every Englishman in South Africa and in the triumphant memory of every Dutchman, that British power would be maintained there so long "as the sun shines or the rivers flow into the sea." All was still quiet however. Satisfaction or indifference may have changed into sullenness under the influences already noted, but there was no open expression of hostility until late in October 1880 when an effort was made to collect some long past due taxes from a Boer farmer with an unpronounceable name. He gathered his friends around him and resisted the attempt successfully. On December 16th the Republic was proclaimed and four days later a sudden and unexpected attack was made upon some British troops between Lydenburg and Pretoria and the most of them shot, armed or unarmed as they happened to be. The British garrisons were at once surrounded and then followed the disastrous campaign under Sir George Colley; the inevitable English under-estimate of the enemy's strength; and the lack of organized effort which always results from the paralysing effect of peace negotiations accompanying military operations. The Boers of the Free State were anxious to join in the fray but President Brand held them back and opened negotiations, in which Kruger joined with the now interesting comment that he was willing to submit his case to a Royal Commission. Absolute independence was even then not openly urged, sure though he was of being able to play upon the past pledges of the members of the Gladstone Cabinet—which, it may be noted then included Mr. Chamberlain himself. In the midst of these negotiations occurred the disasters at Majuba Hill and minor points.

The Imperial Government did not let these events change its policy, however, and with General Roberts in command of 12,000 troops in Natal, eager to avenge the repulses, peace was made and the Convention of 1881 signed. In the preamble of this document, so important to the present controversy, it is stated that "self-government (not independence) subject to the suzerainty of Her Majesty, will be accorded to the inhabitants of the Transvaal territory." These words have never been withdrawn or modified. Under the specific terms of the Convention the right of appointing a British Resident was reserved and has since been maintained, and he was given the protection of the natives as his special sphere. A Commission was appointed com-

posed of the President, the British Resident and one other. to secure the natives in defined territories, and limits were imposed on the taxation of British merchandise. In 1884 a new Convention was made in London by Messrs. Kruger and Joubert on behalf of the Republic and by the late Lord Derby, as Colonial Secretary, on behalf of England and the Gladstone Cabinet. The independent powers of the Transvaal were increased, but no mention was made of the Suzerainty and this vital authority, of course, remained intact until explicitly repudiated by the only Power which could do so—England.

At the time of both these Conventions, and for some years afterwards, there was perfect equality of laws and treatment for Boer and Englishman alike in the Transvaal. The oath of allegiance resembled that of the Free State, and was not objectionable. Hence probably the willingness of the Gladstone Government to resume that fatal policy of drift which has cursed South Africa and made its history such a record of alternate evasions of responsibility and erratic assertions of power. Troubles extending over half a century have resulted, so far as Great Britain was concerned, from an apparent inability to see that extension of territory in such regions was inevitable, even though costly and undesired; that the more carefully they were prepared for the cheaper and easier such additions would be; and that continuity in policy is as essential to success in governing Colonial communities as personal determination is to the success of an individual. India under the rule of the great Company was upon the whole an illustration of something that has never been seen in South Africa until Cecil Rhodes came to the surface of affairs with his vigorous and concentrated ambition to paint the map of Africa red. Events in the Transvaal moved rapidly after 1884. Miners commenced to come into the region and to settle there, many of them permanently. After the first years of numerical weakness, doubt as to the future of the mines; and a natural hesitation to assert themselves in a new country, they began to look around and found that the Government under President Kruger had gradually and cautiously—without noise or blare of trumpets—enacted legislation which left the English and other residents in the country absolutely outside the pale of citizenship, equality or liberty. They could not obtain the rights of freemen even if they wished to take the oath of allegiance, while the understanding upon which the Convention of 1881 had been modified in 1884 was completely obliterated.

The Dutch police had become harsh and arbitrary to a despotic degree. Any resolution passed by the Dutch Volksraad became at once law, and over-rode the constitution and the powers of the Judiciary. Chief Justice Kotze resigned in strong protest against the utter injustice of the legal system. Nearly \$20,000,000 was raised by taxation to govern 250,000 white people and it was chiefly obtained from the Uitlanders at an average of \$80 per head. In 1897 defalcations on the part of Government officials occurred to the amount of over \$90,000 and little was done to check or investigate the process of robbery. A debate in the Volksraad in March 1898 showed over twelve million of dollars advanced to officials and still unaccounted for and unpaid to the State. From two hundred thousand to a million dollars was annually voted to the Secret Service fund—a sum entirely in the hands of the President and used by him to influence Cape politicians, to cultivate newspapers abroad, and to keep up an active news agency from which streams of pro-Boer statements have gone out daily to English and American and German papers—incidentally to ourselves through the American cable news agencies. A million and a quarter dollars was found to be spent annually on education, but though it came mostly from the Uitlanders

practically nothing but the Dutch language was taught in the schools while all the school books were in Dutch and only that language was used in the Volksraad or in the Courts. The press was by law absolutely under the control of the Executive and there has not for a year past been any assurance of personal safety, to say nothing of liberty, for an Englishman and his family in the Transvaal. Hence the appeal to the Imperial Government; hence, in part, the Jamieson Raid for the rescue of the Uitlanders and the ending of an intolerable situation; hence, in part, the position taken by Mr. Chamberlain and the present danger of war. Incidentally it may be said that the Boer is a past master in the matter of raids. His invasions of Natal, Swaziland, Zululand and other native States have for many years constituted some of England's greatest difficulties in connection with the administration of South Africa. As a result of two of those raids the Transvaal now holds Swaziland and a part of Zululand.

A reference to the now famous Jamieson Raid brings me to the general condition of the two British Colonies—the Cape and Natal—in their relation to the internal and external Dutch population. It is almost impossible to obtain details of the distribution of races in South Africa and nowhere in the newspapers have I seen any clear statement in this most vital connection. Books upon South Africa also have a convenient way of overlooking the point. The reason is that in all the different census returns the Dutch and English population is combined under the head of "European." It is probable that this arrangement was intentional, so far as Cape Colony was concerned, in order to avoid giving prominence in official figures to the dominance of the Dutch. But on November 11th, 1884, the Hon. J. X. Merriman—now a member of Mr. Schreiner's pro-Dutch Ministry at the Cape, though at the date mentioned violently opposed to his own present position and views,—gave a lecture in London from which I quote the following estimate of population, in the four chief divisions of South Africa:

Name	Dutch	English and other Whites.	Natives
Cape Colony	220,000	120,000	650,000
Natal	4,000	26,000	400,000
Transvaal	60,000	a few	300,000
Orange Free State	62,000		74,000
Native Territories			600,000

The total figures give some 340,000 Dutch in South Africa, 102,000 English, or chiefly English, and 2,500,000 natives. Since 1884 the English have increased, but so also have other nationalities—notably the Germans, who have in recent years contributed quite a large immigration, and the natives. Taking into account the new regions since added to British territory in South Africa the natives now number some 15,000,000. The population of Natal, chiefly English, has also increased and the latest Census gives it as 45 Europeans amongst half a million natives. The Transvaal Census of 1896 states the presence of 24,439 Europeans, of whom 16,000 were from the United Kingdom and 754 from "America"—which presumably means Canada and the United States. But these figures are hardly to be depended on. In the Orange Free State there were, according to the Census of 1890, some 24,000 settlers from the Cape and Europe in a white population of 78,000. So that in these available figures Mr. Merriman's estimate of 1884 is fairly well borne out. These data seem to indicate the present situation as no amount of vague writing or declamation can do and it was this numerical dominance of the Dutch in Cape Colony, combined with their feelings of triumph after Majuba Hill

and the Convention of 1881 which lent importance and vital interest to the formation of the Afrikaner Bund in the latter year. Nominally organized to advance the interests of the Dutch farmers and to give them a larger share in public business and Government, it really stood for a future Dutch Republic covering all South Africa. The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, long the most prominent Dutch politician at the Cape, a delegate at the Imperial Conference in London in 1887, and to the one held at Ottawa in 1894 was its practical founder and was and is, I believe, loyal to Great Britain in his personal views. But back of him was the astute and shrewd Kruger, with his well-known and avowed views in the direction of a united Dutch South Africa, and with him were men like W. P. Schreiner, the present Premier of the Cape, whom I am informed by men of standing at Capetown has always been a professed Republican in theory—so much so that his own friends wondered at his taking the oath as Prime Minister. With him also were certain politicians who saw a means of making votes and influence by pandering to a rising tide of national Dutch sentiment.

Sir John Brand, President of the Free State, saw the danger and refused his approval to the project. "I entertain," said he, "grave doubts as to whether the path the Afrikaner Bund has adopted is calculated to lead to that union and fraternization which is so indispensable for the bright future of South Africa. According to my conception the institution of the Bund appears to be desirous of exalting itself above the established Government and forming an *imperium in imperio*." At the first Congress of the Bund in 1888 its President declared that its object "was a united South Africa under the British flag," but at the meeting in 1889, while much was said about the future union, references to Britain and the flag were conveniently omitted and "Africa for the Afrikaners" was proclaimed the platform and policy of the organization.

The following is the official policy of the Bund promulgated at a Dutch meeting held at Middlebury, Cape Colony, on March 4th, 1889, and now, I believe, for the first time brought to the attention of Canadians:

1. The Afrikaner National Party acknowledge the guidance of Providence in the affairs of both lands and peoples.

2. They include under the guidance of Providence, the formation of a *pure nationality* and the preparation of our people for the establishment of a 'United South Africa.'

3. To this they consider belong—

(a) The establishment of a firm union between all the different European nationalities in South Africa, and

(b) The promotion of South Africa's *independence* (zelfstandigheid).

4. They consider the union mentioned in Art. 3 (a) depends upon the clear and plain understanding of each other's general interest in politics, agriculture, stock-breeding, trade, and industry, and the acknowledgement of everyone's special rights in the matter of religion, education and language, so that all national jealousy between the different elements of the people may be removed, and room be made for an unmistakable South African national sentiment.

To the advancement of the independence mentioned in Art. 3 (b) belong—

(a) That the sentiment of self-respect and of patriotism towards South Africa should above all be developed and exhibited in schools, and in families, and in the public press.

(b) That a system of voting should be applied which not only acknowledges the right of numbers, but also that of ownership and the development of intelligence; and that is opposed as far as possible to bribery and compulsion at the poll.

(c) That our agriculture, stock-breeding, commerce and industries should be supported in every lawful manner, such as by a conclusive (doeltreffende) law as regards masters and servants, and also by the appointment of a prudent and advantageous system of protection.

(d) That the South African Colonies and States either each for itself or in conjunction with one another, shall regulate their own native affairs, employing thereto the forces of the land by means of a satisfactory burgher law; and

(e) That outside interference with the domestic concerns of South Africa shall be opposed.

6. While they acknowledged the existing Governments holding rule in South Africa, and intend faithfully to fulfil their obligation in regard to the same, they consider that the duty rests upon these Governments to advance the interests of South Africa, in the spirit of the foregoing Articles; and whilst on one side they watch against any unnecessary or frivolous interference with the domestic or other private matters of the burgher, against any direct meddling with the spiritual development of the nation, and against laws which might hinder the free influence of the Gospel upon the national life, and on the other hand they should accomplish all the positive duties of a good government among which must be reckoned—

(a) In all their actions to take account of the Christian character of the people.

(b) The maintenance of freedom of religion for everyone so long as the public order and honour are not injured thereby.

(c) The acknowledgement and expression of religious, social, and bodily needs of the people in the observance of the present weekly day of rest.

(d) The application of an equal and judicious system of taxation.

(e) The bringing into practice of an impartial and, as far as possible, economical administration of justice.

(f) The watching over the public honor, and against the adulterations of the necessaries of life, and the defiling of ground, water or air, as well as against the spreading of infectious diseases.

7. In order to secure the influence of these principles, they stand forward as an independent party, and accept the co-operation of other parties only if the same can be obtained with the uninjured maintenance of these principles."

How wise and statesmanlike were the views entertained by Sir John Brand is shown by the events following his death in 1888 when the most effective and moderate force amongst the Dutch was removed from South Africa and the head of the Transvaal became the Dutch leader from the Cape to the far north. Henceforth the Orange Free State was more or less at the command of President Kruger, although it did accept for a time a sort of fluctuating trade arrangement with the Cape called the South African Customs Union—more or less a farce because the Transvaal refused to join in it and Natal accepted it only for a short time. Events now moved towards the situation of to-day and I desire to particularly impress the succeeding occurrences upon your attention. Before the formation of the Afrikaner Bund the Dutch of the Cape had been characteristically inert and apathetic in public matters. The most energetic amongst them had from time to time trekked away to the Republics and the Boers at home seemed content to vote without much attention to racial lines. Their language and customs—apart from slavery—were now absolutely assured to them. The Legislature since 1872 had been freely and fully responsible to the electorate and they were on terms of perfect political equality with the English. Official reports were printed in Dutch and English and the old Dutch Roman

law prevailed throughout the Colony. But with the creation of the Bund came dreams of racial supremacy instead of racial equality. Brand, who had represented the principle of honourable equality under the law, was gone and Kruger was installed in the minds of the Dutch masses as the apostle of a new dispensation of which the Afrikaner Bund was to be the instrument. A struggle for political power followed. Cecil Rhodes saw what was coming and did his best, with the eye and hand of a statesman, to avert or to meet the racial conflict. He organized the British South Africa Company to extend and consolidate British power without arousing the jealousies which direct Imperial action would have caused. He won over Dutch leaders like J. W. Sauer, Sir Peter Faure and W. P. Schreiner himself and included them in his Government from 1890 to 1896. He tried to arouse and increase Imperial sentiment in England and had actually arranged the preliminaries of a Cape and Canadian preferential tariff in London with Sir John Thompson, just before the latter was so suddenly removed by death. Meanwhile his speeches at the Cape and his policy in the new regions of Matabeleland or Rhodesia, Mashonaland or Bechuanaland as they came under his control, or influence, were not only studiously moderate but their appeals for Dutch co-operation in building up a United South Africa might even appear extreme in their conciliatory tone to those who did not see the under-current he was trying to overcome.

The Jamieson Raid of 1895 followed and came as a shock to the dulled vision of the British public. It is said to be the immediate cause of the present trouble. I believe it an effect, not a cause. Rhodes had watched, as President Brand had feared, the gradual progress of a powerful Dutch movement throughout South Africa, and he had to deal with the subtle mind of Kruger on the one hand, with the gerrymandered constituencies of the Cape on the other, and with the absolute ignorance of a great public in England. Whether successful or not he believed that the Jamieson attempt to relieve the oppressed Uitlanders would at least arouse discussion in Great Britain and discussion meant public interest and increased knowledge of the situation. Jamieson moved prematurely and the whole affair collapsed, but even in its disastrous end it unquestionably answered one of the purposes aimed at by the chief promoter. Rhodes assumed entire responsibility for the event and in doing so, of course, lost political place and power in the Cape. Equally, of course, Mr. Chamberlain had been aware of the general situation, though not of the proposed raid, and it is not probable that he would have been greatly grieved had the Uitlanders themselves cut the knot; overthrown the military oligarchy of Kruger and Joubert; and thus destroyed the centre of the spider-web which was being weaved around the foundations of British power in South Africa. But the whole enterprise failed owing to the supineness of the Uitlanders and the rashness of Jamieson.

I am not prepared to say that success would have made the invasion right, although that result generally appears to sanctify rebellion or aggression. But in its failure the Raid measurably succeeded. The Afrikaner Bund threw off its mask, the general elections came on in Cape Colony and Sir Gordon Sprigg, who had replaced Rhodes, was overthrown despite his record of friendliness to the Boers. Mr. W. P. Schreiner, in 1898, came into power as the head of a distinct pro-Dutch Ministry. With the Presidents of the Transvaal and Free State in a new defensive alliance, and with a Dutch majority and Ministry in Cape Colony, the year 1898 saw, therefore, the apparent triumph of the Dutch principle and a distinct possibility to the average Dutchman and native at the Cape of the establishment of the vision-

ary, but hoped-for, Dutch Republic. The Boers in South Africa, it must be remembered, knew nothing of British power; they cannot read English papers or books; they have long lived in a smoke-clouded atmosphere of happy retrospect in which Majuba Hill, and, latterly, Doornkop represent the local embodiment of Imperial strength. As one old Boer said, in a canteen discussion as to the colour of the English flag: "I have seen it on three occasions—Majuba and elsewhere—and on each occasion it was white." It may be also noted here as illustrating the character of the present Schreiner Government at the Cape, and on the personal authority of a prominent South African gentleman, that one of its first actions was to change the official postal phrase, "On Her Majesty's Service" to "On the Public Service." Recent events have shown that this was a very just indication of general policy, despite the subsequent offer of the Legislature to contribute to the support of the Imperial Navy. In the light of any close study of the situation, I think this latter action cannot but appear, so far as the Dutch members were concerned, as an effort to cloud and deceive public opinion in England.

This, therefore, was the situation facing Mr. Chamberlain when he decided that the time had come to obtain the same rights for the English settlers in the Transvaal as the Dutch had so long possessed, and now have, in Cape Colony and Natal and the Orange Free State. Stripped of all verbiage and diplomatic language and cabled anti-British nonsense, this is the situation to-day. Is there is any man in this audience, or any fair minded man in Canada, who does not think the policy a right and necessary one? Is there any one, outside of certain United States press correspondents in London, and papers such as the New York Journal or World or Labouchere's London Truth, who does not believe that the Colonial Secretary has exercised moderation in this whole controversy to the point of apparent weakness and conciliation to a degree which has almost encouraged Dutch aggression?

The Imperial action taken to relieve the Uitlanders undoubtedly surprised the Dutch allies in the two Republics, and at the Cape. They were not yet ready for overt steps and it is still a question whether Schreiner will take the final plunge into definite and defined treason. If he does, the majority of the Dutch at the Cape will follow him unless British forces in South Africa are made overwhelmingly strong in numbers. Undoubtedly Mr. Chamberlain's delay in taking military action has been influenced by this consideration, as civil war over a vast region filled with millions of natives and a scattered white population, is an awful thing to contemplate, no matter how right the cause or how honest the motive.

A few summarized statements may now be given in connection with the general situation:

1. That a paramount position in South Africa as well as the possession of Cape Town, was necessarily involved in the retention of the conquered Dutch settlements in 1815, and in the responsibilities which soon came to England for the welfare of millions of natives.

2. That the Dutch farmer from the earliest days, while loving independence in the form of complete power to do as he liked with his chattels—native slaves or servants—knew nothing, and in the Transvaal knows less to-day, of what real liberty means.

3. That the famous *treks* of the Boers into far-away regions were dictated not by love of liberty but by love of slavery, not by hatred of oppression but by dislike of restrictions imposed upon their oppression of inferior races. Their *treks* resembled more the Mormon journey from Illinois to Utah in American history—the "peculiar institution" in the one case being slavery, in the other polygamy,

4. That no resemblance exists between the Dutch and the English relationship in the Transvaal and the French and English relationship in Canada. In Canada, perfect equality exists between the races; in Cape Colony and Natal perfect equality exists, or did until the Dutch latterly obtained the upper hand; in the Transvaal alone it has not existed for many years.

5. That the British position in South Africa has been from the earliest days one of continuous conflict owing largely to the hostilities aroused by the Boers amongst the natives; that the former have been systematically cruel in their treatment of the natives and harsh in their conduct towards missionaries; and that the bitter complaints of missionaries in this connection are to this day the source of sorrow to English philanthropists and of regret to Exeter Hall.

6. That, apart from the Boers, the troubles in South Africa during many years past have been increased, and in more than one case caused, by the spirit of irresolution introduced from 1850 to 1870 into Imperial councils by the Manchester school of politicians and from the early seventies onward by men who, though more generally patriotic in their views, were still unable to grasp at once the difficulties and the necessities of Imperial administration and responsibility.

7. That the presence of the great native population in the Transkei territories, in Zululand, Pondoland, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Bochuanaaland, Griqualand, Basutoland &c., has introduced not only a disturbing element into all the history of those regions but must be gravely considered in matters wherein general British supremacy is involved. Great as the trouble in the past caused by the Boer aggression upon the natives has been it is compensated for now by the probability, though not certainty, that the most of them will in the event of war stand by in a passive condition.

8. That if Great Britain had been anxious to grab territory as the American papers allege and as the Americans are proving themselves to be in the Philippines, she would have accepted the original wish of the Orange Free State to remain under the British flag; would have for once and all crushed the Transvaal in 1880, when there were only six or seven thousand fighting Boers available; and would certainly have bought Delagoa Bay when she was given the now much-desired opportunity under the earlier Colonial administration of Lord Carnarvon.

9. That the real crisis at the present moment is not in the threats and contumacy of the Transvaal but in the underground combination which President Kruger has so skilfully worked out, by means of the Afrikaner Bund, amongst the Cape Dutch and the Dutch of the two Republics.

10. That the doctrine of equal rights throughout South Africa for Dutch and English, enunciated and insisted upon by Mr. Chamberlain, should have the approval of the whole Empire, of all English-speaking people and emphatically and especially of French-Canadians.

Let me add in conclusion, that if England now shows strength as she has exhibited moderation, and constructive statecraft as she has the policy of conciliation, the end of South Africa's manifold troubles is in sight—though it may be over one more bridge of blood. I see in that event the vision of a federated South Africa, possessed of absolute self-government amongst what are now small racial republics and scattered communities, but with the common bond amongst them all of equal rights and privileges, equal commercial and railway facilities, equal kindness of legislation toward the inferior races. Over them and guaranteeing popular rights by means of popular power I see a Parliament such as that of Canada and of the new Commonwealth of Australia, but with powers reaching out into the vast interior; uniting the Cape with Cairo through the middle of a great continent by British rail and British telegraph; and slowly but surely transmitting Dutch and English hostility into a common pride in a new African Empire equalling or excelling in future power and population the marvellous Empire of India. And, if war must first come, I trust to see sharing in the eventual triumph of British freedom and strength, at Capetown and afterwards in London, regiments which shall be representative of that principle of liberty which the Boers reject and of that principle of unity which they must eventually accept and coming from the Colonies of Australia, the Islands of New Zealand and the Dominion of Canada as well as from the Empire of India and the Colonies of the Cape.

The Woman's Canadian Historical Society, of Ottawa.

The first regular meeting for the season 1899-1900 took place on October 13th in the Y. W. C. A. hall, at 3.30 o'clock, the president, Mrs. George E. Foster, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed on motion of Lady Ritchie, seconded by Mrs. King.

The reading of the correspondence followed. Letters had been received from the *Canadian Home Journal*, Mr. Chas. Dedrickson of Hunter, Rose Publishing Co., the ANGLO-SAXON, Miss Nesbit, corresponding Secretary of the Wentworth Woman's Historical Society, Miss Fitzgibbon, Corresponding Secretary of the W. C. H. S. of Toronto and Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition committee.

Miss Nesbit's letter was the occasion of the following, moved by Mrs. Girouard, seconded by Mrs. T. Ahearn, and resolved, that the W. C. H. S. of Ottawa congratulate the Wentworth Woman's Historical Society of Hamilton, on their formation as an independent society, and also on the patriotism they have shown in securing possession of the historical battle-field of Stony Creek.

Miss Fitzgibbon wrote to thank the Society for the collection of exhibits which had been sent to the historical exhibition held in Victoria College during the month of June.

The programme for the day consisted of a paper entitled "The Acadians," by Mrs. S. E. Dawson, and the reading of a series of reminiscences of the battle of Chyrtlers Farm by Mrs. Ahearn. Unfortunately, the MS. of the former is not available, so that your reporter can give no account of Mrs. Dawson's scholarly paper. The views of the writer on the expulsion of the Acadians, aroused much discussion. Among the members who took part were, Lady Ritchie, Mrs. Foster, Mde. LaRue, Mrs. Greene and Mrs. J. F. MacDougall.

Mrs. Ahearn's reading consisted of a series of conversations with those who had heard the story of the battle from father or grandfather who had taken part. The following description of a century old house and its connection with the memorable event, has much interest.

"Nelson Casselman, lives in the old frame house his grand parents occupied on the day of the battle. The beams which support the floor of the upper story are about 8 x 4 inches, and were hewn out of solid logs, with a broad-axe, nearly one hundred years ago. The floors are made of lumber which was whip-sawed by Mr. Casselman's grandfather, with the help of neighbors. In the main room, on the east side of the house, is a great stone fire-place, nine feet wide, four feet across, and five feet high. The front is bricked up now, and the great crane on which the pots swung nearly a century ago, is hidden by the brickwork. 'I remember very well, though,' said the Casselman of to-day, 'when all our cooking was done in that fire-place. I bricked it up myself about thirty years ago.'

Then Mr. Casselman proceeded to tell some of the tales he had heard as he sat, when a boy, in front of the great, glowing logs that filled the then open hearth.

"After the battle," said he, "three wounded Americans were brought into this room and laid upon the floor. The most seriously wounded was an old man whose sands

of life would not have held out much longer in any case. As he looked across the waters of the St. Lawrence, glittering under the cold sunlight of that November afternoon, memories of the home on the other side of the river came back upon him like a flood, and he said he would die content if he could but once more see the children and grandchildren who had once played about his chair in the old chimney corner in the South. He died before morning and was buried with the other dead in the hastily prepared trench that was dug over there just east of the house, where part of our orchard now stands."

"From the room on the other side of the house," continued Mr. Casselman, "a passage opens into the cellar below. In that cellar my grandmother hid, with her children and the sheep during the fighting. She managed to save her sheep and the little ones, but the Americans carried off her horses, killed her cows for beef and took her chickens for the officers' soup."

"That barn yonder," he went on, "was also there in 1813, you see that hole on the lower side? That was made by a British 7-pound shot that came through the barn and killed three Americans who were sitting in line behind it. We have the ball in the house now." * * *

"We still plow up an occasional bullet. I plowed up one so late as last year. As a boy, I lost dozens by using them as sinkers when fishing, and I have given away hundreds." * * *

Papers to be read at the next meeting on Nov. 10th, will be, "The Early Settlement of Prince Edward County" by Miss Horsey, and "Mdle Mause, the Early Days of Hotel Dieu, and Ville Marie," by Mde. Pigeon.

British Resources.

We take the following from an article by T. Miller McGuire, LL.D., entitled "Before and After," in the October *Navy League Journal*.

BRITISH RESOURCES 1813.

Direct Taxes, £20,000,000.
Indirect Taxes £48,000,000
Expenditure £107,000,000
Borrowed Money, £39,000,000 at 5½ per cent.
Subsidies to Foreign Powers £11,000,000.
Armed force in Europe 800,000.
Armed force in Asia, 200,000.
Navy, 240 ships; 104 in commission.
Seamen and Marines 158,000.
Capital £2,190,000,000.
National Debt, £750,000,000.
Population, 18,000,000.
Population of France (so-called) 42,000,000.
National Debt of France, £50,000,000.

BRITISH RESOURCES, 1898.

Population, United Kingdom, 40,000,000.
Population of France, 39,000,000.
Military strength, including Volunteers and troops in India, 665,000 effectives.
Naval power, about 450 vessels of all classes, including torpedo boats.
Seaman and Marines, about 90,000.
Tonnage commerce 8,953,171, i.e. 60.4 p.c. of the tonnage of the world.
Revenue, £106,614,000.
Expenditure, £91,000,000.
Capital, £12,000,000,000.
Exports, about £354,516,000.
Imports, about £510,622,000.
Sea-borne Commerce, £1,132,804,000.
British National Debt, £698,000,000.
National Debt of France, £1,269,000,000

St. George's and Sons of England.

Without desiring in the least to draw any comparison between the Sons of England and St. George's Society to the detriment of the latter, for to it both in the east in 1874, and in the west in 1880, is due the formation of the first named Order, still it may be as well to state in refutation of a charge which has been brought against the S. O. E. that they killed the St. George's Society, in Winnipeg, such is not the case. The latter having survived its usefulness in this new country, died a natural death, and was succeeded by a vigorous family of sons. The facts being in earlier days Englishmen were few and far between they never got much beyond the emigrant stage, and clung to the old methods of assisting their distressed by alms, and X'mas doles of beef and pudding, thus tending to deaden the independence of spirit and self respect of the recipients. That the work was well intended and ably carried out by a staff of self-sacrificing workers cannot be denied, and during the year or two the city of Winnipeg was grovelling in the debris of her busted boom, the St. George's Society something more than supplemented the pittance which the city and its charities were then able to place aside for the relief of the distressed. But with better times the necessity became less, and people got tired of giving their money for the relief of those who never tried to help themselves.

There is some talk of again forming a St. George's Society in Winnipeg, but any so disposed should first inquire if all that is wanted in that direction cannot be found within the pale of the Sons of England. The Sons encourage and inculcate the idea of each helping his brother, thus helping himself by doing so. Within its fraternal circle there is really more opportunity for our wealthier fellow-countrymen who are charitably disposed, to do good, than in any other organization, for, in the case of the beneficiary department, where by the open lodge application for membership, we are more sure of sound lives than any Life Assurance Co, on the ordinary plan of medical examination possibly can be, so in cases where pecuniary relief is required they must be certainly genuine. A contribution to the Contingent Fund of the Lodge is at all times sure of proper and intelligent disposal, as not a cent of it is disbursed but by a two-third vote at a regular meeting.

This statement should show those who have means and are charitably disposed, that though from lack of leisure or other cause, they may not at all times be able to attend the meeting of their lodge, yet by their countenance and support they will encourage the worthiest class of their fellow-countrymen in fighting shoulder to shoulder against those ills which in many cases would involve an individual contending alone in poverty, for a long time to come.

Although this article is getting rather long I cannot conclude without referring to an objection I have heard to our society by several leading Englishmen, and this objection is that as people have emigrated to this country with the intention of settling down for life, and with the hope of more successfully providing for their families than they would be likely to do in England, the fact of belonging to a National society tends to keep them and their children from blending with the Canadian people.

Whatever truth there may be in the statement, the answer is found by asking who are the Canadians?

Leaving out those fellow-citizens who are of French extraction, and with whom we have in this connection little in common, there can be no other answer than that they are Britons—English, Irish and Scotch, or descendant

of such, in some cases perhaps several generations removed. It may be admitted that long neglect of the interests of the colonies in general by the British governments of the past, did much to alienate some of the older settlers from their allegiance, and to perhaps induce others of them for a time, to look with a longing eye towards closer relations with the United States. Any such feeling it is to be hoped is now relegated to the past, and if anything, to-day the feeling amongst the latter generations of Canadian people is towards Independence. A moment's thought will show how futile and dreamlike any such idea must be, when we consider our immense line of frontier extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific is backed up by a slim population of six millions of people, and is exposed at every point to attack by an ever expanding and aggressive combination of nationalities outnumbering our countrymen by ten to one.

Separated from England, without money, and without friends. How long could Canada endure as an independent Nationality???

No other course then seems open to us than that of building up a Greater Britain, not only on the site of our, at one time, illimitable forests, our boundless prairies of the West, but also along our coasts on both oceans, erecting thereon impregnable defences, and by offering safe harbour, and facile means of transit, bidding for a share of the commerce of the world.

This seems to be the course that both Great Britain and Canada are pursuing and were it not for the exigencies of party politics ten years might see Canada an independent state of a great British Federation with far more advantages, both material and sentimental, than would ever be brought about by being banded in either by free will, or conquest, with the conflicting elements composing the great nationality across our southern frontier.

It is in the matter of Federal politics where a great national society is required, an organization which should aim at holding the balance of political power in as far as the foreign relations of the Dominion are concerned. There should be no question of forbidding the discussion of politics by members in the lodge room, or elsewhere, in relation to this subject especially where the members are sworn to protect the national flag of Great Britain accompanied with as much ceremonial form and solemnity as if they were candidates for the Queen's service either in the army or navy.

Such a society would not only in itself be a leaven of loyalty which though, perhaps slowly, but at the same time surely, would tend to leaven the whole community, but it would also be a nucleus, a central point, around which all those loyally disposed could rally in time of political disquiet. Party politics at best are in most cases but mere local issues, and so long as the preponderance of voting power is in the East, so long must the West be sacrificed.

With this Order of things a National Society, as a society, has little to do, but in the question of allegiance to the suzerain power it has all, for beyond the proper governance of our own household there is no other duty stands so high; and first, last, and above all things to be considered is to endeavour to build up a strong, united and stable center of government, one not likely at any time to be imperilled by party political exigencies. The Sons of England is, or should be a, National Society whose first, last, and continual duty is to protect the British Flag by every means within its power, supporting at the polls irrespective of personal political leanings, and proclivities, that side alone which we know to be loyal to the cause of

British connexion, each member ever bearing in mind, and determining as far as in him lays to be governed by the sentiment conveyed in the maxim, "What we Have We'll Hold."

THOS. C. ANDREWS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 2nd, 1899.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETIES.

OTTAWA, ONT.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Ottawa St. George's Society was held in St. John's Hall, Mackenzie Ave., on October 3rd, President Jas. Gliddon, in the chair. A large number of members were present. After routine business, which included two propositions for membership, Mr. A. J. Phillips' report was read as delegate from the Ottawa Society to the 21st Annual Convention held in Hamilton. The report dealt with the salient points of the Convention, and was extremely interesting. After the reading of the report Mr. A. J. Phillips introduced Mr. R. Blasdale, one of the Management Committee of the Toronto Society, and also one of the delegates at Hamilton, who explained the working of his society and mentioned several useful points. Mr. Blasdale, in the course of his remarks, said that the society had for several years past adopted the method of giving smoking concerts, where songs and speeches were in order, and where the members generally were made to feel that it was a genuine English gathering. He also said that the system of having papers read worked admirably. These papers are read by many of the representative members of the Society upon national and economic questions, and are found to be instructive and entertaining. They are highly appreciated by the members of the Society and have been the means of inducing many to take up active work as well as enlarge the membership which now number over 800. Mr. Castell Hopkins' paper upon the Transvaal which will be found fully reported elsewhere was instanced. He also made appreciative reference to the work being done among the St. George's Societies by the ANGLO-SAXON.

TORONTO, ONT.

On the evening of Monday, 16th October, the St. George's Society of Toronto, held a most successful smoking concert in their beautiful Hall on Elm St. A large number of members and friends were present. The President, Mr. George Musson, was in the chair, and presided with his usual capability. A first-class programme of songs and instrumental music was presented—patriotic songs and sentiment being received with great enthusiasm—just before the usual adjournment to supper one of the performers sang "The Soldiers of the Queen," the audience heartily joining in, and at the commencement of the second verse the "Standard Bearers" entered the hall waving the Society's two splendid banners, and ascended the platform. The audience rose to their feet and cheered as only Englishmen know how to cheer, after this, other patriotic songs were sung and the cheers were renewed again and again. Such a burst of enthusiasm was never before surpassed. At 12 o'clock the company broke up, many remarking that it was a pity there were not more such St. George's Societies, as the one at Toronto.

Capt. R. K. Barker, of the Q. O. R., Toronto, who joins the Canadian Contingent for the Transvaal as 1st Lieut. of "C" Company, is the eldest son of the esteemed secretary, Mr. R. W. Barker, of the Toronto St. George's Society. Lieut. Barker, is a practising barrister, and partner in the law firm of Bristol, Cawthra & Barker, of Toronto. He is coxswain of the Argonaut Rowing Club, and was with his crew at Henley on the Thames, during the present year. He is an all-round athlete, and a fine manly young fellow, and the best wishes of the Toronto Society, of which Lieut. Barker is a member, go with him.



Ancient and Illustrious Order Knights of Malta.

An injunction was granted on September 11th, upon application by Charles H. Edmunds, solicitor for plaintiff, at Philadelphia, by the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, to the Ancient and Illustrious Order Knights of Malta (incorporated), in compliance with their bill of complaint, commanding "The American and Independent Order Knights of Malta" (unincorporated), Charles McClintock, Albanus L. Reiff, John G. Finn, J. Harvey Rea, Harold Frederick, John F. Troesch, William P. Beck, R. M. Meonnahey, Charles Kaiser, David Barker, Garrett Simons, Edward Yetter, Lewis U. Wiley, Charles E. Lewis, and Parson S. Clime, their agents, employees and servants, not to use the name "American and Independent Order Knights of Malta," or any name or names similar to the same; not to hold any meetings under the name of "American and Independent Order Knights of Malta;" and not to print, write or publish any news or statements concerning the meetings, history, principles or purposes of the said "American and Independent Order Knights of Malta," or under any name similar to the same. The parties named, and each of them, are also ordered not to communicate or disclose in any way or manner whatsoever to any person or persons any of the forms, ceremonies, secrets, degrees or affairs pertaining in any way or manner to the secret or degree work conferred and practiced by the said "Ancient and Illustrious Order Knights of Malta" (incorporated.)

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE,

M Demolins, editor *La Science Sociale*, Paris, says:—"It is useless to deny the superiority of the Anglo-Saxons. We may be vexed by this superiority, but the fact remains the same despite our vexation. We cannot go anywhere about the world without meeting Englishmen. Over all our possessions of former times the English or the United States flag now floats. The Anglo-Saxon has supplanted us in North America, which we occupied from Canada to Louisiana; in Mauritius, once called the Isle of France; in Egypt. He dominates America by Canada and the United States; Africa by Egypt and the Cape; Asia, by India and Burma; Oceanica, by Australia and New Zealand; Europe and the entire world by his commerce, by his industry, and by his politics. The Anglo-Saxon world is to-day at the head of that civilization which is most active, most progressive, most devouring. Let this race establish itself anywhere on the globe and at once there is introduced with prodigious rapidity the latest progress of our Western societies, and often these young societies surpass us. Observe what we Frenchmen have done with New Caledonia and our other possessions in Oceanica, and what the Anglo-Saxons have done in Australia and New Zealand. Observe what Spain and Portugal have made out of South America, and what the Anglo-Saxons have made out of North America. There is as much difference as between night and day."

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The Anglo-Saxon,

OTTAWA, CAN.

*A Journal devoted to the Development of
British sentiment.*

EDWIN B. REYNOLDS, - - - - - Manager.

OCTOBER, 1899.

CANADIANS AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Never in the whole course of her wonderful history did England occupy as conspicuous a position in the eyes of the world as she does to-day, and never was there a time when Englishmen might more justly feel proud of their country and true British subjects glory in the might and union of the British Empire. Whatever difference of opinion there might have been concerning the advisability of a war with the Boers previous to Kruger's absurd ultimatum, if such a childish pronouncement is worthy of the name, there is now practical unanimity of voice, will and power to fight—and to fight to a finish. Party spirit is locked up for a time in a silent chamber, the gauntlet has been thrown down in such a way as no first-class power in Europe would even have adopted. The pride of the English people would have been touched to the quick if the challenger had been an insolent equal, as it is Kruger's absurd manifesto evoked nothing but a doubtful anger and a determination on the part of the British government to put an end to the matchless insolence of the Boers and the intolerable condition of affairs that had been maintained in the Transvaal. On that point and on the question of war the United Kingdom may be said to be a unit. That has always been England's strength in every crisis demanding an appeal to arms—government and people show to the enemy and the world a united and unbroken front. But in the present crisis there is a new and striking feature introduced, namely, an intensely patriotic spirit in the British Colonies which, much to the Motherland's satisfaction, have made Britain's quarrel their quarrel and as a practical earnest of their loyalty have almost forced the Imperial authorities to accept the services of colonial contingents, enthusiastically desirous of fighting for the dear old Union Jack.

A thousand fighting men from Canada in itself is not a great offering out of 5,500,000 of people—not at first sight—but this voluntary offer of assistance to the Motherland means more than appears on the surface. It is a lesson presented to England's enemies in Europe, the significance of which is so unique that it cannot fail to strike them. France, Germany and Russia will know that henceforth war with England means with the Empire, with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and for a certainty also with British South Africa. Those arrogant and swaggering nations may henceforth be quite sure that each of these colonies that now are making a voluntary contribution of men can send more thousands to the front should the integrity of the British Empire ever be in peril. A

new source of power, so novel in its character as almost to bewilder Her Majesty's Government has asserted itself, and has come to stay in spite of all the Tertes in Quebec or France either. Let the Laurier government look to itself—let it get rid of its Tarte, and that in short order or it is doomed. The Canadian people from Halifax to Vancouver, with the exception of one Province, have spoken in the most unmistakable way and that way points to England and the Empire. It is useless for the Tertes and Bourassas—who must surely be akin to the Boer-as-is—to argue on a constitutional technicality; it is simply futile to say that the government has no right to take part in the sending of a Canadian contingent to fight British battles. The Canadian government's duty is to do the will of the people and not to submit to the doubtful dictation of an unpatriotic minority. The will of the Canadian people in this instance as expressed fiercely in the Canadian press, is and has been from the first, to send a contingent and to back the Mother Country, not only against the Boers, but against any possible combinations of European powers.

No section of the Canadian people can afford to be disloyal to Britain, nor can Canada afford to countenance the spirit of disloyalty in any section of the country. In times of war when a country's life or prestige is at stake the truth of the Scriptural saying, "He that is not for me is against me," must be realized. There has been altogether too much talk by Tarte & Co., to please the vast majority of the people of Canada. The day may come, and indeed it does not seem far distant when England will find herself face to face with France—it will not be France's fault if she does not—in a struggle for supremacy or worse still in a war of hatred and revenge. This may sound harsh and blunt; but is it not better to look contingencies squarely in the face, find out where and how we stand, and calmly make up our minds to the part we are going to play and then play it manfully to the last? In such an eventuality as a war between England and France are we to be given to understand by the political clique of Tarte & Co., that the French-Canadian people are to be considered French first, Canadians second, for surely demonstration has established one thing beyond peradventure, namely, that the true Canadian spirit, as it prevails throughout the Dominion with one single and unfortunate exception, is true to British connection—that Canada is regarded by the Canadian people as a whole as an integral part of the British Empire.

The arrogant parading of disloyalty to British connection recently made by Tarte & Co. is calculated to do in calculable mischief to the fair fame and true welfare of the Dominion. If there had been provocation for the unseemingly outburst offered, there would have been some mitigation for the offence; but there was no provocation. On the contrary, the people of British stock in the Dominion had by their suffrages placed a French-Canadian gentleman in the highest office in the land—made him premier of Canada, thus showing that eminent fairness and cosmopolitan spirit for which the British are conspicuous the world over. No premier of Canada ever received such a warm and enthusiastic welcome in England as did Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the time of the Queen's Jubilee; no Canadian premier or public man ever made such loud professions of loyalty to the British crown as did Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and no Canadian premier, with the exception of Sir John Macdonald, commanded more respect or reached deeper into the imagination and heart of the Canadian people than did Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Is it to be wondered at then that the British people of the Dominion should stand astonished and be-

wildered when they found that their premier who, in the peaceful and brilliant days of her Majesty's Jubilee had made professions of loyalty on behalf of himself, his special people and the Canadian people in general, should hold back until popular clamor frightened him into giving a tardy acquiescence to the sending of a contingent to South Africa. Is it to be wondered at, that the degrading charge of "lip loyalty" has been hurled at him from all parts of the Dominion. The fact remains that the Canadian Government has done with a very bad grace what the sister colonies of Australia and New Zealand did with a good grace as a tribute of duty and affection for the motherland, who is ever ready to fight the battles of her colonies against the whole world. It remains for the Canadian Volunteers by their bravery, patriotism and devotion to duty and affection for the Motherland in this hour of trial to clear the fair name of Canada in the eyes of the Empire and to vindicate her loyalty to British connection and to her Majesty the Queen. And that they will do this whenever the occasion offers Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Tarte & Co. may be quite certain.

Practically then, the Canadian contingent, which we wish God speed and a safe and glorious return, is a voluntary offering of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada; the Dominion government are out of it altogether, for a self-respecting people cannot but refuse to recognize the half-hearted action of a tardy executive as redounding to the national honor or as a voluntary act—let the government shelter itself as it will behind the cool shades of constitutional technicalities and the "go-slow" excuse furnished by the Premier on his post-haste return from Chicago. Sir Wilfrid will be lucky if he is not sent to that same western city at the next general elections by Tarte & Co. whose counsels in the future he will do well to eschew. They are not in keeping with the traditions of this country since it became a British Colony, nor will they recommend themselves to the great majority of people of this country.

Meanwhile, the contingent is on its way, just as 50,000 of her Majesty's soldiers are on their way to fight in the Queen's service, to rally round the dear old flag and to safeguard the Empire of which Canada is so large and important a part. The brilliant successes achieved by the British Troops in South Africa are no guarantee that the backbone of the war has been broken. It is more likely that there will be more and desperate fighting before the Union Jack waves in Pretoria. And even then no one can forecast the complications that may arise on account of the jealousy and ill-will of the other European powers towards Great Britain. At any rate Great Britain is not going to take any more chances than she can help, and if she deems it prudent to call out the reserves and the militia, to put herself in the highest state of defence while waging a considerable war thousands of miles away from home, it ill becomes Canadians, who have the welfare of the Empire at heart to hang back and say "all this preparation and fuss and expense is entirely unnecessary." Perhaps it is; but it is safer to presume that it is not—the Canadian Government, Tarte & Co. to the contrary.

We have secured for our readers, and will publish beginning with the November issue, Capt. C. F. Winter's Prize Essay entitled, "The Protection of Commerce During War." Capt. Winter, in competition with the Imperial officers of the Royal Navy, was successful in winning the silver medal of the Royal United Service Institution and prize of 30 guineas for this essay. When consideration is given to the number and nature of the competitors as well as the condition of competition it will be seen that the achievement is a very worthy one—not only speaking favourably for the Governor-General's Foot Guards, with which corps the author is connected—but for the Canadian people at large. The essay is extremely instructive and interesting as it treats very logically concerning so pleasing a subject as the protection of the Empire's commerce in the event of War. Capt. Winter is a member of Bowood Lodge, Sons of England, and until recently was the respected secretary of St. George's Society at Ottawa.

Sons of England

These pages are open for Correspondence from members and Editorial Discussion.

Mr. Thos. C. Andrews, of Winnipeg, has been appointed the western representative of the ANGLO-SAXON. He will be pleased at all times to quote rates to lodges and others for clubs and for advertising and will furnish any information upon application. Also, all matter for publication from the western lodges should be forward to him, from whence it will be promptly transmitted to the head office.

It will be agreeable to many of our readers to hear that we have again secured the services of the "Winnipeg Free Lance," who, sometime ago was the favorite writer in Sons of England circles. He has returned with all his old time vim to fight for the rights of Englishmen both inside and outside the Sons of England. To any who are not doing all they can for the Sons of England Society and for Englishmen in Canada, this announcement of the re-engagement of the "Winnipeg Free Lance," will not be greeted with the approbation bestowed upon it by the many who have the interest of their fellow countrymen at heart and who are acquainted with the previous efforts of this gentleman. To those who have not known the force of his pen the opportunity will soon be afforded. We know that his efforts will be instrumental in bettering the order—at least a part of it.

A Retrospect, with up-to-date Comments.

Having entered our 13th year, a few remarks by way of a retrospect may not be amiss. They may also be interesting to those who have not known the ANGLO-SAXON from its inception and may occasion these members some surprise. We, first, take this as a favourable opportunity to extend to the different lodges our appreciation of the way they have stood for us, despite the lethargy of the past Grand Executives in instituting and adopting the ANGLO-SAXON as the official paper.

In the year 1887 an enterprising Ottawa brother, perceiving at that time that the Sons of England Society would develop into a powerful and influential body, and knowing the value that a good paper is to a growing society, decided to issue one, to be devoted to the interest and furtherance of the Sons of England Society. That paper appeared in 1887. It was the first issue of the ANGLO-SAXON. From that time forward it has been energetically working for the Society and for Englishmen in Canada.

By several misinformed and ambitious members in Toronto the progress of the ANGLO-SAXON and its usefulness to the Society was greatly impeded by the introduction of no less than 4 other papers. These were issued in direct opposition and have signally failed. They have left the Order no richer, unless it has profited by the bleeding it has received at their hands. It seems startling to look at this matter—to think that a body of supposedly wide-awake and intelligent Englishmen have been duped so repeatedly by the publishers of these different papers. Four papers in seven years and all failures. The only one which as stood and will stand is the ANGLO-SAXON. The best lodges want it and support it and for the sake of the good these lodges can do for brother Englishmen the ANGLO-SAXON will stay by them.

We herewith quote from a member of a past and one of the present executive. Bro. Thos. Elliot, P.S.G.P. in 1894 made the following statement:

"I trust that some decided action will be taken this session of the Grand Lodge, to establish an official organ of this Society. I would recommend that a copy of the journal be forwarded to every member of the Order. This would have a tendency to keep the members of the Society better posted throughout the Dominion, and more in touch with each other. The ANGLO-SAXON has done good work throughout the past year and is deserving of much better support than is accorded the paper. It is absolutely necessary that we recognize an official organ in this great national Society."

The trend of opinion at the Grand Lodge over which Bro. Elliot presided is here shown. The necessity of an official organ was acknowledged and it was advised that the ANGLO-SAXON fill that necessity.

Bro. John W. Carter, the oldest member of the Executive, and one who is probably better acquainted with the needs of our Society than any other brother, made use of the following remarks:

"Many attempts have been made by different parties to establish an official organ for the society but all have signally failed. The only one which has survived is the ANGLO-SAXON. Nothing but the courage of our Bro. E. J. Reynolds and his helpers could have stood the strain. His efforts deserve appreciation; his sacrifice should be recognized; an organ that will avoid all personalities, and strive to build up the Society upon sound and honorable principles, is bound to prove successful and become a power for the institution. I can without bias, urgently recommend the Order to support the ANGLO-SAXON."

Beneficiary and the "Record."

It is only of late that the members of the Beneficiary are becoming acquainted with the way they are being duped into paying doubly for the "Record," which they so much hate.

The members all over Canada have been told that they are assessed at 5 cents per member for the "Record." The members of the Beneficiary were *not* told that they were paying 10 cents for that paper. Such is the case, however, and is only what they have been doing right along. From that money which is laid aside for the assistance of widows and orphans, over \$500 is taken annually for the maintenance of the "Record," and to satisfy the disposition of those who publish it. This should not be.

Why are those members who pay most into the Order required to pay most for the "Record." Is it because they are, so to speak, the best customers? One would think that from the very fact that they already pay so much they would be relieved of this miserable 5 cents assessment and be given the paper. But the contrary is the case. The more you pay the more you have to pay. If you become a member of the Beneficiary you will have to pay 10 cents for the "Record." If you do not become a member you have only to pay 5 cents.

This may seem ridiculous, but it is open to investigation, and a few moments with the Grand Secretary's Report in hand will prove the truth of our statements.

The Increase of Capitation Tax.

In a very uncompromising tone the western lodges and many others are demanding the wherefore and the why of the continual increase of the capitation tax. How is it that a short time ago the tax was only 10 cents per quarter and now the members are asked to pay 65 cents a year.

If the Order is increasing, as it is claimed to be, the capitation tax should in no way go up. If a tax of 40 cents per member could manage the headquarters when the Order was only 10,000 strong, surely when the Order is 15,000 or at least 13,000, it does not need an increase of 25 cents per member to carry on the work! This is strange. We cannot be compelled to admit the Order is decreasing numerically. If not, then why this increased taxation? The members cannot be blamed for objecting to it. They are only too willing to pay it and even more if the purpose is righteous and they know where the money is going to.

More About the Independent Order.

As was predicted the idea of any members assuming to form themselves into a body called the Independent Order

of the Sons of England was considered preposterous. Some have said that it is impossible for them to get powers to do business.

The following which was received from the promoters of this movement might be interesting to the gentlemen who think it an impossibility:

"Enough members are guaranteed in Winnipeg alone to enable the Independent Order of the Sons of England in Manitoba to get powers of incorporation under a charter of this province which will give them as good a standing to do business as that now held by the S. O. E. B. S. under the Ontario auspices."

This will be food for reflection to many. The Englishmen of Manitoba belong to the wide awake class, and must have everything done as well as it can be. If the Grand Executive won't do it they will themselves.

An Organization Fund?

Undoubtedly every member is acquainted with the fact that in 1897 the "capitation tax" was increased from 40 to 50 cents a year per member on the understanding that the extra 10 cents would be utilized for organization purposes. The exigency for organization has in no way decreased, and great as was the need in 1897, it is greater now. The plea put forward for the increase was ORGANIZATION, and nothing has been done, and why?

Is it because those in charge do not know how to do it? Surely the funds are plentiful enough for to have them do something. At the rate of 10 cents upon each member a sum of \$1300 would be realized, and as this has been running two years there must be on the books \$2600 for ORGANIZATION purposes. Now, with funds like this there is no reason why our Order should not boom along ORGANIZATION lines. Few societies had the advantages of the Sons of England. Its system of benefits is equal to the best and linked with this is its great power of developing English sentiment. Yet, I am afraid we are making inadequate progress. Are we increasing in numbers? Is our Society taking advantage of the wave of patriotism passing over Canada? Is it even keeping pace with other societies? or are all things running smoothly? We regret very much that we cannot answer these questions in the affirmative. We cannot say that we are increasing as we ought, and we look with dismay at other societies occupying the exalted position once the proud possession of the Sons of England, that of being the "best National and Fraternal Society in the Dominion."

From the "Record's" Home.

Even though Toronto is the headquarters of the "Record" all is not smooth concerning it in that city. The paper receives its "kicks" there, as well.

One of our subscribers sends us some interesting comments, and though we do not publish the name of our humorous brother we consider the remarks of too bright a nature to let pass without notice. He says:—

"I see you are piling into the 'Record.' Trying to break a 'Record' I suppose. You need not think that because we are in Toronto we are in favour of that paper. We are not. We pay 5 cents a year (some of us 10 cents) and from month to month are furnished with a quantity of "shaving paper." It used to be better for that purpose before the stiff cover was stuck on. You may rest assured that we are not willing to die for it, or any other thing, even though we do live in Toronto."

Seeing from where this comes it certainly is amusing. We view it as one more testimony to the great amount of dissatisfaction felt concerning the official organ.

"Party Politics in the Sons of England."

Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:—

DEAR SIR—I notice that my remarks under the caption of "Party Politics and the Sons of England," have drawn from "one of those who had much to do with the institution of that paper," a reply, and a challenge to make good my statement. In my last letter, which Mr. Patching answered I have given proof enough to thoroughly endorse my statement and do not deem it necessary to cover the ground a second time. I stated my claims clearly enough for the average intelligent man to understand them, but shall try to *elucidate* upon a few of the statements made by Mr. Patching in his reply to me.

He has written that there is a danger of destroying the enthusiasm of prospective members "who will naturally believe that there are grounds for the statements made." It is quite unnecessary for the worthy brother to trouble himself about the harm my letter may do to prospective members. My letter was an endeavour to right the wrong, by causing the members to think, which he and those who assisted him did to the Society and to Englishmen in Canada by publishing the *Record*. It adds no dignity or honour to a man to have been instrumental in producing that paper. No better scheme could have been instituted to hinder the progress of our Order than to cause two factions to rise, by issuing two papers.

The quotation from the first editorial of the *Record* deserves remark. That editorial was a clever piece of work—rather, a clever piece of imposition. It was written to be useful in parleying the onslaughts that were correctly expected to be made. The Order was sacrificed to party because the ANGLO-SAXON showed a slight leaning towards the Conservative side, when the Conservatives were doing all they could for Englishmen. This caused a newspaper to be issued, which, if it could not favor the Liberal side would remain neutral and by shouting down *politics* would endeavour to drown the ANGLO-SAXON, which at that time had a Conservative editor. If this is not what is called well organized partyism I am lost for a name to give it.

It is not my intention at present to satisfy the curiosity of my readers by disclosing my identity. I can do better work anonymously. I may say, however, that I am acquainted with what Mr. Patching has done in connection with the Sons of England. I was at Montreal when he endeavoured to wrest the Grand Secretaryship from Mr. J. W. Carter. I heard Bro. Patching both at Peterborough and Brantford, and if he is still a member I expect to see him at Windsor.

With best wishes, I remain fraternally yours,

A MEMBER.

Oct. 2nd, 1899.

The National Question.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:

In the last September issue of ANGLO-SAXON appears the very pertinent enquiry, what is our Society? Alluding to the Sons of England of course.

Of one thing we may feel quite certain, and that is, outside public opinion considers that we are both a National, and ultra Protestant Association, in fact it has been stated in an American paper "It is worse than the Orange Society"—Of course best and worst in this connection are synonymous terms according to the point of views of those using them.

That we are not very much more of a National Society the more's the pity.

Undoubtedly many of those joining our order do so for the benefits which may accrue to them, or their families

case of sickness or death, but we must remember the majority of our Society are young men though often with families to support, so in the nature of things they are not able to keep up membership in two societies, nor is their necessity for it when they can unite the pleasure of patriotic association with their fellow-countrymen combined with a prudential provision against those inevitable ills which must in time visit all of us, thus they come into our fold and as a rule become the very bone and muscle of our order, Sons of England who will be ever ready to volunteer to the front, and rally around the old flag at such time as occasion shall require.

As to the Sons of England being a working man's society, let us hope it is; for Chas Lambe said some half century ago, "that a gentleman was a man who had no business in this world," is getting more true as time rolls on. Some of the richest and most influential men not only in this country but in England, are proving their right to live, by working longer business hours at the most wearying description of mental toil than do mechanics and day laborers who follow some regular avocation.

In Canada, especially in the west, we are all working men. If what is really meant by the term is to throw out a slur upon the Order, it can only be as an excuse for brain working Englishmen not joining a Society, with which common sense should dictate, it is their duty to affiliate. The assertion that it is composed of the employees, and not the employers of labour, or that it would be *infra dig.* and not conducive to business discipline for the employer to meet his employee on the same plane of equality in the lodge room which the constitution requires. All such paltry excuses are as shallow as must be the mental current in which they are engendered, but of course we cannot hope all at once to get rid of those absurd ideas of class distinction which yet prevail among many Englishmen, but as time goes on there is hope we may some day get as far advanced in this particular as are our Scottish confreres.

THOS. C. ANDREWS.

Reminiscences of the Free Lance.

For a little more than a year and a day has your old correspondent been on his travels "strange countries to see," but once again with joy, he occupies his stall within the oaken columns of the ANGLO-SAXON, from whence he hopes from month to month to take a trot around and pick up the enemies of our country within or without the Sons of England Order.

On Tuesday, October 17th the Sons of England in Manitoba purpose celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Order in North West Canada. The function will take the form of a banquet held in the Sons of England Hall, to which many notables are invited, His Worship the Mayor being a member of the order. There is little doubt that everything will be done by the Sons of England towards adding to their already well-earned reputation as entertainers, and again giving just cause for the encomiums which the success of previous efforts has called forth from those fortunate enough to have the privilege of enjoying them.

In spite of the ever increasing speed of the flight of Time in his remorseless progress; let us yet awhile, drifting with him, for a moment raise the veil which is rapidly closing over the events of the past ten years.

Lodge Westward Ho, No. 98, founded by S. G. V. P. Bro. J. W. Kempling, 18th October, 1889, will be loyally assisted by her Sister Lodges, Neptune 144 and Shakespeare 164, in the commemoration of her tenth birthday. Lodge Westward Ho has the proud distinction of being the first

lodge of the Sons of England Order successfully founded in the whole of North Western Canada.

In connection with such an occasion it may not be out of place to call up a few recollections of the earlier days of the order in Winnipeg.

The organization meetings of Westward Ho Lodge were held in the old St. George's Society Rooms in the City Hall, by the kind permission of that association. In point of fact the St. George's Society members more than half filled the charter list of the new Lodge of the Sons of England. At each of these preliminary meetings the Supreme Grand Official Orator made a special point by the assertion "that upwards of twelve thousand Englishmen good and true, were then in membership with the order."

Some four years later, the Supreme Grand President and the Supreme Grand Secretary paid a visit to this province and instituted some two new lodges in rural districts, the same having already been organized by local effort, and had been waiting long the pleasure of the mighty but slow moving authority, to call them into being. At the reception held in Winnipeg in honor of these high officials, the Supreme Grand Secretary gave the members assembled the comforting assurance that the Membership of the Sons of England then numbered fifteen thousand.

Are we receding then, or can it be possible! did the Secretary exaggerate when he claimed fifteen thousand membership [in 1893? Let me ask the Supreme Grand Executive of the Sons of England B. S., through the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON what they have been doing through such exciting times as "Britain's Splendid Isolation," "The Diamond Jubilee," and again after Chitral, Atbarra, Omdurman, and the taking of Kartoum and the avenging of Gordon, that they took no advantage of the patriotic enthusiasm awake amongst our fellow-countrymen by these events, no action to stimulate and push canvassing for the Order amongst Englishmen and their descendants throughout this whole Dominion?

That they did nothing is only too evident from the result. Under the most favorable way of looking at it the order, numerically speaking, has stood still for ten years.

Again as showing the apathy displayed by Supreme Grand Executive or their officers it must be stated that in spite of requests for dispensation so to do, either that their own D. D. or some brother they might appoint for the purpose, Westward Ho, did not receive the W. R. D. for nearly two years after its formation, so according to their own constitution new officers appointed during 1890 had not the Degree and consequently were not legally qualified to hold office; and it may be added, there is yet at least one lodge, not greatly west of Port Arthur, without the W. R. D. and with no officer qualified to perform the installation ceremony. The Grip taught in Westward Ho Lodge was in use three years before it was given away by a visiting Bro. from the East that it was both old and obsolete.

But worse than all these things the members find that it costs them more, as the Order retrogrades, rather than advances in numbers, and it seems that in the West, they get worse served as time rolls on.

Resolutions increasing taxation are passed *en cabinet* by a comparatively unauthorised body of men in secret council after, and not at S. G. Lodge in session.

Still worse, that the representations of desires, and expressions of grievances, formulated by the District Council of Winnipeg and duly forwarded to the Supreme Grand President in the usual routine manner by way of the local D. D. have either been discourteously ignored by him or else suppressed by some subordinate officer or officers through whose hands they may have had to pass. These are grave charges the writer only too well knows, but un-

fortunately there is not one of them but is susceptible to proof.

No wonder we stand still—perhaps retrograde—can it be wondered that the members whose lines are cast in this remote outpost of our Empire are not in accord and sympathy with the authority in Toronto which appears ever endeavouring to restrict their liberties, increasing its pecuniary demands, yet giving back nothing in return.

Is it not natural for this Western membership to ask. What does the Supreme Grand Executive do with our money?

Here we have a great country whose capacity for production discounts that of the older provinces by many per cent, and what is, to us at least, of far more importance, this whole land is teeming with live Englishmen, for the most part young, and from an insurance point of view "good lives;" young fellows whose every nerve is instinct with patriotic fervor, requiring but the right word at the right time, from a duly qualified and authorised brother who thoroughly understands dealing with Nor' Westers, to cause them to leap forward to join the ranks of the present lodges by scores, and new lodges by hundreds.

To the older members of the Order, and in fact to all who take an intelligent interest, and feel a proper and patriotic desire for the progress and permanency of the Sons of England, it seems of little use to wait for any action being taken by the Supreme Executive for the betterment of their condition as a whole.

Distance and consequently cost, both in money and time renders it practically impossible for the North West Lodges to send Delegates to the Grand Lodge in Ontario. There is therefore but the alternative to apply at once for a Grand Lodge charter for Manitoba and all territory west of Port Arthur, in such manner of course as the constitution provides. Indeed things have now gone too far to admit of any other course, seeing the Executive claim the power of Star Chambering members whom their respective lodges refuse to try by arbitration, and even expel them by the arbitrary exercise of their Supreme power, and in some cases in open violation of their own constitution. Of levying on the members an enforced payment of subscription to a journalistic organ which but few require and the rest seldom read.

To impose another levy of Capitation Tax for apparently no other specific use, with no better title than "general purposes," whatever those purposes may be.

Therefore, the sooner other connection than that of paying in the Funeral Benefit Fund, the Beneficiary dues, and specific sum towards the maintenance of the Supreme Grand Lodge in Toronto, the better for all concerned and so if the brethren in the east are satisfied to keep in office a class of men, and a system, which so far has shown nothing but incapacity, governed by a spirit entirely foreign to the well known intentions of the noble founders of our Order, the branch of the Society in North Western Canada may at least have a chance by building a new ship of their own, of sailing on a sea which promises to lead to future prosperity and in the end may enable them to furnish means to prevent from floundering the good old vessel which for a long time past has been so badly manned.

Winnipeg Free Lance

October, 1899.

Ottawa St. George's Society

Mr. Phillip's report of the Hamilton Convention is as follows:

I have the honour to report that pursuant to my appointment for that purpose I attended, as the delegate of the St. George's Society, Ottawa, the 18th, Biennial Convention of the North America St. George's Union held at the city of Hamilton on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of August.

The St. George's Union, as you are doubtless aware, is a social organization established over thirty years ago, which meets every second year—at some previously designated place in Canada or the United States at which delegates from the affiliated St. Georges Societies of the two countries meet and enjoy social intercourse as well as discuss any matters of interest to Englishmen which may be brought before the convention.

The first five biennial meetings were held in the United States but after that they have been held alternately in Canada and the United States. The meeting at Hamilton was the seventh held in Canada. The next meeting, in 1891, will be held in Philadelphia, and your delegate would like to say here and now that he received an extremely warm invitation from Mr. Lucas, past president of the Union and other delegates who represented the Philadelphia societies at Hamilton, to the St. George's society of Ottawa that it should send a very full delegation to the Philadelphia meeting. The delegates were given a public reception in the parlors of the Royal Hotel on the evening of Wednesday 23rd, when His Worship Mayor Teitzel of Hamilton extended a very cordial welcome on behalf of the citizens of Hamilton, after which an informal reception was held and some speechifying, music and recitations indulged in. On Thursday and Friday business meetings were held in the Board of Education rooms in the City Hall, at which reports from the various societies were read and some formal business transacted.

Your delegate would specially desire to call your attention to a somewhat peculiar condition of affairs reported to the Secretary of the Union, Mr. Thos. Y. Yeates of Washington, D. D., by the secretary of a St. George's society, the name of which your delegate has unfortunately forgotten. The secretary of the late society—for it was defunct when the ex-secretary wrote—reported that the St. George's Society in his town had gone out of existence for the reason that the members found that their usefulness was gone. Their membership had dropped to about twenty, there was no emigration from Great Britain to their town, and although there were a large number of English families in the place a careful canvass had convinced the few remaining members of the society that there was not a single English family in the town in need of any assistance from a St. George's Society or at all likely to become so. Under these circumstances the society decided that their usefulness was gone and solemnly dissolved the Society and divided what money they had on hand amongst the existing members. It may be mentioned, however, that this did not indicate that there was no English Association in the town. On the contrary, it was expressly stated that the Sons of St. George, which is an organization very similar to the Sons of England, and is a benefit society, were so strong that there was no necessity for a purely benevolent association like a St. George's Society. Your delegate may mention here that the reports from several other St. George's Societies, both in the United States and Canada, indicated that the benevolent societies, like the St. George's Societies proper, were, in the majority of cases, finding their usefulness largely decreased by the great growth of the Sons of St. George and the Sons of England, which being benefit societies attract young Englishmen much more than purely benevolent Societies.

On Thursday evening 24th of August the St. George's Union was tendered a banquet by St. George's Society of Hamilton—which I am glad to say *en passant*, is in a flourishing condition—at the Club House of the Hamilton Yacht Club, at Burlington Beach were an enjoyable time spent.

In conclusion your delegate would like to express his extreme gratification at the kindly feeling evinced by the delegates from the St. George's Societies of the United States towards the Mother country. Almost to a man the delegates were of English birth but were naturalized citizens of the United States, yet their love for the old land was still deep and sincere and while faithful to their new allegiance they did not fail to keep alive kindly remembrances of the land of their birth. It was strongly impressed

upon me that this St. George's Union is an element for good in binding together the Anglo Saxon race and I would respectfully urge upon the St. George's Society of Ottawa, not only that it should participate in the next Biennial Convention to be held at Philadelphia, but that the delegates sent to that Convention should be instructed to endeavor to have the Convention of 1903 held in this city. The St. George's Union has already had one meeting in Ottawa, and one past President of our Society, Dr. Sweetland, has been a President of St. George's Union. Some of the delegates to the Hamilton Convention were very complimentary in their references to the worthy Doctor and other members of the St. George's Society of Ottawa who have in the past acted as delegates to the St. George's Union, and one lady in particular was very enthusiastic in her thanks to one of the delegates from Ottawa who attended the Philadelphia convention of 1893 and who afterwards sent her as an acknowledgement of the kindness extended to him by her husband and herself a sample of a Canadian wild turkey, the like of which the lady declared she had never seen before, but hopes to see again.

Book Reviews.

STALKY & CO.,—RUDYARD KIPLING—George N. Morang & Co., Limited, Toronto; cloth, \$1.50; paper, 75c.

We have received from George N. Morang & Co., Limited, of Toronto, a copy of Rudyard Kipling's "Stalky & Co." which for some time past has been appearing in the pages of McClure's Magazine. As a piece of printer's work the book leaves nothing to be desired. It is clearly printed, splendidly bound and finely illustrated. Mr. Kipling is quite as much at home in his descriptions of school-boy life at one of the great public schools in England as he is in his ballads dealing with the life and trials, the joys and sorrows of faithful "Tommy Atkins," and this is saying a good deal. "Stalky & Co." in the graphic language of this inimitable firm is great fun, and the big school boy or his big sister for that matter, or his father and mother, if they have the slightest appreciation of the strong, raw humor and the spirit of mischief that to a greater or less extent dominate the youthful body scholastic, will find it difficult to lay this volume down after once beginning its perusal. It is not a story in the strict sense of the word, but rather a series of delightful sketches of school life largely guided and regulated by a unique trio of mischievous boys, who were banded together apparently for the set purpose of tormenting the life out of their superiors—oftentimes it must be acknowledged at the sacrifice of their own feelings rendered amenable to justice through the medium of their hides which fortunately for them were so thick as to stand a good deal of tanning. The adventures, pranks, antics, plots and mischief making of "Stalky & Co." literally fill this volume, in which there is not one dull page. Mr. Kipling's introduction to "Stalky & Co." is in the form of a ballad which strikes the key-note of the spirit and scope of the work. I trust the author and the publisher will permit me to quote the first three stanzas of the inimitable little poem which is in Kipling's best style:

"Let us now praise famous men"—
Men of little showing—
For their work continueth,
And their work continueth,
Greater than their knowing.

Western wind and open surge
Tore us from our mothers;
Flung us on a naked shore

(Twelve bleak houses by the shore!
Seven summers by the shore!)
'Mid two hundred brothers.

There we met with famous men
Set in office o'er us.
And they beat on us with rods—
Faithfully with many rods—
Daily beat us on with rods—
For the love they bore us!

In the October number of the North American Review there are published, under the general title of "The Anglo-Saxon Rivals," four articles relating to the wonderful strides which the United States have made in recent years toward the commercial supremacy of the world. The articles are by M. G. Mullhall, A. Maurice Low, Sir Charles Dilke and Ian Maclaren.

KEEPING COWS FOR PROFIT—This is the well-chosen title of the newest work on practical dairying to come under our notice. We understand that a large issue of this little publication is being gratuitously circulated with the compliments of the De Laval Separator Co., 74 Cortlandt St., New York. It treats on dairying as a manufacturing business. It is well worthy of perusal. If any of our readers will send a post card to the above address a copy will be mailed free.

BE READY—Physic should be thrown to the dogs but there are certain "household remedies" and "first aids to the injured" that should always be ready for use. Marion Harland explains just what they are in the first of the four volumes "Health Topics" presented to each subscriber who takes advantage of the clubbing offer for 1900 of The Weekly Globe, which has been for over 55 years, and is now Canada's leading family newspaper, from now to January 1, 1901, for one dollar, and Marion Harland's latest book "Bits of Common Sense," four volumes. Sent free; postage prepared.

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'TWIXT LOVE AND PRIDE.

By *Kaitriona*

The miniature lake on the grounds of Idlewilde was brilliant that night. Chinese lanterns among the bushes on the banks vied with Luna in throwing light upon the gay figures skimming the surface.

Among the skaters most distinguished for graceful bearing and ease of execution, were a slender brown-eyed gentleman, and a dainty blue-robed maiden, under whose dark cap was confined a mass of fair curls, and whose piquant chin nestled in the dark fur boa that encircled her throat, and streamed behind in the breeze.

Marion Gordon's merry laugh rang clearly on the frosty air, as she replied to the gallant speeches of her companion, and not even he suspected that her heart beat leadenly in her bosom, and in her ears ever echoed strange, wild, impassioned words.

"I fear Miss Marion," laughed her friend, "that you and your cavalier have been quarreling, else why does Hugh scowl so fiercely when we meet, and bend more closely over that little piece of frivolity. Confess my child, what hast thou done?"

"An' if, padre mio," said the girl demurely, "An if thou wouldst know the secrets of Hugh Ellesmere, I fear me thou must learn them from himself. Of late he has not honored me with his confidence."

"Of late, my child, then thou dost admit that once he did? What then is the reason of his delinquency, for two it takes to make a quarrel? Confess thy share that thou mayst receive absolution."

"That will I do, Padre Malcolm, when thou to me dost tell the reason why that same 'little piece of frivolity' is left to-night to the tender mercies of my *ci-devant* cavalier," and with a gleeful laugh the girl withdrew her hand from that of her companion, and turning sped like a bird toward the farther side of the lake. Her eyes, half blinded with unshed tears, saw nothing until a shout from Roy Malcolm recalled her wandering mind.

"Marion" his voice was clear and loud as he sped toward her, "Come back, the hole." The slender figure

wheeled about, then came slowly toward him. Her face was pale, but her voice steady as she placed her hand in his. "I thank you, Roy."

"A narrow escape," interrupted a deep voice, "Hadn't you best give your charge to me now, if she cares to skate longer,—unless you would rather rest, Miss Gordon."

"Thank you" she said calmly, "I have been very stupid, I fear," but she placed her hand in his, as they glided gracefully forward. Roy Malcolm's thoughts found vent in an emphatic "She is an angel, too good, by far, for him."

But no word was spoken by the twain. Hugh's thoughts were busy with the danger so lately prevented, while the recollections of their last interview stilled Marion's usually ready tongue.

"You are tired," Hugh had said, as he led her away from the merry dancers, and found a nook where they might talk undisturbed. "This evening as the train speeded me onward to you, darling, I decided to wait no longer, but to claim you to-night, my partner, not for a few moments, but for life—for life Marion, for eternity. We are no longer children, and when persons love each other, as we do, there need be no delay. We will be married at once, my beautiful, peerless Marion." But Marion retreated as he would have clasped her, and her voice had no tremor as she said coldly.

"You are taking very much for granted, Mr. Ellesmere."

"Marion."

At any other time, Marion must have smiled at the tone of perfect amazement, but now pride and the innate love of teasing, governed her words.

"It is almost incredible, nevertheless I fear it is true, that for once, Mr. Ellesmere has made a mistake."

"Marion, what do you mean?" Hugh's face was white now, "You do love me? You are teasing now, darling, you will be my wife?"

Marion only said coldly, "I fear you have made a mistake."

"Do you not love me?" he pleaded, "but you do, your eyes have told me,

your blushes have implied, even your actions have whispered 'I love you, Hugh,' why do you refuse to marry me? Do you doubt my love? It has been always and only yours. Oh my love, my love, tell me you but jest."

"Let us leave the subject, Mr. Ellesmere, I have told you that I cannot marry you—there is no more to be said. Please take me to mamma."

Hugh's breath came fast, his words were fierce now. "By Heaven, there is more to be said. You have fooled me, and led me on with soft looks and shy blushes, to give you the one the only love of a man's heart. You made me believe you loved me, and when I offer you an honest heart, an untarnished name, you calmly tell me I have made a mistake. Well that at least is true. I thought you all that is pure, maidenly, true, I find you a heartless coquette. Marion Gordon, you have ruined my life."

These were the words that rung in the girl's ear, that stilled her busy tongue as she skated silently beside the one who had hurled them at her.

They reach an unfrequented portion of the lake, where a bench is hidden by a curve in the margin. "You are tired, shall we rest?" and leading Marion forward. Hugh stands before her. They silvery noon-rays stream down upon the saturnine face of the man, throwing his clear-cut features in full relief against the dark bushes.

The cheek of the maiden seems paler too, in the shimmering light and with downcast eyes she awaits the crisis. Her heart belongs fully to the man before her, but as an old statesman once said, "she disliked not the match, but she hated the manner o' wooing". Long has been the battle 'twixt love and pride, and as yet the victory is undecided. Upon Hugh's first words, depend his success.

"Love said. Do not mind his manner, why should a mere form of words be a barrier between two loving hearts. Bear with his presumption until you win him to those qualities you desire. You do love him. What harm if he knew it and showed his knowledge. Bear with him, cast not lightly aside a heart so truly yours.

Pride said, If your love were worth the having, it were surely worth the asking. These lords of creation think all they must do is say come, and the girls will rush to their arms, and for your age, twenty-seven is not so patriarchal after all, that he must remind you of it, as if you must needs accept his offer, lest—No, No, Mr. Hugh Ellesmere if you wish to win a maiden, you must be more humble, learn to sue not to command, learn—

"Marion," the voice of her compan-

ion breaks in upon her thoughts "I did not think I should ever ask any woman the second time to be my wife, but for the last time, I ask you to reconsider the answer you gave me last night. If through pride, love of power or any such motive you thought to try me, let that trial be over now. I am a matter-of-fact man, Marion, and although my heart belongs wholly to you, yet I cannot lose my self-respect by ever pleading, even for the boon of your love. If you love me you will not wish this continual prayer, you will lay aside all coquetry, and come to my arms, a true woman to a loving husband. Oh my darling, you will not disappoint me I cannot give you up."

During this speech, the face of the girl grows pale and rigid, once she starts as though stung, then sits quietly to the end. Until the last sentence the man's voice was deep and steady, then breaking the barrier of restraint, a flood of uncontrollable longing was poured into the last few words, which had Marion heard, all even then, might have been forgiven. But the sting of preceding sentences had been so keen that the remainder of his speech was unheard. When his voice ceases Marion rises and with all the dignity such a tiny figure can sustain, says coldly, "Mr. Ellesmere, there is no necessity for the loss of your self respect. As I told you last night I tell you now, I cannot marry you. If the boon of my love is not worth the suing, it is surely not worth the possessing, so it would be selfish to further monopolize your time, will you kindly take me back to my friends?"

* * * *

'Twas several days ere a visitor mentioned casually in Marion's hearing that Hugh Ellesmere had left for Toronto, and would likely be away for several months. Philosophers have asked how much can human nature bear? This question rose to Marion Gordon's lips, yet though the sword pierced her very heart, she made no sign, did not even falter in the sentence she had begun. Her light laugh was merry as ever, her eyes as sparkling, her voice as gay, yet all light seemed gone from her life. The dreary days brought no message from Hugh, yet Marion loved and trusted still. She did not write, though many were the letters torn and flung aside, because too unsatisfactory to send, written words are so cold. Surely the pain of the separation would atone.

At last spring breezes kissed into being the cherry buds and apple blossoms and one day a letter came.

"I am coming home," said Hugh, "and as we are to meet so soon a few

preparatory words may save both of us some embarrassment. Our last interviews were such as I am sure both would willingly forget, yet, harsh and cruel as your actions seemed to me then, they were wisest and kindest in the end. Had you granted my request it would have meant years of sorrow and disappointment for both—I want your forgiveness for the wild words I used then, when hot with anger and mad with disappointment—and now, now that we are about to meet again, will you let all the past be forgotten, and let me be your friend, as in the old days, before anything more was ever imagined by either."

When Marion Gordon read that letter she lifted an old Book from a table near by, and opening read it until she came to the words, "My punishment is greater than I can bear."

Marion closed the Book.

IVY LODGE

The members of Ivy Lodge, Daughters of England held last month a most successful concert and dance. The affair was all that could be desired both financially and socially. It is the purpose of the ladies of this lodge to conduct a series of concerts during the winter and leading off in this is very encouraging.

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After Many Days.

Holmfild, Man., Feb. 15, 1890,
W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.

DEAR SIR—For 12 years my wife was a martyr to that dread disease, Dyspepsia. Nothing could relieve her; physicians were consulted and medical skill tried, without avail. One doctor advised a change of climate, suggesting Maritoba as a desirable place. We acted upon his advice and came here two years ago. The change of climate wrought a change indeed, but for the worse, as she was soon confined to bed and under the care of two doctors, who asserted she could live but a month longer. A lady came to see her one day who had been reading your Almanac. She told her of the testimonials she had read in it and the great amount of good they were doing, and advised her to try a box of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. She did so, was relieved, kept improving, and is now able to do house work, and continues to use Morse's Pills. Yours gratefully,

GEO. DUNN

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LOCAL TIME TABLE.

In Effect on and after June 12, 1899.

11 Mxd. a.m.	1 Pass a.m.	3 Pass p.m.	—	2 Pass a.m.	4 Pass p.m.	12 Mxd p.m.
			Lv Ar			
7 30	9 57	5 21	Cent'l D'pt	9 22	4 50	7 10
7 50	10 10	5 36	Hawthorne	9 08	4 36	6 54
7 54	10 14	5 40	Ramsey	9 05	4 33	6 50
8 08	10 26	5 50	Edwards	8 56	4 24	6 35
8 45	10 37	6 02	Russell	8 45	4 13	6 20
9 03	10 44	6 08	Embrun	8 39	4 08	6 08
9 13	10 50	6 14	Cambridge	8 31	3 59	5 42
9 30	10 58	6 21	Crysler	8 23	3 51	5 23
9 41	11 04	6 27	Berwick	8 17	3 45	5 10
9 46	11 08	6 31	Finch	8 12	3 40	4 41
10 23	11 17	6 40	Newington	8 03	3 31	4 23
10 45	11 33	6 57	Black Riv'r	7 45	3 14	4 06
11 12	11 50	7 17	Cornwall J	7 20	2 57	3 43
11 15	11 53	7 20	Cornwall	7 27	2 58	3 40

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Boys of England.

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Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Burgess Hall Bank Street, on 2nd Wednesday of the month. W. Charles Pres., E. Aust, Sec.

St. Thomas.

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

ONTARIO.

Almonte

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Jas. H. Bennett, Sec., Box 217.

Arnprior

Severn No. 189 Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Workmans' Hall, John street. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome. H. G. Smith, Sec.

Barrie

Southampton No. 23, Barrie Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop Street. J. N. Hopley, Sec., Box 34

Brantford

Salisbury, No. 42 Meets Alternate Thursdays from June 30th, 1898, in A O F Hall Dalhousie st. Visiting brethren welcome. W. A. Peart, Sec., Box 475.

Bracebridge

Lancaster No. 38, Bracebridge—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Bastedo Hall. Visitors made welcome. R. J. Ford, Secretary.

Belleville

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

Burk's Falls

Gainsboro, No. 137—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, Burk's Falls. Visiting brethren welcome. G. H. Swain, Sec., Box 76, Burk's Falls.

Burlington

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

Cornwall

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

Fort William

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

Galt

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Tuesdays beginning with first Tuesday in January, 1896, cor. Main and South Water streets.
R. Barnes, Sec., Box 597

Guelph

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome.
Harry Bolton, Sec., Box 210.

Hamilton

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, cor. Charles and King streets. Visitors welcome.
James Fisher, Sec.,
Chas. Hannaford Pres. 101 Oak Avenue.
232 Robertson street.

Hamilton, No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in S. O. E. Hall, cor. of King st. w. and Charles street. Visiting brethren welcome.
H. P. Bonny, Sec.
81 Steven St.

Ingersoll

Imperial, No. 176—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month at the Foresters Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.
J. W. Cudlipp, Sec.
Box 207.

London

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

Milton

Milton, No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in every month, in Hamstreets Hall, Visiting brethren welcome.
W. Wilson, Sec.,
Milton, west.

Merritton

Union Jack No. 201, meets in the R T of T Hall on the 2nd and 3rd Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome.
John Pullan, Sec.

Niagara Falls

Norwich No. 100, nights of meeting—Red Rose 2nd and 3rd Wednesday, each month. W. Rose, 4th Tuesday in each month in Sons of England Hall, Ward's Block. Visitors are cordially invited to attend.
Ed. Howe, Sec.

Ottawa

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. J B Hunt, Sec.,
Sam'l Smith, Pres. 611 Maria street

Howood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of each month at A O U W Hall, Sparks street. W D Jordon, Sec.
Jos Charles, Pres. C P R Telegraph Office

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. J. Folks, Sec.,
W Davidson, Pres. Wellington st.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Wm Short, Sec.,
Breary Slinn, Pres. Creighton street

Queen's Own No. 233 meets 2nd and 4th Monday in Moreland's Hall, cor. 3rd Ave and Bank street. Visiting brethren welcome.
Walter Hunt, Pres. J S Worsley, Sec.,
157 Percy Street.

Paris

Derbyshire No. 195, meets Monday evening April 20th, and every alternate Monday after. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. Barrowclough, Sec.

Pembroke

Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Forrester's Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
Wm. G. Cressey, Sec.

Port Hope

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

Peterborough

Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. WRD meets 2nd Thursday in every month. H. L. Beal, Sec.
F. J. Stenton, Pres.

Petrolia

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

St. Thomas

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ernatinger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
W. E. Trump, Sec.
Box 1003.

Smith's Falls

Guelph No. 124—Meets in K. of P. Hall, Main street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
J. Lewis, Pres. W. Bradshaw, Sec.

Sudbury

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

TORONTO.

Middlesex, No. 2, Toronto—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at McBean Hall, cor. College Street and Brunswick Ave.
T. E. Braime, Pres. W. H. Syms, Sec.
140 Grange Ave

Brighton, No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St.
T. E. Barker, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec.,
108 London Street

Somerset, No. 10, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Weeks Hall, cor. of Dunn Ave, Queen st. west; visiting breteren always welcome.
W. Laws, Pres. T. P. Worth, Sec.
34 Maud street.

Portsmouth, No. 45—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays W. R. D. every 2nd Tuesday after R. R. R. in Ossington Hall.
Wm Crane Pres. Wm. G. Skelcher, Sec.,
Ossington Ave.

WOODSTOCK.

Bedford, No. 21, Woodstocks—Meet in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed.
R. H. Harrison, Pres. E. Blandel, Sec.
Box 516.

QUEBEC.**Capleton.**

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

Montreal.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at Castle Hall, 6 Phillips Square.
C. Shaw, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec.,
29 Metcalfe St., St. Henr

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Fraternity Hall, 715 Wellington st.
A. Taring, Pres., J. P. Hartly, Sec.,
101 Ash Ave. 711 Wellington st.,
(Point St. Charles)

Denbigh No. 96.—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Jubilee Hall, 1008 St. Catherine St. Visitors always welcome.
Sam Hayes, Pres. W. Wynn Hayes, Sec.
63 Dorchester st.

Grosvenor No. 120.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, at 466 St. Urbain st., corner Prince Arthur st. Visiting brethren welcome.
S. Sobey, Sec.,
Geo. J Way, Pres. 781 St. Urbain st.

Britannic, No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, in Orange Hall, 246 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome.
Hy, Jelly, Sec.,
Arthur Earby, Pres. 157 Quesnel st

New Rockland.

Fidelity No. 179—meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at New Rockland Hall. Visiting brethren are always welcome.
W. H. Killingbeck, Pres. Jacob Davies, Sec.
New Rockland, Que

Hochelaga.

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

MANITOBA.**BRANDON.**

Brandon 174, Brandon, Man., Meets in Foresters' Hall, McDiarmid Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. Percival, Pres. John Hugginson, Sec.

Rathwell.

Holly No. 193—Meets in Woodman's Hall, First Wednesday in each month.
James Coles, Pres. T. Woolway, Sec.

Russell.

Queen of the West—Meets in the Foresters Hall the 1st and 3rd Mondays.
B Lyon, Pres. Andrew Setter, Sec.

Selkirk.

Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Oddfellow's Hall, Dugg Block 1st 3rd Tuesday.
S F. Roberts, Pres. H. H. Bamford Sec.

Alexander.

Ivy No. 212, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at Masonic Hall at 8 o'clock. W. R. meeting 3rd Wednesday in each month. Visitors welcome.
Jno. Farnden, Sec.
Robert Hawes, Pres. P. O. Box 72.

Winnipeg.

Shakespeare No. 164—Meets Sons of England Hall Stobart Block, 290 Portage Avenue the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at eight o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.
Chas. Gowsell, Pres. F. Clark, Sec.,
282 Magnu Ave.

TERRITORIES.**Calgary.**

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

Calgary No. 240.—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall, Clarence Block, Calgary, Alta. Visiting brethren welcome.
H. S. Lott, President. Edgar Hooper, Secretary.

Regina.

Empress of the West No. 177—Meets in the C. O. F. Hall, Railway st., 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.
John England, Pres. A. Covington Sec'y

BRITISH COLUMBIA.**Chilliwack.**

Chilliwack, No. 191, Chilliwack, B. C., meets 1st Saturday of every month at 8 p. m. in Munro Hall. Visiting brethren will in accord a hearty welcome.
Geo. Melhuish, Pres. S. Mellard, Sec.

Pride of the Island No. 131.—Meets in Workman's Hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome.
F. Tubbs, Pres. H. T. Gravlin, Sec.
Hulton street.

Victoria.
Alexandra, No. 118.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in A O U W Hall, Yates street. Visiting brethren welcome.
Jas. Nankevell, Pres. J. G. Taylor, Sec.,
Oak Bay Ave.

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

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton.
Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B.—meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Church of England Hall, Carleton street. Visiting brethren always welcome.
Chas. A. Burchill, Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Stanley.
Rose of Stanley No. 160, Stanley, N.B.—Meets Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Stanley at 7.30, fortnightly, dating 3rd September. Visiting brethren welcome.
John A. Humble, Pres. Wm. T. Howe, Sec

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

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax.
Halifax No. 150—Meets Mallin's Hall, Barrington street, the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. W. R. D. 2nd Monday each month. Visiting brethren welcome.
G. H. Bridge, Pres. W. Taylor, Act'g. Sec.
14 Albarmarle, st. 17 Arty Lane.

Chebuco, No. 223, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Victoria Hall, Agucola street. Visiting brethren always welcome.
C. C. Legg, Pres. E. Reeves, Sec.,
3 Willow St., Halifax.

Westville.
Forest of Dean No. 192 meets every alternate Saturday night at 7.30 o'clock in Robt. A. McDonald's Hall, Westville, N.S. Visiting brethren always welcome.
Robt. Smith, Pres. Thos. Floyd, Sec.

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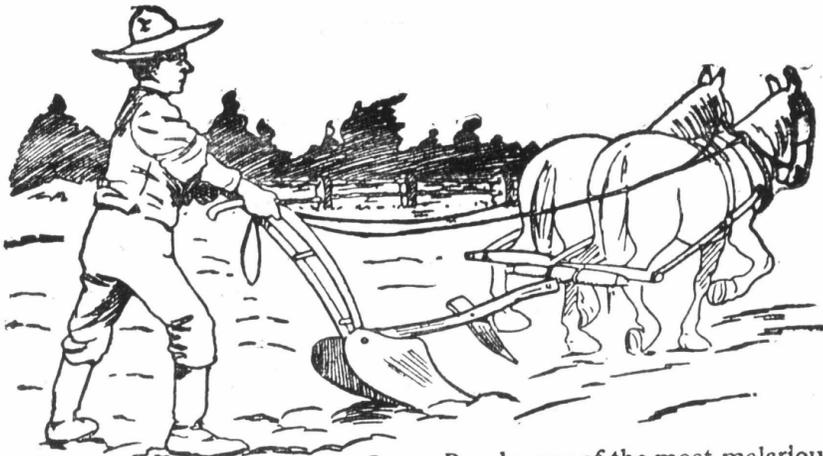
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I am a farmer located near Stony Brook, one of the most malarious districts in this State, and was bothered with malaria for years, at times so I could not work, and was always very constipated as well. For years I had malaria so bad in the spring, when engaged in plowing, that I could do nothing but shake. I must have taken about a barrel of quinine pills besides dozens of other remedies, but never obtained any permanent benefit. Last fall, in peach time, I had a most serious attack of chills and then commenced to take Ripans Tabules, upon a friend's advice, and the first box made me all right and I have never been without them since. I take one Tabule each morning and night and sometimes when I feel more than usually exhausted I take three in a day. They have kept my stomach sweet, my bowels regular and I have not had the least touch of malaria nor splitting headache since I commenced using them. I know also that I sleep better and wake up more refreshed than formerly. I don't know how many complaints Ripans Tabules will help, but I do know they will cure any one in the condition I was and I would not be without them at any price. I honestly consider them the cheapest-priced medicine in the world, as they are also the most beneficial and the most convenient to take. I am twenty-seven years of age and have worked hard all my life, the same as most farmers, both early and late and in all kinds of weather, and I have never enjoyed such good health as I have since last fall; in fact, my neighbors have all remarked my improved condition and have said, "Say, John, what are you doing to look so healthy?"

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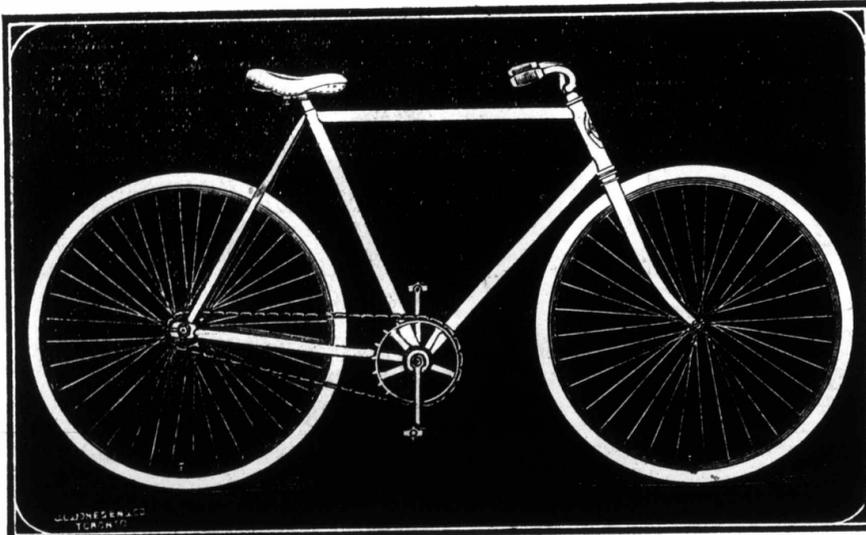
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