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S. O. E. LODGES IN THE N. W.

CHANGES IN DETAILS OF INTERNAL MANAGEMENT DESIRED.

Reasons why Eastern and Western Lodges Require Different Treatment—A S. O. E. Hall Proposed at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, June 19. — June, the month of English victories, is now well on its way and we have passed another anniversary of Lord Howe's celebrated manoeuvre of taking the wind from the French line of battle off the Isle of Ushant, with the culminating consequence of, for England, the Glorious First of June, 1794.

Yesterday completed the seventy-sixth year since the tricolor of France trailed in the mud in the wake of the fleeing Napoleon Bonaparte, pursued by Britain's victorious, and avenging hosts en route from Waterloo to Paris.

A PEACEFUL CONQUEST.

At this day the hordes of Albion's Isle still push forward, but in a different direction and though the object, conquest, is still the end in view let us hope that in this case the consummation will be brought about by the force of brain and muscle, rather than by the expenditure of blood and iron, though it must be admitted that even in the last case, if the one is in the horses and the last named material takes the shape of certain parts of agricultural machinery they make a combination which proves a most useful ally in the settlers' efforts to subdue a certain now middle-aged lady who is at times very perverse, this allusion referring to Dame Nature of course.

It is sincerely hoped the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON will be able to glean from the foregoing that the tide of emigration from England to Manitoba still flows onward steadily.

LOCAL S. O. E. LODGE NEWS.

A delegate from the two S. O. E. lodges in this city, paid an enjoyable visit to Lodge Runnymede at Selkirk on the 10th inst., the object being to assist our District Deputy, Rev. Canon Coombes, and his delegate Bro. Hirst, of Stratford, Ont., in conferring the W. R. D. on the officers of that lodge, whose happy lines are cast in this amphibious abode of fishers, saw millers, and those other vocations which go to make their town the sapragon of rural felicity.

The picnic committee of lodges Westward Ho, and Neptune have about settled on August 20 as the date, and Selkirk, as again the objective point for the annual outing.

CHANGES DESIRED.

The time being now close at hand at which all questions to be discussed at next meeting of Supreme Grand Lodge must be handed in to the S. G. S., it is to be hoped the two lodges here will have formulated some intelligible resolutions in the matter of having a greater measurement of self government untrammelled by clauses laid down in a constitution, which, excellent as it is in itself, in many cases is not applicable to the condition of affairs in this region. For one thing the scale of payments in regard to initiation fee and subscription is not commensurate with the higher cost of everything in this province to that prevailing in the older settled portion of the Dominion. Then again the doctor's charges, salary and medicine are a subject which causes

every earnest worker for the Society's welfare a great deal of anxiety and are of such a nature that they can be best got over by having power to deal with them individually as lodges.

A S. O. E. HALL TALKED OF.

Another matter which is agitating S. O. E. circles, is the idea of raising a subscription fund amongst members to fit up and furnish a hall of their own, and thus by paying a fair rate of interest to the subscribers amongst our brethren, eventually build up our truly British institution in preference to those others who cater for every creed and nationality from whoever they can draw the present dollar.

Supreme Grand Lodge Notes.

To-day, July 1st, is the last day for receiving proposed amendments and alterations to the constitution.

The Grand Secretary would be pleased to receive at once the names of members in the Old Country, who are in active membership, with a view of opening up lodges in England.

Charter and supplies have been sent to District Deputy, Bro. Parker, of Fredericton, N. B., for the new lodge at Stanley.

Bro. John Clayton, Past Supreme Grand President, died June 21st. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the Supreme Executive.

New Brunswick.

Our Fredericton, N. B., sends us gratifying news that a new lodge S. O. E. B. S. is to be opened at Stanley, York Co., to-day, July 1.

It was expected that most of the members of Islington Lodge would go to Stanley to assist in the opening ceremonial. The new lodge have a good list of names to start with. The work has been done mainly through the efforts of a member of Islington Lodge, who went to Stanley to reside this spring. So the work goes on.

Ottawa Notes.

Bro. Ald. W. R. Stroud, S. G. P., returned home to-day from an official meeting of the Supreme Executive, which was held in Toronto on the 28th. Bro. Stroud reports S. O. E. matters to be in a most satisfactory condition.

Bro. J. R. Hooper, of Derby lodge, is at the hospital with rheumatism. His host of friends wish him a rapid convalescence.

Last week Bro. Geo. Low, of Bowwood lodge, accompanied by Mrs. Low, left Ottawa for a two months trip to England.

Bro. Thos. Low, of Derby lodge, has gone home to England on a well earned holiday, after being in the city for 20 years.

Bro. Sergt. Wm. Short, of the G. G. F. Guards, left on the Parisian, on Saturday the 28th, as a member of the Bisley Team. Bro. Short, is treasurer of Russell lodge No. 56.

The columns of the ANGLO-SAXON, bring to the notice of members of the order, this issue, the card of Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139, of Longford Mills, Ont. President, Geo. A. Bradley; Secretary, Chas. Carr.

At the last regular meeting of Derby lodge, it was decided to make Bro. Col. A. Tyrwhitt, M.P., of Southampton Lodge, No. 28, Barrie, an honorary member of the lodge. At the lodge meeting several members made happy allusion to the interest displayed by Bro. Tyrwhitt, in the progress of the order of the Sons of England.

BOYS' BRIGADES

Montreal's Way of Solving the Problem how to Amuse the Youngsters.

Montreal, June 28.—St. Jude's Church (Episcopal) and Stanley Street Church (Presbyterian), of this city, are to have "Boys' Brigades." Caps and belts for the privates; stripes and a rifle for the sergeant; week-day drill and discipline which brings Sunday obedience and attention;—and that is the Boys' Brigade.

St. Lambert has a brigade already. Mr. Fred Walker is the moving spirit there. He talked at St. Jude's Church the other night on the benefits of the Brigade.

Boys eligible for membership must be of ages between twelve and eighteen years, on the Sunday-school rolls, of good report; one of the aims being to strengthen the ordinary work of the school by increasing the attendance, improving the discipline and broadening the field for Christian effort among boys. One of the leading statements of the constitution is: "The object of the Brigade shall be the advancement of Christ's Kingdom among boys, and the promotion of habits of reverence, discipline and respect and all that tends towards a true Christian manliness."

Mr. George Elliott also spoke at that meeting on the questions of drills, uniforms and arms and the probable expenses and scale of fees of membership. Addresses of encouragement and words of congratulation on the large attendance at the first meeting were given by Mr. John Forgrave (the People's warden of St. Jude's), Mr. J. T. Sadler, and Mr. John Parratt. Mr. George Elliott was elected Captain of this No. 1. Brigade by acclamation; Edgar Nicholson, Lieutenant, and Percy Moore and Roger Leders, Sergeants. A large number of eligible boys signed the roll, and it is expected that the Brigade will at once be placed in full and efficient order, and quickly present a goodly appearance in full force on parade, and at their weekly meetings.

Members of Stanley Street Church, it is understood, are quietly, but vigorously working towards the speedy formation of their Brigade. There is some talk of other churches taking the matter up.

The Brigade is an institution which originated in Great Britain. The Earl of Aberdeen is the honorary president, and among the vice-presidents are many titled persons, and Professor Henry Drummond, whose article on the Brigade, recently published in "Good Words," has been printed in pamphlet form. It is full of information, and can be had through local booksellers.

Shows the Stuff They're Made of.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:—Will you allow me a small space in your valuable paper to make known to the readers of your paper the disloyal practices that some of our very prominent men indulge in. The Calgary Herald of June 1st, has an account of the reception given to the party of Roman prelates visiting this part of Her Majesty's Dominions, from Quebec, Mr. Justice Rouleau in the chair. The Mayor was also present. The report reads that when the cloth had been removed, the chairman proposed the toast of His Holiness the Pope, which was drunk with enthusiasm, the band of the Indian Industrial school rendering a nice selection of music. "The Queen, God Bless Her," was also duly honored, the band playing, "God Save the Queen," as if they were born Englishmen. The gentlemen who proposed the toasts in

the above order was Mr. Justice Rouleau.

Now, sir, I assume that this gentleman had to take the oath of allegiance before entering upon his official duties as a justice, and such being the case, I for one fail to see how the government can sustain him in office, after showing that he honors the Pope first and then the Queen.

I think it about time that we, as the Sons of England, gave the Roman Catholics to understand that any insult (and this was one) offered to our Queen in this country, will be resented in a very effective manner.

W. J. Winnipeg, June 13th, 1892.

Against Amalgamation.

EDITOR ANGLO-SAXON:—The subject on which I address you this time must rather be manipulated with the butt end than with the point of my spear, as the writer of the letter headed, "Can we Amalgamate?" is a personal friend.

In referring to this matter of amalgamating with the American Society, the Sons of St. George, I say emphatically we cannot—I speak by the card when I make this statement, for I have lived a number of years consecutively in the United States. In one state, I was for a long time both a member and an officer in an English national society long before the Sons of St. George was known outside Pennsylvania. Now I know that the majority of the members of any and all these societies, though Englishmen, many perhaps as wedded to British institutions as ourselves, still from the necessities of occasion have become American citizens. Their children are educated in United States Schools, where they are taught patriotism and loyalty as American citizens to the country in which they dwell, and who when they grow up will be the most bitter despisers of "Old Daddy" if he has a word to say in favor of Johnny Bull. Then again many of them are married to American wives, of possibly German, French, or Irish Catholic parentage.

Further than this, they embrace in their ranks some who in every sense have "left their country for their country's good," men who would never join our ranks so long as they had to swear allegiance to our Queen and the Government of Great Britain.

Looking at the matter from another light, what strength could we be to them or they to us? Those who are loyal and patriotic amongst them will sympathize with us in any case as it is evident from W. J.'s letter, the right stamp of us do with them, but this is as far as this matter can ever go, for directly there was any action taken by them in regard to amalgamation with our well known, from a British point of view, Loyal order, public jealousy would be aroused against them by their neighbours, and perhaps do individual members of the Sons of St. George a great deal more harm than we, of the Sons of England could hope to do them good.

There are more cognate reasons even than these, could they be specified, but in the meantime I will remain,

FREE LANCE.

Winnipeg, June 23, 1892.

British Columbia's Premier Dead.

Victoria, B.C., June 29th.—A cablegram received by J. Hunter, M.P.P., stating that the Hon. John Robson, Premier of British Columbia, was seriously ill, was followed later by a despatch announcing his death. He left Victoria for London on business connected with the crofter colonization scheme. The hon. gentleman was born in Perth, Ont., in 1824.

Not Sure What Their Flag is.

Montreal has long been noted as the toady city of the Dominion—a place whose people are not quite sure whether their flag is the star spangled banner, the tricolor or the Union Jack. On holidays, the tradesmen have avoided mistakes by displaying all three, and people who paid their money were also at perfect liberty to take their choice. But on the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, some members of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, with a correct sense of the fitness of things, called upon a few of these non-committal tradesmen and requested that of the flag of the empire should be displayed. This demand was complied with, but the incident came to the ears of the Colonel commanding, and he called on "General Knapp, United States Consul-General, and apologised for the outrage that had been committed by some irresponsible member of his corps." He said, "that neither the officers of his corps nor any of the militia officers in the city sympathised with those who had taken the flag down. If offenders are discovered they will be severely reprimanded unless further punishment is ordered by the militia department." If the members of "Col. Cole's" corps were to refuse to serve under such officers, it would be a fitting answer to his promise of punishment for a meritorious act.—Orillia Packet.

[Is not our friend rather sweeping where he writes of Montrealers not being quite sure what their flag is? We believe there is a splendid British sentiment in Montreal, though not offensively self-assertive, which will be found quite capable of taking care of itself should the occasion ever unhappily arise. The toady element however has certainly made itself unpleasantly conspicuous in this matter of the flag, and its acts are duly noted, though passed over, with silent contempt. ED.]

The All-English Speaking Gathering.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour and Earl Spencer have expressed their approval of Mr. J. Astley Cooper's proposed periodic All-English Speaking Gathering.

The Hon. James Service, late Premier of Victoria, Australia, writes:—"I think the idea of a periodical festival for the British Empire is an excellent one. The reasons set forth in favor of it are obvious and powerful, and must commend themselves, I think, to everybody who has at heart the permanent unity of the British peoples. The scope of the movement as outlined is probably too extensive to begin with. I think it would be well to limit it, in the first instance, to contests mainly of a physical character, which would possess the greatest attraction for the youth of the Empire. There would be an absolute certainty of success in that direction, if we may judge by the experience we have had in connection with cricket, rifle-shooting, &c. The periodical gathering once established, it could, and no doubt would, be gradually availed of for other purposes—literary, scientific, social, commercial, religious. I hope the idea may speedily become an established fact."

Among other representative men who support the idea are Sir Henry Brougham Loch, Governor of Cape Colony, Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, Sir Charles Mitchell, Governor of Natal, Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, Sir Walter Sendall, and Lord Jersey.

THE MOTHERLAND.

LATE MAIL SUMMARY OF NEWS OF ENGLAND.

The Archdeacon of London on Federation.

The Archdeacon of London, a staunch Federationist, preaching at St. Jude's, South Kensington, on behalf of the Colonial and Continental Church society, referred to the true unity of the British Empire. By strange and unexpected ways, he said, by emigration, by commerce, by wars, by treaties, not always by mercy, not always by justice, but in the main with a legitimate object, the peaceful Empire of Great Britain had grown until it became the august, stately and magnificent structure at which we gaze with awe, and the meaning and importance of which our electorate seems as yet so little to understand. The material greatness of that world-wide realm which hails Victoria Queen was indeed amazing. It far exceeded that of any other Empire, ancient or modern.

They might in all humanity say, in praise of their forefathers, that the moral grandeur of the Empire was not unequal to the material. It was governed by settled law, founded in the fear of God. Every man's property was protected. His person, like his property, could not be touched except by legal process. Religion was free.

Although continually susceptible of much improvement, the British Empire, under Queen Victoria, presented the nearest approach to a true commonwealth that the world had ever seen. It was principle and sentiment that most truly united Great Britain and her daughters. Much might be done by prudent legislation, by seizing the right occasion for laying down the foundations of Federation, and by various unions in trade and defence; but the greatest force was in common traditions, common hopes, common affections, and, of all principles and sentiments, the strongest was the fear of God.

A Missionary of Imperial Federation.

In his latest work, "Imperial Defence" Sir Charles Dilke puts the pertinent question, "What is it we have to defend? Is it Great Britain or the British Empire? And who is to defend it—the people of Great Britain or the people of the Empire?" Upon the answers to these questions depends, he says, the decision as to the provision which should be made for national defence; and, in his opinion, we should abandon at once the present tentative methods of dealing with the army and navy.—South Wales Daily News.

Keep Pegging Away.

The advocates of Imperial Federation are, I am afraid, in the position of good men struggling with adversity. Still, Mr. Parkin, who has now twice lectured in Oldham on the subject, would be well advised to keep pegging away. The question can hardly yet be said to have touched the masses, and we all know that the masses have now the making or marring of all great questions—social as well as political. Even the classes have to be converted yet, and without venturing to include Alderman Norton among either, which is the best course to pursue, I might in stance him as one of those whom Mr. Parkin will find open to conviction. This gentleman stated at the meeting on Monday that this was the first time he had had the question presented to him in such a rational light, and, as a commercial man, the force of the lecturer's remarks struck him as worth pondering over. If Mr. Parkin could only induce his fellow-colonists to give over hankering so much after Protection, his mission to this country would be greatly assisted.—Oldham Standard.

Canadian Lamb for England.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has sent a letter to the press for publication from which we take the following extracts:—"I take the liberty of forwarding to you a copy of a letter given below from Ald. Frankland to Mr. J. E. Story, our farm foreman who took the lambs referred to Montreal, and put them on board ship en route for England. This letter bears upon a subject which should be of much interest to the farmers at the present time.

Liverpool, May 31, 1892.

"Dear Sir: Your beautiful lambs are sold well, and when you consider how foreign cattle and meat sell in England in comparison with their own, may we in Canada not rejoice that you, sir, can send to me 90 lambs from that great institution and that I can realize on them home prices. Why! There are sheep coming alive from South America and they are slaughtered well, and yet as they could not go into the open market. Sixpence is all they brought,

sinking the offal, while your lambs in my judgement realize eight and a half-pence per pound.

You would have rejoiced to have seen the droves of good men from 30 to 80 years of age examining lambs, but English hospitality is great; they do things with great heartiness.

Yours,
G. F. FRANKLAND."

"The full particulars will be given in due time in reference to the whole transaction from the time the lambs were purchased until they were sold in England. It may be mentioned here that these were very ordinary lambs when purchased. About one-half were bought in Eastern Ontario when they came to this station, and the other half in Prince Edward Island."

The Court.

The Queen is in good health at Balmoral and makes daily excursions.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrived at Balmoral on Saturday on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince of Wales and his son, the Duke of York, have arrived at Marlborough House from Copenhagen.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the annual meeting of the Army Scripture Reader's Society, and spoke highly of the good work that was done by it.

The Princess Marie Alexandra Victoria, eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, was on Thursday last betrothed to the Crown Prince of Roumania.

Mr. Stanhope, M. P., has returned from Aix les Bains, and has resumed his duties at the War Office.

Mr. T. L. Bristowe, M. P. for the Norwood Division of Lambeth, has died suddenly from disease of the heart, while taking part in the opening of a new park at Herne-hill.

Political.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presided at a meeting at Hawkhurst in support of the Conservative candidate for the Ashford Division of Kent.

Addressing a large party of visitors from Lancashire and Warwickshire at Hawarden, Mr. Gladstone said the Liberal party never had a more sacred nor a more hopeful cause than that they would have to fight for at the approaching general election.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., addressing a meeting of officers of the various wards in Birmingham representing the Liberal Unionist Association, declared that the prospects of the Unionists were most promising both in that town and throughout the country.

The borough elections take place on the 4th inst.

General.

Mrs. Montagu, who is under sentence for cruelty towards her children, has been removed from Londonderry to Grangegorman Prison, Dublin, in view of her approaching confinement. A petition from her husband for her release was not granted.

The Co-operative Congress was opened at Rochdale, under the presidency of Mr. J. T. Mitchell, who delivered an inaugural address on the progress of the co-operative movement. The attendance of delegates was numerous.

The Manchester Unity of Oddfellows commenced its annual congress at Derby on Whit Monday, over 575 delegates, representing some 700,000 members, being present. The Grand Master described the condition of the Order as very flourishing, and discussed the subject of old-age pensions, advocating a scheme which should be self-supporting. Sir W. Harcourt and other members of Parliament took part in the subsequent proceedings.

An International Miners' Congress has been sitting in London.

Sir James Brunlees, the eminent engineer, aged 75, is dead.

Miss Emily Sturge, a member of the Bristol School Board, has been killed by being thrown from her horse.

The Oak Stakes at Epsom were won by Baron Hirsach's filly La Fleche, who ran second in the Derby.

A coronor's inquest has been held on the bodies of a man and woman, both French, who were found dead in a bedroom at an hotel in York-road, Lambeth, London. The jury found that the man shot the woman and then himself while laboring under temporary insanity.

At the inquest at Leamington, on the body of Mr. Greatrex, who was shot by his son, the jury gave a verdict of wilful murder against the latter, who has been since committed for trial.

The very fine weather recently has drawn unusually large numbers of holiday-makers from London to the seaside and other pleasure resorts.

The suspension of payment by the New Oriental Bank Corporation in London has been announced.

A "GOLD MINING" COMPANY.

English Investors Swindled by Another Bogus United States Scheme.

A public inquiry, instituted by order of the English Chancery Division of the High Court, with reference to the circumstances attendant on the promotion and liquidation of the United States Gold Placers (Limited) Company has been held in London. The company was registered in 1883, and was formed, in the words of the prospectus, "for the purpose of acquiring the Cottonwood Placers, consisting of 800 acres of auriferous gravel on the banks of the river San Miguel, Colorado, United States of America, which, on the patents to be obtained from the United States Government, will form a freehold estate free from any rent or royalty."

In April, 1889, a resolution was passed for the voluntary liquidation of the company, and in the following month an agreement was executed transferring the assets and liabilities to a new company, and providing that the shareholders of the old company should receive for each share held by them therein one share of the new company, with 15s. paid, leaving available for call 5s. per share. The liabilities are returned in the statement of affairs at £27,000, with a claim on the assets, consisting of unpaid calls of the United States Gold Placers (New Company) (Limited) to the same amount, the total deficiency as regards contributories being £142,836.

The liquidation of the company is attributed by its officers to want of capital, and to the failure of operations at the mine, the results of the washings have proved disappointing.

Mr. Thomas Gilbert, who was recently sentenced to three years' penal servitude for fraud in connection with the Gold Queen Mining Company, was the first witness. He appeared in prison garb, and was brought up in the custody of two warders. He stated that he was the promoter of the United States Gold Placers (Limited) and he afterwards became managing director. The property was represented to him as a very valuable one. Under the agreement for purchase of the properties the company undertook to pay the vendor about £16,000 in cash and £12,000 in shares. It appeared from the figures that the transaction would make a profit on the transaction of about £85,000—that was, a paper profit. He provided three out of the seven directors who formed the board, and his son acted as secretary, but his name did not appear on the prospectus. The cash-book kept during the first two years of the company's existence had disappeared, and he could not furnish any explanation of the matter.

Mr. Robert Larchin stated that he had been associated with Mr. Thomas Gilbert for some considerable time. The company was introduced to him by Mr. Gilbert in the early part of 1886. From July, 1887, he was absent from England, and, on his return, a banquet was given to him at the Great Eastern Hotel. The report issued to the shareholders referred to the "wonderful discoveries he had made" and of "the return of the director, enthusiastic reception, and banquet." Pressed upon the point whether the report correctly represented what took place, the witness said that a banquet was given on his return, and there was an enthusiastic meeting, but he did not remember anything being said about "wonderful discoveries." He admitted that £30,000 of the company's money had been expended and only £1,200 worth of ore extracted.

"The United States of Europe."

The annual meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Association was held recently in the Westminster Palace Hotel, London. The Bishop of Durham, who presided, said that we seemed to be standing on the verge of a step which would lead to the federation of the nations. We should labor to make the United States of Europe a reality. It was nobler to submit even to an unjust decision from a legal tribunal than to appeal to force. He emphasized the fact that the Christian faith involved the brotherhood and solidarity of nations.

Fast Atlantic Mails.

The Toronto Empire's Montreal correspondent says: There can be no doubt that the Canadian Pacific railway company have discussed the Atlantic steamship question in all its bearings within the last few weeks and that information is being gathered on the subject from every available and reliable quarter. He adds that President Van Horne left for Grand Metis, Rimouski county, where Lord Mount Stephen is residing, and that if his information be correct most important results will come out of the interview.

THE "SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM,"

By Miss Preston of Ottawa.

[Concluded.]

That is what Britain has done for Canada, and now that Canada begins to feel the stronger waters of the Atlantic coursing through her veins, shall she turn her back on all these memories of the past, and suffer her children to grow up in comparative ignorance of what we owe to the mother country? Shall we let apathy or circumstances, drift us apart and throw us into the arms of the U. S.? What can we find under the Starry Banner, that is not enjoyed in a higher degree under the Union Jack? When we make a change let us be certain that we are "Off with the old love, before we are on with the new." To my mind the situation is more one of justice than sentiment. We are indebted to Britain for long years of care and expense (for we really have been of no actual service to her,) and now that we are stronger, let us at least give her our gratitude if we can give no more.

In presenting this view of the subject do not understand me as setting forth the merits of British Connection, Canadian Independence, or Colonial Confederation. I know nothing of their bases, and can neither approve nor disapprove of them; but of all annexation schemes I do most heartily disapprove, believing as I do that our country's future is safer in our own hands. Of late years

THE POLITICAL ARENA

has had such an unsavory reputation, that good honest men of both parties have not had a strong enough patriotic spirit to brave the abuse, expense and annoyance of public life even when urgently needed by the country, while others have been too timid to oppose their party, when the good fame of the country was at stake. The duty of every man is to go where he can best serve his country, no matter to which party he belongs. We have been passing through a rather unsettled political period. Party papers teemed with rumors of "Smashings of Confederation," "Race Rebellions," and Religious Rebellions." But these movements have passed or will pass and our country will remain. How shall we best foster that love for her which I feel sure you all desire?

HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

I shall mention but a few plans that may be useful and trust to you for fuller and more efficient ones. First and foremost, by loving this country ourselves. There is nothing more contagious than enthusiasm. Using our influence or giving our votes to no man, for a position of trust unless we are certain all his efforts will be for the moral and political welfare of our people. Letting no spirit of partyism over-rule Patriotism. A Patriot will sacrifice party as well as self, for his country's good. Let us see that our Nation's Birthday is more enthusiastically celebrated. Let our entertainments partake more of a loyal nature, and a profuse display of our country's flags. A flag in itself is nothing, but we cherish it, for those things of which it is the symbol. And let our people cheer at sight of it, if they will, even at the risk of annoying those persons among us who sneer at such enthusiasm. President Harrison on a recent tour through the U. S., tells us that he had seen enough U. S. flags to encircle the globe. And in school, first I place patriotic songs.

Old King Edward was wiser than we think when he ordered a massacre of the Welsh Bards; knowing well that the spirit of independence would long linger among those mountain homes, when fed by their soul-stirring strains. (I know some writers try to prove that he never did this, but I prefer to think he did, and I admire the penetration of the old king). We need a collection of such songs for school. Could not some of our musicians take the matter up and give us one? I have not much faith in textbooks, on questions affecting the moral or political life of a people. The

READING AND HISTORY LESSONS

are about the only ones I can make use of for this purpose. For instance a great admiration for the brave and manly character of our countrymen may be evoked by dwelling on such lessons as the "Loss of the Birkenhead," "Road to the Trenches," "Capture of Quebec," "Founders of Upper Canada," "Heroes of the Long Sault," and like subjects found in the readers. In grammar and composition, the expansive and comprehensive nature of the English language can be prominently brought out. In Geography a pupil's attention can be called to the vast extent, favorable position and boundless resources of this country. In history, seize on anything likely to arouse a patriotic spirit. Encourage pupils to read the works of our Canadian writers, and as we grow older the number of these will increase. Like all subjects not found on our Public school curriculum, this must depend on the earnestness and originality of the teachers. When you meet with anything in your private reading bearing on this point, make a note of it, and some day, when it fits in with the work of your class give it as a story, reading, or song. Children often remind me of those living forms devoid of backbone, which breathe through pores in their sides, as they seem to absorb and be influenced by side issues more readily than direct ones. But over and above all, I place the power of song. Let our own hearts respond to the words of one of our own poets, who says:

"We are growing weak and listless—
"There is need of righteousness inflexible as fate
"Thou last child of British destiny."
"Untorn by wars, Canada, arise!
"The years to come are thine."

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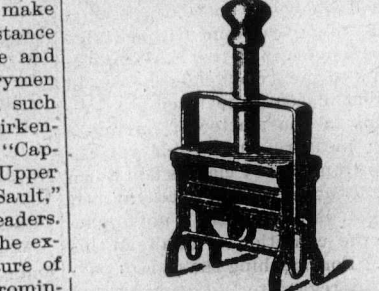
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PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

Historical Battles—Noteworthy Events in the Story of the Creation of the British Empire.

Under the above heading THE ANGLO-SAXON purposes to devote space in future issues to an account of British battles and leading events in the history of the creation of the Empire.

The ANGLO-SAXON proposes to do its part towards supplying the deficiency, in order that the Sons of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen in Canada may learn how their fathers fought, conquered and died for their country and the Empire, and won and bequeathed to us their heirs this fair Dominion of ours.

CHAPTER II.

THE BATTLE OF THE STANDARD, 1138. (Continued from our last.)

The three lines of the Scots were now in sight; and on a signal being given, the whole English knelt while the representative of Thurstan read from the carriage the prayer of absolution. With a universal shout, they answered "Amen," and then every man repaired to his place. From the Conquest to the close of the twelfth century but little change had taken place in the armour and weapons of the English; but five distinct varieties of body-armour were worn by them about the time of the Standard—a scaly suit of steel, with a chapelle de fer, or iron cap; a hauberk of iron rings; a suit of mail or quilted armour; another of rings set edgewise; and a fifth of regulated mail, composed of small square plates of steel lapping over each other like tiles, with a long flowing tunic of cloth below.

Though the red lion had been one national emblem of the Scots for more than a hundred years, and traditionally the thistle for a much longer period, on this day the standard borne by them was simply a long lance with a tuft of blooming mountain heather attached to it; and the armour and equipment of the Lowlanders were pretty much like those of the English. The vanguard consisted of Lothian and Teviotdale, the moss-troopers of Liddesdale and Cumberland, and the fierce and wild men of Galloway under their principal chiefs, Ulric and Donald, led by Prince Henry, who was reinforced by a body-guard of men-at-arms under Eustace Fitzjohn, a Norman baron of Northumberland, whom Stephen had offended by depriving him of the castle of Bam-borough.

The second line was composed of the Highland and Island clans, armed with their round targets, two-handed claymores, and tuags or pole-axes. The third, or reserve line, under the king, consisted of a strong body of Saxon and Norman knights on men-at-arms, with the men of Moray and from other parts covering the rear. Such was the singularly mixed force led by the Scottish king; for in his ranks were many men of England who favored the cause of his niece the empress, or were disgusted with Stephen's rule at home.

Favoured by a dense fog and the smoke of burning villages, which concealed his advance for a time, he was not without hope of taking the English by surprise; but they were fully prepared, and every man stood to his arms. Ere the battle began, the Norman barons, inspired by a humanity somewhat new to them, sent to the Scottish army Robert Bruce, Earl of Annandale, and Bernard de Baliol, nobles who held vast estates in both countries, to offer as conditions of peace "to procure from Stephen a full grant of the earldom of Northumberland in favor of Prince Henry."

The speech of Bruce, which was long, and contains many curious facts, is reported at length by Alred, a contemporary and confidant of David, hence it may be assumed to be substantially accurate; but David rejected all proposals.

Then exclaimed William MacDonogh, his nephew, "Bruce, thou art a false traitor!" Whereupon Bruce and Baliol departed, renouncing their allegiance to the Scottish crown, and the advance was resumed. The king, resolving now to place some Norman knights and Saxon archers in the van, gave terrible offence to the bare-kneed Celts who were in his army, and it threatened the most disastrous consequences.

"Whence comes this mighty confidence in those Normans?" asked Malise, Earl of Strathearn, scornfully. "I wear no armour; but there is not one among them who will advance beyond me this day."

"Rude Earl," replied Allan de Piercy,

a Norman knight, "you boast of what you dare not do."

David had to interfere, and place the Celtic clans of Galloway in the van, and reserve to himself the command of the Scots properly so called.

The English were drawn up in a dense mass around the covered standard. Their men-at-arms dismounted, and sending their horses to the rear, mingled with the archers, and met the shock of battle on foot. It was begun by the fierce "wild men" as they were named, of Galloway, who flung themselves sword in hand on the serried English spears with shouts of "Albanaich! Albanaich!" which means, "We are the men of Albyn!" The spearmen gave way; but a heavy shower of arrows threw the Celts into disorder, and as they fell back the English taunted them by shouting, "Erygh! Erygh!" ("Ye are but Irish! Ye are but Irish!") Prince Henry now rushed on at the head of his mailed cavalry, charging with lances levelled, and broke through the English ranks, says Alred, "as if they had been spiders' webs," and actually dispersed those who guarded the horses in the rear. Ulric and Donald had fallen, yet the Galloway men rallied without them and renewed the attack; the other lines were closing up, and for two hours the battle was but one wild mele of men and horses wedged and struggling together. Thus far one account. Another says that it was in vain that the Scots, "after giving three shouts in the manner of their nation," sought with their swords to break through the forest of spears. "Their courage only exposed them to the deadly aim of the archers; and at the end of two hours, disheartened by the loss, they wavered, broke, and fled."

The story goes that when the Galloway men rallied, and with terrible yells were about to renew the attack, an English soldier, with singular tact and presence of mind, suddenly elevated a human head upon his spear, and shouted "Behold the head of the King of the Scots!"

This spread speedy consternation, and the men of Galloway fled, falling back upon the second line, while the third abandoned the field without striking a blow. On foot, David strove to rally them, but in vain; then his knights and men-at-arms, perceiving that the day was lost, constrained him to quit the field. Placing himself at their head, he covered the retreat and prevented the pursuit of his ill-matched army as far as Carlisle, when, enraged by their defeat and the loss of some thousands of their number, fired with mutual animosities and petty national jealousies, they assaulted each other, and fought promiscuously among themselves.

It was on the 25th August that David entered Carlisle, and there for some days he was in great uncertainty as to the fate of his gallant son, Prince Henry, whose impetuosity had carried him through the ranks of the English. On his return from the chase of the fugitives in the rear, finding the battle lost, he commanded his men to throw away their banners, and so mingling with the pursuers, he passed them undiscovered, and after many hazards succeeded in reaching Carlisle on the third day after the king's father.

In their retreat the Galloway men carried off many Englishwomen, who were only restored through the intervention of Alberic, Bishop of Ostia, the papal legate, a circumstance which affords some proof of the barbarity of the times, and the ferocity of the troops who carried on the war. Yet David who led them was founder of twelve of the most magnificent abbeys in Scotland. At Carlisle he exacted a solemn oath from all that they should never again desert him in war; and after storming and razing to the ground Walter L'Espes castle of Werk, he returned to Scotland more like a conqueror than one whose army had been so totally routed, as the victors of Northallerton were not in a condition to follow up the advantage they had gained; and ultimately, through the mediation of the legate and the Queen of England, peace was concluded on the 9th April, 1139.

The old monastic writers of England dwell with great satisfaction on the singular battle of the Standard, which they considered to have been won, less by the valor and hardihood of those who fought under old Walter L'Espes of Werk, than the influence of the holy relics and the banners of St. Peter of York, St. Wilfred of Ripon, and St. John of Beverley. The place where they stood is still called the Standard Hill of Northallerton.

(To be continued.)

New York Herald: "Isn't the Canadian Pacific's evident desire to have an outlet and terminus in New York another movement toward annexing this country to Canada?"

LETTERS FROM SETTLERS.

EXPERIENCES OF SCANDINAVIAN COLONISTS.

Settlers who were Induced to Leave for the States—Glad to Come Back to Canada.

In the Eastern Townships.

The following letters will be read with deep interest by Englishmen who have relatives in the mother land, who desire information respecting Canada as a field for settlement:

The undersigned having had from ten to twelve years' residence in Waterville, P. Q., Canada, will give some of their experiences about the country.

Some of us came here in 1882 without one cent in our pockets and we were sent from Quebec to Sherbrooke, fourteen in number, and we being Swedes and Norwegians, could not speak one word with the agent, and he telegraphed to C. O. Swanson, who came and took us all to Waterville, and here we got everything that we wanted, both food and work, and what furniture we needed to keep house with. Not only us but all who have come here have been treated the same, no matter of what nationality.

TRIED THE STATES.

After four years' stay in Waterville we heard much about the large wages which people were getting in the United States, so a few families started for Uncle Sam's domain, on May 20, 1886. We travelled through different states and did not find any place we liked as well as Waterville. Of course there were a great many fine looking places but it was so hot that we could not stand it. At last we went to work in Detroit, Mich., but we did not like it and it took all we earned to keep our families. We saw plainly that we were one hundred (100) per cent. better off in Canada not only financially but also in health. We did not have one drink of real good water the whole time we were away; and in Canada the climate is so much better and we had by this time found out what Mr Swanson had told us before we started, that we had made a mistake.

Some of us had spent about \$500. Two of us had been working for Mr. Swanson in his furniture factory in Waterville, and we concluded to write asking him if we could get our places if we came back. He answered that if we had

HAD ENOUGH OF THE STATES

we could come back, and we arrived at Waterville the second time with no money. But now we are well off again and we intend to stay and enjoy our blessed country as long as we live.

We have here one of the best schools in the province in which our children may finish their education without going off anywhere else, and we hope that many of our countrymen will come this May, and make their homes in the Eastern Townships and they will see then that what we say is true, but we must acknowledge for any one of limited means who likes farming perhaps they will do better to go to

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

and take free homesteads. We don't say this on account of our own knowledge of the country, but we heard C. O. Swanson's statement of his travels through Manitoba and the Northwest last fall. And with these few remarks we will close our letter. If any one wants any more information they can have it by writing to us. We remain,

Yours truly,

- Goulbrand Olsen, Norway.
Henry T. Hamberg, Linden, Sweden.
Jahun F. Anderson, Sweden.
Iver Knudson, Sweden.
Thmid M Moene, Norway.
C. E. Hanson, Sweden.
J. F. Johnson, Sweden.
Mathias J. Knudson, Norway.
John Knutsen, Norway.
C. M. Broden, Sweden.
Waterville, P. Q., Canada, May 31, 1892.

From Michigan to Assiniboia.

Yorkton, Assa.—By request of Mr. C. O. Swanson I am glad to tell Scandinavians generally how I like this part of the country and what I think of Scandinavians taking land and making homes for themselves here.

I came here from Minnesota, in the spring of 1884, so you see I have been here seven years. I also travelled through Dakota and looked after free homestead land, but all the good land there had already been taken so I could not get any that I liked.

I am well satisfied with the land I have here. It is well adapted for both stock raising and crops of all kinds, and

in fact I am positive that there is no better land in America.

Good water may be got by digging from ten to thirty feet, and plenty of wood for both fencing and firewood.

In many places it is not necessary to dig for water, as there is good water in the brooks, etc.

There is plenty of timber for building houses and barns. I am not sorry that I came here to settle, as I have had crops every year since I came here and they can then see for themselves that what I have written, is true. As Mr. Swanson does not want a long letter I will close by saying that if any one wants any more information, to write to me and I will give you all I can.

(Signed) N. H. NELSON,
Yorkton P.O., Assa., N. W. T.,
Canada.

From Michigan to Assiniboia.

By request of C. O. Swanson, who is now travelling through this country for the purpose of encouraging Scandinavian immigration, I left Michigan, United States, for the purpose of visiting some friends at Whitewood, and I have been so favorably impressed with the country that I have decided to stay, and have bought two acres of land here in the town and have entered for a quarter-section of homestead land, and have entered another quarter-section for a friend who will be here in the spring.

I have thoroughly investigated the Whitewood district and found that the farmers are all doing well and I have seen where they have threshed their wheat, barley, oats, etc., and a good many have realized 40 to 45 bushels to the acre of wheat, barley as high as 65 to 75 bushels, oats 80 to 100 bushels, and hardly any frozen.

Not only is the land good for grain, but also for stock. I left the United States Republic in June last, where I have been doing business as a mine carpenter for fifteen years, and I prefer this country for farming and will say without hesitation that if people of limited means only knew what land they can find and the opportunities this country offers to its settlers, they would do well to get away from mining districts and crowded places and come and get a home for themselves and their children.

(Signed) W. H. BUDDLE,
Whitewood, Assa., Canada.

From Dakota to Assiniboia.

Written at the request of C. O. Swanson by C. F. Dayton, formerly of Brown county, South Dakota.

I came here October 1st, 1890 and have travelled over this district considerably and am happy to say that I never saw a better country for mixed farming. There is plenty of timber and hay, and the country is fairly well watered on the surface by ponds and sluices and some creeks, which afford good water, but the ponds are mostly brackish but good for stock. Good water may be had by digging from 10 to 25ft.

The general appearance of this country is very much like South Western Minnesota. There is not so much wind. In short, it is a first class stock and mixed farming country.

I am located on section 16, township 30, range 11, west two miles. My post office is Yorkton, Assa., N. W. T. Will be glad to answer any inquiries made in regard to this country.

(Signed) C. F. DAYTON,
Yorkton, Assa., Canada.

From Tideway to Tideway.

In an article under the above heading in the Times, Mr. Rudyard Kipling writes:—"Then a fellow traveller spoke, as many others had done, on the possibilities of Canadian union with the United States; and his language was not the language of Mr. Goldwin Smith. It was brutal in places. Summarised, it came to a pronounced objection to have anything to do with a land, (the United States), rotten before it was ripe, a land with seven million negroes as yet unwelded into the population, their race-type unevolved, and rather more than crude notions on murder, marriage and honesty. This is very sad and chilling. It seemed quite otherwise in New York, where Canada was represented as a ripe plum, ready to fall into Uncle Sam's mouth when he should open it. The Canadian has no special love for England—the Mother of Colonies has a wonderful gift for alienating the affections of her own household by neglect—but, perhaps, he loves his own country.... Here are the waters of the Pacific and Vancouver (completely destitute of any decent defences) grown out of all knowledge in the last three years. At the railway wharf, with never a gun to protect her, lies the Empress of India—the Japan boat—and what more auspicious name could you wish to find at the end of one of the strong chains of empire?"

THE AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen.

The mission of this Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Mother land; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

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

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on. Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being for greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, unsurpassed by any other fraternal Society in Canada. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the Societies. No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good men can start a lodge.

The Society is governed by a Grand Lodge with subordinate lodges—the officers of which are elected annually.

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast in their lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER,
Grand Secretary.

Grand Secretary's Office,
Shaftesbury Hall,
Toronto, April 1st, 1892.

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BEATTY'S TOUR OF THE WORLD. Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Beatty's Celebrated Organs and Pianos, Washington, New Jersey has returned home from an extended tour of the world. Read his advertisement in this paper, and send for catalogue.

ESTABLISHED 1867. THE ANGLO-SAXON

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JULY 2, 1892.

All communications for insertion to be addressed "Editor, THE ANGLO-SAXON, Ottawa, Ontario," and to be written plainly and on one side of the paper only.

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

Copies of the ANGLO-SAXON can be had at 5 cents each for mailing to addresses in the old country by the out-going mails; or they can be sent from the office of publication on the addresses being furnished.

Subscribers to the ANGLO-SAXON who commenced before the present number, will receive the 8 page issue fortnightly, free of further charge, until the end of their respective terms of subscription.

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

- J. Critchley, Victoria, B.C. J. A. Edwards, Montreal, Que. R. S. Grundy, Toronto. E. W. Thurston, New Glasgow, N.S. T. C. Andrews, Winnipeg, Man. Chas. F. Chanter, Chatham, Ont. Arthur C. Bacon, Brockville. W. E. Pethick, Bowmanville. V. Eastwood, Peterborough. E. Doughty, Calgary, N.W.T. W. H. Boycott, New Westminster, British Columbia. Geo. G. Bennett, Belleville. Sackville Hill, Chedoke, Barton, Ont. J. W. Gledhill, Huntsville, Ont. Edwin Avery, Sherbrooke, Que. J. W. Hannaford, Hamilton, Ont. J. Ed. Rendle, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Wm. Swinton, Orillia, Ont. Chas. G. Cross, Simcoe, Ont. James Fisher, Hamilton, Ont. L. N. Pink, Pembroke, Ont. H. H. Martin, Hamilton, Ont. A. D. Thomas, Fredericton, N.B. Chas. Carr, Longford Mills. Wm. E. Barnett, Woodstock. Wm. H. Cruse, Kingston. F. W. Byatt, Stratford.

R. H., Hamilton, writes: "The last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON (June 15) is before me, and I must say it is a treat to peruse its columns. For general information (to Englishmen) it is invaluable, and I am inclined to think it will soon become indispensable to Englishmen in Canada, especially Sons of England. I hope the day is not far distant when we shall find the ANGLO-SAXON in the home of every Englishman in the country." Thanks brother.

WIMAN AS AN IMPERIAL DELEGATE.

Mr. Erastus Wiman, of New York, who attended British Chamber of Commerce Congress in London as delegate from Brantford, Canada, Board of Trade, obtained his appointment by a snap meeting of the council of the board. Although it was supposed, according to the reports received here, that only the catspaws of the conveners of the gathering had been summoned to the meeting, three out of the ten strenuously opposed his appointment. The seven Wimanites were unable to carry his unconditional endorsement, and the resolution of appointment was finally carried instructed the delegate, "to advocate no plan of commercial policy, except such as would commend itself to the mother country and the Dominion of Canada."

As Wiman secured his appointment for the sole purpose of appearing as a representative of Canadian unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, it will be seen that his feathers were considerably clipped. Mr. Wiman got himself appointed as delegate also from Niagara Falls. Here the same tactics were pursued, and a snap meeting called, and Wiman appointed. The pretended organization that appointed

him, by the bye, is legally defunct. He made a bold attempt to get appointed by the Toronto Board of Trade. He was asked if he would, if appointed, advocate reciprocity between Canada and the Motherland. Being unable to give a straight pledge to this effect the board declined to appoint him as a delegate.

Wiman's attempt to force himself upon the convention as a representative of Canadian opinion was an unblushing fraud.

LODGE NEWS.

To the Sons of England, we wish to say a few words. The columns of the ANGLO-SAXON are open for the publication of your lodge news. If you fail to find in each issue records of the meetings of your own local lodges, it is because you omit to send them in. Forward us your lodge news and we will print it. Make it short and to the point, and let it cover every item of interest to the Order. A true member of the Order takes the deepest interest in everything connected with the lodges from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Reading lodge news stirs up emulation, awakens a spirit of enquiry and activity and keeps bright the fires of patriotism. It is good for the brethren of one place to know what those of another place are doing. It is the mission of the ANGLO-SAXON to keep Sons of England throughout British America and Englishmen all over the world in touch. Brethren, do you share of the work; we will do ours.

HON. ED. BLAKE, left Quebec on the Parisian on Saturday, for England, to stand for an Irish constituency on the invitation of the Irish Home Rule party. His acceptance of the invite, and his appearance at Westminster as a member of the British House of Commons are generally expected to lead to a union of the opposing sections of the Irish Home Rule party, under his leadership, and, in the event of Gladstone being returned to power as the result of the approaching general election, his entry into the English cabinet.

This is going to be the banner year for strawberries. Riper, bigger, finer, more luscious or better flavored berries were never seen in the world than we have been producing in this part of Canada the past few weeks. Magnificent berries are already selling at three boxes for 25 cents, and less perfect berries four boxes for 25 cents, and such is the profusion, immense sums of money are being made in the trade. Patches producing \$300 an acre are quite common this year. The outlook is equally good in almost all other kinds of fruits. Unless something unforeseen occurs this promises to be a year of great and unusual plenty for Canada, not only for fruits, but tomatoes and all descriptions of garden stuff.

THANKS, BROTHER.

A Belleville, Ont., brother, writing to express his satisfaction with the ANGLO-SAXON as an exponent of Sons of England interests in British America, winds up with strongly encouraging words, and declares that we deserve success in our "endeavour to give the Sons of England a journal so well worth reading." Many similar letters have been received, nearly all of them containing remittances from new subscribers. It is impossible to write a separate letter of thanks to each brother who has so kindly sent in these expressions of approval, and we beg them all to accept this hearty and sincere acknowledgment. It is unnecessary to make glowing promises for the future or hold out expectations of journalistic brilliance that cannot be fulfilled, and is not expected. We purpose to try to present to our readers all the news we can get and print relating to proceedings of special interest to Sons of England lodges in particular and to Englishmen in general. If we can do this faithfully and well it will satisfy our brethren, and fill the bill, and that is about all we need to trouble about.

HOW TO AMUSE THE BOYS.

Lord Aberdeen is the honorary president of the Boys' Brigade of Great Britain, an account of which we give on another page. Since the publication in the ANGLO-SAXON of the article "How to Amuse the Boys," information has reached us showing how completely the problem has been solved by the organization over which Lord Aberdeen as above stated presides. The boys of the brigade are well drilled and disciplined, become accustomed from the earliest days to take orders and obey them in unquestioning loyalty and faith in their superior officers, and thus lay a foundation of self control

which cannot fail to be of the greatest value in after life. A boy belonging to the brigade enters the ranks of the toilers provided with a training that gives him an incalculable advantage over all who have not enjoyed a similar course of preparation. The drill strengthens and develops his physique, and he forms habits of alertness, promptitude, obedience, fidelity, courage and hardihood which few are likely to acquire who have not been systematically trained. Several of the churches of Montreal have taken up the movement and are about to purchase equipments for the juveniles, and start permanent organization. We strongly advise all Sons of England, who take an interest in the training of the juveniles, to carefully read the article under the head, "Boys' Brigades," in the present issue of the ANGLO-SAXON. We are much mistaken if every Sons of England Lodge in Canada does not quickly take up and put into practice the methods of drilling and training the lads belonging to the Juvenile Lodges, which appear to have been so successful in the Mother-country.

In another column we give an interview with ex-premier Mercier of Quebec, the creator and leader of the French Nationalists of that province. The party he made and which turned on him and threw him out of political life, he now denounces as curs. He further declares anew his adhesion to the doctrine of annexation to the United States, the last desperate resort of a used up professional politician in Canada. Better and stronger men than Mercier have sought consolation for political defeats in the annexation circle, but Canada still lives, and is every year growing stronger, less dependent on the United States and closer to the Motherland. If Mercier would annex himself to the United States no one in this country would regret it.

A WORD TO ENGLISHMEN.

We have received several letters from Sons of England lodges in various parts of the Dominion thanking the ANGLO-SAXON for its efforts in the cause of settling the Canadian Northwest with English immigrants. Englishmen in Canada can do no better service to their fellow countrymen in the old country than by helping this useful work. In our Northwest are millions of acres awaiting the plough, where hundreds of thousands of Englishmen who find it hard to make both ends meet at home could provide for themselves and their families, and in a few years become independent. Instead of paying rent they would own their own farms, and instead of handing over the fruits of their labours to landowners in the shape of tribute for the use of their land they would accumulate wealth in their own right. In this connection a newspaper interview with the Roman Archbishop of Ottawa, published in another column, will be read with interest. The archbishop has been to the Northwest to enquire for himself into the prospects for French Canadian settlers. He returns to give the sanction of the church to an extensive scheme of migration from the old provinces to the Northwest. The prelates of the Roman Catholic church view with growing alarm the influx of British protestants to the prairie lands, and the increasing predominance of the Protestant element. They have determined on a systematic attempt to make the Northwest a French-Canadian and Roman Catholic country. There is room enough for all in Manitoba and the Territories, but we confess to a strong desire to see the English element maintain its present ascendancy. All are welcome to the vacant prairie lands so long as they are willing to do their part in developing the country, but as Englishmen ourselves, we should be sorry to find the English falling behind in the race for the possession of the country. Englishmen in Canada can assist materially in spreading the news by sending home to the old country newspapers and their friends marked copies of this issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, which, as usual, teems with valuable authentic information respecting the soil and capabilities of our great possessions in the far north-western countries of British America.

The Canadian Gazette of London, England, of June 2nd, 1892, says: "THE ANGLO-SAXON.—This is the title of a journal published in Ottawa twice in every month for the promotion of Canadian interests and particularly with a view to extending the settlement of British emigrants in Canada. In the last issue are several articles well calculated to make Canada favorably known. Among other suggestions is one to the effect that members of the Sons of England Lodges in Canada should devote their energies to securing the right sort of settlers for the vacant lands in the Dominion. No better work than this could engage the energies of Canadians."

WHEAT \$2.50 A BUSHEL. Magnificent Prices for Ordinary Assiniboia Grain Imported by U. S. Dealers for Seed.

A correspondent sends the following: The business men of North Dakota, fully realizing the importance of getting first-class seed wheat, made a most careful inquiry as to what spot in America the most perfect seed wheat could be obtained, the qualifications necessary being a perfectly sound, hard wheat possessing a large percentage of gluten, free from rust, smut, weevil or any disease to which wheat is subject, it must also be hardy and productive. The only spot in America where wheat possessing all the above qualities could be found was in the Canadian Northwest! Below, for the benefit of your readers, I give a facsimile copy of a circular got up by the business men of North Dakota, addressed to the farmers of that state. After reading that circular, is it any wonder that farmers wanting land are rushing up to secure free land possessing such qualities? Here is the circular referred to. It speaks for itself.

ASSINIBOIA SEED WHEAT Weighs 63 to 64 pounds to the bushel on test, yields 45 bushels to the acre, free from noxious weeds, one of the finest samples ever brought into the state.

It is needless to tell the farmers the importance of a change of seed from a high northern latitude to the Red River Valley.

Here is an opportunity—lose it not—the supply is limited; first come; first served.

The wheat will be imported in bags, two and a half bushels in each, exclusive of which, and delivered at stations where sufficient orders may be given, the price will be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price per bushel. 20 Bushels or more... \$2.00; 10 to 20 Bushels... 2.25; Less than 10 Bushels... 2.50.

Samples may be seen in Fargo at J. C. McKendry's Feed Store, Broadway, who will take orders, and in Grand Forks at the office of Smith & Newton, 10 and 12 Third Street, North, or at Griggs House.

Address orders to SMITH & NEWTON, or J. LEWIS, Grand Forks.

The Immigration Policy of the Government.

Mr. A. M. Burgess, acting deputy Minister of the Interior, was examined at last week's sitting to the Agriculture and Colonization Committee about the future immigration plans of the Government, in respect to the management of immigrants after their arrival in the Dominion. After explaining that the transfer of the immigration branch to the Department of Interior was made only last April, and that there had not been time to have the new system properly organized, he outlined what the new system was. In the first place the immigration offices throughout the Dominion have been abolished, except at the Atlantic and St. Lawrence shipping ports. The Dominion Government will thus no longer devote its energies to doing immigration work for the provinces.

Another set of officials which has been abolished is the land guides, whose places are to be taken by local men, old settlers, who will be employed in this work by the day, according as their services are needed. Parties of immigrants landing from ocean steamers will henceforth be looked after from the time they land until they have taken up homesteads or obtained employment as the case may be, by special employes of the department chosen for their special fitness for the work, who can speak the language of the immigrants. Mr. Burgess stated that the new system is expected to effect a saving of some \$27,000 per year. The probable net saving he placed at \$21,000, assuming the cost of superannuation to be deducted from the gross saving.

Found Homes In Canada.

On page 3 of this issue will be found a number of letters from settlers in Northwestern Canada, and the Eastern Townships, which Englishmen will read with interest. The story of the wanderings of the Eastern townships settlers in the United States, and their return to Canada, wiser though poorer men for their visit to Uncle Sam, is a good one, and should be widely circulated.

Another interesting account is that of a Minnesota farmer who left the United States for Assiniboia, and found a prosperous home under the British flag. Two other letters are from a Michigan, U. S., and Dakota, U. S., farmer respectively, and present in a sober, quiet, matter-of-fact way experiences which will be regarded by Englishmen in the motherland, who are thinking of making new homes for themselves in America as amongst the most valuable evidences they have seen of the attractions of Canada as a field for English colonization.

More of Uncle Sam's Farmers Come to Canada.

The following telegram, dated Winnipeg, Man., June 21st, has been received by Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior:

"Another party of 50 arrived to-day from North Dakota, and left for Edmonton. "Code's party of Michigan delegates have returned from Edmonton, delighted. Have a good report from them." (Sgd.) G. H. CAMPBELL.

Homesteads Taken by Michigan Farmers.

Winnipeg, Man., 17.—Mr. A. R. Code immigration agent, who accompanied a party of Michigan, U. S., farmer delegates through the Northwest on a prospecting tour, returned to the city yesterday. The fact that the delegates have made application for nineteen homesteads is sufficient testimony of the good opinion formed of the country. They are now returning to Michigan to settle up their affairs there and bring out their families from the United States to Canada.

Immigration Report for 1891.

The report of immigration for the past year, presented by Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, shows that the English headed the lists of transatlantic settlers. The total immigration was 82,165, of whom 17,900 were English. Scandinavians came next in the over-sea list with a total of 4,300. Of the remaining immigration, which came in through the United States, 23,000 were reported as returned Canadians of all nationalities, principally French.

The total "foreign born" population of Canada according to the census of 1891, was 645,705.

Beulah.

Beulah, June 19.—Crops are beginning to look well here. We had a heavy shower of rain last night, which will do a great deal of good.

Mr. Wm. Buzza has brought another farm here, which shows his confidence in this part of the country.

Dundee.

Dundee, June 20.—The rain of the 10th, brought the wheat on in great shape. It is from 12 to 16 inches high now. We had our annual June frost on the 15th. The potatoes were out a little, and some of the wheat, but nothing of any account.

Quite an amount of land is being broken up again this year.

Rosser.

Rosser, June 14.—The hot weather, day and night, is telling on vegetation. Crops of all kinds are growing so fast that they seem to be jumping cut of the ground. They never looked better at this time of the year. Grain is eight inches high in many fields.

There will be an abundance of wild fruit this year. The cherry and saskatoon bushes are blossoming luxuriantly and the strawberry plants promise a big supply of berries.

Some of us who are fond of flowers have noticed that the purple anemone "the most venturesome of spring blossoms" has a double. When the flower has faded the plant has a fantastic shape for a short season and then goes to seed. Consul Taylor, who has been spoken to on the subject, says that it is probably from this seed the new flower springs, for it is apparently a new flower coming at a later and warmer season; these flowers are minus the downy covering which is so marked a feature on the first comers. In color, in the stalk, and in other particulars the two flowers are unlike.

Middle Church.

Middle Church, June 20.—The crops are looking very well after the recent rains, and are somewhat in advance of what they were at this period last year.

Carberry.

Carberry, June 16.—The fine weather and frequent rains have had their effect on the crops, and grain never looked better at this season of the year. Some fields are covered with grain from 15 to 20 inches high; the growth is very rapid and the crop promises to be heavy.

The cheese factory that was started here this spring is proving a great success. The farmers are patronizing it liberally, considering it a good thing for the neighborhood. Their cheese is being sold in the stores here and is pronounced good.

Geo. Roger, the miller, is putting about \$6,000 worth of new machinery in the mill here, making it first class in every particular, and expects to have it running in about six weeks.

Morris.

Morris, June 15.—The rains have been heavy and will no doubt put threshing back some, but it was greatly needed for plowing purposes. The farmers are doing a large amount of breaking this year, and the crops never looked better for the past eight years.

FROM MAINE TO THE BRITISH PRAIRIES

A TOUR OF INSPECTION BY UNITED STATES FARMERS.

The Results Stated—Millions of Acres of Fine Land—They Decide to Sell off and Leave the States for British Territory. The following important letter has been received for publication:

After having seen the advertisements of Mr. T. W. Child, Colonization Agent for the Northwestern portion of Canada, we all made up our minds that if that country was only half as good as represented, it would be just exactly the place for us. We have now lived in Maine for a number of years and as we have never accumulated any great amount of wealth, we came to the conclusion that we would take a trip to the Canadian Northwest and if it came up to expectations, settle there permanently.

We left Portland, Maine, on the 11th April at 6.15 p. m. by the Mountain Division of the M. C. R. Ry., arriving in Montreal the following morning at 8.15 o'clock; there we received our tickets from Mr. Child which would take us to the far west for \$18.00. We left Montreal the same night on a train composed of ten coaches filled with colonists bound for the west.

We passed through a fine country in Ontario, until we came to Sudbury; but from here to Port Arthur we found the country rough and broken and only fit for mining and lumbering; we understand that there are several very valuable mineral deposits in that section. We arrived at Port Arthur and Fort William the second day, where from the C. P. R. ship most of its grain and other freight. We were wondering all the way up how it was that a great railway like the C. P. R. would ever build through such a broken country; but on the third day about 3.30 p. m. our curiosity was satisfied, as we then for the first time saw

THE GREAT PRAIRIES

of the North American continent and we were greatly surprised when we rolled in at the C. P. R. depot at Winnipeg later on in the day to see such a splendid city, as it certainly exceeded anything we had expected to see. The streets are wide and in dry weather very clean, and the buildings of the most modern kind, in fact, it is one of the most pleasant looking places we have ever been in. The Northern Pacific hotel is a fine building, with seven stories and is said to be one of the best hotels on the continent; it cost, we were told, quarter of a million dollars to build. The Hudson's Bay Co. have also a fine store in the south end of the city, which carries a full assortment of all kinds of merchandise and very few stores in the east can compare with this. This company is one of the richest in the world and employs thousands of men in different capacities all over the Northwest, where they have numerous "posts." Winnipeg is certainly

THE "CHICAGO" OF THE NORTHWEST

and we have no doubt that with the country it possesses to back it up, that city will in time be one of the largest on the American continent. On our arrival at Winnipeg, we were met by Mr. G. H. Campbell, the Dominion General Immigration agent, and he was one of the most pleasant gentlemen we have ever met, and of great assistance to us during our travels in Canada.

On Saturday, 16th April, we left Winnipeg to look over this much talked of Northwest which we thought we would be able to do in three or four days. We soon found out that we were mistaken and if we had stayed three or four months, we should not have been able to see all there was to see. We started for Calgary in the afternoon and we saw on all sides evidence of great prosperity as we passed along over the prairie. Calgary is situated 840 miles west of Winnipeg, and it takes some three days to reach it; during this journey we had a splendid opportunity of seeing exactly what the country was like and we were more and more surprised the further west we travelled. Fancy,

MILLIONS OF ACRES LYING IDLE,

when it only requires a plough, team, harrow and seed to cultivate it. We did not see a stone, and in places there would be nothing to prevent a farmer from ploughing a furrow scores of miles long without obstructions. We noticed that the farmers in the Northwest were seeding far earlier than we could in the State of Maine; in fact, we found that country to be anything but a country for "wild Indians and buffalos," as is the usual opinion of the eastern farmers.

We arrived in Calgary on Monday at 2.30 a. m. This town is the great ranching centre of the Northwest and has about six thousand inhabitants. It also has a very favorable situation, as it is only sixty miles from

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

where there is a vast expanse of coal and minerals of all sorts and it is surrounded by a fine farming and ranching country. After having looked all over this town, we started for Red Deer about 8 o'clock a. m. the following day. We had all read the Rev. Leo Gaetz's pamphlet on this district and we can only say, now that we have been all through it, that he has not said half of what there is to be said about this grand country. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Gaetz himself and he gave us some very interesting information about the country. Mr. Gaetz has been in this district for the past eight years and owns about half the town site of Red Deer, which is a rising little town on the Calgary and Edmonton R'y. From there we drove about fifty miles with a pair of bronchos that had been.

RUNNING OUT DOORS ALL WINTER.

Here we began to see the park region about which Mr. Child had told us, and we would not have believed that it was possible for any country to have such fine grasses in its natural state. The Red Deer country contains water, wood, grass and coal enough to feed all the people and cattle on earth. We saw veins of coal on the banks of the Saskatchewan fifteen feet thick and some of them extending over eight miles in length.

All a farmer has to do in this district is to drive down to the river and bring his pick and shovel and he can take home fuel enough of a very superior kind to last him for a month or more. The whole country is splendidly adapted for mixed farming, as is also the entire district around Edmonton. On Tuesday, April 20th we left Red Deer and went west as far as Regina where we arrived on the following Tuesday at 11.30 p. m. This is the capital of the Northwest Territories and is the seat of the Northwest Legislative Assembly and the headquarters of the Mounted Police Force. The Lieutenant Governor of the Territories also resides here. This is a very fine town and is composed mostly of solid brick buildings on the principal streets and comfortable frame dwelling houses. The country around Regina and Saskatoon is not well adapted for farming, being somewhat dry and barren soil, but from Saskatoon to the north is first class. We arrived at

PRINCE ALBERT

at 9 p. m. and we were more than surprised to see such a town about 700 miles north of Portland; we were told that it counts 1,500 souls. This is one of the principal towns of the north and while we were there we saw two steamers of about 280 tons burden in port. These steamers run on the Saskatchewan and adjoining lakes from Edmonton, west of Prince Albert, to Selkirk, a little town about 20 miles from Winnipeg, and the principle port on Lake Winnipeg.

ON THE NEXT DAY WE STARTED OUT IN COMPANY WITH MR. R. H. MAIR,

the government agent at Prince Albert, to inspect the Carrot River and Stoney Creek districts, and we honestly believe that we are not exaggerating when we say that this is without doubt one of the finest, if not the

FINEST COUNTRY ON THE CONTINENT

of America, as all the requisites for successful farming are found here in great abundance, and of a very fine class. The water is first class and there is just enough timber for building purposes and fuel, without it being in the way for farming operations. We spent four days looking over this country and stopped one night at Mr. Myers place. This gentleman is a member of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Myers came to the Carrot River district in the year 1883 and at once started a stock ranch in partnership with his brother. We saw his cattle and could not believe our own eyes when he informed us that they had not a roof over their heads all winter and had been fed on the hay made from natural grass of the prairie; the cattle were all in first rate condition and most of them even fat. Everything

BORE EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY

in this country. Mr. Meyers grew 35 bushels of No. 1 hard to the acre and oats weighing 45 lbs. per bushel, with 90 bushels to the acre, and barley with a yield of 80 bushels an acre. We then visited the Stoney Creek district and had a look at Mr. Campbell's farm there. He raised 432 bushels of oats on 44 acres weighing 42 pounds per bushel, and as fine a lot of oats as was ever grown.

WE NOTICED THAT THE PRICES PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE WERE SUCH THAT WITH

reasonable care and good management a poor farmer in the Canadian Northwest ought to become independent in a very few years. The climate is a very agreeable one and although it certainly is cold here in the winter time, still anybody does not seem to feel it as much as in eastern countries, it being extremely dry. During the most severe storm of the season we drove all day, the driver without gloves of any kind and

NOT EVEN AN OVERCOAT on while some of our party were very thinly dressed and had no cover for our hands whatever, and we cannot say that we suffered from the cold very much. Some of us have been in Dakota, and during a storm of the same velocity there it would have been impossible to be out of doors without running the risk of being frozen to death.

GOING TO SELL OUT

our property in the State of Maine and move to the great Canadian Northwest where we intend to take up land and make our future home; and our advice to every man, woman and child in the State of Maine particularly, and the United States generally is: "Go and do likewise."

(Signed), A. H. PRICE, North Fryling, Maine.

F. A. RUSSELL, Andover, Maine.

C. MURPHY, Maine.

E. MURPHY, Maine.

EMPIRE TRADE CONFERENCE.

A Resolution Adopted in favor of Inter-British Trade.

London, June 23.—The Empire Trade Conference lasted all day to-day, including all of the Canadian delegates. The Right Hon. James Lowther presided. He said Lord Salisbury sympathized with the desire of the league, that preferential rates be established, but he wanted constituencies educated before undertaking to legislate on the matter. Mr. Lowther said that in his Hastings speech, Lord Salisbury had shown that he no longer ignored the essential elements of the commercial situation in Great Britain. Though Lord Salisbury did not precisely endorse the fair trade principles the league advocated, he said in his Hastings speech enough to show that he did not entertain the narrow prejudices with which the subject was too freely surrounded in ministerial utterances.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S SPEECH.

One of the features of the sittings today was an able address by Sir Charles Tupper in which he painted in glowing terms the capacity of Canada as a food producing country. He said that even if Great Britain, by a trade policy, antagonized all of the other food producing countries in the world, the mother country need not be short of the amplest supply of food. Canada was capable of supplying the entire Empire with food. Sir Charles Tupper warmly urged the adoption of a preferential tariff within the Empire. He also urged that the Government should place a duty of five shillings per quarter on American grain, and that Canadian wheat should be admitted free.

SIR DONALD SMITH SPOKE IN VERY MUCH THE SAME STRAIN.

He declared that the McNeill resolution recently passed through the Canadian House of Commons voiced the opinions of the great majority of the Canadian people, who earnestly desired closer trade relations with the mother country than those actually existing.

THE AGENTS GENERAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE SPOKE IN FAVOR OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PREFERENTIAL DUTIES.

RESOLUTION FOR INTER-BRITISH TRADE.

Rankine Dawson and the Hon. Mr. Holbrook also spoke and a resolution in favor of inter-British trade was unanimously passed amid hearty cheers.

Dalesboro.

Dalesboro, June 15.—I would like to write a few lines to let the world know how we are getting along here. Dalesboro is about ten miles from the new town of Alameda on the Souris coal fields line. It is a fine country for grain raising, is high and dry with good soil and early. It is also wonderfully exempt from frost in harvest time. Only one year in ten has any damage been caused thereby—that was in 1888, and the frosted wheat was equal to some southern wheat and sold for fair prices. The balance of threshing left over from last fall is nearly all completed.

Now that the much needed railway is built through here the farmers are encouraged to farm more extensively.

T. H. Northcote has in a crop of over 100 acres. Building and breaking is now the order of the day by the enterprising farmers. Stewart and Holmes, new settlers, are breaking up the prairie in good style.

NEW LOCATIONS IN THE SOURIS COAL REGION.

Coal Found 34 Feet Below the Surface of the Prairie—Railway Extension—Wonderful Growth of Grain.

Winnipeg, June 17.—Supt. Whyte has returned from his trip of inspection over the Souris extension and the proposed line to the district. The object of the trip was the location of the "Soo" junction with the branch line and after a careful inspection of all the desirable points for the work the south east quarter of section 38 in range 8, township 2, was chosen.

Men are now engaged in plotting out a town site which will be on section 27, about half a mile distant from the depot. Major Walsh, who is manager of the coal mines met Mr. Whyte at this point and definitely located sites for mines on sections 27 and 28. There was some difficulty in arranging for a spur line to the shaft, owing to the character of the country just here, the shaft being located in a coulee. It was found however, that a spur about half a mile in length could be constructed, which could be built without much engineering difficulty.

The coal is located 34 feet below the prairie level, and Mr. Whyte considers it of a very good quality, possessing great heating properties. Major Walsh returned from Souris last night. He was accompanied by his brother, who will have charge of the mining operations.

A visit was also made to the Pipestone extension, which will be about thirty miles in length. Mr. Strevel has the contract for grading, and has completed about six miles of the work. He expects to finish in about two month's time, and rails will be laid as rapidly as possible. Mr. Whyte located the sites for four stations on the line.

The party also drove from Glenboro to Souris City, and located Carmichael, the new station which will be on this extension. Between Deloraine and Napinka, Nedora will be the station.

In speaking of the crops, Mr. Whyte said they looked remarkably well. The growth has been wonderful in the past two or three weeks, and the whole country bore a prosperous appearance. Considerable breaking had been done by settlers, and the harvest this year would doubtless equal that of last season.

A GOOD PLACE TO GET AWAY FROM.

Hard Times in The States—A Simple Case From Real Life in Brooklyn.

Henry George gives one instance of the grinding, heartless, terrible poverty of the working masses in the larger cities of the United States in his great work "Protection of Free Trade," which we reproduce for the enlightenment of those who erroneously suppose the United States are still the El Dorado of the working man. In doing this we may remark that such extreme, abject desperate poverty as is now found in almost every large city in the United States is, speaking in a general sense, unknown in Canada. This is what George writes:

"I do not long since on the platform of a Brooklyn horse-car and talked with the driver. He told me, bitterly and despairingly, of his long hours, hard work and poor pay—how he was chained to that car, a verier slave than the horses he drove; and how by turning himself into this kind of a horse-driving machine he could barely keep wife and children, laying by nothing for 'a rainy day.' 'I said to him, 'Would it not be a good thing if the Legislature were to pass a law allowing the companies to raise the fare from five to six cents, so as to enable them to raise the wages of their drivers and conductors?' 'The driver measured me with a quick glance, and then exclaimed: 'They give us more because they made more! You might raise the fare to six cents or to sixty cents, and they would not pay us a penny more. No matter how much they made, we would get no more, so long as there are hundreds of men waiting and anxious to take our places. The company would pay higher dividends or water the stock; not raise our pay.'"

The above true pen picture of white slavery in United States cities applies to every large centre of population in the Republic.

Dominion City.

Dominion City, June 17.—Threshing has become general, and, contrary to expectations, most of the grain is turning out dry. A large quantity of grain has yet to be marketed here.

GET YOUR WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY REPAIRED BY

D. J. MacDONALD,
207 Wellington st., - - Ottawa.
(NEAR BANK STREET)
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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TEA AT STROUD'S.

They Buy at First Hands.

They save the Consumer the Middle-man's profit.

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This month exceptional value in Tea Dust, Choice Japan Siftings, 10c. a pound

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a large range of Black and Blue Serges, which are very fashionable this season for

suitings. We have them in all qualities, English, Irish and Scotch.

KENNY BROS.,

TAILORS,

84 Sparks Street, Ottawa

TO BELLEVILLE AND BACK.

A RAILWAY RIDE THROUGH AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY.

A Peep at Belleville and a Ride Around Kingston—Some of Kingston's Attractions—No Place Like Home.

Men who have to fly over the country in express trains on business trips at this season of the year see a good deal that is worth noting and telling. A SAXON man had occasion the past week to make a trip southeast from the capital to Coteau, and west from Coteau to Kingston, and thence to Belleville. One of the most noticeable features of the journey was the large amount of new land made from the forest and being prepared for cultivation this year. All along the line of the Canada Atlantic to Coteau extensive clearings in the woods are being made. In places where the blackened stumps have been lying for many years, farmers are putting in their spare time rooting out the stumps and transforming the rough woodlands into level fields.

In the older settled parts along the St. Lawrence and the line of the Grand Trunk there are large stretches of country which have never been cultivated. These are being newly ploughed where the land is cleared, to a greater extent than was ever before known. Indeed there probably never was so large an area of land in Central Canada being prepared for cultivation in any one season since the settlement of the country, and if this is a fair sample of what is going on elsewhere throughout the Dominion, 1892 will see an enormous and unprecedented acreage turned to account for the first time for productive purposes.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

Speaking generally, the country and people wear a bright, cheery, prosperous look, largely the result of last year's bountiful crops, and the feeling seems to be universal that with another good harvest this year the province will fully recover from the recent era of stagnation and start on a period of renewed prosperity. Talks with farmers and merchants at places along the whole line establish this. The country never looked more attractive. All the crops are alike promising. There are no exceptions so far this year. The backwardness of the season early in the spring has been more than made up. Fruits of every kind are uninjured, and unless some unusual convulsion of nature or reversal of the usual order of things occurs, should be unusually abundant. Farmers find it hard work to discover anything to grumble about. The only man met throughout the trip who had the face to pretend he was dissatisfied with existing conditions and prospects was at Coteau; he felt inclined to complain that there had been such an abundance of everything last year it made things too cheap. But then, he admitted, although farmers weren't getting such good prices as they would in a year of general scarcity they had plenty of feed for their live stock and money to spare for repairs, new barns, fencing and various purposes after a long spell of pinching economy.

TYPICAL TOURISTS RUNNING THE RAPIDS.

On board the Canada Atlantic express to Coteau was a jolly typical British tourist party who had been doing the capital and were returning to Montreal by way of the rapids. The party included several ladies and a British naval officer, and they were unanimous in declaring a tour through Canada, especially this part of it, most fascinating and satisfying. Running the rapids in connection with the C. A. R. express train service was recently described in these columns. It has been rendered one of the most comfortable and delightful trips in the world, and certainly one of the cheapest. Even the smallest matters of detail have been attended to. One of the passengers going west on the Grand Trunk express after making this trip described it as one to be remembered as long as he lived. The sensation going over rapid after rapid was to him too delicious and entrancing for belief. And he was no dreaming, sentimental individual either. He was a Chicago soap-maker, he said.

The run by Grand Trunk to Belleville is a succession of charming sylvan pictures, with enchanting glimpses of the St. Lawrence, woods, meadows, partially cleared stretches, cultivated farms, and towns. The centres of population are looking thriving and healthy; stock is plentiful, produce is moving freely, and everything growing finely.

BELLEVILLE.

Places of interest follow in rapid succession till Belleville, seated in peace and beauty on the banks of the Moira river, is reached. The Kyle house, kept by Mr. S. Kyle, the newest addition to the hotels of the place, and a homelike, well furnished, commodious hostelry, is close to the bridge over the Moira.

Belleville has two drawbacks, want of drainage and of street cars. There used to be a street railway but the track has been torn up owing to local disagreements, sided probably by some such dead-alive patronage as was enjoyed by the Ottawa street cars before the advent of electricity. Belleville is about tired of being without street cars and an electric road is being talked about with a good deal of feeling. Those hot, dusty days the 10,000 citizens of Belleville are beginning to find out how much they miss even the sort of street car service they once had. Many reports have reached Belleville homes of the splendid service of Ottawa, the finest and smartest on all this great continent, and people are getting impatient for something of the sort in Belleville.

AT KINGSTON.

From Belleville back to Kingston over the Grand Trunk is an enchanting ride. It is a beautiful pastoral country, well wooded and watered, with vistas of lakes, rivers and bays that one remembers like a dream. Kingston is well worth a long visit. The Elgin American hotel, kept by Mr. J. E. Ham, is one of the oldest and most com-

fortable hotels in the place. The table is served in particularly good style. Kingston enjoys besides her majestic site on the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quinte, and her famous educational institutions, a magnificent park. An Ottawa man cannot visit that splendid lung of Kingston without envy. A similar open space in central Ottawa would have been invaluable, but the price of land has gone up to prohibitive prices and the chance has gone forever.

In Kingston park, all kinds of games are played by young and old; bicycles are ridden, there is lawn tennis, croquet and so forth and everything is as free and open as God's light and air. Down through the street openings in the belt of private residences that lines the south side of the park, are seen the flashing blue waters of the bay.

The Grand Trunk brings tourists here for the steamers up and down the St. Lawrence, and regular lines of steamers bring tourists from the States here for attractive resorts on the Grand Trunk, and there are excursionists coming and going by the New York Central excursion boats, by the Thousand Islands excursion boats, and steamers to and from Ogdensburg, Prescott, Brockville and other points on the big river.

To an Ottawa man the Kingston street railway is a study. The cars are like long trucks made out of a board floor supplied with narrow seats balancing on two pairs of wheels close together under the middle section. The whole structure is so light and flimsy and it looks so funny as it goes balancing and quivering up and down the streets at long intervals, that admiration of the light, rapid and business-like electric service of the capital is greatly increased by the comparison.

THE HOME OF THE CRAZY.

The insane asylum is an object of interest to many visitors to Kingston. The gardens, grounds and buildings are now in the best condition for years. The kitchen, flower and fruit grounds are large, beginning at the high road and ending in the bay, a distance equal almost to the width of the grounds of the houses of parliament. There is also a large meadow extending down to the waters edge in which the insane take the air and have lots of fun.

The buildings have been renovated and tattered up, and are looking bright and attractive. The wards are gay with bright colors and flowers and without a speck of dust. The work of keeping the abiding place of so large a number of partially incapacitated human beings sweet and clean and in order must be trying and the responsibility and strain very great. The officials have had an anxious time of late with patients, who with the cunning of the insane are always plotting to escape. It speaks well for the care and devotion of Medical Superintendent Clarke, M. D., and the staff that the institution is so healthy, and serious diseases so successfully kept under.

Those who care to return to Ottawa by the same route via Coteau, stopping over at the towns on the way, will be well repaid. Nearly all the places on the river line are historical and their history is not one that Britons or native born Canadians need be ashamed of.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Arrived back at Coteau, the C. A. R. cars are taken. What a pleasure it is to a returning Ottawa man to get on board a C. A. R. express car again, is beyond description. The high spring-backed seats, the conveniences for washing and brushing up, the handsome new cars with their many previously unknown devices for rendering travel by the line agreeable, the smoking saloons forming part of the new cars, the well known faces of those in charge, and other details so familiar to Ottawa people and travellers by the Canada Atlantic, all combine to make one feel at ease and at home directly one mounts the steps of a homeward bound C. A. R. express car. The journey home is made at a splendid pace, and with a feeling notwithstanding the delights and surprises of a railway journey through a pretty country, there is after all no place like home, no place above all like Ottawa.

ANOTHER HAMILTON MIRACLE.

THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF ISAAC W. CHURCH FROM PARALYSIS.

Crushed by a Fall of Forty Feet—He Spends Months in a Hospital and is Discharged Only to Suffer Great Agony—Months Without Sleep and a Victim of Nervous Prostration—An Account of his Miraculous Cure as Investigated by a "Times" Reporter.

Hamilton Times, June 20th, 1892.

"In the spring of 1887, while working on a building in Liverpool," said Mr. Church, "a scaffold on which I was standing collapsed and I fell to the pavement a distance of forty feet. Bruised and bleeding I was picked up and conveyed to the Northern Hospital, and not one of the doctors who attended me held out any hope for my ultimate recovery. The base of my spine seemed to be smashed into a pulp, and the efforts of the medical men were directed altogether towards relieving the terrible agony I suffered rather than towards curing my injuries. I had the constitution of an ox, though," and the speaker threw out his chest and squared a pair of shoulders that would have done credit to a prince among athletes, "and as I seemed to have a tremendous grip on life the doctors took heart and after remaining in that hospital forty weeks I was discharged as being as far recovered as I would ever be. For twenty-six weeks I had to lie in one position, and any attempt to place me on my back made me scream with pain. Through eighteen months after my discharge I was unable to do a stroke of work, and could with difficulty make my way about the house, and then only with the aid of crutches. Twice during that time I underwent operations at the hands of eminent surgeons, who were amazed at the fact of my being alive at all after they had been informed of the extent of my injuries. On the last occasion my back was cut open and

it was discovered that the bones which had been shattered by my fall had, by process of time, completely overlapped each other, forming a knuckle that you see here," and Mr. Church showed the reporter a curious lump near the base of his spine. "All efforts to straighten those bones continued unavailing, and finally the doctors told me that in the course of six months paralysis would set in and my troubles would be increased tenfold. Their predictions proved only too true and before long I was in almost as bad a condition as ever. No tongue can tell the pain I suffered as the disease progressed, and eventually I decided to come to America. So in 1890 I closed up my affairs in England and on arriving at Halifax, so done up was I with the journey across the ocean, that I had to take to my bed and was kept a close prisoner for several weeks. Having a brother living at Moorfield, near Guelph, I with difficulty accomplished the journey there and tried to do some work. My utmost exertions could accomplish but little, however, and as a result of my trouble, nervous prostration in its worst form assailed me. I remember once being overtaken by a thunder-storm while about a mile away from the house, and while making my way there I fell no less than eight times, completely prostrated by particularly vivid flashes of lightning or heavy jars of thunder. About a year and a half ago I came to this city and secured work at the Hamilton Forge Works, but before long had to quit, because I could not attend to my duties. I used to think that if I could only get a little sleep once in a while I would feel better, but even that boon was denied me. Night after night I tossed from side to side, and every time my back pressed the bed the pain that shot through every limb was almost unbearable. The doctors prescribed chloral and bromide of potash, and for weeks I never thought of going to bed at night without having first taken powerful doses of either of these drugs. Towards the last these doses failed to have the desired effect and I increased the size of them until I was finally taking thirty grains of potash and ten grains of chloral every night, enough to kill a horse. I became so weak that I could hardly get around, and my lower limbs shook like those of a palsied old man. When everything seemingly had failed me and I was about to give up what seemed a vain battle for life and health my wife here read an account in one of the newspapers of John Marshall's wonderful cure by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I had lost all faith in any medicine I resolved to try once more and accordingly procured a box of those little Pink Pills from Mr. Harrison, the druggist, and commenced to use them according to the directions. This was in October of last year. I had not taken them a week till I began to feel an improvement in my general health. In a month I slept every night like a baby. The pain left my back entirely, and by the beginning of the new year I could lie on my back for hours and never feel the slightest pain therefrom. Prior to taking the pills I suffered terrible with fits, many of them so severe that three or four men were required to hold me. The pills knocked those all out, though, and all the time I used them I did not have even the suspicion of a fit, and as for my weight, well, you will hardly believe it, but honestly, in that time I gained forty pounds. Well, to make a long story short, I went to work again a few months ago, this time in the Hamilton Nail Works, where I went as shipper, and I have worked there steadily since the first day I went in. Last fall I was too weak to walk a mile, now I work from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., and my work is no child's play either. I can assure you. I handle 500 kegs of nails every day and each keg weighs one hundred pounds and has to be lifted a distance of from five to six feet. All my renewed strength I ascribe to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which I consider have worked wonders in my own case. For anyone troubled with nervousness, sleeplessness or loss of strength in any way, in my opinion there is nothing in existence like those pills for restoring people who are thus afflicted. Yielding to the advice of friends, who claimed that my renewed health was not due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I quit using them for about a month, but the recurrence of those terrible fits warned me of my folly and I commenced using the pills again, and I will certainly never be without them in the house."

"Not if I know it, anyhow," remarked Mrs. Church. "I know only too well the good they have done you, and you would not say to-day if it had not been for those pills, and no one on earth knows better than I how greatly you have been helped, and not only you but others in the family who were thought to be going into a decline before they were restored by talking those pills." Some of the particulars of the marvelous rescue of Mr. Church from a life of suffering having reached the public, a reporter of the Times thought it worth his while to investigate the matter for the benefit of other sufferers, and it was in response to his enquiries that the above remarkable story was narrated by Mr. Church. Taken in connection with the reports of other equally remarkable cures—the particulars of which have been published from time to time—it offers unquestionable proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People stand at the head of modern medical discoveries.

The neighbors generally were very outspoken in their astonishment at Mr. Church's miraculous cure, all who knew anything of his case having given him up months ago as rapidly approaching the portals of the great unknown. He looks far from that now, though. His eye is as clear, his cheek as ruddy, and his step as elastic as a youth in his teens. He was for seven years a member of the Life Guards, and for some time conducted a gymnasium in Liverpool. He expects to get back to his beloved athletic exercises this season, and is much elated at the success of his treatment.

The reporter then called upon Messrs. Harrison Bros., James street north, from whom Mr. Church had purchased the remedy, who further verified his statements. In reply to the enquiry by the reporter, "Do you sell many of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?" Mr. James Harrison, of the firm, replied: "Well, yes, rather. A thousand boxes don't last long. You see our business is largely with men, women and girls employed in the big factories and mills in this locality and the recommendations we hear from these people day after day, month after month, would indeed make the manufacturer of these wonderful little pellets think

he was a benefactor of humanity. Several cases have come under my own notice of women, poor, tired-out, over-worked creatures, being made "like unto new" by the use of these pills and I see them passing to and from work daily and looking as though life was worth living and well worth it, too. In all my experience in the drug business I never saw anything like these pills," and Mr. Harrison related a number of cures that had come under his observation in addition to that of Mr. Church.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all disease depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred), and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold, too make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Roman Catholics in the Law Courts.

Judgement has been given by the Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council, in the case of "The Rev. C. E. Pochin Boyer v. the Bishop of Norwich." The Bishop had refused to institute Mr. Boyer to the rectory of Brantham, in Suffolk, on account of the nomination having been made by a Roman Catholic, and his action has now been confirmed and approved.

In the Chancery Division, a summons "In re McGrath (Infants)" was heard on the same day. An application was made by certain relatives of the "infants" in question that they should be taken from a Protestant Home, where they had been sent by a lady who had assisted them, and should be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. Their father died a Roman Catholic, but their mother, though at first of the same religion as her husband, became a Protestant before her death. The Court, finding that the children had no clear views as to the doctrines of either religion, and that they were quite contented and comfortable, ordered that they should remain where they were.

The Northern Explorations.

Prince Albert, June 20.—Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, of the Dominion Government geological survey, left here by team today for Green Lake, where he will overtake carriers sent forward some time ago. From that point he will proceed to He la Crosse and explore the country from there to the east end of Lake Athabasca, continuing the exploration from that lake in an easterly direction to Lac de Brochel, then south to Cumberland House, returning to Prince Albert in October, when he will examine thoroughly the coal deposits on the Saskatchewan river five miles east here. H. E. Porter, of this town, accompanied Mr. Tyrrell.

The Imperial Land and Sea Forces.

H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge, speaking for "The Land and Sea Forces" at the anniversary dinner of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers on May 5th, said:—The military life of the country might have its disadvantages, but it was of great importance to the prosperity, and even to the very existence, of the Empire. Having, happily, little experience of war, we were apt to forget that war could arise. But it was wise to be ever prepared for it, for commerce could not be carried on vigorously and successfully if there was any risk. The greatness of the Empire depended largely on the possession of our Colonies and India. They should be protected at all risks, for so long as we did so, and maintained the efficiency of our forces, we should possess the means of maintaining the power of the Empire, and also of extending its influence.

It is understood Attorney-General Mowat has decided to dismiss Elgin Myers, Q. C. Crown Attorney of Dufferin County, Ontario, because he refused to refrain from continued advocacy of political union between Canada and the United States,

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ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL AND FRENCH COLONIZATION.

IMPORTANT RESULTS OF HIS JOURNEY TO THE NORTH-WEST.

French Canadians to be Advised to Migrate to the Prairie Province—Canada a Better Country than the States—Room for Millions.

Archbishop Duhamel was seen at the Episcopal palace on his return from the Northwest, respecting his recent trip to the prairie country.

The archbishop said one of the main objects of his journey was to satisfy himself as to whether there was still land available for settlement at reasonable prices in Manitoba. He returned home satisfied that there was room for thousands of migrants from Ontario and Quebec and immigrants from the continent of Europe.

As regards the Great Northwest Territories, there are still larger tracts open for settlement. Around Prince Albert, Calgary, Edmonton and St. Albert, the land is particularly fine and the opportunities for making homes excellent.

COAL AND GOLD. "Edmonton," said the archbishop, "is built on coal, and fuel is very cheap." The archbishop had heard coal was sold as cheaply as \$2.50 per ton.

"Gold dust is also washed in the Saskatchewan," said His Grace, holding up a piece of pure Canadian gold washed from the sands of that river, "and here is some of it. Men who work at this industry earn, I am told, \$2.50 to \$10 a day."

He would not however, advise people to go to the Northwest with the idea of engaging in gold washing. The class most wanted and best adapted for the country was agriculturists, men brought up on the land, who understand farming.

WHAT IS NEEDED. To succeed without serious privation or difficulty, a settler should have enough money with him to build a house and buy the necessary implements to commence farming with in a small way.

Probably \$500, to \$600 in hand would be sufficient to carry a new comer over till the next year, when the ripening of his crops should yield enough for his wants, and thenceforth his future would be secure. After the first year settlers could get along without privation, the crops being sold readily at remunerative prices.

In connection with the question of markets for the crops, the archbishop said, "The Canadian Pacific Railway, I think, has done everything possible to open up the country, and has proved a great benefit not only to the settlers in the Northwest, but the Dominion generally. It is a splendid thing for the country to have so powerful a company successfully organized, attracting tourists, bringing in immigrants, solving the question of transport and developing colonization."

WHAT HE WILL TELL HIS PEOPLE. He would not tell his people in the diocese of Ottawa who are doing well at home that they could do better in the Northwest; but those at home who have found through the subdividing of their farms and other causes that they are not doing as well as they expect, he would strongly advise to migrate to the Canadian Northwest, instead of joining the already overcrowded colonies in the manufacturing districts of the United States.

"By remaining in our own country and migrating to the Northwest there to take up land, our people," said the archbishop, "need not change their modes of life and go out among strangers, but may make homes for themselves in the ways they are used to, and which suit them best. They may better their condition without having to change it."

"We have a good and great country, and if a man cannot do well in one part he may in another. If he has run into debt in Ontario or Quebec instead of providing for his family, he may go to the Northwest and make a fresh start and avoid getting into debt again."

THE DIOCESAN FUND. "There is a diocesan fund in this diocese," said the archbishop, "for helping on the work of colonization."

The members of the society pay so much regularly towards the objects of the fund, which are, to build a chapel and house for the priest where needed, thus saving the colonists who often are poor and cannot afford to take upon themselves the burden of building, and would otherwise have to deny themselves the consolations of their religion, this tax upon their resources.

"Another feature of colonization, in the province of Quebec, is the help extended by the government for the building of colonization roads and bridges.

"If our society, for example," said the archbishop, "has received in contributions from its members, say \$1,500.00, the government under the colonization law is bound to add one-third of that amount which would be \$500. This has to be expended by the government in roads and bridges, the locations to be indicated by the Diocesan society. They say where they want the roads and bridges and the government does the rest. Under this law there is at present being constructed a colonization road from Notre Dame de la Salette, towards Buckingham, on the Lievre."

WHAT THE N. W. BISHOPS ARE DOING. "I have no intention," said the archbishop, "of advocating the formation of any other colonization societies, or societies to promote migration to the Northwest. We are able to tell those who are not doing well in this part of the country where to go to do better. The bishops in the Northwest are also doing good work in making the advantages of the new country known in the older provinces."

"They have priests who visit the old parishes in the dioceses of Quebec and Ontario, and tell the people who are thinking of going to the United States why they should go to their own Northwest instead. They explain to them that by going to the Northwest they escape the change of condition involved in giving themselves to a manufacturing occupation, and better their condition and establish for themselves and their children permanent homes on reasonable terms, where they can look forward to living in peace and prosperity all the days of their life, and generations following them do the same."

MORE LIBERTY THAN IN THE STATES. In conclusion, the archbishop said: "Our object is to keep our people in their own country, for their own welfare as well as the general good. Here, we have full liberty, fuller certainly than in the States. We have our own schools for one thing, whilst in the States they have to pay a double tax, one for the public schools and one for their own; and they get no corresponding advantages. That happy homes await our people who migrate to the Northwest, we know from what we have personally learnt on the spot. We have talked with several of the settlers who have only been in the Northwest a year or two years. Even those who have only been there a year say they are very thankful, they went there instead of changing their condition of life by emigrating to the States and working in factories. They are well and prosperous and have made happy and prosperous homes, and no happier lot could befall those who think of emigrating than to follow their example."

Showing the Motherland what Canada is Like.

Mr. Thomas Mills, of Bangor, Maine, who on the recommendation of Sir Charles Tupper took a series of Canadian photographs to be used in panoramic exhibitions in Britain, has recently been in Wales. The North Wales Chronicle thus speaks of his entertainment: "The Dominion of Canada, from Quebec to Vancouver Island, was discoursed upon and vividly illustrated by lime light views in the Penrhyn Hall, Bangor, by Mr. T. Mills, photographic artist and lanternist. There was a very good attendance both nights as well as on the afternoons, when Mr. Mills gave a special exhibition for the school children, who had obtained a half holiday from the various schools for the purpose of attending. The chair was taken respectively by Colonel the Hon. W. E. Sackville West, in the afternoon, and at night by Professor Phillips, of the North Wales University College (in the unavoidable absence of his Worship the Mayor, who was called from Bangor that day).

In the first meeting Mr. Mills dwelt upon the general features of the country from Quebec to Fort Qu'Appelle, also referring to the adaptability of the Dominion for agricultural purposes, and gave instances of the success which generally follows the exertions of settlers willing to work. His remarks were ably illustrated by the excellent views which he had taken of the settlers and their stock, and which were often applauded.

Another strike is threatened in the building trades of London. The bricklayers ask for better terms than were conceded to them by the agreement of 1873, and intend to leave work if their demands are not complied with. A conference between masters and workmen is to be held.

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



Lodge Cards under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per Year.

Daughters of England.

Hamilton. Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. B. S., Hamilton, meets in Reliance Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month.

ST. THOMAS, ONT. Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month.

Sons of England. Almonte. Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome.

Aylmer, Ont. Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month.

Barrie. Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st.

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

Bowmanville. Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Bounhall's Block.

Blackstock. Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made heartily welcome.

Brockville. Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 308 King street. W. R. D. (dist) 1st Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome.

Chatham. Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters Hall, King st. J. H. Oldersow, Chas. F. Chanter, President, Secretary.

Collingwood. Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Box 94, Sec. Collingwood.

Cornwall. Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. E. Hunt, Sec.

Guelph. Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Edward Lane, Sec., Box 96.

Hamilton. Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovel's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres. Box 210.

Hamilton. Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome.

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

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

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

Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the Royal Templars of Temperance Hall.

Kingston. Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Fraser's Hall, King st. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren.

Huntsville. Croyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome.

Lakefield. Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome.

Lambton Mills. Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the L. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome.

Longford Mills. Lodge St. Asaph, No. 138—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome.

London. Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. F. G. Truville, Sec., 125 Dundas st.

British Oak No. 32—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Piccadilly No. 88—Meets alternate Mondays from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street.

Midland. Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters' Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors welcome.

Smith's Falls. Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block.

Montreal. Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.F.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts.

Denbigh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 466 St. Urbain st. Visiting brethren welcome.

Orillia. Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga St. Henry Cuff, Pres., Austin Gilham, Sec.

Rose of Conchicung, No. 23, meets alternate Monday from January 11th, 1892, in their Hall Mulcahey's Block Orillia. Visiting brethren welcome.

Ottawa. Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month in Workman's Hall, Albert st.

Woodrow No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st.

Russell No. 58, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh.

Clarendon—The United Degree lodge of Derby, Bowwood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month.

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.

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

Owen Sound. Missisquoi No. 89, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters' Hall, Red Rose 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa. Royal standard, No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec.

Sault Ste. Marie. Leamington No. 95—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Dawson's Hall. W. E. Sharpe, Sec., Sault Ste. Marie.

St. Thomas. Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month.

Chastee No. 18, meet in the Foresters' Hall, Ernesting Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.

Stratford. Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspeare Hall. A. H. Hirst, Stratford.

Sherbrooke, Que. Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 L.O.F., Odells Block.

Selkirk, Man. Rynnymede, No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters' Hall, Colclough Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.

Toronto. Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst & Queen sts.

West. Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.

York No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave., Queen street, west.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from January 4th, 1892, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen and Broadview, Ave. Visiting brethren welcome.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meet alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall.

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Dominion Hall corner of Dundas and Queen st., Toronto.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st.

Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St., Wednesday, Joseph Oldfield, Sec.

Hull No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron Hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets.

Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, Queen St., West, cor. Spadina Ave. over Devaney's stores.

Lichfield, No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Rink, corner Prospect and Ontario sts. every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 9 o'clock.

Vancouver, B. C. Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose.

Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

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

Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 62—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street. Visiting brethren are welcome.

Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Unity Hall, McIntyre block, Main street.

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

Woodstock. Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month.

Lachine. Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome.

Calgary, N.W.T. United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in their Hall, on Osler street.

New Glasgow, N.S. Kenilworth No. 148, New Glasgow, N.S., Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock, in Good Templars Hall.

Fredericton, N.B. Istlington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 7th, 1892.

Prince Edward Island. Eton, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month.

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IMPERIAL TARIFF CONGRESS.

GATHERING IN LONDON OF DELEGATES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

A Resolution Offered Favoring Free Trade Between the Motherland and all the Dependencies.—Sir Charles Tupper's Amendment Defeated.

London, June 28.—The Congress of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire held its first sitting to-day. The immense hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company was crowded with the most influential politicians and economists in the country.

Sir John Lubbock, on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce, offered a resolution favoring a free trade union between Great Britain and her colonies.

Sir Charles Tupper moved as an amendment the resolution of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, which was adopted by the Canadian delegates as a whole, in favor of

SLIGHT DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES. Sir Charles' speech carried away the Congress, all the Canadians present being most enthusiastic in its support.

Sir Donald Smith seconded the amendment. Mr. Wood, of Hamilton, made a speech in favor of free trade between Canada and Great Britain. Many of the British delegates applauded Sir Charles Tupper's proposal, while others declared that the increase in the price of food would be a fatal objection. The debate was adjourned until 4 o'clock.

THE CANADIAN DELEGATES are elated at the reception they have so far received. At the afternoon session, Mr. J. X. Perrault, of Montreal, and Mr. Burton, of Toronto, strongly supported a preferential tariff. Mr. Medley, of London, made a motion declaring that preferential duties were politically dangerous and economically disastrous. Sir John Lubbock's motion was postponed. The Congress will sit four days. The deliberations are presided over by the Right-Hon. Sir John Lubbock, president of the London Chamber of Commerce.

THE PROGRAMME of the Congress includes the discussion of the commercial relations of the mother country with her colonies and possessions, with special regard to the renewal of European treaties, and recent commercial legislation in the United States; boards of conciliation for labor disputes; the codification of the commercial law of the empire; Imperial registration of trade marks, and the adoption throughout the empire of the merchandise marks acts; bills of lading reform; factory legislation throughout the empire; commercial education, including a scheme initiated by the London Chamber of Commerce;

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION; the necessity of an Imperial system of decimal currency; weights and measures; the international monetary union; a system of Imperial penny postage; direct telegraphic communication throughout the empire; Indian taxation; light railways; the abolition of lights dues; and treaties of commerce with native tribes and territorial delimitation.

This is a longer programme by nine subjects than that discussed by the first Congress, which met on July 6 and 7, 1886, when ninety-eight Chambers of Commerce and other commercial associations, home and colonial were represented.

London, June 29.—The Congress debated nearly all day Sir Charles Tupper's amendment. Sir Thomas Farrar ridiculed the proposal of the Canadian High Commissioner, amid much indignation from the Canadian delegates in attendance. Sir Thomas Farrar contended that Canadian trade was infinitesimal, compared with the trade that would be lost to England by the adoption of Sir Charles Tupper's suggestions. "Should Great Britain," asked Sir Thomas, "forego fifty millions of American trade in order to secure a problematical eleven millions from Canada? Conceive of England's production, if the United States should conclude to offer free trade on the condition of being accorded the same terms as Canada, and England should be compelled, by a prior obligation, to Canada, to reject the offer." Sir Thomas was formerly Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Wm. McArthur, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, strongly opposed Sir Charles' proposition. He declared that the proposals meant

taxation of the British producer for the benefit of the colonies.

Sir John Lubbock urged that Canada should use the McKinley tariff, as it was a great boon for the Dominion to throw open her ports, and invite the nations of the world to trade with her, which would give her such progress as she had never witnessed before.

Messrs. Plews and Ellis, of Toronto, and Mr. J. X. Perrault, of Montreal, supported Sir Charles Tupper's amendment. Mr. Ballantyne, of Woodstock, N. B., denied that Canada was unanimous for protection, as many of the residents of the Dominion were in favor of free trade. The Congress allowed Sir Charles Tupper to alter his amendment in the sense of limiting the duties proposed to be imposed to five per cent.

THE MOTION LOST. A vote was then called for, and on a show of hands being demanded, the amendment was declared to be lost, 78 voting for and 34 against it. Cheers greeted the result. Mr. Erastus Wiman and two other Canadian delegates voted against Sir Charles' amendment, all the other Canadians voting in its favor.

Sir Charles Tupper, at the instance of Mr. J. X. Perrault, protested against the vote as invalid, as he claimed that each Chamber of Commerce only, and not each delegate, was entitled to one vote. He will claim that the vote be retaken tomorrow.

The Congress then resumed the debate on the resolution offered by Mr. Medley, declaring that a fiscal union between Great Britain and her Colonies, by preferential duties, being based upon protection, would be politically dangerous and commercially disastrous, and that an arrangement that would best conduce to intimate commercial union would be for the self-governing colonies to adopt, as closely as circumstances will permit, the non-protective policy of Great Britain.

Mr. William McMillan, late Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, representing the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, held that free trade was the dominant factor in the prosperity of Great Britain. A rigid commercial union of the colonies, he said, was totally out of the region of practical politics. England did not care to give up her free trade. The moment she abandoned it her commercial empire would be gone. It would matter little whether the colonies went also.

Mr. William Tonke, President of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, said that certain members of the Congress had become so thoroughly attached to the fossil doctrines of 1841 that they were perfectly impervious to argument. (Cheers.) Mr. Tonke said a tariff of five per cent, on colonial produce would not cause an industrial war between the colonies and the Mother Land.

MERCIER CALLS THE QUBECOIS "CURS."

Hard Words For His Compatriots—His Last Desperate Resource is Annexation.

Ex-Premier Mercier, the late leader of the French Canadian Nationalists of Quebec, has been interviewed by a representative of the New York Herald. Mr. Mercier is credited with saying as regards his treatment by his fellow countrymen, the French Canadians of Quebec. "You will not see me in politics again, I am through with it for good and shall return to the practice of my profession, which I would have done better never to leave. Politics in this country is an ungrateful business. It has cost me my fortune, my health and my friends, and I say that is too much. I tell you, gentlemen, the people of Canada—the masses, I mean—are a lot of curs, who will let a man go forward and fight their battles for them, will see him pour out his best blood for them, will watch him die for them and then when his body has been trampled in the mud and lies rotting where he fell, they will not even bury it. That is what I think of the people of Canada.

"Is there no condition, sir," the interviewer asked, "under which you may go back into politics?" "Yes," he answered, "there is one condition and only one, and I am glad to name it to the representative of a great American newspaper. My condition is that there arise among our people a deep and serious movement in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States, which I believe in, or in favor of Canadian independence. If such a movement arises, I may change my mind."

"Do you believe such a movement will arise?" "We are bound to come to it in time, but whether it will be in my time or not I cannot say. It may easily come quicker than any one supposes."

These words of the late premier led to a discussion, in which a number of gentlemen took part. For another train from Quebec had brought a new delegation of Mr. Mercier's close friends and political managers, including several former cabinet ministers and two directors of powerful Canadian newspapers. "To my surprise," says the interviewer, "in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States. 'You will find,' said one of the group, 'that every other man you meet in Canada is in favor of the political union of the two countries, but that scarcely any one is willing to admit such an opinion openly.'

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTIONS.

SCENES OF WILD DISORDER AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Mr. Gladstone Assaulted—Several Campaign Gatherings Broken up in Tumult—Lord Salisbury's Election Address.

London, June 27.—Lord Salisbury has issued an address to the electors of the kingdom. The document while reminding them that their votes will decide whether parliament shall be empowered to grapple with important social questions or wasted upon the protracted Irish struggle contends that the working classes are so powerful that no party is likely to disregard their unanimous wish. The vital question of Ireland overtops all others.

To Ulster the election is of terrible importance. Mistakes in other questions may be repaired but here the crisis is supreme. A wrong decision will mean a bitter protracted struggle culminating probably in civil war or even doom the Loyalists to the most dread subjection to their ancient and unchanging enemies. The address implores the electors to stop before deciding to reverse the policy of centuries.

"We do not indeed know," continues Lord Salisbury, "the details of the revolution proposed nor the precise designation of its appearance. Hollow and fragile securities will doubtless be offered to allay your fears and hide the wrong that is being done. They will serve to hinder the world from seeing the full cruelty of this abandonment though they will certainly hinder nothing else."

A long and powerful arraignment of the Gladstone policy then follows. The address concludes by praying the electors not to shatter the peace and order now reigning in Ireland resulting from a long period of steady government.

MR. GLADSTONE ASSAULTED.

London, June 26.—While Mr. Gladstone was driving through Chester to attend a Liberal meeting, the wife of an artisan threw a piece of hard ginger bread at him. It struck him below the left eye, cutting his nose and grazing the eye-ball necessitating medical attention. Mr. Gladstone afterwards went to the meeting, and made a spirited speech, which was heartily cheered. He evidently suffered great pain and was obliged to keep his handkerchief to the injured eye. After the speech, he went to the oculist again. The latter said great care was necessary. Mr. Gladstone, in describing the assault, said the woman threw the hard mass of gingerbread at him with great violence and with such suddenness that he could make no attempt to ward it off.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The total number of candidates who will stand in the elections is 1,500. Nearly all the 670 seats in the House will be contested. A few Catholic candidates will stand in England. There will be only ten Jewish candidates, of which number four are Liberals, four Conservatives and two Liberal Unionists.

STORMY MEETINGS.

Campaign meetings are now in full swing. A number of meetings have been broken up in fighting and disorder. In North Lambeth, Henry Stanley the African traveller, who is a candidate in the Unionist interest, was refused a hearing until his wife who was on the platform and in tears sprang to her feet and procured silence for a moment. The meeting broke up in tumult.

At Coventry, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, was hooted and jeered and called a turncoat and traitor, and a cabbage was thrown at his head. He had to withdraw from the hall escorted by the police and was lifted half fainting into his carriage and driven away.

BALFOUR UNABLE TO GET A HEARING.

At Sheffield to-day there was a terrible uproar at a meeting addressed by Mr. Balfour, 15,000 people being present. From the very beginning of his speech Mr. Balfour was continually greeted with cheers and groans. Finally he expressed regret for the deplorable accident that had occurred to Mr. Gladstone. This caused the uproar to increase and finally the noise became so great that Mr. Balfour could not be heard. The crowd made several attempts to rush upon the platform and the police had the utmost difficulty in suppressing them. Several women were extracted from the crowd in a fainting condition. The meeting was terminated in the wildest disorder.

Prof. Tyndal in a strong Unionist letter predicts that the first loyalist blood shed in Ulster for the sake of Archbishop Walsh and Timothy Healy will rouse a feeling that will sweep Gladstone's Irish policy to perdition.

Uphold the Empire.

Mr. W. J. Burgess, President of the divisional council of the Primrose League in Liverpool, speaking at a demonstration recently said one of their most important objects was to uphold the Empire of England. (Applause.) He was glad to think that the number of those who regarded the Greater Britain beyond the seas as an incubus and a source of weakness rather than a glory and a strength was rapidly diminishing, and that Englishmen both at home and in the Colonies were gradually recognising the fact that the great hope of the Empire in the future lies in the adoption of a carefully considered and well-devised plan of Imperial Federation. (Applause.)

A railway collision has occurred on the Midland Company's line, England. Passenger trains running between Ilkley and Leeds and Ilkley and Bradford collided at a point where the lines converge near Esholt Junction. Three persons were killed and several others injured, the permanent way also being greatly damaged.

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BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.

The Beneficiary Board is now prepared to receive applications for increased beneficiaries. The Beneficiary is now composed of two classes, viz. A and B. Class A includes the present \$500 and \$1,000 Certificates. Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certificates. All Beneficiary members at present in good standing will be eligible to join Class B (providing they pass a satisfactory medical examination), on payment of \$2.00, \$1.00 of which is to be paid the Local Examiner, and the other sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 25c. Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability clause.

The rates of assessment in Class B is the same as in Class A, and until such time as an assessment realizes \$1,000, the heirs or legatees of a deceased member shall be entitled to receive only such an amount as shall be realized by an assessment made upon all members in good standing in Class B at the time of his death.

All old members of the Beneficiary over 50 years of age, desiring to join Class B, may do so until six months from the date of this circular, that is, November 2nd, 1892, after which time no such application can be entertained.

Members joining both Classes at the same time will pay an entrance fee of \$5.00; \$1.00 to go to the Medical Examiner, and the balance to be sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 50c.—25c. for each certificate. The Beneficiary Board meets on the First Wednesday of each month. The age of an applicant is made up to the day the application reaches the Supreme Grand Secretary's office; for example, if the applicant is examined by the Lodge Surgeon, say on the 10th of the month, and he would be fifty on the 22nd of the month, and it doesn't reach the Supreme Grand Secretary's office until after the 22nd, it bars him from being admitted.

The Entrance Fees must in all cases be forwarded with the application.

JOHN W. CARTER, S. G. Secretary.

Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

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