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The prices are much lower than prevail for even more ordinary goods being from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per suit. Gents' Natural Wool, Cashmere Silk and Balbriggan Hosiery. Gents' English Collars and Cuffs. Gents' fashionable Neckties and FRENCH KID AND KANGAROO GLOVES in all of which prices are made an object to buyers.

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These are attractive both for the quality of silk and the excellent frames, but especially for the novelty in sticks, which are in all kinds of natural woods, mounted with sterling silver—A nice handle is an important adjunct to an Umbrella—While in this Department you can buy one for your wife, cousin or mother-in-law.

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British Connexion.

No prouder alliance than ours can be boasted. No grander, no nobler descent can be known. Earth may have guerulous, but none more resplendent. Than the bright and shining Canadians can claim as their own! The old "Wooden Walls" with their long list of glories—The names of the heroes who manned them we claim:—And ours, as our sires, is the brightest of stories, Which glows with its lustre the pages of Fame!

Ours are the oaks and the old Druid Temples, Alfred and Richard, the lion-heart King! Ours are the Barons who stood up for freedom! Ours are the songs of our country to sing—Songs full of fire and national feeling—Tales of the deeds of the mighty, at rest, Charm of the palace and peasant's lone shieling, Thrilling alike every patriot's breast.

The wisdom, the glory, the might of that nation Which rose like the sun from the breast of the sea; And first 'mongst the powers of earth took her station. The land of "the brave, and the home of the free!" The cradle of genius, the birthplace of freedom. The soil whence wealth, honor, and chivalry sprung. Are ours, all brighter than artist e'er painted, All nobler than poet or minstrel e'er sung.

Milton is ours, mysterious and mighty! And Shakespeare, that lofty Colossus of song! Byron, Pope, Moore, Campbell, Dryden and Burns. Whose strains rolling ages shall only prolong. Orators, warriors, poets and statesmen. Who made Britain famous, or ruled her for good. Souls full of glory, and tongues full of fire. Burke, Sheridan, Pitt, Curran, Grattan and Flood!

Ours are the glories of Westminster Abbey. Where slumber the valiant, the great and the brave. Britain's Pillar of Fire, which burns through the ages. And warns not the dust of a traitor or slave. Light of the past, and proud hope of the future. Beacon which shines through the tempests of time. National ark where the records of greatness. Repose in the silence of glory sublime!

Marlborough, Nelson, Sidney and Hampden, Havelock, Palmerston, Exmouth are there: Beaconsfield, Wellington, Shakespeare and Chatham. Repeating like lions asleep in their lair! They who have fought on the fields of her glory—Hearts which have burned for her honor and fame. Hands which have written her wonderful story. The syllable numbers which circle her name.

We're not tired yet of the old flag that's o'er us. Beneath which our patriot ancestors bled; "God Save the Queen" is our national chorus. God keep that old Flag over Canada's head! Never may a shred from its border be torn. By hands all unworthy its wreaths to unfold; Long may its blazonry o'er us be borne. Grand with the unfading glories of old!

Long may the bond which unites us in spirit. Firm as the love of our country remain! Long may we cherish the rights we inherit. Children of Britain—the Queen be her part! Never may traitorous hand cut asunder. The tie which is dear to each patriot heart. While the billows of ocean still wield the Isle's thunder. No traitor or foe can read it apart!

What! barter our birthright, our Flag and our glory. For aught that this world can afford instead; Forget that we bask in the sunlight of story—Remember no more our illustrious dead! Surrender our rights to the grasp of the stranger! Dismantle our fortresses, yield up our land. Lie down in the dust when the tocsin of danger. Should call every man round the Red Cross to stand!

Canada's free as the blasts of the ocean! Free as the billows that roll in foam. Untouched by the scourge of internal commotion: Peace, progress and plenty have made her their home. Shall we then basely forget that we're Britons. And lower our Flag from its place near the sky? Never! we're not made of that kind of metal—Born beneath that Banner, around it we'll die!

Manitoba and the Bishops.

The pastoral letter issued by the archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic church on the subject of the Manitoba School Act indicates how strong is the feeling in Quebec against the action of the Liberal government of Manitoba in abolishing the Separate school tax, and replacing it by a Public school tax. This is the exact change made in Manitoba. The language of the pastoral seriously misrepresents what has happened in that province. In asserting, as the pastoral does, that in Manitoba

"It has been sought by certain legislative enactments to introduce this deplorable system of secular schools in order to deprive the Catholic religion as guaranteed by the constitution the Roman Catholic hierarchy approach dangerously near to such misrepresentation as some might characterize as falsehood. As already said, what the Manitoba legislature has done is to

abolish the Separate school tax. There was no interference, direct or indirect, with the full and absolute liberty of Roman Catholics to educate their children where and how they please. They may send their children to the Public schools if they wish, upon the same terms as the children of Presbyterians, Methodists or Unitarians; if they do not wish, they may establish schools of their own under whatever conditions they desire and send all their children to them. They simply will not be able at law to enforce payment by Catholics of a special tax to support Catholic schools. The province declares that now and hereafter the only school tax of which the law will enforce payment is a tax to support schools not controlled by any religious denomination. Is this "depriving the church of the right to the free exercise of the Catholic religion?" If it is not, what must we think of that declaration of the bishops in their pastoral? Furthermore, when the bishops add, "as guaranteed by the constitution," have they any moral excuse for saying so? The constitutionality of the Manitoba Act has now been tried in two courts. In both the Act has been sustained. In other words, the courts declare that the privileges to which the bishops lay claim, were not guaranteed by the constitution. Which are most likely to be right—the judges in our courts of law or the Quebec clergy? And if, as all the law-abiding people must, we accept the verdict of the judges whom we appoint to safeguard our constitution, how can we avoid asking what sort of respect it is that is shown by the bishops to the constitution to which they appeal, when in defiance of the deliberate deliverance of our judges, they interpret the law to suit their own purposes? No lawbreaker does worse.

Continuing, the pastoral of the bishops says that "in a certain Province of the Dominion inhabited by Catholics, we see such steps taken against the sacred rights of the church as amount to a diabolical persecution. This is the hierarchical version of the fact that the great majority of the people of Manitoba have chosen to slightly amend the nature of a public tax. Manitoba says of its people being forced by law to pay a small tax to support schools controlled by the clergy of their own denomination, they shall pay it to support schools controlled by the people at large, and not by any denomination. Such is the proposition which the bishops call diabolical persecution. Such language would scarcely be excusable in a partisan newspaper engaged in the heat of a political campaign, and coming as it does in a solemn and deliberate declaration, drawn up with ecclesiastical care, revised with leisure and intelligence and issued to devout congregations in religious edifices, it indicates in a most impressive manner the intense sensitiveness of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to every effort to assert against them the commonest principles of civil liberty.

The Quebec hierarchy must feel at present that their victory in the matter of the Jesuit act was not without its drawbacks. The Manitoba act appears to be a case of chickens come home to roost. When the constitutionality of the Jesuit bill was questioned, its opponents were told to go to law about it if they wanted to; and when its advisability was questioned, as apart from its legality, and the Dominion Government urged to veto it upon the ground of public policy, the refusal of the Government to interfere with provincial legislation was welcomed by Quebec with a shout of acclaim. Now the same principles apply in the Manitoba case. The opponents of the act are doing what the opponents of the Jesuit act did not or could not do, namely, testing it in the courts, but they are meeting with no success; while their additional agitation to secure disallowance by the Dominion is answered by the very principle which they eagerly supported when the Jesuit act was threatened—namely, that the Dominion has no right to block the will of a province. After all, to the people at large the Jesuit act has its compensations.—Ottawa Evening Journal.

In Chili fifteen different Cabinets were formed in thirty months previous to February.

The Conservative Victory in Canada.

The result of Sir John Macdonald's appeal to the people of Canada has of course created no surprise, and the most notable feature now left for consideration is the reconstruction of the Cabinet, this having been rendered necessary through the defeat of two of the Ministers at the polls—Mr. Carling, the Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Colby, the President of the Council. The defeat of the former is particularly to be regretted, in view of the colossal and successful efforts he has made, during his tenure of office, to promote the agricultural industry throughout the Canadian Dominion. Putting aside, however, this disaster to the Government itself, the Conservative party carried the election in gallant style, and Sir John Macdonald is now, fortunately for Canada, as secure in his position at the head of affairs at Ottawa as ever he was. And, as if the Liberals had not been sufficiently well pulverised by Sir John and Sir Charles Tupper during the late campaign, the action of Mr. Blake has completed the demolition of the Opposition fabric. The effect of the late Opposition leader's letter will be almost as a matter of course to knock Commercial Union on the head, and if this does not complete the demoralisation of the party nothing will.

The chief interest will be centered in Sir John Macdonald's action, now that he has secured a further endorsement of his political attitude from the people. It seems to be an open question whether he will in the first place attempt to open up negotiations again on the fiscal question with the authorities at Washington, or whether he will turn to Lord Salisbury, and offer to lower the duty on British imports to the Dominion, in return for the preferential treatment of Canadian imports to Great Britain.—Colonies and India.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Irish Party.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke in support of the Unionist candidate at Aston recently. What, he asked, were the great national issues involved in that contest? A great deal had happened since 1885 which threw a flood of light upon the situation. They all knew now, though they did not know before, how outrage and murder had been promoted in Ireland. They know now how these men—the allies of British statesmen—had been preaching intimidation, which led to crime, and they continued to preach it after they knew it led to outrage and murder. (Cheers.) This conspiracy was hatched in America, and paid for by American dollars. More than half the Irish members were in the pay of the enemies of this country, and received their salaries from funds collected by Patrick Ford and Patrick Egan, and men of that stamp, who advocated dynamite and assassination. Did they not think the Irish were a much-enduring people? Did they suppose that the Americans who had just lynched the members of a secret society in New Orleans and "strung 'em up" to the lamp-posts would stand the preachers of assassination in their midst? (No.) He did not believe there was another country in the world that would tolerate the presence in the great council of the nation of such men. The cardinal issue of the forthcoming election at Aston was whether they were to postpone domestic reform in order to satisfy Mr. Parnell and his associates. If the working classes wanted reforms, they had a right to claim them. They could not be effected by any Gladstonian Government, and if they came into power to-morrow they must look to the Unionist party, who were not hampered by any engagements which they were compelled to put before the promise they now made. What did the working classes want and had a right to a demand? They wanted good wages and constant employment; more leisure and better means of enjoying it; and employment and more provision for their old age, so that when declining years came they might not be forced to look forward to the poor-house. That was his labour programme.—The People.

CHESTERFIELD LODGE No. 97.

A most memorable W. R. Degree meeting was held in Shaftesbury Hall on Tuesday evening, March 31st. It being the first meeting of the W. Rose Degree of Chesterfield lodge, it was determined to make it of an exceptional character, the past presidents of a number of the city lodges were invited to fill the various chairs, which, invitations were cheerfully responded to, and the unique spectacle of every chair being filled by a past president ensued. The presentation of the White Degree in a manner never before seen in the annals of the society, the perfection attained was a great satisfaction to the large number of brethren present, the room being inconveniently crowded.

The following brethren filled the various offices:—Wm. Barker, P.P., F. H. Herbert, W.P., Geo. Clatworthy, V.P., J. Lister Nichols, Chaplain. Committee—Bros. J. Mellon, P. P. York Lodge; T. R. Skippon, P. G. P. Middlesex Lodge; W. T. James, P. P. Windsor Lodge; A. H. Young, P. P. St. George's Lodge; B. Jones, Albion Lodge; T. Cannon, P. P. Surrey Lodge. Inside Guard—Bro. A. O. Robinson, P. P. Manchester Lodge. Twelve members were raised to the degree.

Miscellaneous.

The premiums paid by the Caledonia Railway to its servants for the avoidance of accidents, and an additional sum to the men who remained at work during the recent strike, amount in the total to £18,075.

"I would rather, a thousand times," says Mr. Pinkerton, anti-Parnellite and Protestant M. P. for Galway City, "that priestly influence should rule in Ireland than that a wave of red republicanism should sweep over the land."

The Pope granted Roman Catholics in the diocese of Rome a dispensation from fasting during Holy Week owing to "the probability of a fresh outbreak of influenza in Rome this spring!"

Mr. Elliott Lees has given notice in the House of Commons to move, on the second reading of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill, "That the House declines to restrict the freedom of grown-up men in the disposal of their labour."

An idea of the value of land at Knightsbridge may be obtained from the sale, by Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, and Bridgewater of the Duke of Wellington's riding-school and stables. The premises have an area of 16,800 square feet, with frontages to Hyde Park, Knightsbridge-road, and Park-place. After a brisk competition the property was sold for 60,000.

Stoke Newington possesses a centenarian. The vicar of St. Andrew's Church, in that parish, has communicated to the vicar of Spilsby, Lincolnshire, the interesting fact that a native of his village, Mrs. Eleanor Crow, is at present residing at Stoke Newington. The age of the old lady, who recently celebrated her 101st birthday, is attested by an entry in the Spilsby church register.

Here is a story which Mr. Ciyatt, the Old Bailey reporter, used to tell:—A poor wretch was on his way to the scaffold to pay his life for the commission of some trivial offence. The chaplain having begun the burial service, the condemned man being near him, turned aside at a little door and audibly asked a person standing there, "Has that pork come yet; if so, we'll have it for dinner."

Two thousand pounds has been paid out by the United States War Department for a single stallion. "In times of peace prepare your war horses." Lord Rothschild presided at the festive dinner of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, when 4,000 were subscribed in aid of the charity.

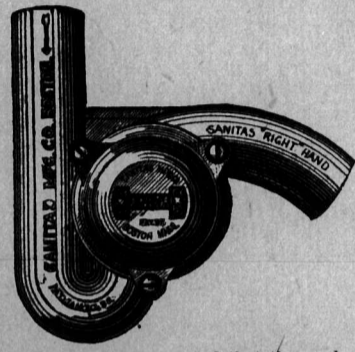
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SANTAS TRAP.



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

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

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WITHIN THE EMPIRE;
AN ESSAY ON
Imperial Federation.

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

CHAPTER VII.

Fair Protection vs. Foul Trade.

In discussing the Hofmeyr scheme, and the defence of British commercial interests which it would indirectly occasion, it becomes necessary to consider how the proposal, which has been explained in the preceding chapters, would effect the different parts of the Empire.

If the Hofmeyr principle were adopted for raising an Imperial revenue, by far the greater part of the cost of the naval defence of the Empire, and of the institutions common to all its peoples, would still have to be provided by Great Britain and Ireland, for their foreign imports amount to about ninety per cent of those of the whole Empire. But instead of their share being raised from the income and other direct taxes, it would be levied on goods from foreign countries. At present, as is well known, customs duties are levied principally on tobacco, snuff, wines, spirits, tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa, currants, figs and raisins. On what principle other articles escape duty has never been very intelligibly explained. Why raw materials should be duty free one may comprehend, but the argument in favor of this does not apply to foreign manufactured goods. It has been ascertained that foreign silk, cotton, chemical and glass manufactures; woollens, carpets and rugs; clocks, watches, gloves, hats and bonnets; copper, iron, steel, lead and zinc manufactures; machinery, leather, paper, sugar, oils, oilcakes, etc., etc., to the value of eighty millions of pounds sterling are annually imported into the United Kingdom. A duty of five per cent on this would produce four millions annually, an amount almost as much as is raised from the duty on tea. It is hard to adduce reasons in favor of taxing tea which would not apply equally well to silks, watches, paper, sugar and musical instruments. It can certainly be shown that England would suffer no disadvantage from having customs duties levied on these, in place of having a corresponding amount of revenue raised by duties on imports from British Colonies or by direct taxation. The proposed duty of five per cent, might be stigmatised as an attempt to raise the prices of grain for the benefit of the English farmer. That it would have this effect is very doubtful. The food supplying capabilities of Canada, India and Australia are so enormous that the only effect of the duty would be to give to the foodstuffs of British Possessions a preference over those of Russia and the United States, without raising their prices. But even assuming that the prices of wheat and flour would be increased by half the amount of the duty, that only means the addition of 10d per cent. to the price of a quarter of wheat at 36s., which could not materially affect the price of bread. It might, perhaps, in some quarters be characterised as foolish to tax the raw materials of England's manufactures such as raw cotton, iron ores, tallow, oils and iron pyrites. But cotton would come untaxed from India and Egypt; oils and tallow from many of our Colonies and possessions and as for iron pyrites, which used to be the foundation of all chemical manufactures, it is no longer of importance. Half of our soda is now made by means of ammonia, and the other half will soon be produced from recovered sulphur.

Raw cotton and iron ore have been instanced more especially as raw materials whose prices would be increased by this duty to such an extent as materially to affect, in foreign markets, the price of goods manufactured from them. It is assumed that the whole of the duty on American and Egyptian cotton would be paid by the importing country. This is scarcely warranted, in the face of the statement made by J. Stuart Mill (in his Principles of Political Economy, page 405):—"It may be laid down as a principle that a tax on imported commodities almost always falls in part on the foreign consumers of the commodities exchanged for them, and that this is a mode in which a nation may appropriate to itself, at the expense of foreigners, a larger share than would otherwise belong to it of the increase in the general productive-

ness of the labour and capital of the world which results from the inter-change of commodities among nations." But even granting that the importing country pays the whole of the five per cent duty, the cost of foreign raw cotton would be increased from say 6d. to 6½d. per lb. Indian and Colonial cotton would of course remain unaffected. Suppose that the last named qualities could be used for the manufacture of cotton cloth to the extent of 50 per cent., and that four yards of the cloth could be produced from 1 lb. cotton, it follows that the price per yard would be increased by 0-033d. or, roughly, ¼ of a farthing, an amount too infinitesimal to have any effect on its sale in foreign countries. Similarly with iron; it is only a small proportion of foreign ore that is used in British blast furnaces, and the value of the iron or steel produced lies mainly in the labour and fuel consumed in its production, so that the increase in cost would be very trifling. Even if it is granted, for the sake of argument, that the cost of the products of some British factories would, as in the case of cotton cloths above mentioned, be increased one per cent, it is to be remembered that this loss would be more than balanced by gains in other directions. A 5 per cent. duty on foreign imports into Great Britain would yield over fourteen million pounds, and direct taxation could be decreased to that extent. It would easily be possible for the English Government to relieve in the first place, and to an adequate degree, those industries that were found to have suffered from the Imperial revenue duty. It has been calculated that the burden of direct taxation resting upon English factories amounts to twelve and a half per cent. on the value of their products, so that, if they were relieved to the extent of five per cent., they would still be sufficiently taxed to satisfy the more moderate members of the Cobden Club. There are other means which might be employed to compensate the manufacturers of the United Kingdom in the event of their really suffering, but it is unnecessary to mention them. The substitution of a uniform import duty in place of the usual direct exactions could only produce the most beneficial results. Of course, as Mr. Hofmeyr suggests, the Imperial tariff "might be arranged so that one class of goods should pay more than another," and there is nothing to prevent exceptions being made in favour of certain raw materials and allowing them to come in from foreign sources duty free; but these exceptions ought to be made with the greatest care, and not until actual experience had demonstrated their necessity.

Over against the disadvantages of this five per cent. duty to the United Kingdom, if there really should be any such, must be placed the preference which her products would obtain in her Colonies, India and other British possessions. This is no slight consideration in view of the increase in the duties levied by foreign countries on English manufactures. This, and the consequent loss of her foreign markets is one of the causes of those frequent trade depressions from which England suffers. Such a preference would also be of importance in view of the competition which English goods have to face even in British markets, from the bounty-fed and tariff-protected factories of foreign states. England does not grumble, far less threaten, when prohibitory duties close port after port against her, and the few ports still remaining open to her are mostly in her own possessions. But even in these the foreigner is most unjustly placed on an even footing with her. This injustice would be removed to a slight extent by levying the five per cent. duty on non-British goods, and foreign nations would have to pay a little for access to British markets, although far less than they charge for admission to their own. This slight discrimination would turn the scale in favour of English trade and an improvement in it would at once be apparent. The demand for British goods and manufactures would at once be increased in Indian and Colonial markets, because goods from France, Germany and the United States would have to pay more duty than those from the Mother Country. The prospect which such a policy opens up expands and brightens on closer inspection, and fully justifies its adoption. It is a safe policy, one which could not possibly produce any bad consequences, and would cause trade depressions to disappear and worklessness to cease from among the communities of the British Isles, while uniting them, by the strongest ties, with their brother nations across the oceans.

We have seen that under the five per

cent. scheme, nine-tenths of the Imperial revenue would be raised in Great Britain and Ireland. Of the remaining tenth about one-third would have to be contributed by the Dominion of Canada. Five per cent. upon her foreign imports would amount to about £200,000 or \$3,000,000 annually, but the necessity of supporting steamship and cable lines would at the same time disappear. When we consider that our neighbours to the south have to pay much higher duties, we cannot suppose that five per cent. additional on goods from the United States and the continent of Europe would be productive of much inconvenience to us. Possibly, on some articles, the ordinary rate of duty of the Dominion tariff would have to be modified. Importations from England would probably increase in quantity. Many descriptions of hardware, glass and pigments would be bought in England instead of Germany, and raw sugars would come from the British West Indies instead of Cuba. On the other hand Canadian timber would have some advantage in the markets of England over that from Norway or Russia, and manufactured lumber now supplied by the United States and Norway could be furnished from Canada. The trade in grain, flour, farm produce, cattle, fish and petroleum with Great Britain would be stimulated, and very possibly it might be found that certain minerals now supplied by other countries would be supplied from Canada to England.

Sometimes the opponents of such a plan as Mr. Hofmeyr's are good enough to consider the matter as it would affect Canada, and tell us that Canada "in its own interest, wants a differential duty on grain, meat and other so-called raw materials." Now, it can safely be stated that no such wish has been expressed by the people or press generally, or by any of the Governments. The country is perfectly well satisfied with the power it at present possesses of regulating its own tariff, and the question of differential duties has been brought to the front principally by the advocates of Imperial Federation, and with the design of interesting Canadians in the movement. We repudiate the idea that Canadian Federationists advocate differential duties or an Imperial tariff exclusively in the interest of Canada, and maintain that these would be equally, if not far more beneficial to England and the rest of the Empire.

The proceeds of the Imperial revenue duty in India would be about £400,000, and being levied on her foreign imports, which are now mostly free, would hardly be felt. Here too, English manufacturers would be benefitted, as compared with those from other parts of Europe, from China or the United States. With regard to Indian exports, more cotton, rice, wheat and tea would be grown, and perhaps many varieties of timber be sent to England which are now obtained from Central and South America.

As regards the West Indies, there cannot be any doubt that the extra Imperial duty of five per cent. would favourably affect the sugar plantations in Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Demarara, and surely this advantage would not be grudged by any one to an interest which has suffered so severely from unfair competition on the part of foreign countries. Many of us, indeed, believe that duties should be levied on foreign sugars, equivalent to the amount of bounty, of which they have the benefit, and the proposed duty would tend slightly in this direction. It would also favour the trade in coffee, cocoa, mahogany and dye-woods with British Honduras, British Guiana and the West India Islands rather than with Guatemala, Mexico, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela and Hayti. Fruit, drugs and india rubber from the British tropics would also have the advantage.

Australasia's contribution towards Imperial defence by means of the five per cent. Imperial revenue duty would amount to £337,000 and take the place of £126,000 which she has agreed to pay for the protection of her floating trade. It cannot be imagined that Australia will make any objection to this increase, seeing that New South Wales was the first British colony to send, at its own cost and completely equipped, a contingent of troops to aid the Imperial forces, and that Victoria was the only colony that offered naval assistance to the Admiralty under Colonial Defence Act. If any inducement were required it might be found in the consideration that her meats, wine, wool and copper, together with the flax, gums and peculiar timbers of New Zealand would have a preference in British and Indian ports.

In what particular manner West Africa, and other distant islands and possessions, would be affected it is not easy to say, but we have Mr. Hofmeyr's

assurance that the burden would not be felt in the Cape of Good Hope. Possibly there may be found people sufficiently unjust and uncharitable to say that Mr. Hofmeyr made his proposal in the interest of South Africa, and that its contribution of £50,000 annually was given only to obtain advantages in other quarters, but no one who reads Mr. Hofmeyr's speech will say that it savours of selfishness.

As to foreign countries, they have thrown in the faces of British political economists their advice to adopt free trade principles, and cannot complain of our imitating their policy to the limited extent of exacting some slight equivalent for permission to trade in our markets. After all, even they would derive some benefit from the proposed tax, for the British navy is the marine police force of the world and from it the commerce of all civilised nations derives unacknowledged, perhaps unsuspected, but nevertheless substantial, benefits.

The Hofmeyr principle has been before the public for its consideration ever since the meeting of the Colonial Conference, and Imperial Federationists have had it before them ever since the publication of my paper in 1886, but up to the present writing it has failed to obtain the approval of the Imperial Federation League. It is true that in December, 1890, the organ of the League expressed itself as follows:—"The principle of the Hofmeyr scheme is one which thoroughly commends itself to this journal, and we believe we may say to the league at large but so far approval has not been expressed in a formal resolution of the parent body. Even in the leading article from which the foregoing quotation is taken, the editor is very careful to distinguish between approval of the Hofmeyr principle, and acceptance of anything like Commercial Union. He says "We cannot too often make clear our position that we do not regard Commercial Union as in any way constituting a condition precedent of Imperial Federation, or even as in any very direct way leading up to it. We should be rather inclined to say that it is more likely to follow Federation than to precede it."

Sometimes an adherent of the League ventures squarely to express disapproval, and the following quotation may be given in order to show what means would, in certain quarters, be preferred to the Hofmeyr plan for raising an Imperial Revenue:—"It would be much better for England to pay her quota to the Imperial Exchequer direct, as e. g. by income tax, or out of the Consolidated Fund. Failing this, the Canadian suggestion made some time ago with regard to a tonnage rate on all shipping entering any port throughout the Empire, would be a better plan than a tax on raw materials. If, however, it were decided to adopt the principle of direct taxation, how would it be to agree upon a universal tax on spirits or tobacco, and allot that to Imperial purposes?"

It may be worth while to enquire what this would really amount to compared with the taxation proposed by Mr. Hofmeyr. The value of foreign imports into Great Britain amounts to £236,500,000 annually, and his 2 per cent. duty thereon would yield £5,731,300. To raise an equal amount by an excise tax on spirits, from which at present nearly thirteen millions sterling are derived in Great Britain, would require that the present duties be increased about 45 per cent. With regard to tobacco, which at present produces £9,367,000, the duty upon it would have to be increased 61 per cent. in order to provide the £5,731,000 obtainable by Mr. Hofmeyr's Imperial tariff. That the non-tobacco smokers or smokers of the United Kingdom, who at present contribute more than one-third of the entire revenue of the country, would consent to such heavy additional taxation, even for the sake of a United Empire, does not seem likely. Besides, this way of providing a common revenue would not have the slightest effect in uniting and encouraging the commercial interests of the Empire. So far as their several markets are concerned, Englishmen, Anglo-Indians and colonists would be on the same footing as aliens, and still continue to be as foreigners to each other so far as concerned their trade interests.

The quotations from English sources which have just been given will show that there is a certain class at home which entertains notions antagonistic to anything like drawing revenue from customs, and who want free imports as they frequently want peace at "any price." They admit the necessity of obtaining an Imperial Revenue from reliable sources, but the idea of incidentally benefiting British commerce is rigidly excluded from all their

proposals. We are to raise the money in any or every way, provided we do not attempt to give each other any aid or comfort in so doing. There are to be no preferences to British communities, and England especially must not think of such a thing as industrial self-protection. When Mr. Hofmeyer brought forward his scheme he was careful to explain that it did not mean protection, and in the foregoing chapters pains have been taken to elaborate this view, but it is to be feared that no human effort is capable of removing prejudice from the minds of those who have pronounced in favour of so-called Free Trade. It is probably in vain to attempt further to convince such minds that our contentions are well founded, and it may be more profitable to "carry the war into Africa," and endeavour to show that Free Trade does not favour British unity and that England's present fiscal system is anything but helpful to the cause of Imperial defence.

It is often said that when peace prevails then is the time to prepare for war, and how can that be better done than by strengthening our capitalists, manufacturers and artisans, so that when war does come they may be the better able to stand the taxation which it involves? Why should not England adopt the newest and best means for improving her commerce as well as her army and navy? Why should she not, in times of peace, adopt the best plan for retaining, within the borders of her own territory, the brave men and skilled workmen who are so indispensable in time of war? All shades of politicians in England seem to-day to be of one mind as to the necessity of providing for Imperial defence, and no doubt it is of the greatest importance, but it would seem possible to maintain that the advantages of union and improved tactics in defending agriculture, manufactures, trade and commerce, in a reasonable way, are just as tangible as in the case of naval and military defence. Without well considered action for favouring home industries, shortsighted nations may sometimes suffer very severely. Even England occasionally resembles an over-plucky pugilist who pits himself against an opponent clad in a mail shirt and armed with a revolver. In times of depression she sometimes suffers more than if war were actually proclaimed. She may be said to be at war in time of peace, but fighting with her hands tied, and with her fields and factories open to the inroads of every foreign enemy. For while England leaves her agriculture and manufacturing entirely defenceless, foreign nations establish on their frontiers a series of forts called customs-houses, behind which their farmers and artisans not only live and labour securely, but wage ungrateful and unequal war on British industry. And further, while England derives the sinews of war by direct levy from her own people, other countries, the United States, for instance, contrive to extort it to a large extent from English manufacturers. And still further, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer has trouble enough to provide for the interest on England's huge national debt, mainly created in fighting the battles of other nations, the United States manages to pay off the principal of their debt contracted in putting down a rebellion. How astute must that nation be which causes foreigners to pay the cost of her civil war! How magnanimous that other nation which takes money direct from the pockets of her own people to pay for foreign conflicts! Foreigners have free access to English markets, while home produces have heavy direct taxes to pay. The interest on the enormous national debt is taken out of the pockets of British people, while the German and the Spaniard, for the defence of whose liberties it was contracted, are not allowed to contribute one shilling in the shape of duties on the goods with which they flood the markets of Great Britain. It is well that our rulers should provide for the protection of our coasts and cities, but it is dastardly to permit the bombardment and destruction of British industries from behind the well protected trade ramparts of foreign countries, without so much as saying one diplomatic word in objection to the practice.

The following quotation from an American writer expresses a similar view:—"It is clear that the patriotism which can sleep through this industrial warfare, and suffer this trade spoliation, and can only be roused into activity by the danger and passion of flagrant war; which can vote the public money to maintain rarely-used armies, navies and forts, but cannot give the slightest aid or comfort to the real and constant defenders of its country's independence—its industrial

soldiers, is a patriotism 'belonging to periods long gone by, and is of little more present use than a bow and arrow."

Not only does England refuse to protect her own industries, but she actually encourages foreigners to make war on them. It sometimes awakens surprise that she should supply foreign nations with war ships, and lend them money that may possibly be used against herself. But that she should give aliens advantages, in her own markets, over her own citizens really surpasses comprehension. Yet that is what some people in England are now complaining of. Under her present system this is what happens:—"The Commission recently appointed to 'examine into the causes of Depression of Trade is an evidence that depression exists. Wheat growers are ruined. Hop growers are ruined. Agriculturalists generally are at their wit's ends, and they see no hope in the future. Farms in good situations are without tenants. The sugar-refining industry, and the silk industry have all been ruined. Land and house property have greatly decreased in value. The number of unemployed is enormous, and the cry is for increased facilities for emigration." (British Agriculture and Industries, by Robert Boyd; Manchester, 1888). Another author, in proposing a remedy for this state of things, says:—"We ask for no prohibitive or absurd duties; we simply ask that the foreigner shall be taxed 'in the same proportion as our selves.' The people who demand a change do not exclaim against 'free trade' because nothing of the sort is now in existence. Under real Free Trade the condition of English capital and labour would not be so deplorable. The system now prevailing is that of free imports only, the exports of the United Kingdom being taxed in foreign ports as never before. 'Free imports' and 'fettered exports' cannot constitute 'free trade.' On the contrary, they combine to form a very unfair and foolish system which has been called 'unrestricted importation,' by Lord Salisbury, and is in truth a species of Protection, i.e., Protection to the foreigner. Mr. Boyd, one of the authors above quoted, puts the matter in the following shape:—

"Equal incidence of taxation—that is, taxing imported goods at the same rate at which similar goods are taxed if produced in the country—is not Protection; but the omission to impose equal incidence of taxation is Protection to the consumer and the foreign producer at the expense of the home producer, although erroneously called Free Trade."

"To represent this in figures, on the basis of 12½ per cent. being the average of taxation in England, it will be thus:—

- "50 per cent. import duty would be Protection to English industry to the extent of 37½ per cent.
- "25 per cent. import duty would be Protection to English industry to the extent of 12½ per cent.
- "12½ per cent. import duty would be equal incidence of taxation, and could not justly be called Protection.
- "5 per cent. import duty would be Protection to the foreigner to the extent of 7½ per cent.
- "No import duty would be Protection to the foreigner to the extent of 12½ per cent.

The last line represents the present position of the trade of England. It also gives a view well understood already, I am afraid, by all foreigners of the perspicacity of the British nation in granting to them, free of all charge, the use of a market which costs us a hundred and fifty millions sterling a year for its maintenance."

fouler trade has ever been carried on since the time when the Grand Monarch bribed the Merry Monarch to undermine and destroy the liberties of England. Help was found then not among her foremost statesmen, who were all pursuing their own selfish aims, but in the strong will and honesty of purpose of William of Orange. And now it would seem as if help were to come, in the way it did then from across the ocean; from those daughter nations of England who have all experienced the benefits of "Fair Protection." William put an end to the "foul trade" of two centuries ago and promptly dismissed Barillon, the French ambassador, the agent through whom it had been accomplished. Similarly, let us hope that the influence of the great Colonies and the necessity for providing an Imperial Revenue and constituting a Commercial Union within the Empire will, in the near future, put an end to that system of national bribery called "Unrestricted Importation," which has so long prevailed in the Mother Country.

Correspondence.

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

Col. Fred. Denison, M.P., Toronto, as Minister of Militia.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON
As an old Conservative of the city of Toronto, I cannot help expressing the very great pleasure I felt in the glorious achievement of March 5th, in upholding the Old Flag, the Old Leader and the Old Policy. Long may it and they continue to move and govern this Canada of ours.

During the campaign, the Government was charged with a certain amount of indifference as far as this city was concerned. Therefore the thought has occurred to me (being an old volunteer) that it would be a graceful act on the part of Sir John to appoint Col. Fred. C. Denison, Minister of Militia. I am sure it would meet with the approval of the whole Dominion, he being in every way eminently fitted for the position.

Trusting you will publish these few remarks and that it may be the means of inducing others to follow so as to attain the desired end.

VOLUNTEER.

Toronto, March 25th.

A Criticism.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON,
SIR.—The ANGLO-SAXON appears to be again in the mire of inconsistency. In one article of its March issue it seeks to point out that Canadians cannot be forced into more intimate trade relations with the United States by means of coercion, and that "they, the United States, can never succeed in their endeavour by a policy of exasperation," while in the next we have an out-pour of race and religion hatred, for which there is not the merest shadow of reason.

After comparing the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Sons of England to a Goose Club—let the ANGLO-SAXON beware that it is not the goose selected for a propitiatory offering by the Sons—after, as was before said, comparing the Constitutional Assembly of the picked men of the Sons of England to an old foggy institution, for the most part held in beer shops in England's bucolic districts, it goes on to rant about a member's solemn obligation that the initiate shall be true to British connection and the Protestant Faith. Now let me ask the ANGLO-SAXON what is the Protestant Faith? If the Protestant faith is not based upon the Christian faith, what is its foundation? My own idea is the Christian faith is best epitomised in the short creed, Do to others as you would they should do unto you.

If this idea is correct, what right has an Englishman, Son of England, or otherwise, to attempt to debar the French habitants of this country from the long time-sanctioned use of their traditional religion and language.

England has ever been known for the honourable manner in which she has stood by treaties, and it would be an insult to the intelligence of the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON to more than remind them that a treaty was made by Great Britain with France at the time of the conquest of the country. It is not likely then that Great Britain will ever allow the acts of a few scheming politicians to seriously incommode one section of her Canadian fellow-subjects to gratify the morbid jealousy or most unchristian religious antipathy of another, an antipathy which can only exist to any extent among a very partially educated community.

In any case how can these race and

religion antipathies be remedied? Certainly not by coercion. We do not live in the seventeenth century, neither have we a Cromwell to direct our policy. Public opinion, even if we had the power, would never allow a general extermination even of barbarian savages. So there being no chance for the Equal Righters or any other writers to get rid of our Gallic compatriots that way, what is the next best remedy? We have yet to learn that the French are much more easily coerced than the English. So if it is not good policy on the part of the Americans to try to coerce the Canadians into a union, and the ANGLO-SAXON says it is not, why does that oracle advocate the employment of such an agency against the French portion of the community? The ANGLO-SAXON may claim that it has not done so, but if the forcible prevention of a people from the enjoyment of their religious institutions, and the propagation of their national language is not coercion, by what other name can it be called?

It think I have in this letter pretty well explained the sentiment which has most probably prevailed the minds of the S. G. L. Delegates at the meeting and if there is anything to be judged from the actions of a constitutional assembly, the probabilities are that the delegates for most part represented their constituencies, and voiced the opinion of their respective lodges.

Such being the case one would think the ends of the Anglo-Saxon might in all the issues be better served by a policy of conciliation, rather than by one of attempted coercion, or impotent abuse.

A MANITOBA S. O. E.

March, 27th, 1889.

News Items.

Amongst the horse-jumping performances on record is one in which, for a bet of 100 guineas, a hunter belonging to Hill Darley, Esq., carried his groom, weighing 12st., in a flying leap over a six-foot stone wall, coped and dashed. The animal is said to have performed the task with ease and neatness. In addition to the wager, Mr. Darley won a large sum in bets, the odds being against the horse. The jump was witnessed by a large company.

Mr. Percy Doyle used to relate that he was dining at Windsor castle when Talleyrand was his vis-a-vis. King George, during the dinner, received a dispatch of such an urgent nature that he asked permission to read it. He read and then became absorbed. Finally he spoke aloud to himself, "Poor Louis Philippe, so he has lost his prime minister, and now that rascal Talleyrand will have the king entirely in his clutches." The diplomatist thus unceremoniously referred to, never moved a muscle under the fire of all eyes that were searching him.

At a meeting of the head masters of the principal public schools in England the Rev. E. C. Weldon, of Harrow, moved that "in the opinion of this conference it would be a gain to education if Greek were not a compulsory subject in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge." The debate upon this question was very thorough, and it was lost only by a vote of 31 against 29.

A Calcutta correspondent states:—The educated Indians are much agitated over the present political situation in England. They expect much from the Liberal party, and they are anxious that the prospect of their coming to power soon may not suffer by the result of the O'Shea divorce case. They have had sufficient experience of the conduct of the Conservative party towards India not to expect any real benefit from their ascendancy. Some congress leaders point out the expediency of allowing India to be made no party question, but the opinion of the majority of the Indian politicians is that that is a result impossible to achieve.

Many members suffered yesterday for their votes against the Jesuit veto. The most prominent were, perhaps, Messrs. Fisher of Brome, and Platt of Prince Edward County. Many members, both Liberal and Conservative, retired, knowing that it was useless entering the contest. Naturally enough, the Liberal opponents of Equal Rights suffered most severely. The "Noble Thirteen," so far as they ran, have been triumphantly returned. Mr. McCarthy, the most noted of all, defeated Mr. H. H. Cooke, the stoutest opponent who could have been brought against him in Simcoe. Mr. Charlton, who thought he had surrendered public life for conscience sake, has been re-elected by over four hundred majority, or about double that at the last election. Dr. Christie, who was president of the Alliance, carried Argenteuil by a large majority, and Mr. Brown won Chateauguay though he was denounced among the French as an Equal Righter and that in place of Mr. Holton who voted against the veto.—Montreal Witness.

The Royal Commission appointed to examine Westminster Abbey in its relations to future burials, reports that there is comfortable room for forty or fifty more; but space can be made for seventy-eight more by devoting every available spot for the purpose. The present rate of Abbey funerals is about one a year. The architect of the Abbey, Mr. Pierson recommends the addition of various new chapels, for which some outside houses would have to be pulled down.

The Duchess of Northumberland has just been buried in Westminster Abbey as a Percy, the only family in England retaining the prescriptive right to the honour of interment there.

The following appeared in a recent issue of the Catholic Times. It ought to afford Ritualists and those disposed that way, a subject for earnest meditation:—

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the "Albert medal of the second class" upon Pioneer D. T. Davis, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, and upon Colour-Sergeants H. Pickersgill and W. Wilson, 1st Battalion Scots Guards, in recognition of gallantry displayed by them on the occasion of a fire which took place at the Wellington Barracks, London.

Catholic Customs in the Church of England. The Ritualists, it appears, are about to take another step forward. A correspondence has been going on in an Anglican journal on the subject of introducing the use of holy water in advanced Ritualist churches. All the correspondents seem in favour of the innovation; and we shall be unaffectedly glad if it is adopted, and if some tens of thousands of Englishmen become thereby accustomed to yet another Catholic habit. Of course it will be imitation, not real holy water; but none can doubt the good intention of those who may use it. Of course the proposal, if it is acted upon by any number of Ritualists, will raise quite a storm in the Evangelical camp. The deep abhorrence which the Prince of Darkness is said to feel for holy water can hardly exceed the detestation with which a through-going old-fashioned Protestant regards it; and we quite expect to hear some very extravagant language on the subject by and bye.

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 2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until the amount is paid, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
 3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
 4. The courts have decided that refusing newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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APRIL 1891.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Now that the result of the recent elections has for all practical purposes been clearly enough determined, two facts are apparent that no amount of special pleading can whittle away. The first is, that the Dominion, while inclined to greater freedom of trade, is determined to maintain its connection with the Mother Country; and the second, that the influence of the Equal Rights movement is spreading.

The revulsion of feeling in the United States against McKinleyism (or the policy of trade barricades) has unquestionably extended its influence to Canada, where a more moderate degree of protection obtains, and SIR JOHN MACDONALD will, among other things, recognize that the people are not in a mood to bear with much more tariff tinkering. Whether the Government will be able to effect a treaty with the United States providing for the free interchange of raw materials and natural products, remains to be seen.

It is a pity that MR. BLAKE was deterred from publishing his Manifesto prior to the election. Not that we imagine for one moment that it would have influenced many votes on one side or the other, Party politics being pretty much stereotyped in this country. The chief value of MR. BLAKE'S contribution is that it establishes the fact that unrestricted reciprocity with the United States would eventuate in political union.

MR. BLAKE says on this point:—

"The tendency in Canada of unrestricted free trade with the States, high duties being maintained against the United Kingdom, would be towards the plan the stronger the tendency, both by reason of the community of interests, the intermingling of populations, the more intimate business and social connections, and the trade and fiscal relations, amounting to dependency, which it would create with the States, and of the greater isolation and divergency from Britain which it would produce; and also, especially through inconveniences experienced in the maintenance and apprehensions entertained as to the termination of the treaty. Our hopes and our fears alike would draw one way. We would then, indeed, be 'looking to Washington.'"

This opinion agrees very closely with that expressed by the *Times*, and which we also give *in extenso*:—
 "It is vain to hide from ourselves the political issue which lies beyond the immediate commercial issue. Unrestricted reciprocity must lead to commercial union, for otherwise Canada becomes a port of entry by which the whole world would evade the restrictions of the McKinley tariff. Commercial union without representation means simple subservience of Canada to America in fiscal matters. Commercial representation in the proportion of Canada's five millions to the United States' 60 millions would be hopelessly outvoted on any possible Board of Trade at Washington, and, without political representation, would soon prove itself a nullity. Political representation must follow, and Canada, notwithstanding the protestations of her present Liberal party, will

find herself inevitably face to face with annexation. Whatever any one may say to the contrary, the logical development of the issue which is now before the Canadian electorate is nothing less than the question, momentous alike to us and them, is Canada to be British or American? This is why the Imperialists of this country are following Sir John Macdonald's justification of his policy with so keen an interest."

If this reasoning be at all correct—and it appears to us eminently so—it was plainly MR. BLAKE'S duty to tell the Canadian people what he thought. But BLAKE has never been a man to state the truth fearlessly and at all hazards. He knew that the Liberal party were denying Sir John's assertion that commercial union meant political union, and yet, agreeing as he did with Sir John on this point, he advised the electors of West Durham to support the Liberal candidate. The only conclusion we can come to is that MR. BLAKE is an annexationist without, however, the courage to boldly avow the fact.

The bright redeeming feature in the elections were the incidents connected with the candidature and nomination of MR. DALTON MCCARTHY. There is the ring of true manhood in his speech at the Conservative Convention.

"If you want a straight party man I cannot be your candidate. I will support Sir John in his general policy, but if the other matters upon which I have differed from my chief come up, and no doubt they will, I shall take the same position as I have already taken. It matters not to me what Government is in power or what Government is destroyed."

"If you want a party man, select some other, but if you take me you will have to take me with my conscience and with my principles—you will have to take me as I am."

Members of Parliament have got into the bad habit of thinking that in order to achieve political success, men must stoop to methods which they would scorn to employ in private life. Many of the 188 members who voted with the Government on the Jesuits' Estates Bill had qualms about doing so, but compromised with their consciences by pleading that they were sent to support Sir JOHN MACDONALD through thick and thin, and that a member had no right to take a stand in opposition to the will of his party.

We are rejoiced to find that so large a proportion of these gentlemen have been elected to stay at home. "Corruption wins not more than honesty," and a practical exemplification of this truth exists in the fact that MR. MCCARTHY will find himself in the next house with his following increased to not less than twenty-six sturdy supporters. Seeing that the Government's majority is not more than twenty-nine we have every reason to believe that the demands of a reactionary ecclesiasticism will be considerably modified, if indeed, any demand be made at all under present circumstances.

OUR POSITION AND ATTITUDE.

Under the head of Correspondence will be found a letter from "A Manitoba Son of England." This gentleman, it will, perhaps, be remembered, fell foul of the ANGLO-SAXON on a previous occasion. We replied editorially to his strictures, and in a private letter written shortly afterwards, he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with our explanations. Let us see if we can do so as well again.

In the first place, we may premise that we give such prominence as attaches to an editorial review to our correspondent's letters because we believe that he is really representative of the great bulk of Englishmen in Canada.

There are any number of people who will tell you, in all seriousness, that political and all other evils work their own cure: that more harm than good is done by active resistance to wrong or agitation for good. Such a view is opposed to every fact in history or nature. Especially is it a view which one would never expect an Englishman to take. But as a distinguished Frenchman once remarked:—"It is the unexpected which always happens!" A Society of Englishmen having a patriotic name, and with patriotic objects (we refer to the Sons of England Society) which obligates its members, in the most serious and impressive manner possible, to pursue certain lofty ideals in matters religious and national, this Society, we repeat, in the hour of trial, falls so far short of its aim as to cover itself with ridicule. The ANGLO-SAXON is the best friend and supporter that the Society possesses. It were to play the

part of a false friend, however, for the ANGLO-SAXON to attempt to applaud the action, or rather, the want of action, of the Sons of England at a time when the principle of "British connection," in the opinion both of the Premier of Canada and of the late leader of the Opposition, was seriously imperilled. We are not able, in view of the facts, to withdraw one word of our criticism in regard to the recent proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Sons of England Society.

A Manitoba S. O. E. asks:—"What is the Protestant Faith?" Protestantism represents the revolt of reason from the extremes of dogmatism. No doubt that Faith inculcates charity, but charity consistent with a very firm and determined PROTEST against the errors of the Church of Rome. One of these errors is that the Pope of Rome has supremacy over all earthly kings and rulers, more especially over such of them as happen to be heretics.

Does our Manitoba friend subscribe to that error?—or to such others as proscribe freedom of speech, of the press, of thought, of worship? We would not, if we could, compel anyone to adopt our principles either of thought or method. We believe that the most varied diversity of opinion is a healthy symptom in the body politic. But the Roman Catholic Church is taking advantage of the liberty we freely accord her, to destroy all liberty. She may do her utmost, so long as Protestants are on their guard.

So, likewise, in the domain of politics. The ANGLO-SAXON would be the first to protest against any coercion being practiced on the French-Canadians. We fully recognize that under the Treaty of Utrecht the French are allowed their religion and language. But not their laws! And the privileges conceded were confined to the Province of Quebec. That is to say, the French language has no legal status outside of the French Province. We hold that the French have no more right to official recognition of their language in any other Province than have the Mennonites, the Icelanders, Germans, or any other Canadians speaking languages other than English. It would be manifestly cumbersome and expensive to publish all our legislative proceedings in polyglot.

The same argument applies with the same force to another sphere. What right have Roman Catholics to Separate Schools? They are only one sect among many, and should not be distinguished in any way above the others at the hands of the State. If we were to yield to all the uncompromising demands of that proud and idolatrous system known as the Church of Rome, we should be allowing her Cardinals precedence over our Governors, her Bishops the right to supervise legislative enactments, and her assessors the power to collect tithes. A man is not practising coercion when combatting ideas such as these.

If there is one country on the face of the globe where there is less coercion of minorities we can proudly affirm it to be Canada. MR. LAURIER can carry his sympathy for rebels to the extent of publicly wishing that he could have been at Batoche to aid them. MR. FARRER can counsel an unfriendly nation how most effectively to embarrass and injure the country in which he lives. A local legislature may pay over taxes, to a Society which is the avowed enemy of Protestantism. A French community, not content with most extraordinary privileges granted to a conquered people, would attempt to subvert all that the force of arms and the hand of Providence have accomplished.

THE ANGLO-SAXON'S POLITICAL BRIEF: ONE LAW FOR ALL; COMPLETE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE; THE ABOLITION OF ALL PRIVILEGES AND CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY GENERALLY. There are already a number of men in Parliament who are possessed of these principles, and unlike the Sons of England Society, are ready to act up to them. Our Manitoba friend calls these "designing politicians." The taunt is an unfair one, and wholly unwarranted. The standing and reputation of such men as MR. DALTON MCCARTHY and COL. O'BRIEN, the leaders of the new movement, are beyond suspicion. Their names have never been connected with "jobs" and "deals" and parliamentary "rings." If they have gained anything by their attitude, except the love and admiration of all honest citizens and the hatred and calumny of the reactionists the facts have never been exposed. How the term "designing" can properly be applied to such men is past our comprehension.

We believe our Manitoba friend to be an honest and well meaning man. Unfortunately for himself he is an extreme party man, and is on account that unable to deal impartially with public matters. Sir John Macdonald once stated that he did not care a damn for a man who followed him only when he was in the right. "I want a man to follow me," quoth he "whether right or wrong." The ANGLO-SAXON will certainly never uphold Sir JOHN MACDONALD in wrong-doing.

WHITE ROSE.

A correspondent lately raised the question as to the purpose and meaning of the White Rose Degree in the Sons of England Society. The ANGLO-SAXON does not intend to go behind the scenes and reveal to the profane things much too awful to utter. It is true that we have heard irreverent persons declare the proceedings of White Rose to be purely farcical. If they should be farcical, or, what is even worse, dull to the verge of stupidity, the fault does not lie with the intention of the promoters of the Society, but must be due to the fact that it is not always possible to make silk purses out—every material. Englishmen are said to take their pleasures sadly, but the matter attending Lodge is not merely a pleasure: it is a duty.

The falling off in the attendance at Lodge is due to many causes. First and foremost may be mentioned the dislike which wives sometimes exhibit towards these most innocuous gatherings. Men have been known to come home in the wee sma' hours somewhat the worse for wear (but this we may assure our readers is never the result of attending a Sons of England Lodge) and have been heard to murmur something about "symposiums." Another cause is the dullness of the Lodge. The order of business is long and tedious, surrounded with petty formalities, and as a general rule the matters discussed relate to small details of expenditure. The members are dependant upon each other for whatever amusement or interest the meetings may furnish, and when the funny man or the enthusiast or the man wise in Ritual fails to "show up," there is a general feeling that the evening has been more or less wasted.

Another fruitful cause for non-attendance arises from jealousy on the part of members who think that their claims to office have been ignored. We mention these things because we believe they are common to all societies. The remedy lies, we conceive, in making the Lodge attractive by "open nights" and by taking advantage of and drawing out the peculiar talents of each member of the Lodge. The medical officer might give an essay on drainage, or the proper ventilation of houses, or the best mode of treating certain diseases; the funny man could always be induced to give a recitation, or sing a comic song; the enthusiast might deliver an essay, on the strength and weaknesses of the British Empire—and so on. It was certainly intended that White Rose should be superior both in rank and dignity to Red Rose. The Ritual is much more impressive and patriotic in the one than in the other. But the exact relations which each should bear toward the other has never yet been clearly enough defined. The G. President proposes to make each White Rose a District Lodge. This is a move in the right direction. We would suggest that, as reconstituted, the White Rose should embrace among its functions the following:—1. In the case of cities, the directory should be gone over carefully and arrangements made to interview every man with an English name, with a view to induce him to join the Society. Each committeeman should be charged with a section of society. We are persuaded that many thousands of Englishmen would join the Society, if its aims and objects were brought before them in a direct manner.

2. A special committee, composed of the President and Past Presidents of the Red Rose, should be charged with the interests, civil and political, of Englishmen living within the radius of the influence of the District Lodge.

3. It would, of course, be necessary that the District Lodge should keep in close touch with the Executive, in order that a comprehensive and consistent policy might be secured for the entire Order, and for that purpose reports should be made from time to time by the White Rose Secretary, affording the fullest information as to the proceedings of the lodge.

The Sons of England Society has a great work before it in this country. A great deal necessary depends upon the matter of leadership.

President Ivens has the merit of knowing his own mind. Whether he will be strong enough to impress his views upon the Society remains to be seen.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the exigencies of party politics in the United States do not require Mr. Blaine to maintain a tail-twisting attitude upon the Behring Sea question. MR. BLAINE'S attitude toward the American-Irish are hopelessly divided over the Parnell difficulty, and that the split may be expected to enter into American politics. In these circumstances MR. Blaine has sense enough to perceive that an overbearing tone towards England at the present juncture would still more deeply alienate from his party the Republican Mugwumps, without, on the other hand, any material gain as far as the Irish are concerned.

The Newfoundland difficulty is increasing in seriousness. France, in its present policy of embarrassment to England, is only hastening the day of reckoning. Whatever rights the French way have on the shore and coast of Newfoundland, they are as nothing compared to the importance of securing the friendship, or, at least, neutrality, of England in the next Franco-German conflict. But madmen like Durolede care nothing for consequences, and unhappily the policy of France appears to be in the hands of men of that stamp. It seems incredible that a nation with so many enemies should so needlessly add to their number. Englishmen are not likely to forget the insults heaped on a daughter of England when a guest of the French people, nor the factious conduct of the French Government both as to Newfoundland and Egypt.

In the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for January there appears an important article by MR. W. H. HERVEY, who, in a paper entitled "The Latest Phases of Imperial Federation," boldly ventures to grapple with the practical difficulties surrounding the subject. We publish in another place a short sketch of MR. HERVEY'S proposals.

Australian Federation has not only reached the stage of discussion but the feeling is becoming general that a very short time will see it an accomplished fact. The necessities of the case, especially those bearing upon the importance of a systematized defence, are being urged for all they are worth by Sir Harry Parkes. The main difficulty in the way is, that some of the colonies are Protectionist while others are Free Traders. The most likely proposals are outlined on the scheme of Canadian Federation. The Australians have the advantage over Canada of being tolerably homogeneous, but we would strongly advise them to avoid one of our mistakes, and place state education under the charge of Federal Government. It is also to be hoped that they will guard against any possible connection between State and Church.

A recent number of the *Revue des deux Mondes* contains extracts from the diary of Andre Chevrillon, who, it appears has been travelling in India. The individuality of the [English] race in India impressed him, very powerfully. He remarks:

"The English here are in England. They have transplanted not only their institutions, their customs, their prejudices, but their whole natal atmosphere, the entire surroundings of their country. The contact of a different world has made no impression on them. At bottom no race is less capable of adaptation, less flexible, none persists more continuously in its type and personality. From this comes their moral energy, their force of will, exerted by certain immutable ideas, but from this come also the limited nature of their sympathy and their intelligence. They ignore the native and make no effort to understand him. From the height of their civilization they regard him as an idolatrous semi-savage." MR. Chevrillon acknowledges the sense of duty towards the native by which, none the less, the English administrator is usually animated, and recognizes the extraordinary effect which the Anglo-Saxon character has produced upon a more plastic people. "A race of flint," he calls them, "which, imbedding itself without losing shape in the soft, Hindoo clay, has impressed all its own angles and protuberances upon it. Haughty conquerors, indefatigable organisers, they are here the noble race, a new race of Brahmins, superior deus."

The result of the election at Aston Manor, shewing such a remarkable majority for the Conservative candidate, is an evidence that the Gladstonians are not getting it all their own

way. In these days of manhood suffrage it is a pity that the State does not guard itself against the more obvious dangers of the present system. A voter should at least be able to read and write, which is still far from being the case even in England. Although the Conservatives have been losing ground in the English bye-elections, the other side have nothing to congratulate themselves upon. The Conservative candidates have, without exception, been careful to limit their pledges to the electorate to possibilities. The Liberals, on the other hand, have been absolutely reckless upon the point being ready to promise anything.

Lord Salisbury's last despatch in answer to Mr. Blaine, on the Behring Sea matter, ought to close the controversy. At any rate, the whole question is now on a fair road to arbitration. Such being the state of the case it seems at first sight odd that Mr. Phelps should so late in the day come forward in support of all the absurd contentions which even Mr. Blaine has had sense enough to drop. But, looking back a little, we seem to see a reason for Mr. Phelps' interference. That gentleman was a member of the Cabinet which had so nearly arrived at an arrangement with the English Government two or three years ago, when the Canadian Government intervened. The Republican papers that are crowing so loudly over Mr. Phelps' letter should pause awhile and consider whether Mr. Phelps is not making Democratic capital out of a Republican difficulty.

The massacre of the alleged Mafia conspirators in New Orleans need surprise no one, but should awaken Americans to the necessity of revising their methods of appointing the judiciary and officers of the law. All civil appointments in the United States, from the scavenger in the streets to the President, are political, and are for the most part purchaseable. A Superior Court Judge (Miller of New York) only the other day paid \$10,000 for his appointment. The judges are, as a rule, appointed for a term of years. Now, when a man goes on the bench he must drop his practice and at the end of his term he may find it difficult to pick it up again. He therefore naturally seeks re-election. In order to be re-elected he must be popular with the clique that controls the appointment. But inasmuch as that clique is composed for the most part of the scum of the district, it follows that the ex-judge's popularity has been gained at the expense of all justice and fair play during his term of office. Hence, lynch law.

There is a feeling of wide-spread dissatisfaction at the Franchise Act, which might more properly be called the Disfranchise Act, and we hope the Government will set about amending it. The returning officers in many districts displayed the grossest partizanship. Fully 150,000 young men were debarred from voting, and the names of many old citizens were culpably omitted from the lists. The political issue having joined upon the question of British connection, the ANGLO-SAXON was anxious to secure the return of the Macdonald Government, but we were not anxious to secure that return by unfair means.

Political Dialogues,
NUMBER SIX.
A CABINET MEETING
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SCENE.—The Council Chamber. Sir John Macdonald, who is alone, is seated at the table engaged in business relating to his Department (of Railways and Canals). (Enter Messrs. Haggart, Bowell and Dewdney.)

Sir John (looking up).—Ha! gentlemen; glad to see you. When does Council meet? 3 o'clock? (Glances at his watch) It is a quarter to 3 now. Anything new, Haggart?

Hon. John Haggart.—I have heard nothing, except, perhaps, a rumour which has reached me that the Catholic Church is preparing a remonstrance against the Manitoba School Act.

Sir John.—But the matter is before the courts.

Mr. Haggart.—True. But as the courts have, so far, declared the act to be *intra vires*, the Hierarchy will probably make an effort to get the Government to disallow it on the ground that

it constitutes an oppression of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba.

Sir John.—Well, suppose you observe I merely say, *suppose*—such a demand were made?

Mr. Haggart.—I think we should resist it.

Mr. Bowell (cautiously).—It would scarcely do for us to make fish of Quebec and fowl of the English-speaking Provinces. If the Manitoba School Act is *intra vires*, as the courts declare, I can hardly see that we could interfere, especially after the stand we took on the Jesuits' Estates Bill.

Mr. Dewdney.—I can assure you, Sir John, that there is a very strong feeling about the matter up West.

Sir John.—You fellows have evidently been talking this thing over. Speaking quite personally—and confidentially—I agree with you. But wait till you hear Langevin on the subject. You would imagine the Roman Catholics in Manitoba were being treated with the most awful barbarity. Now, Langevin is a very representative man, and if the Act throws him into such a state of mind, you may depend on it there will be a tremendous row in Quebec, if the Government should allow the Act to become law. The question is, can we afford to disregard Quebec?

Mr. Haggart.—Are we always to yield to Quebec?

Sir John.—Let us first hear what Quebec wishes in this matter. Here come Langevin and Thompson.

(Enter Sir Hector Langevin and Sir John Thompson.)

Sir Hector Langevin.—Good-day, gentlemen. There are, I think, enough of us here to constitute a quorum. Do you not consider that the time has come for us to deal with the Manitoba School Act? The period in which to disallow that most infamous Bill expires on the 12th April, and in advising the Governor-General it will be necessary for us to state why the Bill should be vetoed.

Sir John Thompson.—With submission, I beg to say that I am not prepared as Minister of Justice to advise disallowance. (*Great astonishment manifested.*) I realize perfectly what is in your minds. You naturally concluded that as a Roman Catholic I would view the Act with detestation, and that my feelings would influence my action as Minister of Justice. (*Aside to Langevin, who is evidently much surprised and alarmed:—Be quiet. There are many ways of killing a cat!*) I may remark that I have consulted with the leaders of my Church and it has been arranged that whatever else may be asked, disallowance will not be proposed. (*Renewed manifestations of astonishment.*) The Province of Manitoba received its constitution from the Dominion Parliament in 1870 by an act which was subsequently confirmed by the Imperial Parliament. One of the provisions of this act provided that the Provincial Legislature might make laws exclusively in relation to education, subject to the following provisions:—

1. No Provincial legislation shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege which any class have by law or practice in the Province.

2. An appeal shall be to the Governor-in-Council from any act of the Legislature affecting any right or privilege of the minority in relation to education.

3. In case the Province refuses to pass any Provincial law for the purpose of securing the right of the minority as may seem requisite by the Governor-in-Council, or in case any decision of the Council in appeal is not duly executed by the Provincial authority, then the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws in order to secure to the minority any rights they may have in reference to education.

Now, as you are aware, the matter has been before the courts, which have, so far, declared the Acts of 1889 and 1890 to be *intra vires*. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court

which will be heard in May, and if that appeal be successful, the Acts now in question will be annulled, and the former acts, providing for the separate schools, will revive. But, supposing the Supreme Court should take the same view as the lower courts—

Sir Hector Langevin.—In that case, the time for disallowance will have gone by and we shall have to depend upon Parliament for a remedial act.

Sir John Macdonald.—Hear, hear. (To Thompson.) Then you are disposed to allow?

Sir John Thompson.—It is a choice of evils.

As the Ministers leave the Council Chamber, Sir John Thompson points out to Sir Hector the obvious dangers of disallowing the Manitoba Act in view of the Jesuits' Estates Bill; leading as such a course inevitably would to the strengthening of the Equal Rights movement, and probably to the formation of an ultra-Protestant Party in the country. Sir Hector assents, but fears that the allowance of the Act will play the deuce in Quebec. "The Hierarchy will take care of that," rejoins the Minister of Justice reassuringly.

St. George's Society, Ottawa.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the St. George's Society was held on the 7th inst., the president Mr. W. Lake Marler presiding.

Treasurer Mr. Wm. Mills presented his annual report, showing receipts of \$1,598.79, disbursements, \$485.30, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,123.49, \$900 of which cannot be used for any other purpose than building a hall.

The President addressed the members urging them to do all they could to further the objects of the society, as it was purely benevolent in character and explained that at the annual Christmas distributions needy people were assisted belonging to almost every nationality.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary's report showed that at the last Christmas distribution 189 families were relieved, representing 800 persons, with 250 general cases relieved during the year. The society reported with regret the death of four old and valued members, Mr. C. V. Noel, Rev. Mr. Jemmett, H. Meadows and H. G. R. Frapp.

A communication was received from the St. George's Society of Washington, D. C., inviting the Ottawa Society to name its choice for the next meeting of the American St. George's Society. Ottawa was unanimously named and it is hoped to see the next meeting held here.

THE OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Mr. W. Lake Marler, president; Lt.-Col. White, 1st vice-president; Dr. Mark, 2nd vice-president; Mr. Wm. Mills, treasurer; Mr. C. D. Frapp, secretary; Mr. R. J. Tanner, assistant secretary.

Chaplains—Rev. Messrs. Bogert, Pollard, Mackay, Winfield, Hannington, Deeprose, Timberlake and Wood. Physicians—Drs. Sweetland, Church, Horsey, Ianson, Powell and Shillington.

Solicitor—R. A. Bradley. Committee—Lt.-Col. Bacon, E. D. Jones, H. Bott, F. Gilliott, Geo. Low, sen., A. Pritchard and J. W. Watts. Stewards—J. E. Andrews, G. E. Preston, W. R. Stroud and C. L. Bott. Auditors—E. J. Darby and William Parris.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

It was suggested to hold the annual church service on the Sunday following St. George's Day at Emmanuel Church and invite Rev. Mr. Winfield to preach the sermon.

The society decided to celebrate the 23rd by a dinner, leaving the arrangements in the hands of the Committee of Management.

Sons of England Naval Brigade.

ANNUAL CONCERT.

The first annual concert of the Naval Brigade took place on Friday evening, April 3th, in the auditorium, Shaftesbury Hall. The platform for the occasion had been transformed into a representation of the quarter deck of the good ship H. M. S. Arctura, lolling about which in Jack Tar fashion were a large number of the members of the brigade, while a red-coated marine paced the hurricane deck. The first part of the programme was made up of a series of scenes representing life on board of a man-of-war. They were: Watch evolutions, taking the bearings, cutlass drill, a visit from Neptune (capitally represented by Bro. W. E. Ramsay, whose identity was perfectly concealed) a tar's introduction to Neptune with the time-honoured custom of shaving the neophyte upon his first crossing the line, which was rudely interrupted by the captain (Bro. George Taylor) making his appearance upon deck and declaring he would not have such nonsense on board his ship. The arrival in port was noted by the double reefing of the anchor (is that the proper nautical term, Mr. Editor?) and the advent of visitors on board consisting of R. Caddick, High Admiral, T. R. Skippon, Vice-Admiral, who had been arrayed in proper nautical attire

would have looked the skipper to the life—Miss E. Matthews, Mrs. W. E. Ramsay, Mrs. J. N. Dean, Mrs. J. L. Nichols, Bro. H. M. Blight, Bro. J. Lister Nichols, Bro. J. M. Dixon, Mrs. T. Carlisle and Bro. W. E. Ramsay, who took part in the concert which had all the free and easy characteristics of an entertainment on board.

The idea of the representation of the deck of a man-of-war was well carried out and its novelty gave much pleasure to the large audience assembled, the men lolling all over the floor of the deck in picturesque attitudes and the watch picturresque attitudes and the very striking picture. What the entertainment lacked was (what is called in theatrical parlance) business; the boys had not sufficient work given them. Some nautical choruses should have been introduced, which would have given some vim to the show. Had the management taken the Admiralty Paymaster into their councils who has some knowledge of stage business they might have received a few pointers. Bro. J. L. Nichols, was in excellent voice and his singing of the "White Squall" was perfect and created quite a furore which resulted in a recall and another song.

Miss E. Matthews, although young, is ambitious and justified her ambition by the manner in which she sang the Waltzy song (by Ardit), a song only essayed by the first prima donnas.

Bro. H. M. Blight is always welcome to a Toronto audience. His singing of Rule Britannia in the chorus of which the tars and the audience joined elicited a hearty encore.

Bro. W. E. Ramsay as usual had to appear three times for each number put down on the programme, the audience going on the old axiom that we can never have too much of a good thing.

Bro. J. M. Dixon sang Hearts of Oak, and the Tar's Farewell in a very acceptable manner. Mrs. J. N. Dean, with the two songs, The Good-bye at the Door and Have I not been kind to thee, satisfied the most critical. Mrs. Dean's voice, which is sympathetic, enlists the feelings of her hearers at once and carries them to a very successful ending.

The experience gained by those who had the control of the entertainment will no doubt lead to good results, the material and the novelty of the nature of the concert properly worked out and some bustling business introduced will make it one of the events of the Toronto winter season.

A most dastardly sentiment has been attributed, apparently with abundant foundation, to the Unionist strikers in Western Queensland. These men, foiled in their efforts to exert better terms from the employers, are now endeavouring to introduce the rabbit pest into Central Queensland as an act of revenge against the squatters. Needless to say, this has provoked a storm of indignation against the Unionists, and even Lynch Law was being talked about as a means of punishing anyone caught in the act of carrying this terrible threat into practice.

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OUR MANITOBA LETTER.

Politics—Englishmen and their Influence.

Westward Ho! No. 98.

(Special for the Anglo-Saxon.)

WINNIPEG, MARCH, 1890.—The agony of the great political struggle is over and the Annexation Monster, with as many names as the Old Fellow himself, who so lately went roaring through our streets, lies for the nonce, crushed, but by no means dead. The fifth was a day of the wildest excitement, closed in by a night of saturnalian revel. Never, even in this city's palmiest of boom days was there a whirl and turmoil.

It would perhaps be scarcely right to say that the unexpected came to pass, but it certainly was not expected that the Conservative candidate would have beaten the Liberal by an overwhelming majority of 500 and upwards out of a total vote polled of some 3,700.

The cause of this state of affairs is, however, not hard to find. What the Liberals call the "loyalty cry" was a very important factor in the defeat of their candidate, and this, coupled with the threatened destruction of many of the most important business interests of the city, evolved a mighty force which sweeping over the minor obstructions of mere local and sectional interests, effectually buried out of sight the "one time peoples' favourite Isaac Campbell, and returned Mr. Hugh John Macdonald as M. P. to represent this, the "Hub" city of the Northwest, in the legislature of our great Dominion.

It is conceded, now that party feeling has cooled down, and the smart caused by the losses of those who bet their money on the wrong side has subsided, that we could not well have selected a better man for the Conservative standard bearer.

That the sneering allusions of some liberals to the love of Canadians for the Mother Country being mere "sentiment," and the traitorous policy of unrestricted reciprocity as outlined by Messrs. Laurier, Wiman, Goldwin Smith and the great Mixer and Muddler of a by-gone day, had a great deal to do with the Conservative victory is little to be wondered at, when it may be fairly estimated that at least a third of the male population of this city and of the Province of Manitoba are born Englishmen.

In regard to the branch of the Sons of England B. S. established here, though unfortunately but few of the members were qualified to vote, a disability caused by the fact of our polling lists were at least four years old, yet their expressed sentiments were overwhelmingly with the Conservatives in the present crisis, and had they all voted the Grigs would not have obtained four per cent. of their franchise.

The local lodge, Westward Ho! No. 98, is the Pioneer of the S. O. E. B. S. in the Northwest, and is building itself up rapidly and soundly; it contemplates making some important changes in its methods of working, which, of course, will have first to be submitted for approval the S. G. L. E., and also intends to occupy a far more commodious meeting place in the near future, its present hall being far too small to properly accommodate its rapidly increasing membership.

One of the worst troubles with which the lodge has to contend, is its remoteness from the centre of authority, and consequently the impracticability of oral communication with members of the S. G. L. E. in matters where such method of intercourse is desirable. Another is the delay in getting answers to correspondence with secretaries of other lodges in regard to character of brethren, or assumed brethren, who make application for assistance.

Of course, from the very nature of such an institution as the S. O. E., it would be impossible to pay lodge secretaries anything like an equivalent for their services. They therefore can scarcely be expected to put aside their own affairs for those of the lodge at a moment's notice, but it would be well for them all to remember that courteous and immediate answer to distant correspondents might save in the one case individual suffering, and in another help to prevent the contingent fund of remote lodges being imposed upon. The writer having taken a very active part in the recent election contest, must plead such action with its consequent loss of time as excuse for making this, his first communication from Canada's Northwest metropolis, shorter than he might otherwise have done.

How to Federate the British Empire.

AN AUSTRALIAN SUGGESTION.

January there appears an important article by Mr. M. H. Hervey, who, under the disguise of a paper called "The Latest Phases of Imperial Federation," boldly ventures to grapple with the practical difficulties of federation. His article, after passing in review the various phases of the question as between England and the Colonies, draws a bill for the federation of the Empire. The attempt is so novel, and Mr. Hervey's proposals are so precise, that they deserve to be read much more widely than by the comparatively few readers of a high-priced quarterly review. I therefore venture, by the kind permission of the editor, to give the salient features of the scheme. Mr. Hervey maintains that it is utter nonsense to wait until the colonies make the first move.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE.

The first principle on which the Empire should be federated is that of assuring to all sections of the British Empire at least as great individual and greater collective advantages than they at present enjoy. He would join the territories, which he proposes to form into a political and commercial union, under the titles of states, protected states, dominions, territories and strongholds of the Britannic Federation. States are those which enjoy local self-government, have a population of at least 100,000 souls, and have an export trade of at least one million per annum. Any British community refusing to join the Federation is to be pronounced recalcitrant, and if from any cause the independent existence of such recalcitrant community be, by direct vote of the said parliament, decided to be a source of danger to confederate interests, it may, by a further vote, be adjudged a renegade state, and be thereupon treated as a dominion.

Any state may, at its discretion, at any time, cease to fulfil its legislative Imperial functions, sinking, however, by such laches to the status of a renegade state.

THE UNITS OF REPRESENTATION.

If federation were applied on this basis there would be seventeen states, ten protected states, seven or eight dominions, seven territories, and about twenty strongholds. He would constitute the Confederate Parliament on what he calls the trade unit of representation.

Upon this basis, which is as simple as it is fair, the numbers returnable by trade average being 421:—United Kingdom, 331; other states, 83, viz., Ontario, 9; Quebec, 7; Nova Scotia, 2; New Brunswick, 2; Manitoba, 1; Prince Edward's Island, 1; Newfoundland, 1; Guiana, 1; Cape Colony, 4; Mauritius, 1; Victoria, 17; New South Wales, 19; Queensland, 5; South Australia, 5; Tasmania, 1; New Zealand, 7.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Hervey would divide this Parliament into a supreme legislative council with 130 members, and a supreme legislative assembly with 227 members.

The legislative council to be selected by the Upper House of each State Legislature from among its own members, and the Lower House to be constituted in the same way from the Lower House of each State Legislature, the representatives in each case to be chosen as far as possible from the local ministerial party and the local opposition. No bill is to become law excepting by three-fifths majority, and the administration to be carried on by ministers confined to Imperial affairs which shall be deemed of confederate interest. What these are may be inferred from the following list of the Imperial Cabinet:—

Ministers shall be appointed to the following Departments:—

- 1. Finance.
2. Protected States.
3. Dominions.
4. Territories.
5. War.
6. Admiralty.
7. Emigration.
8. Education and Science.
9. Commerce and Post Office.
10. Foreign Affairs.

REPRESENTATION AND TAXATION.

Upon the difficult question of revenue Mr. Hervey lays the doctrine that each state must contribute an amount proportionate to its representative strength in the Confederate Parliament, while the unrepresented dependencies should be taxed according to their ability to pay as evidenced by their revenues.

Supposing the general revenue to be £45,000,000. Of this amount the states would contribute thirty millions and the dependencies fifteen. To ascertain the share payable by each state we need only place the state-representative number over 414 and observe how many pounds sterling this fraction of £30,000,000 amounts to. Thus, while the share of the United Kingdom would be 331-414 of £30,000,000, or £23,986,282. Tasmania's would be but 4-414, or 72,467. Similarly, while among the dependencies wealthy India would certainly not get off under seven figures, Ascension would escape with a mere trifle. The various amounts due having been calculated, it will lie within the province of the minister for finance to distribute the totals for payment by the different executives.

THE FIRST MOVE AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

This, Mr. Hervey thinks, is a plan neither unfair in its conception nor unduly difficult in putting into execution. What should be the first move? Mr. Hervey has thought of this also, and this is his suggestion:—Two ways suggest themselves. A short Federation Enabling Act could decide upon the exact basis of state-representation, and this could be passed simultaneously in all prospective states

of the confederation, to be at once followed by a Convocation Act summoning the Colonial Members to Westminster, or wherever else the House of the New Parliament might be situated. Or, the machinery might more simply be put in motion by a Royal Proclamation. The writer can find no evidence that the Royal Prerogative to summon representatives is confined to any one region. And, even if it be a stretch of the Prerogative, the exigencies of the political situation would amply justify its exercise. The chief thing is, to get the representatives together. Once that is effected, Imperial Federation will have passed from the foggy regions of speculative theory into the bright sunshine of accomplished fact.—Review of Reviews.

News of the Navy.

MOVEMENTS OF THE WARSPITE—THE MUTINE LIKELY TO BE AGAIN STATIONED AT ESQUIMALT.

There was a slight change of programme on leaving Acapulco, the Warspite going straight to Bahia Honda, near Panama, while the Espiegle was deputed to visit the intermediate ports in the Gulf of California. She rejoined the flagship at Bahia Honda on the 31st December. The Warspite, having sent her on to Panama, went for a very pleasant cruise around the adjacent islands until the 16th January, when she sailed for Panama, and arrived the next day, anchoring five or six miles off the town. Here we learnt that after all the hummeries for the Pacific station, but that they would arrive in the royal mail steamer Orionoco. She anchored at Colon on the 12th January, a special train being in waiting, were taken across the isthmus to Panama, where they embarked by means of a special steamer.

The Orionoco takes home some court-martial prisoners, invalids, etc., and will leave in a fortnight. Surgeon Barrington and Midshipman Spencer were invalided home, suffering from general debility and gunshot wound respectively.

I regret to say that Gunner Samuel Madge, R.M.A., died very suddenly on board the Warspite. He was missed when the watch was falling in, and on search being made was found under a barrette—dead. A post mortem examination was held on board, and it was found that the cause of death was heart disease. The body was buried on shore the following day, in the English cemetery, with naval honours.

Now we are off to Callao, and thence to Valparaiso, on account of the riots consequent on the elections taking place. Nothing serious is anticipated—this being an annual occurrence—but the presence of one or two English ships is generally considered necessary. At present the Champion is at Valparaiso and the Pheasant at Iquique for this purpose.

We also hear rumors of further troubles with America regarding the Behring Sea, which will necessitate the presence of the whole squadron north, but nothing definite is yet known.

The Espiegle remains at Panama for her relief, the Garnet. The Acorn is at Coquimbo, on her way home.

The Vulcan, torpedo depot ship, now being completed at Portsmouth, is under orders to proceed as soon as she is finished on a voyage round the world, visiting all the foreign stations, and making good the defects in the torpedo arrangements of the vessels in distant waters. The Vulcan is fitted up as a torpedo workshop, and is capable of carrying sufficient Whiteheads to equip the entire fleet in time of war. She carries a large number of torpedo boats with her. She is a regular torpedo factory.

On the arrival of the Royal Mail Company's steamship Orinoco at Plymouth on Friday, it was reported that two seamen of the Warspite, on the Pacific station, named Angear and Shea, who had been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment by court-martial for insubordination, escaped from the mail boat just before her departure from Jamaica. The two prisoners had succeeded in eluding the vigilance of their custodians, attired in civilians' clothes.

The Mutine will, it is said, be again brought forward for the Pacific station before long, and as her boilers are tolerably efficient, she will not require an extensive overhaul.—Naval and Military Review.

A Siberian Explorer.

Dr. Otto Herz, well known for his works on mineralogy and ethnology, is now on his way back to Russia after an expedition across Siberia. Starting from St. Petersburg in March, 1888, Dr. Herz spent his first winter at Yakutsk, and afterwards made his way to the Vilyni River, where he found a rich scientific field, discovering rare minerals and beautiful opals in the bed of the river. In the long overland journey from Okhotsk to Petropaulovski, he encountered a snowstorm which lasted nine days, and he gives (according to the Daily Chronicle) a thrilling description of two days spent in the wilds of Siberia, exposed to all the fury of storm. Crossing the Okhotsk Sea, the explorer made his way across the peninsula, and in most places he was the first white man the native nomads had ever seen. He found them possessed of enormous herds of reindeer, and was the first European to ascend a volcano, 15,780 feet high, from the summit of which he could see the Behring Sea. From Petropaulovski he reached San Francisco by means of a small steamer, and is now returning home laden with observations which cannot fail to prove of a very interesting character.

Direct Taxation.

The Huron Expositor gives the following reasons why direct taxation would be of great benefit to the people. "It is not a new tax, it is a tax of direct taxation seems to us to be 'exceedingly silly.' This fear is, also, 'encouraged by the politicians. We believe we are correct in saying that 'neither side is in favour of raising 'revenue by direct taxation, but there 'is this much to be said, that if the 'revenue were raised in this way, both 'parties, in power, would be more 'economical and would look more 'closely after the expenditure. But 'why the taxpayers should object to 'the direct method of collecting the 'revenue we cannot imagine, neither 'have we ever noticed in print a 'reason. Revenue must be had, and 'the only way it can be got is to collect 'it from the people. The only difference between the two systems is that 'by the indirect mode of collection 'the people do not know how much 'they really are taxed, whereas by the 'direct method, they would know just 'how much the Government of the 'country does cost them. Is it not in 'accordance with every-day business 'principles to know what any particu- 'lar service costs us? In our private 'every-day business we do know what 'our expenditures are. Why then 'should we desire to hide from our- 'selves this knowledge in connection 'with public affairs? This is some- 'thing we would like to learn from 'those who oppose direct taxation. 'Do the people enjoy being hood- 'winked?'

Progress in Brazil.

The provisional government has prepared and decreed a new-Constitution which was to be presented to the Constituent Assembly, called to convene on November 15, this assembly to have power to amend and finally adopt it. The following are the articles which treat of religious freedom:—

It is prohibited to the States as well as to the Union to establish, aid or hinder the exercise of any religious worship.

All individuals and religious denominations may publicly and freely exercise their worship, associating themselves for this purpose, and acquiring property within the limits prescribed by the law of mortmain.

The Republic recognizes civil marriage only, which will always precede the religious ceremonies of whatever faith.

Cemeteries will be secular in character and administered by municipal authority.

Instructions furnished by public institutions will be secular. No denomination or church shall enjoy official subsidy, nor hold relations of dependence or alliance with the government of the Union, or that of the States.

If these articles are approved by the Assembly and the principles of religious freedom become thus embodied in the Constitution of the Republic, Brazil has before her a bright future, and her statesmen will be forever freed from the troublesome "religious question," and the people of Brazil liberated from the thralldom of the papacy, free to follow the dictates of their consciences, will be a happier and better people.

The Romish church will itself reform, if it is possible for the church in Brazil to reform, and a grander opportunity will be presented for Protestant christianity to enter and freely and openly teach "the truth as it is in Christ Jesus."—Rev. John M. Kyle, Rio de Janeiro, in The Church at Home and Abroad.

In pursuance of the resolution of the conference held at Mr. Howard Vincent's house, the committee met at 1, Grosvenor-square, and made the preliminary arrangements for organizing a United Empire Trade League under influential home and colonial auspices. With reference to Tuesday's debate in the House of Commons on the development of trade with the colonies, it should be explained that, after the assurances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Government would keep the matter before them with an anxious desire that means should be found of bringing the colonies closer to the Empire by means of improved commercial relations, Mr. Howard Vincent had no object in pressing his motion to a division. This was regarded to be especially inexpedient, in view of the serious political crisis and the pending elections in Canada. General Laurier, M.P. for Nova Scotia, was present in the gallery.

There is an evident tendency towards strengthening the already frequently expressed desire of the colonies for closer commercial union with each other and the Mother Country. The possibility of inducing English politicians to entertain the idea of a preferential tariff is discussed. Failing that, the notion begins to gain ground that groups of colonies, even when not federated, might, without in any way altering their tariffs, enter into preferential Customs agreements with each other, on the same principle as that embodied in Mr. Hofmeyer's scheme for the Empire. The negotiations which have been going on between Canada and the West Indies may possibly result in some such agreement between them. The opening of the Jamaica Exhibition, which brings the tropical products of the island, such as sugar, bananas, fibre, &c., to the notice of the commercial world, may be expected to stimulate her trade. She is desirous of obtaining a more extended Canadian market, and, if this desire leads to any new departure in inter-colonial trade relations, the result will be watched with great interest in other parts of the world.—London Times.

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Sons of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets alternate Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome. C. Cockroft, Sec., Jas. Hy. Bennett, Pres.

Aylmer, Ont.

Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. A. J. Elliott, Secretary, H. Harris, President.

Barrie.

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

Belleville.

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

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsal's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. E. Pethick, Sec., E. C. McDowell, Pres.

Brookton.

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

Brookville.

No. 87, Brookville—Meets every 2nd Mondays of each month in their Hall, King street. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec., J. Pres., Box 75.

Chatham.

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

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall, V. M. Durrford, Sec., Robt. Nash, Pres., Collingwood.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. Frank Nelson, Sec., Robt. Carson, Pres., Cornwall.

Exeter.

Plymouth No. 63, Exeter, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays every month in the I. O. O. F. Hall, Main st. Wm. Sanders, Sec., Daniel Davis, Pres., Exeter's office.

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Chas. Squire, Sec., Chas. Brett, Jr., Pres., Richmond Ave.

Guelph.

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

Hamilton.

Briannia 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. F. H. Revell, Sec., Wm. Hunt, Pres., 135 James St., w.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Thos. G. Viner Pres., Hodley Mason, Sec., 288 King st. W., 13 James st.

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. Harry Marshall, Pres., Hector H. Martin, Sec., 22 Wellington St.

Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Walter Harris, Sec., 41 Murray street.

Huntsville.

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

Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. John Green, Pres., W. L. Allison, Sec., Albert st.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month in the 'Prentice Boys' Hall, Market Square. John Davis, Sec., John Porter, Pres., Kingston.

Lakefield.

Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. Edmund Sellens, Sec., John C. Balsdon, Pres.

Lambton Mills.

Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. Janice Ashman, Pres., J. T. Jarvis, Sec.

London.

Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall, F. G. Truvill, Sec., 131 Dundas st.

British Oak No. 88—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, Visiting brethren welcome. W. J. Anderson, Sec., W. B. Geach, Sec., President, 77 Clarence St.

Pleasantly No. 88—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Dufferin Ave. J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland st.

Midland.

Greenwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters' Hall, second and fourth Thursday in each month. Visitors welcome. Frank Cook, Pres., R. O. Stokes, Sec.

Montreal.

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

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts. F. Brownhill, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 201 Magdalen st.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal—Meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. Hy. Robertson, Pres., J. Booth, Sec., 1087 St. James St.

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

Oshawa.

Essex No. 4, Oshawa—Meets alternate Fridays from January 3rd, 1891, in the S.O.E. Hall, No. 1 King at east. W. S. Bowden, Sec., John Holmes, President, Box 249, Oshawa.

Orillia.

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

Ottawa.

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

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Tanner, Sec., H. Boff, Pres., P. O. Box 236.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec., E. Bull, Pres., 459 Ann street.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. E. W. Gilbert, Sec., C. C. Rogers, Pres., 345 Stewart st.

Clarendon—The United Degree Lodge of Derby, Bowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 3rd Wednesday of each month. F. A. Jackson, Pres., W. J. Eastcott, Sec.

Owen Sound.

Mistletoe No. 86, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters' Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound, cordially welcomed. C. K. Grigg, Secretary, Chas. Richardson, President.

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. V. Eastwood, Sec., Rich. Waram, Pres., Box 277.

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

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

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

Sault Ste. Marie.

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

St. Thomas.

Chester No. 18, St. Thomas, Ont.—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays (W. R. D. 3rd Friday) of every month in Emmott Block, cor. Talbot and Elgin sts. W. T. Hollins, Sec., J. C. Gilby, Pres., Box 1063.

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

Sherbrooke, Que.

Glooucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 140 L.O.F., Odells Block. Thos. Rawson, Pres., Edwin Avery, Sec., Box 16, P. O., Sherbrooke.

Smith's Falls.

Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S.O.E. Hall, A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. G. T. Martin, Pres., Geo. W. Baker, Sec., Box 183.

Stratford.

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

Toronto.

Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street West. S. Howard, Pres., C. E. Smith, Sec., 31 Sword st.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Ontario Hall, cor. Bathurst & Queen sts. W. H. Syms, Sec., R. J. Hodge, Pres., 24 Eden Place.

Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. Jno. Webster Pres., J. M. Williams, Sec., 16 Carlton Ave.

York No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave, Queen street, west. J. Baylis, Sec., 216 Lippincott st.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. J. R. Grant, Pres., W. Pugh, Sec., 74 Sussex Ave.

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale. H. Worman, Pres., W. P. Parsons, Sec., 29 Lawrence Ave.

Surrey No. 11, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in each month in Douglas Hall cor. of Bloor and Bathurst sts. G. Knight, Sec., T. Cannon, Jr., Pres., 105 Oxford street.

Warwick No. 13, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Jackson's Hall, Yonge st., cor. Rloor st. A. Riddiford, Sec., John Gunter, Pres., 33 Yorkville Avenue.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from January 5th, 1891, at Winches Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. P. Williams, Sec., C. Meach, Pres., 542 Ontario st.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. S. H. Manchoe, Sec., Harry Lesson, Pres., 14 Baldwin st.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Queen st. East. F. W. Ingram, Pres., J. W. Haynes, Sec., 136 Broadview Ave.

Stafford No. 32, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Copeland Hall, King st. East, corner Sherbourne st. Thos. Yeomans, Sec., W. G. Fowler, Pres., 252 Berkeley St.

Portsmouth No. 45, Dovercourt, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Mechanics' Institute. J. Malton Sec., 294 Clarence st.

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

Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meets alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall, W. J. Pres., H. Nield, Sec., Coleman P.O.

Norfolk No. 57—Meets in their hall, Dominion Hall, cor. Queen and Dundas streets, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. F. W. Brown, Pres., Wm. Miles, Sec., 83 Argyle street, 294 Queen st. w.

Amalgamated W.R.D., of Norfolk & Birmingham Lodge, 3rd Friday in each month. F. Wooten, Pres., C. Cashmore, Sec., 699 Parliament st. Shaw street.

Freston No. 67—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Room C, Shaftesbury Hall. J. J. Pritchard, Sec., 233 Markham street.

Birmingham No. 69—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Dominion Hall, cor. Queen West and Dundas streets. H. Fox, Pres., C. M. Cashmore, Sec., 44 Shuter st.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. R. S. Grundy, Sec., J. G. Mitchener, Pres., 74 Saultier st.

Mercantile No. 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st., west. J. D. Young, Pres., H. Johnson, Sec., 42 Yonge st.

Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St., Wednesday in each month, at King St. Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Rev. H. P. Hobson, President, F. Jas. East, Secretary, Box 552.

Hull No. 194, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday in the month, in Cameron Hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets. A. C. Chapman, Sec., J. H. Jewell, Pres., 300 Lippincott st.

Willberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Rod Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. F. Jas. East, Secretary, Box 552.

Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visiting brethren are welcome. H. Colnik, Sec., Theo. Holdsworth, Pres., Weston, Ont.

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

Westward Ho! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, bi-monthly at Knights Pythias Hall, Main street. Visiting brethren are welcome. Rev. G. P. Coombes, Thos. C. Andrews, President, Secretary, Box 333

Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. W. Whitcombe, Pres., W. E. Wilkinson, Sec., Box 168.

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

Ultramontaniam and Equal Rights.

The conflict between Ultramontaniam and the commonwealth is not peculiar to Canada, as people seem to fancy when they talk of the Equal Rights movement as an insidious attack on Confederation. It is going on over the whole world. It is coming to a crisis in the United States, where Jesuitism has been trying to subvert the Public School system, and at the same time to get hold in several States of the public revenues for the purposes of its propagandism, while the friends of Equal Rights are agitating for the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of any public funds for sectarian objects. It is going on in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and all over Europe. Deprived of her old political pillars by the fall or decadence of the Catholic monarchies, the Church of Rome hopes to find new support in the more simple-minded and ignorant of the people, who hold political power under the system of universal suffrage. She is even inclined, for the sake of gaining votes, to coquette with socialism, though she will assuredly do it to her ruin. The separate schools and the Jesuits' Estates Act are merely the particular points at which modern society in Canada happens to have come into collision with the advancing forces of priestly reaction. Those forces are moving forward their last battle over the whole field, and it is probable that everywhere the struggle will be stern before they finally succumb. As to confederation, it will be safe enough so far as this question is concerned if it can secure to us equality and right; if it cannot secure to us equality and right it ought not to be safe.—Mail.

Imperial Federation.

A meeting of the organizing committee of the Imperial Federation League in Canada took place on the 23rd March, at Col. Denison's office in Toronto. The resignation of Mr. Moberly, as secretary, was accepted with regret, and Mr. J. Castell Hopkins consented to take his place. Anyone desirous of information, literature or assistance in furthering the movement in favour of closer British relations can obtain help in the matter by communicating with Mr. Hopkins, at 27 Elm street, Toronto.

A Little Sermon.

He who discerns nothing but mechanism in the universe has in the fatalest way missed the secret of the universe altogether. That all Godhood should vanish out of men's conception of this universe seems to me precisely the most brutal error—I will not disparage heathenism by calling it a heathen error—that men could fall into. It is not true; it is false at the very heart of it. One might call it the most lamentable of delusions, not forgetting witchcraft itself. Witchcraft worshipped at least a living devil; but this worships a dead iron devil—no God, not even a devil! Whatsoever is noble, divine, inspired, drops thereby out of life. There remains everywhere in life a despicable caput mortuum—the mechanical hull, all soul fled out of it.—Carlyle.

WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY ?

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

STROUD BROS.

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

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

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

The quality of our tea and the Prizes given with each pound is a woddler to the trade that such value can be given.

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Inhalation is the only Rational Method of curing Catarrh. By this means the proper remedies are applied in vaporous form to every diseased air cell of the noes and throat Under its influence the secretions dry up and the irritated surface is soothed and healed.

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It can be sent safely by express to any point. The directions are plain and simple. The Inhaler is easily understood—a child can put it in operation. The Inhaling liquid does not require to be heated, simply poured into the Inhaler. The operation is more pleasant than painful. When the disease is in the throat you inhale through the mouth. When the disease is in the head you inhale through the nose. It takes from one to three months to cure a bad chronic case. 5 to 10 minutes twice daily is required for treatment. It will destroy any bad smell in a few days. It will take a Catarrhal headache away in a few minutes. It will break up a cold in the head in a few minutes. It can be used at your home as successfully as in Toronto. It can be sent at a cost of 25 cents by express.

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MACDONALD BROS., Sparks St., Ottawa.

The ANGLO-SAXON begs to announce that Bro. WILLIAM BARKER has arranged to act as our Special Correspondent and Agent for the Toronto district.

Sons of England News.

Toronto.

The following officers and members registered at the Grand Secretary's Office during the month: Thos. Hardman, Victoria. Jubilee Lodge, Montreal. S. H. Webb, Rose of Columbia Lodge, New Westminster, B. C. James Price, Cromwell Lodge, Huntsville. Earnest M. Cox, Holly Lodge 317, Sons of St. George, Chicago. J. R. Reece, Past P. Crocyden Lodge, W. A. Clarkson, Excelsior Lodge.

A much-needed lodge will be opened in the near future in North Toronto, just north of the railway track. Bro. E. Davis, D.D., is taking great interest in the matter and has already enrolled 40 names for the charter list.

The Admiralty Board have had several meetings recently, and are putting into shape the working of the secretarial department. All papers and books necessary for the carrying on of the Naval Brigade have been recommended and adopted by the Board.

Bro. Geo. Tyler, Commander in Chief Naval Brigade, visited Belleville on March 12th, and formed a company to be known as No. 1 Company, Third Battalion of the S.O.E. Naval Brigade.

Bro. J. Castell Hopkins, of Chesterfield Lodge, will give a paper before the members entitled "Imperial Federation," on Monday evening, April 18th. Members of various city lodges are invited to be present.

The members of S.O.E. Glee Union held a practice in Shaftesbury Hall, on Thursday evening, March 19th, and the conductor, Bro. Harry Blight, must have been gratified with the excellence of the singing displayed by the members. The combination is unusually rich in tenors. We shall look forward to the first public appearance of the Society as a great treat. The union also boasts of a goodly number of soloists.

The newly-appointed District Deputies for Toronto are Will T. James, Chestersfield Lodge, Centre Toronto; Bro. T. P. Williams, Macherster Lodge, East Toronto, and Bro. Rev. W. H. Clark, Norfolk Lodge, West Toronto; Bro. F. J. Drewitt, Portsmouth Lodge, has been re-appointed for North-West Toronto. His work during the last twelve months has been so eminently satisfactory as to lead to his being again appointed by the Executive.

Bro. S. Jones will give his lecture on Tom Hood and his writings (illustrated) on Monday, April 13th, to be followed on subsequent dates by Bro. J. C. Swait on "English History" and by Bro. W. Barker on the English Drama, with reminiscences of celebrated actors.

Bro. A. E. Portch, 320 Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Past V.-President of Norfolk Lodge, met with a very painful accident on Monday the 16th March. He slipped on a very icy sidewalk and sprained his knee and leg. Bro. Portch has been confined to his bed for the past three weeks.

The monthly At Home of Chesterfield Lodge was held in the parlour of Shaftesbury Hall on Friday, March 13th. Bro. W. E. Ramsay contributed to the success of the evening with several songs given in his own inimitable manner. Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, the W.P., is to be congratulated upon the result of his efforts, the members and guests filling the room comfortably.

An "At Home" was held at Elm Lodge, Rosedale, the residence of Bro. J. Lester Nichols, P.P., Chesterfield Lodge, on Wednesday evening, March 25th, to which the following gentlemen were invited:—Bros. T. R. Skippon, P.G.P.; John Mellon, W. Barker, Geo. Clatworthy, F. H. Herbert, R. Ivens, S.G.P.; H. K. Cockin, A. Gardner, G. H. Muntz, W. T. James, District Deputy, R. Patching, H. M. Blight, G. Clay, A. Deacon, T. E. Clatworthy, H. Bedford, A. Bedford, T. H. Horn, Jas. Hewlett, J. L. Armonson, J. W. Stock, F. Bedford, J. Bedford, B. Bedford, E. H. Hardy, T. Cleghorn, Howarth, W. E. Ramsay, Messrs. R. K. Kirby, G. H. Magloughlin, J. S. Cockburn, J. W. Cockburn and Q. D. Day. Bro. T. R. Skippon was voted to the chair, and the entertainment took the form of a smoking concert. At 11 o'clock supper was served to which ample justice was done. Singing was then resumed, which was contributed by Skippon, Mellon, Barker, Herbert, Nichols, Clatworthy, Kirby and Clay. Bro. Cockin gave several mirth-provoking stories in his usual inimitable manner. Mr. Cockburn gave a flute solo which proved him a musician of a high order. Bro. W. H. Hewlett, jr., presided at the piano, in his best manner. The guests dispersed at an early hour in the morning, much delighted with a really pleasant and delightful evening.

Lodge St. George, No. 27, held a concert and social on Monday evening, March 30th, in their lodge room, cor. Berkeley and Queen streets. Bro. E. Cocksworth, jr., M. P., the newly elected member for East Toronto, occupied the chair and met with a most enthusiastic reception. The lodge is noted for its refined and pleasant entertainments, and the concert committee are to be congratulated upon adding one more to their long list of successes, the large audience evidently being pleased with the entertainment provided for them. Refreshments were handed round during the interval, the committee being most assiduous in their attention to the wants of their numerous guests.

Brighton Lodge, No. 7, held their usual fortnightly meeting on Friday evening, March 5th, Bro. J. R. Grant, W. P., in the chair. Three new members were initiated. Amongst a large number of visiting brethren were Bro. R. Ivens, S.G.P., Bro. J. D. Young, W. P., Bro. Evans, V. P., Mercantile Lodge, Geo. Tyler, W. P., Preston Lodge, H. A. Seaton, W. P., Boston Lodge, Jos. T. V. May, W. P., Berkeley Lodge, Cannington, and H. R. Cockin, Chesterfield Lodge. The speaking was of a high order and was much appreciated by the members present. The evening was a memorable one in the annals of the lodge and will be long remembered by its members. We had nearly omitted the name of P. G. P. Thos. K. Skippon, whose genial countenance was wreathed in smiles as he surveyed the glorious meeting.

The first annual social of Bristol Lodge, No. 90, was held in the Parlour of Shaftesbury Hall on Thursday evening, March 12th. Bro. E. Davis, District Deputy, presided and was supported by Bro. Oldfield, W. P., of the lodge, and Bro. W. Barker, Past District Deputy, Miss C. Brian, Bros. Smith, Corlett, Costinello, Turner, Carr, Lake, Humphrey, Tyler and Toms provided the musical part of the entertainment, with Mr. J. Johnson. The Chandler Brothers (Champions of Canada) delighted the audience with their graceful club swinging. The feature of the evening was a mock initiation written and arranged by Bro. Toms, of Manchester Lodge, and cleverly carried out by Bro. Toms and his assistants. The various funny situations elicited roars of laughter. The members are to be congratulated upon this, their first at home, and the success attendant upon it. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Albion Lodge, No. 1, held their usual meeting on Thursday evening, March 19th, in Shaftesbury Hall. Bro. T. Howard occupied the chair. Being quarterly night the hall was inconveniently crowded. Two new members were initiated. During the evening Bro. R. Ivens, S.G.P., visited the lodge and addressed the members. The Glee Union also paid a visit after their practice in an adjoining room, and delighted the members with their singing. Albion Lodge now boasts the largest membership in the order, Middlesex having had to relinquish the banner. The receipts for the evening aggregated the large sum of \$530.

The annual re-union of Brighton Lodge No. 7 was held in the parlour of Shaftesbury Hall on Thursday evening, March 19th. Bro. R. Ivens, S. G. P., in the chair, accompanied by Bro. J. R. Grant, Worthy President, and Bro. F. Packham, Past President of the lodge. An excellent programme was provided for the members and their numerous friends. Bro. W. Miles, P. P., of Norfolk, whose pleasing tenor voice is always welcome, gave several songs, including encores, in his usual finished style. The No. 1 Company of the Naval Brigade attended and gave some capital songs and choruses, which were encored again and again. Bro. Geo. Tyler, who was in command of the company, gave some of his funny songs, and was encored. The ladies seemed quite struck with the boys. A most pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent. During the interval, refreshments were served by a number of the brothers, who paid every attention to their guests. At the conclusion of the concert, the younger members joined in the light fantastic dance.

Manchester Lodge, No. 14, held their annual "At Home" in the Winchester Hall, Winchester street, on Wednesday evening, March 11th. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. A choice programme was presented to the members and their numerous friends. Bros. Hamp and Parkes, with their comic songs, Bros. Reynolds and Brayer on the mouth organ and piccolo were well received, and had to respond to encores when they appeared. Bros. Davenport, Tisthethwaite, Persall and Young were a great acquisition with their refined glee singing. Mr. Rainbow was the reciter of the evening, whose selections merited the applause bestowed him. Miss Ward, Miss L. Dennett, and Miss Maud L. Culls contributed with several vocal selections. Mrs. Seaton presided at the pianoforte in a very able manner, and proved herself a finished musician. The gathering was one of the most successful of the numerous "At Homes" held by the lodge. The W. P., Bro. C. Meech, and the committee who so loyally supported him are to be congratulated upon the success attained.

Lodge Rugby, No. 80, met in Phythian Hall on Monday evening, March 9th, Bro. G. W. Parker in the chair. After the routine business, Bro. R. Ivens, S.G.P., who was accompanied by Bro. J. Lister Nichols, of Chesterfield Lodge, presented on behalf of the Grand Lodge a beautiful Past Grand President's Jewel to Bro. J. C. Swait, the retiring Supreme Grand President. The jewel is a splendid specimen of the jeweller's art and great credit is due to Bro. H. A. Giles for the taste displayed in the design and general finish. Bro. Swait responded and expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him. At the meeting held on Monday, March 23rd, which was crowded to hear a "Talk about Noses," by Bro. Bernard McEvoy, a member of the lodge; being both amusing and instructive, the talk was much appreciated by the members present. Bro. W. G. Powers was elected chaplain, vice Bro. Thistlethwaite, who has left the city. Bro. J. D. Young, W. P., R. Patching, T. H. Cramp, Mercantile Lodge, and other visiting brethren made brief speeches.

Lodge Chesterfield, No. 98, held their usual fortnightly meeting in Room C, Shaftesbury Hall, on Monday evening, March 23rd, Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, M. P., in the chair. Two new members

were initiated. The lodge is making great progress. The At Homes held during the winter prove a means of attracting members to the lodge. Great interest is manifested in the coming lecture on Imperial Federation, which Bro. J. Castell Hopkins is capable of handling in a masterly manner.

Lodge London, Juvenile Branch No. 5, held their usual monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, March 17th. Bro. S. Hine, President of the Juvenile Lodge, occupied the chair. A large number of visiting brethren from the adult lodges were present and evinced great interest in the proceedings. Seven new members were initiated. The total membership now numbers 45. The business of the meeting being concluded, refreshments were served much to the satisfaction of the juniors. Songs were given by Bros. S. Hayward, London Lodge, J. Aarris, Manchester Lodge, A. Venables, of the Juvenile Lodge, and several other brethren. A vote of thanks was tendered Bro. S. Hine and the committee for their services on behalf of the juveniles. A very pleasant evening was closed by the members singing God Save the Queen.

The 318th regular R. R. meeting of Kent Lodge, No. 3, was held in Shaftesbury Hall on Monday, March 23rd. Being quarterly night there was a large attendance of members. The officers were all present. There were four members on sick list, and three just recovered. There was one initiation and five propositions, and one received from Lodge Hearts of Oak on clearance. There were two deaths of members of this lodge since our last meeting, the first Bro. W. Wakefield, who died very suddenly at his residence 48 Sussex avenue. The second was Bro. James Tidey, an old honorary member, was sick only about five days before death. Bro. Tidey was an old Indian Mutiny veteran and a member of the veteran society of this city, the funeral being very largely attended by members of that organization, accompanied by their very fine band. This lodge numbers considerably over 300 members, and the officers are all well up to their work. From the Worthy President, John Webster, down to Outside Guard a book is not used in the ritual. There were three applications for beneficiary, and altogether a very pleasing and profitable evening was spent. Receipts of evening, \$250. The quarterly W. R. meeting was held on Friday evening, March 27th, when five members were raised to that degree.

Richmond Lodge, No. 65, met in Shaftesbury Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 24th, Bro. T. Riley, W. P., in the chair. After routine business, arrangements were completed (by the committee appointed for that purpose) for the holding of the annual dinner which will take place on Tuesday evening, April 14th, at Chivrell's dining hall, Richmond St., West. Your representative by a vote of the lodge was invited to be present as one of the guests of the evening.

The thirteenth anniversary "At Home" of York Lodge, No. 6, was held in Richmond Hall, Richmond St., west, on Wednesday evening, March 25th. Bro. Ald. John Lucas, was in the chair. Mrs. Langstone ably presided at the piano. A somewhat lengthy programme was gone through in which Misses Bothwick, Smart, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. T. N. Dean, Mrs. Harvey, Parker, Baylis, Mellon, Hamilton, Johnstone, Mr. Langstone and Master Geo. Burden took part, it would be invidious to mention names as all were so uniformly excellent in their department. Supper was served at the conclusion of the concert after which the floor was cleared and the light fantastic step was indulged in until the "small" hours of the morning, much to the satisfaction of the ladies present, a very pleasant reunion was brought to a close by all present singing heartily God Save the Queen.

Lodge Mercantile, No. 81, held their usual fortnightly meeting in Shaftesbury Hall, on Saturday evening, March 28th, Bro. J. D. Young, President in the chair. Being quarterly night there was a large attendance of members, three new members were initiated, and five proposed for membership. Bro. A. Lubbar, P.P., reported having visited the lodges in Montreal, during his visit to that city, and had met with a very hearty reception. Bro. Evans, V. P. of the lodge, reported that having been in Port Hope on business, visited lodge there and took part in the proceedings, he was received in a most fraternal spirit, the lodge according him standing honours, and he took his seat amidst loud applause. He found the lodge in a most prosperous condition. The members of Mercantile, who are mainly commercial travellers, are doing good work in their various districts by visiting the lodges when possible and assisting in the good work.

At the usual quarterly meeting of Surrey, No. 11, a large gathering of the members took place, the President, T. Connor, jr., in the chair. After the ordinary routine of business, addresses were delivered by Bros. Drewitt and Wickham. The receipts for the evening amounted to over \$100. A juvenile branch of the order is now formed, and promises to be very successful, President, B. Lewen; Secretary, H. St. V. Johnstone.

Last year 61,000,000 telegrams were despatched in Great Britain and Ireland.

No fewer than forty-nine deaths, which occurred in London in one week, were attributable to accident or negligence.

The Duke of Westminster has sent a donation of £1,000 to the building fund of a new church for Saitney, a populous suburb of Chester.

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All Diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belts and Appliances. Which are brought directly into contact with the diseased parts; they act as perfect absorbents by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home. ALL HOME REFERENCES. NO FOREIGN OR MANUFACTURED TESTIMONIALS. Isaac Radford, 35 Adelaide st. east, - Buttery Belt and Insoles cured him of Inflammatory Rheumatism in four weeks. Samuel W. Abbott, Millclapp's Building, cured in six weeks, rheumatism in knees and feet - knee pads and insoles. A. E. Caldwell, engraver, 71 King street, City, rheumatism in the knee cured. Geo. H. Lucas, Veterinary Dentist, 168 King street, west, had dyspepsia for six years, entirely cured in eight weeks - Buttery Belt and Insoles. W. J. R. Austin, 84 Adelaide st. west, City, dyspepsia six years; Buttery Belt cured him. Mrs. J. Swift, 87 Agnes st., City, cured of sciatica in six weeks. Jas. Weeks, Parkdale, cured sciatica and lumbago, cured in fifteen days - neutralized. Mrs. Geo. Planner, City, liver not write a letter, went to work on the sixth day - neutralized. Mrs. Hatt, 342 Clarence ave., cured sciatica and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Mrs. Hatt, 342 Clarence ave., cured sciatica and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Richard Hood, 40 Stewart st. city, cured sciatica and lumbago, cured in fifteen days - neutralized. Mrs. Geo. Planner, City, liver not write a letter, went to work on the sixth day - neutralized. Mrs. Hatt, 342 Clarence ave., cured sciatica and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Mrs. Hatt, 342 Clarence ave., cured sciatica and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Richard Hood, 40 Stewart st. city, cured sciatica and lumbago, cured in fifteen days - neutralized. Mrs. Geo. 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