

The Federation of the Anglo-Saxon Race.

The federation of the Anglo-Saxon race is admittedly a great idea, but it should be a something more than an idea. It should be a goal to which all Anglo-Saxon statesmen look with longing eyes, for it means nothing less than the fullest development of the moral and material resources of the English-speaking peoples. The parent stock, the great American offshoot and the young and vigorous stock in the Colonies form the three main divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race. Two of these are united; the formal and outward adhesion of America is still wanting, though the inward unity is, I believe, an accomplished fact. I cannot separate the three branches; I cannot leave America out of any scheme for drawing closer together the links which bind the English-speaking peoples.

For all practical purposes, federation is now complete between the Colonies and the Mother Country; such minor differences as tariff walls, immigration laws, and so forth will gradually disappear. Their importance even now is unduly exaggerated. Federation also exists between England and America, not outwardly perhaps, but inwardly. The movement has been working so silently and so insensibly that people do not recognize it on the surface, but it is none the less real. The forces of the future are in its favor, and the irresistible impulses of blood and language are gradually drawing America and England close together. "The flowing tide is with us." When I speak of England, I also include the Colonies, for there is a real bond of sympathy between them and the great Anglo-Saxon Republic on the other side of the Atlantic. In any important step America looks to England for approbation, and is always proud when it is bestowed. I do not mean officially, but actually. It is in the great heart of the people, and not in foreign office notes, that we hear the true echo of that abiding love which links together the two great divisions of the English-speaking race. The feeling is only natural, for we all of us—Colonies, Mother Country and America—have common glories and traditions. America, I repeat, has a friendly feeling towards us, and this sentiment is, I am certain, warmly reciprocated in England and the Colonies. In strengthening and deepening it lies the true policy of the future—the policy which will make the Anglo-Saxon race a guarantee for the continued peace and progress of mankind. There is a distinct advance of friendliness on the part of America, and this movement is going on simultaneously with its growth, and it is part and parcel of the same great idea.

What will best give voice to this sentiment? There is one form in which the idea of federation may take practical shape, that is in the direction of arbitration. Of recent years the question of arbitration between England and the Colonies, and England and the United States has advanced with giant strides. To my mind, instead of a permanent court of arbitration between England and America, as contemplated in the resolution of the House of Commons and elsewhere, the following seems the more excellent way: Let us agree—America, the Mother Country, and the Colonies, for the position of the Colonies must be clearly recognized in any movement of this kind—let us agree that whenever we wish for a common law, or some authoritative decision on some vexed question affecting the whole of the English-speaking people, that delegates should be appointed to represent all sides, and meet to consider the matter and to pronounce thereon. They would assemble for the purpose of discussing the business in hand only, and when they had pronounced their decision or award there would, *ipso facto*, be an end of the meeting, or when they decided upon some common law there would be an end of the session. The award would of course be accepted as final by the countries whom the delegates represented. The common laws decreed by the delegates could be re-enacted by each of the States which had sent representatives in its own legislature by an agreement previously arrived at. By this means minor differences would be avoided. The form of the government in each State, whether monarchical or republican, would not matter, for no State would interfere with the internal affairs of the others; neither would the specially convened assembly interfere with such internal affairs. It would only decide on such general and broad questions as peace or war, for example, or on common law, to discuss which it had been summoned.

The nearest illustration I can give of this general assembly was the gathering in Paris last year of delegates to settle the dispute about the Behring Sea fisheries, a matter which closely concerned the United States, the Colonies and the Mother Country. The "Alabama" case, which was settled many years ago by a court arbitration at Geneva, hit on something of the same idea, but as an illustration of my meaning it does not serve nearly as well as the Behring Sea Convention. I cannot help pausing here to ask, what might have been the condition of England and America now, and what might have been the sufferings undergone if that arbitration had not taken place? It is a fearful picture to contemplate.

In brief, then, each member of the con-

federation should have the power to make its own laws, and govern itself according to its own ideas, but matters affecting the whole of the Anglo-Saxon community should be settled by a general assembly of delegates as questions arose and as needed. To the arbitration of this tribunal all important questions in dispute should be submitted, and all parties cheerfully take the award, as in the Behring Sea settlement. This plan would very greatly lessen the probability of war between England and the Colonies, or between England and America. The spectacle of the great English-speaking nations linked together in perfect peace and harmony, would be a powerful example to European nations, and it would probably induce them to adopt a more peaceful policy than they now observe. But I am not concerned in the present paper with European nations, but with the English-speaking peoples. I believe intensely in the Anglo-Saxon race. It presents to me the New World. The forces of the future are with the New World. With the Old World is the dead past, with its obsolete politics, standing armies and dynastic jealousies. The great thing is to keep the influence of the Old World out from the New. The Old World has become so crystallized in its prejudices that expansion seems very difficult. The genius of the Anglo-Saxon race, a race young and full-blooded, is on our side, and will be our strength. We can put forward no cut-and-dried scheme of federation. All that we can do now—and it is much—is to give to this New World, this federation of the English-speaking peoples, the power of legislating as they deem best in the present.

My eyes may not see the fulfillment of my dream, but nevertheless it will be fulfilled. The day of small nations is gone forever. Of the few great nations of the future, the English-speaking people is destined to be the greatest, for it represents the highest form of freedom and civilization. And let us not forget this, the federation of the Anglo-Saxon race is a great step toward the federation of the whole of human-kind. Federation means above all things peace; the consummation of Isaiah's prophecy, "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—*Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, in the Humanitarian, London, August.*

Maritime Union.

We are equipped with governmental and legislative machinery suitable for a nation having a far greater population and more wealth than we shall boast for years to come. One of the features of this equipment is the triple government in the Maritime Provinces. The three provinces, as the map shows, do not cover one-third of the area of Ontario, and their total population is only about one-third of ours. Yet they have their three Lieutenant-Governments, their three Premiers, their three Governors, their three Legislatures, their three sets of officials, their three series of courts, with chief justices and other like equipments. The Maritime Provinces ought to have been united before Confederation was affected. Had they been joined the local administration would have been materially cheapened, the Federal authorities would have saved large sums that they have had to spend upon the services incident to each provincial centre, and the call for larger local subsidies would not have arisen. What has been spent cannot be recovered, but we can make the conditions of the future better, if we will, by the policy of consolidation, and by the setting aside of the unnecessary services and expenses which division requires. Here is a branch of effort in which the leaders can find good, patriotic, and economical work to do. Let them assist in the reduction of the Governmental machinery, commencing with Maritime union. The Senate, which is attacked, is sustained by the constitution. An Imperial Act and the consent of all the provinces would be necessary to its abolition, or even to the reform of its constitution. It is quite right to look into the cost and value of that chamber. But the burden of a triple government in the east can be lifted without Imperial intervention, for we have now the right to alter the boundaries of any or all of the provinces to the full extent of the popular desire.—*Toronto Mail.*

Where Men Are Drudges.

The domestic duties and drudgery which in most countries devolve upon the feminine portion of the community are relegated to men in Eastern Bengal. There the ladies enjoy all the privileges. While the woman goes abroad on business bent, the man stays at home to mind the children, clean the house and cook the dinner against the return of his better half. A will cannot, it seems, be made there in favour of a man. Property only descends through women, who thus rule it over the "lords" of creation with a very high hand. There is something almost grotesque in this total reversion of Western ideas. We are told every now and then that women in the East occupy a degraded position, and that women have generally a hard time of it. As a matter of fact, and judging from Bengal, perhaps some British women would not be averse to changing our insular customs for those in vogue at that place.

Here and There.

"What is a house without a baby?" asked a lady writer; and an old bachelor editor replied: "It is comparatively quiet!"

She was eight years old, and I said she looked ten. And the little maid was glad; But at eighteen I took her for twenty, and then, This same little maid got mad. —Herald.

Mr. Newcash is very economical; he seems to save everything.

Helen—I've noticed that, too. He won't even use good English.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"Laura writes from home that she has bought a wheel," said Mrs. Figg to the aunt with whom she is spending the summer.

"I am glad to hear that the old fashion is coming in again," said the old lady. "I allow I'll have to come up and teach her how to spin."—Cincinnati Tribune.

One day recently, a Scotch publican was endeavouring to remove from his spacious bar one of his customers who had partaken not wisely but too well. Noticing the shoemaker passing the door, he called him to his assistance. But the man of leather replied: Na, Na, my man; when I feenish a job, I aye pit it in my window tae show my work; so ye can jist dae the same.

"We have queer experiences in the house of mourning," said the clergyman of the party. "It was a few weeks ago that I called upon a middle-aged shoemaker, who had lost his wife. I spoke to him as I thought meet and especially enjoined upon him the duty of being resigned. When I had got thus far, he interrupted me to say in a quiet tone, 'Oh that's all right, Mr. Proffert; I ain't a kickin'."

To some pungent remarks of a professional brother, an American lawyer began his reply as follows: "May it please this court, resting upon the couch of republican equality as I do, covered with the blanket of constitutional panoply as I am, and protected by theegis of American liberty, as I feel myself to be, I despise the buzzing of the professional insect who has just sat down, and defy his attempts to penetrate with his puny sting the interstices of my impervious covering."

A minister in a small country village, who was noted for his absent-mindedness, was once observed to stop excitedly in the midst of his sermon and heard to mutter: "I knew she would—I knew she would!" After the service was over someone asked the reason. "Dear me," said he, "did I? Well, you know, from the pulpit I can just see old Mrs. Adams's garden, and this morning she was out pulling up a cabbage, and I thought to myself, 'Now, if that cabbage comes up suddenly she'll go over,' and just then it came up and over she went."

With pardonable pride a lady displayed a very ancient piece of house-linen to her servant, saying, as she held it up for inspection: "Look, Bridget, at this table-cloth; it has been in our family for over two hundred years."

Bridget eyed the article in question carefully, and then, stepping close up to her mistress, remarked, in a most confidential tone: "Sure, never mind, Mrs. Arthur, dear. If you just kape quiet about it, and don't let on to anybody, who would know but what it was bought bran'-new out of the shop?"

The new knight, Sir Isaac Pitman, of short-hand fame, writes to the Daily News, as follows: "I shal be obleijd if yu will allow me tu korekt an eror az tu mei aij, and tu sho, bei this noat, the niu and reformed speling. I am sed tu be 'not veri far from mei nineti e'th yeer.' I am in mei aiti-sekond yeer. As I hav been the subjekt ov meni leederets and paragrafs in the niuzpapers laiti, it wil be a satisfakshon to the numerus reiterz of mei sistem ov short hand, at hoam and abraud, tu be ashiurd that I am in hel'th and kompetent for desk wurk, but not ekwal to muz fizikal ekzershon."

"And you would prefer to have me visit you less frequently?" he said.

"Yes," she answered. "Father objects to my receiving so much company."

"And you want wear my engagement ring?"

"No. Father objects to my receiving presents from young men."

"And you decline to meet me occasionally at the front gate?"

"Yes. Father has just purchased a bull-dog, you know."

His face took a shadow of deep annoyance.

"It is as I feared," he muttered. "The country is going all wrong through too much paternalism."—Washington Star.

Should Women "Obey" Their Husbands?

A certain contributor has asked many prominent ladies their opinion of the "love, honour, and obey" clause in the marriage service, and they have been giving it, together with their opinion on almost every phase of the "woman question."

Some of them hold the views of St. Paul with astonishing tenacity. Most of those who claim to be at all up to date object strenuously to the word "obey."

Of course the word "obey" does place a woman in a seemingly unfair position, but few men, we imagine, desire more obedience from a wife than her love and honour would naturally secure him. However, if woman eliminate for their own advantage one line from the service, why shouldn't the men go over the ground and protect themselves by altering a word or two here or there? "With all my worldly goods I thee endow" is as it now stands applicable only to the man. Shall that come out altogether or shall it be arranged to apply both ways?—*Ec.*

Broken Hill, New South Wales, is the largest silver mine in the world. The mine is worked night and day in three shifts, and over 2,000 hands are employed. In 1892 the mine produced 36,512,445 oz. of silver and 151,946 tons of lead, valued at £8,252,138.

CHEAP SALE.

We will sell during the month of August, the balance of our stock of

Stamped Linen

—AT—

Half Price.

THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF

PAPETERIE!

Will be closed out at the astonishingly Low Price of

10 CENTS PER BOX.

MRS. J. LOANE & CO.

IF

You think of buying a new Single or Double Harness

This Summer, look over our stock. We always have a good variety made up, and if we cannot suit you we will make just what you want to order. We use only the best of stock and our prices are right.

Horse Goods of Every Description.

REPAIRING done PROMPTLY.

F. L. ATHERTON,

King Street, - - Opp. People's Bank, WOODSTOCK.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLE,

H. E. & Jas. W. Gallagher, Props.

Outfits for commercial travellers. Coaches in attendance at arrival of trains. All kinds of Livery Teams to let at Reasonable Rates.

Wilbur House, (Main St.) Woodstock, N. B. N. B.—Orders for coach left at stable or sent by telephone will receive prompt attention.

AT THE

WOODSTOCK SHOE STORE,

YOU CAN BUY

All kinds of Footwear,

At prices away down to Hard Pan.

Call and examine our goods and see the bargains.

WE ARE SELLING

Men's, Women's, Misses'

Tan Goods

AT COST TO CLOSE.

J. D. Dickinson & Son.

DANIEL LEE, Landeau, - Livery - and Boarding - Stables.

Coaches in attendance at Steamboats and Trains.

DOUBLE and SINGLE TURNOUTS.

ACCOMMODATION BARGE, for Picnics and other outings.

LANDEAU.

Sleds. Sleds.

We are erecting a large building at East Florenceville for a

General Carriage & Repair Shop.

We will also build SLEDS and TEAM WAGGONS of any description that may be required.

SEND IN YOUR ORDER FOR SLEDS AT ONCE.

Bring your Sleigh or Carriage and have it Painted in a First-Class manner.

Money refunded if not satisfactory.

S. B. & W. S. CHARLTON.

FREE!

A Life Size Air Brush and Crayon Portrait.

As a compliment to our many patrons and the public generally, for a short time we are going to give every cash purchaser of

\$10.00 WORTH OF GOODS,

A Handsome Life Size Air Brush and Crayon Portrait.

There is not a family but possesses some picture of Father, Mother, Brother or Sister, which they would like to have reproduced in a life-like and durable manner. What more suitable for a lasting present? Call at once and see SPECIMEN at our store.

Frame.

An unframed portrait would be a poor advertisement, and, in view of this fact, The Portrait Co. has made it conditional upon us that with each portrait we sell a frame. The price is \$3.50 Call and select your own style.

Our Plan

is to issue tickets on your first purchase of 5 cents or over, and every additional purchase, large or small, is added thereto, and when the amount reaches \$10.00, we deliver, free of cost, a

A Handsome Portrait worth \$15.00 at Retail.

Saunders Bros.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

W. B. Nicholson

Has The Largest Stock Of Fashionable Goods. Style, Fits, Workmanship Unexcelled. Best Quality Trimmings.

Latest

New York Fashion Reports.

Cor. King and Main Sts.

(OPP. FOUNTAIN.)

C. B. CHURCHILL.

Tinware, Stove Pipe, Hot Air Furnaces, Etc.

21 KING STREET,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

CALL AND SEE

MRS. M. SHAW'S

NEW MILLINERY

THIRD DOOR BELOW TOWN HALL.