

## DOWNLOAD PDF SPEECH DELIVERED AT ST. ANDREWS, FEBRUARY 7, A. D. 1887 ON THE RECORD OF THE TORY PARTY

### Chapter 1 : List of newspapers in the United Kingdom - Wikipedia

*Speech delivered at St. Andrews, February 7, A. D., on the record of the Tory party [Silas Alward] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

Balfour made the controversial decision, with Lord Lansdowne, to use the heavily Unionist House of Lords as a check on the political programme and legislation of the Liberal party in the Commons. Legislation was vetoed or altered by amendments between and, leading David Lloyd George to remark that the Lords had become "not the watchdog of the Constitution, but Mr. The exhausted Balfour resigned as party leader after the crisis, and was succeeded in late by Bonar Law. Balfour caricatured by XIT for Vanity Fair, Balfour resigned as Foreign Secretary following the Versailles Conference in, but continued in the government and the Cabinet after normal peacetime political arrangements resumed as Lord President of the Council. He put forward a proposal for the international settlement of war debts and reparations the Balfour Note, but it was not accepted. Bonar Law became Prime Minister. With 28 years of government service, Balfour is considered to have had one of the longest ministerial careers in modern British politics, second only to Winston Churchill. At the end of, most of his teeth were removed and he suffered the unremitting circulatory trouble which ended his life. In the past, he had suffered occasional phlebitis and by late he was immobilised by it. At his request a public funeral was declined, and he was buried on 22 March beside members of his family at Whittingehame in a Church of Scotland service although he also belonged to the Church of England. By special remainder, the title passed to his brother Gerald. His obituaries in The Times, The Guardian and the Daily Herald did not mention the declaration for which he is most famous outside Britain. He was considered a dilettante by his colleagues, but apparently Lord Salisbury did not share that opinion when he gave junior posts in his government to his nephew. Harold Begbie, a journalist, in a book called Mirrors of Downing Street, criticised Balfour for his manner, personality and self-obsession. It is an attitude of mind which a critic or a cynic might be justified in assuming, for it is the attitude of one who desires rather to observe the world than to shoulder any of its burdens; but it is a posture of exceeding danger to anyone who lacks tenderness or sympathy, whatever his purpose or office may be, for it tends to breed the most dangerous of all intellectual vices, that spirit of self-satisfaction which Dostoevsky declares to be the infallible mark of an inferior mind. Arthur Balfour this studied attitude of aloofness has been fatal, both to his character and to his career. He has said nothing, written nothing, done nothing, which lives in the heart of his countrymen. To look back upon his record is to see a desert, and a desert with no altar and with no monument, without even one tomb at which a friend might weep. One does not say of him, "He nearly succeeded there", or "What a tragedy that he turned from this to take up that"; one does not feel for him at any point in his career as one feels for Mr. George Wyndham or even for Lord Randolph Churchill; from its outset until now that career stretches before our eyes in a flat and uneventful plain of successful but inglorious and ineffective self-seeking. There is one signal characteristic of the Balfourian manner which is worthy of remark. It is an assumption in general company of a most urbane, nay, even a most cordial spirit. I have heard many people declare at a public reception that he is the most gracious of men, and seen many more retire from shaking his hand with a flush of pride on their faces as though Royalty had stooped to inquire after the measles of their youngest child. Such is ever the effect upon vulgar minds of geniality in superiors: But this heartiness of manner is of the moment only, and for everybody; it manifests itself more personally in the circle of his intimates and is irresistible in week-end parties; but it disappears when Mr. Balfour retires into the shell of his private life and there deals with individuals, particularly with dependants. It has no more to do with his spirit than his tail-coat and his white tie. Its remarkable impression comes from its unexpectedness; its effect is the shock of surprise. In public he is ready to shake the whole world by the hand, almost to pat it on the shoulder; but in private he is careful to see that the world does not enter even the remotest of his lodge gates. Balfour is the most egotistical of men, and a man who would make almost any sacrifice to remain in office. It costs him nothing to serve under Mr. Lloyd

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George; it would have cost him almost his life to be out of office during a period so exciting as that of the Great War. He loves office more than anything this world can offer; neither in philosophy nor music, literature nor science, has he ever been able to find rest for his soul. It is profoundly instructive that a man with a real talent for the noblest of those pursuits which make solitude desirable and retirement an opportunity should be so restless and dissatisfied, even in old age, outside the doors of public life. *Mirrors of Downing Street: Some political reflections*, Mills and Boon, p. Wright wrote in the preface to the first volume that the project would have been "in vain" had he not received the donation from Balfour. Balfour argued the Darwinian premise of selection for reproductive fitness cast doubt on scientific naturalism, because human cognitive facilities that would accurately perceive truth could be less advantageous than adaptation for evolutionarily useful illusions. From the humblest form of nervous irritation at the one end of the scale, to the reasoning capacity of the most advanced races at the other, everything without exception sensation, instinct, desire, volition has been produced directly or indirectly, by natural causes acting for the most part on strictly utilitarian principles. Convenience, not knowledge, therefore, has been the main end to which this process has tended.

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### Chapter 2 : Peter Gabriel - Wikipedia

*Speech delivered at St. Andrews, February 7, A. D., on the record of the Tory party [electronic resource] /.*

Papers, ; Photographic, ; Art, ; and Memorabilia. Tait McKenzie, physician, physical therapist, physical educator, and sculptor, served the University of Pennsylvania as its first Professor of Physical Education, His new post permitted him to focus his efforts almost exclusively on his sculpture. In he became Professor Emeritus. His father died while McKenzie was a young boy of nine years. McKenzie spent his youth in the town of his birth, Almonte, Ontario. At the age of eighteen he entered McGill University and stayed nearly twenty years, as undergraduate, medical student, and after earning the M. It was in his undergraduate years that his interests in physical education and art first developed. This not only gave McKenzie the opportunity to earn money to pay for his education, but served as the beginning of a career in physical education which would last more than fifty years. It was also at McGill where he developed his theories on physical education. McKenzie believed that physical education and health activities had a beneficial relationship with the academic program in higher education. He taught that a full understanding of that relationship helped the student preserve health and physical efficiency, learn certain muscle skills, and to conduct himself as a gentleman in the social relationships of competitive games. In he was appointed a full faculty member at the University of Pennsylvania. McKenzie was attracted to Pennsylvania by the newly constructed gymnasium at Franklin Field, and viewed this as an opportunity to test his theory of physical education as a vehicle of preventative medicine. He developed a physical education program which became part of the core curriculum at the University. His book, *Exercise in Education and Medicine*, Philadelphia: Saunders Company, , set forth the evolution of physical education in the United States and discussed exercise as a necessity for all individuals. As a staunch advocate of amateurism, McKenzie believed intercollegiate athletics should be an educational program fully controlled by the institution. It brought McKenzie well-earned stature and prestige at the University, but also saddled him with an unrelenting demand for his administrative presence. His series of four *Masks of Facial Expressions* was his first public endeavor in sculpture. In , excited by the direction of the Society of College Gymnasium Directors and recognizing a need for illustrative art, he proceeded down the career path for which he would be best known, that of sculptor. His *Sprinter and Athlete* were initially inspired by the short lived, but internationally popular movement of anthropometry. The art world soon found much to criticize in this style and McKenzie turned his attention to the study of European masters. By this time, however, his earlier interest in anthropometry was well known and his formal training in medicine was viewed as an unorthodox, if not unsuitable preparation for the practice of fine art. The result was that many art critics viewed his early work unfavorably. McKenzie traveled to Europe for study in an attempt to address these criticisms. At the University of Pennsylvania, McKenzie was afforded a private studio in the tower of Weightman Hall, reached only by bringing down a jointed ladder and he was surrounded by athletic programs and their participants to serve as models for his artwork. It was his association with Percy Gardner and E. Norman Gardiner, scholars of Greek sculpture, that did much to rehabilitate and enhance his reputation and image as a sculptor. They used his work to illustrate their publications; his reputation further grew overseas with his art shown at the Roman Exposition of As his sculpture began to receive recognition, his work in relief also received notice. McKenzie mastered the art of the medallion, creating both memorial pieces and awards. At the Olympics, his most acclaimed medallion, *Joy of Effort*, was set into the wall of the great stadium at Stockholm. He produced medals for the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association ICAA to commemorate tennis, swimming, track and field, gymnastics, fencing, and golf as well as dozens of medals of other academic and athletic organizations. McKenzie maintained his private practice while working as an educator and artist and was particularly interested in preventative medicine. Yet he also developed an interest in rehabilitation. His tenure at Penn included the first appointment at any American university as a professor of physical therapy. The war intensified his efforts in this area, and he was later recognized by the Academy of

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Physical Medicine for his contributions in rehabilitation. His involvement in the war remained that of a physician, and in he published two books, *Reclaiming the Maimed* and *A Handbook of Physical Therapy*. The latter was adopted by British, Canadian, and American armed forces as the official manual of hospital rehabilitation. After the war McKenzie was commissioned to do a number of memorials, including the Call, the central figure of the Scottish-American war memorial; *The Volunteer*, in Almonte; *Alma Mater*, the Girard College memorial; and the *Homecoming*, the Cambridge memorial. Demands placed on him by art commissions and exhibitions, coupled with his many speaking engagements on his concern over the mounting professionalism in college sports, prompted McKenzie to submit his resignation from his position as Director of Physical Education in The University offered McKenzie a one year leave of absence and upon his return in appointed him the J. William White collection at Gimbel Gymnasium. McKenzie continued his work in sculpture until his death in April of His heart was buried in Edinburgh at the base of his Call, which he considered his best work. This was in keeping with his belief in a spiritual inheritance from the Greeks, who held that the heart was the seat of the soul. She was a musician and poet whose collected poems were published in *Secret Snow*. They had no children. Tait McKenzie documents the entire span of his career, as physician, educator, and sculptor. The Papers series includes the correspondence of R. The photographic series contain prints, lantern slides, glass negatives, and photo engraving blocks. Exhibition documentation, works on paper, and plaster casts, studies, and proofs represent the Art series. The Memorabilia series fills out the collection. The Correspondence subseries detail the range of career interests of R. Tait McKenzie including art, athletics, physical education, anatomy, medicine, and physical therapy. Major correspondents with R. His Business and Financial subseries records include his early medical practice account books, and card files of medical cases. Bills, receipts, and correspondence, , may also be found in this subseries and include exchanges with the American Association of Anatomists, the American Nurses Association, Anton Basky, James Bourelt and Sons, Ltd. The Professional Organizations and Clubs in which he participated are also documented in the collection. These papers form the next subseries. The University of Pennsylvania subseries best documents his interests in physical education and physical therapy. The curriculum and educational theories promoted by McKenzie are reflected in his departmental correspondence, Information on the Council of Athletics, , as well as the various activities of the department may be found in this subseries. McKenzie maintained files on annual reports, athletic demonstrations, boxing, courses, examinations, finances, football, the gymnasium, his sabbatical, student statistics, and apparatus design. The records in this subseries richly document an important period in the history of fitness, physical health, and athletics. The Lectures and Speeches subseries complements his University papers and are divided among his interests in physical education, medicine, and art. His earlier lectures, given in the period when he was McGill, , cover his interest in anthropometry, anatomy, personal hygiene. The work of his first years at the University of Pennsylvania and his focus on physical education are most prominent in his lectures and speeches from to Topics include physical education, physical efficiency of college students, physical training, and commencement addresses at various physical education programs. This period also includes several speeches and lectures on his war activities, and his interests in art begin to appear often in his lectures. By his speeches and lectures, while continuing to address physical education, are mainly focused upon his sculpture. Writings on physical education, physical therapy, and art appear throughout the subseries. Similarly his published reprints cover the range of his interest, but it is here that one will find the bulk of information on his war work. Third party Published Reprints is a subseries which includes biographical articles about R. Tait McKenzie, but the bulk serves as a comprehensive reference file on physical education from to and includes material from and information on schools across the nation, perhaps gathered in his advisory capacity to the Gates Plan. This subseries also offers information on the Kellogg, Sargent, and Seaver tables of measurement. The Clippings and Scrapbooks subseries documents his career from the s to his death in and the burial of his heart in Edinburgh. Books and Printed Ephemera, the last subseries of the Papers Series, represent travel interests and guides used by McKenzie in his travels. The Photographic series begins with images of R. Tait McKenzie, his family, his

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friends, and his colleagues. There are formal portraits, academic portraits, military portraits, college and childhood portraits, and snapshots of McKenzie. His work during World War I is documented in an album and in loose snapshots, and these images range from war wounds to rehabilitation to the hospital grounds. The bulk of the photographic series documents the art of McKenzie. Images for most of his art work, both sculpture and relief, may be found in this series. Several works have been photographed from multiple angles and their files include these images. On occasion there are images of McKenzie with the work. Images of models for specific works have been retained with the corresponding file, but there are additional files of images of unidentified models and reference images within the series. Lantern slides, glass negatives, and photo engraving blocks fill out the series. The Art series represents the largest series within the collection. The exhibitions of R. Works on paper follow the documentation on exhibition. Included here are watercolors, drawings and crayon sketches from to and are largely landscapes, studies for sculpture, and other whimsical sketches. More than sixty medallion studies and proofs are available from the collection. The Joy of Effort: A Biography of R. The Sport Sculpture of R. Human Kinetics Books, 1st ed. Many contemporary works used the collection while still in the possession of R.

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### Chapter 3 : Prince William, Duke of Cambridge - Wikipedia

*This book, "Speech delivered at St. Andrews, February 7, A. D., on the record of the Tory party. Talbot collection of British pamphlets", by Silas Alward, is a replication of a book originally published before*

On this letter Sir Edward T. Schultz, Past Grand Commander of Maryland, in a paper entitled: He advances no other theory or evidence, puts his own paraphrase on this letter, and claims to have in his possession three diplomas, issued by Encampment No. Brother Schultz seems to have forgotten that the records of that same grand Lodge also establish the fact that Lodge No. This position taken by Brother Schultz is, therefore, too preposterous to be entertained. Speaking of this diploma, Brother Schultz says: In forwarding the petition for recognition to the General Grand Encampment, it was necessary only to establish the fact that South Carolina Encampment was in existence prior to , the date of the organization of the G. In attempting to strengthen his theory, Brother Schulz quotes from a letter claimed to be written by Hammer, from Charleston, S. Webb elected High Priest. The following week the Chapter met, a Lodge of Most Excellent Masters was opened by Webb, and the degrees conferred on several candidates, including Hammer. On October 11th, , Temple Chapter appointed Webb, Hammer and another as a committee to correspond with the different Chapters. On January 30th, , Hammer was appointed to superintend the different Chapters and Mark Lodges in the State of New York, to establish a uniform mode of working and lecturing, according to the direction of the Grand Officers. If Hammer was instrumental in creating an Encampment in South Carolina, as the alleged letter would indicate, it must have been Columbia Encampment No. During his investigation into the origin of Maryland Encampment No. The theory that Maryland Encampment No. There is no need to apply to a Court of Law, as Brother Schultz puts it, for the highest Templar authority in the United States, Grand Master Benjamin Dean, to whom Templarism is greatly indebted for his researches in bringing to light some most important facts in connection with its early history, at the Grand Encampment of the United States, at its triennial, August, , has accorded to South Carolina Commandery no. And we are satisfied that after these historic facts have come to the knowledge of our Fraters of Maryland Commandery No. It appears that a Grand Encampment was established in South Carolina as early as , for the records of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, held in , the committee reported, with approval, that since the preceding conclave, the General Grand Officers had established a Grand Encampment in South Carolina. Jones, proxy for Sir William E. This is the last mention found in these records of the Grand Encampment of South Carolina. The record book of South Carolina Encampment shows the following entry: Rouse Recorder handed me over the books and papers, all for me to deliver up to this Encampment, some time in , with a letter of resignation, and at the same time the books and papers of Grand Encampment of South Carolina. I received the remains in January, Past Grand Commander and Past G. Of Grand Encampment of S. Sebring, on behalf of South Carolina Encampment No. On 27th day of December, , St. May 11th, , the charter having been destroyed by fire, a dispensation was issued by Deputy Grand Master Sir Joseph K. Stapleton, authorizing the Encampment to continue its labors, until the conclave of the General Grand Encampment, held in September, , when a charter was issued in lieu of the one destroyed. At a regular conclave held March 23rd, , Sir Theodore S. Gourdin, Grand Commander by previous request delivered a very interesting and instructive address, entitled: At the close of the address it was resolved to have it published, and then the members, together with a large number of Master Masons, who were present by invitation, adjourned to a banquet. A printed copy of this address is in the record book of the Commandery. Mackey as Eminent Commander, and continued active until June 24th, Conclaves were held in May and June, , when several Knights were created. It was inactive again until February 15th, , when the Commandery was reorganized under a warrant from M. Sir Caleb Froneberger, Captain General. Sir Alexander Lindstrom, Senior Warden. Since then the Commandery has continued to flourish. On the 29th December, , South Carolina Commandery no. The Commanderies invited to participate were: The Commanderies paraded despite the inclemency of the weather. A full report of the celebration is

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A. D. 1887 ON THE RECORD OF THE TORY PARTY**

hereto attached. Mackey, proxy for the Grand Commander. Commander Melchers, which was read by the Grand Recorder, and on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance. To the Grand Encampment of the United States: The Finance Committee to whom was referred the communication of Sir Theo. The terrible calamity that visited the city of Charleston, August 31th, , and the almost universal distress to the inhabitants resulting there from, afford ample excuses for the absence of our Charleston Fraters at this conclave. The dreadful character of the calamity that has befallen them, the immense destruction of life and property, the recurrence of the earthquake, the great uncertainty of the future, and consequent anxiety for personal safety, all conspire to elicit our most sincere sympathy, and earnest to the Supreme Ruler for His protecting care over our Fraters, those dear to them, and the entire community. We ask the adoption of the following resolutions: Mallett, issued an appeal to the Masonic Knights Templar of the United States, in behalf of the pestilence stricken and destitute of that city. Lindstrom, for one hundred dollars. Please accept our grateful acknowledgment for the same, together with the assurance that you and those contributing became direct agents in alleviating suffering and distress, and are dispensing that Knightly charity which evolves from the hearts of all true Sir Knights. Fraternally and courteously, Treas. Though still suffering from the effects of that terrible earthquake, South Carolina Commandery No. Buist, proxy for Generalissimo; Sir Knight A. Buist, Captain General, made a pilgrimage to Boston, Mass. The following day the Commandery participated in the grand parade. During the sojourn of the Sir Knights of South Carolina Commandery in Boston, they were the recipients of many courtesies and attentions at the hands of the Sir Knights of Boston Commandery and their ladies. In , at Pittsburgh, Pa. Buist, Eminent Commander; Sir Edw. Anderson, Generalissimo; Sir S. Buist, proxy for Captain General. In South Carolina Commandery No. May, , by invitation of Cour de Leon Commandery No. The sermon was printed by request, and a copy preserved in the Archives of the Commandery. In , Ascension Day, devotional services, preceded by a parade of the Commandery, were held at St. On this occasion this large edifice was filled to its utmost capacity. The devotional services were conducted by Sir Knight Rev. Chichester, Prelate, assisted by Sir Rev. Vadder, after which an appropriate address was delivered by Sir Knight Rev. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, this large church was well filled. The services were preceded by a parade of the Commandery. In the evening of Wednesday, May 9th, , a reception for ladies was held at Masonic Hall. Gourdin, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by his Fraters of South Carolina Commandery. On December 27th, , a testimonial, consisting of a silver service, was presented to Eminent Sir Edwin S. Jennison, in token of his untiring zeal as Eminent Commander. March 25th, , a Jewel was presented to Eminent Sir Alexander Lindstrom, in acknowledgment of his zealous services as treasurer for over twenty years. The following committee was appointed, who were authorized to make all the necessary arrangements for the celebration: The Commanderies invited to participate in the celebration were: The committee appointed for their reception, were: For Georgia Commandery No. Wallace, Sir William E. Milligan, Sir William B. For Palestine Commandery No. Bird, Sir Joseph H. Anderson, Sir Joseph W. The Sir Knights and their ladies on arrival, were received with Knightly honors; Palestine Commandery being accompanied by the choir of St.

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### Chapter 4 : Rudyard Kipling - Wikipedia

*Speech delivered at St. Andrews, February 7, A. D., on the record of the Tory party [microform Program. The Saline County Historical Society presents the Saline County centennial, , October 23, 24,*

Macdonald 1st Canadian Ministry. British Columbia , a four-month sea voyage away from the East Coast, had insisted upon a land transport link to the East as a condition for joining Confederation initially requesting a wagon road. Macdonald saw it as essential to the creation of a unified Canadian nation that would stretch across the continent. Moreover, manufacturing interests in Quebec and Ontario wanted access to raw materials and markets in Western Canada. The first obstacle to its construction was political. The logical route went through the American Midwest and the city of Chicago, Illinois. To ensure this routing, the government offered huge incentives including vast grants of land in the West. Because of this scandal, the Conservative Party was removed from office in 1878. The new Liberal prime minister, Alexander Mackenzie , ordered construction of segments of the railway as a public enterprise under the supervision of the Department of Public Works led by Sandford Fleming. Surveying was carried out during the first years of a number of alternative routes in this virgin territory followed by construction of a telegraph along the lines that had been agreed upon. Macdonald confirmed that Port Moody would be the terminus of the transcontinental railway, and announced that the railway would follow the Fraser and Thompson rivers between Port Moody and Kamloops. The contract was awarded to Andrew Onderdonk , whose men started work on 15 May 1878. The Montreal-based syndicate officially comprised five men: George Stephen , James J. Angus and John Stewart Kennedy. Smith [4] and Norman Kittson were unofficial silent partners with a significant financial interest. On 15 February 1879 , legislation confirming the contract received royal assent , and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was formally incorporated the next day. The large subsidy also needed to compensate the CPR for not constructing the line in the future, but rather right away even though demand would not cover operational costs. The Canadian Pacific Railway began its westward expansion from Bonfield, Ontario previously called Callander Station , where the first spike was driven into a sunken railway tie. That was the point where the Canada Central Railway extension ended. It then proceeded cross-country towards its final destination of Bonfield. Worthington continued on as the construction superintendent for the CPR past Bonfield. He remained with the CPR for about a year after which he left the company. It was presumed that the railway would travel through the rich "Fertile Belt" of the North Saskatchewan River Valley and cross the Rocky Mountains via the Yellowhead Pass , a route suggested by Sir Sandford Fleming based on a decade of work. This route was more direct and closer to the Canadaâ€”US border, making it easier for the CPR to keep American railways from encroaching on the Canadian market. However, this route also had several disadvantages. One was that the CPR would need to find a route through the Selkirk Mountains in British Columbia while, at the time, it was not known whether a route even existed. The job of finding a pass was assigned to a surveyor named Major Albert Bowman Rogers. Rogers became obsessed with finding the pass that would immortalize his name. He discovered the pass in April [16] [17] and, true to its word, the CPR named it " Rogers Pass " and gave him the cheque. However, he at first refused to cash it, preferring to frame it, saying he did not do it for the money. He later agreed to cash it with the promise of an engraved watch. This difficulty was overcome when a missionary priest, Albert Lacombe , persuaded the Blackfoot chief Crowfoot that construction of the railway was inevitable. In return for his assent, Crowfoot was famously rewarded with a lifetime pass to ride the CPR. A more lasting consequence of the choice of route was that, unlike the one proposed by Fleming, the land surrounding the railway often proved too arid for successful agriculture. The CPR may have placed too much reliance on a report from naturalist John Macoun , who had crossed the prairies at a time of very high rainfall and had reported that the area was fertile. This was over four times the maximum gradient recommended for railways of this era, and even modern railways rarely exceed a two-percent gradient. However, this route was far more direct than one through the Yellowhead Pass and

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saved hours for both passengers and freight. Despite these measures, several serious runaways still occurred including the first locomotive, which belonged to the contractors, to descend the line. CPR officials insisted that this was a temporary expediency, but this state of affairs would last for 25 years until the completion of the Spiral Tunnels in the early 20th century. By the end of , the railway had reached the Rocky Mountains, just eight kilometres five miles east of Kicking Horse Pass. The construction seasons of and would be spent in the mountains of British Columbia and on the north shore of Lake Superior. Many were European immigrants. In British Columbia, government contractors hired workers from China, known as " coolies ". They did the most dangerous construction jobs, such as working with explosives to clear tunnels through rock. The victims of sickness and accidents were not given proper funerals. Most of the remains were buried into the railroad and the families of the Chinese who were killed received no compensation, or even notification of loss of life. Many of the men who survived did not have enough money to return to their families in China, although Chinese labour contractors had promised that as part of their responsibilities. Yet the Chinese were hard working and played a key role in building the Western stretch of the railway; even some boys as young as twelve years old served as tea-boys. In , the Canadian government issued a formal apology to the Chinese population in Canada for their treatment both during and following the construction of the CPR. The bill received royal assent on 6 March . Some sections of track were incomplete or had not been used before, but the trip to Winnipeg was made in nine days and the rebellion quickly suppressed. This money was desperately needed by the CPR. However, this government loan later became controversial. This was due to Sir John A. Macdonald putting pressure on George Stephen for additional benefits. Macdonald announcing the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, November 7, . On 7 November , the last spike was driven at Craigellachie, British Columbia , making good on the original promise. Four days earlier, the last spike of the Lake Superior section was driven in just west of Jackfish, Ontario. While the railway was completed four years after the original deadline, it was completed more than five years ahead of the new date of that Macdonald gave in . The successful construction of such a massive project, although troubled by delays and scandal, was considered an impressive feat of engineering and political will for a country with such a small population, limited capital, and difficult terrain. It was by far the longest railway ever constructed at the time. It had taken 12, men and 5, horses to construct the Lake section alone. However, had these shortcuts not been taken, it is conceivable that the CPR might have had to default financially, leaving the railway unfinished. This train consisted of two baggage cars, a mail car, one second-class coach, two immigrant sleepers, two first-class coaches, two sleeping cars and a diner several dining cars were used throughout the journey, as they were removed from the train during the night, with another one added the next morning. The first official train destined for Vancouver arrived on 23 May , although the line had already been in use for three months. The CPR quickly became profitable, and all loans from the Federal government were repaid years ahead of time. In , a branch line was opened between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie where the CPR connected with the American railway system and its own steamships. That line opened on 12 June . The connection with Saint John on the Atlantic coast made the CPR the first truly transcontinental railway company in Canada and permitted trans-Atlantic cargo and passenger services to continue year-round when sea ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence closed the port of Montreal during the winter months. By , competition with the Great Northern Railway for traffic in southern British Columbia forced the CPR to construct a second line across the province, south of the original line. Although temporarily suspended during the First World War , it was not until that the " Crow Rate " was permanently replaced by the Western Grain Transportation Act which allowed for the gradual increase of grain shipping prices. The Crowsnest Pass line opened on 18 June , and followed a complicated route through the maze of valleys and passes in southern British Columbia, rejoining the original mainline at Hope after crossing the Cascade Mountains via Coquihalla Pass. The local passenger service was re-routed to this new southerly line, which connected numerous emergent small cities across the region. Independent railways and subsidiaries that were eventually merged into the CPR in connection with this route were the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway , the Kaslo and Slocan Railway , the Columbia and Kootenay Railway , the Columbia and

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Western Railway and various others. Practically speaking, the CPR had built a railway that operated mostly in the wilderness. The usefulness of the prairies was questionable in the minds of many. The thinking prevailed that the prairies had great potential. Proving already to be a very resourceful organization, Canadian Pacific began an intense campaign to bring immigrants to Canada. Canadian Pacific agents operated in many overseas locations. Immigrants were often sold a package that included passage on a CP ship, travel on a CP train and land sold by the CP railway. During the first decade of the 20th century, the CPR continued to build more lines. Previously, westbound traffic originating in southern Ontario took a circuitous route through eastern Ontario. Several operational improvements were also made to the railway in Western Canada. In the CPR completed two significant engineering accomplishments. The Spiral Tunnels opened in August. It is 1, metres 5, feet long and, at its maximum, 96 metres feet high, making it one of the longest railway bridges in Canada. In , the CPR replaced its line through Rogers Pass , which was prone to avalanches the most serious of which killed 62 men in with the Connaught Tunnel , an eight-kilometre-long 5-mile tunnel under Mount Macdonald [32] that was, at the time of its opening, the longest railway tunnel in the Western Hemisphere. By then, the CPR had competition from three other transcontinental lines, all of them money-losers. In , these lines were consolidated, along with the track of the old Intercolonial Railway and its spurs, into the government-owned Canadian National Railways. Lawrence River with the loss of 1, lives, of which were passengers. Aiding the war effort meant transporting and billeting troops; building and supplying arms and munitions; arming, lending and selling ships. Fifty-two CPR ships were pressed into service during World War I, carrying more than a million troops and passengers and four million tons of cargo. Twenty seven survived and returned to CPR. CPR also helped the war effort with money and jobs. As a lasting tribute, CPR commissioned three statues and 23 memorial tablets to commemorate the efforts of those who fought and those who died in the war. The Great Depression , which lasted from until , hit many companies heavily.

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### Chapter 5 : William Ewart Gladstone - Wikipedia

*Speech delivered at St. Andrews [Silas Alward] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Speech delivered at St. Andrews, February 7, A. D., on the record of the Tory party This book, Speech delivered at St. Andrews.*

Representatives of all eleven parishes formed a single burial board and bought from G. Tettrell 18 acres of land on the west side of Mersea Road which, in , was consecrated as a burial ground and became known as Colchester Cemetery. Two chapels, and a house for the superintendant were built. In Colchester corporation assumed the duties of the burial board. The cemetery, extended in by approximately 12 acres, had been enlarged to more than 57 acres by The borough crematorium, south of the cemetery, was opened in The cemetery was enlarged in to 67 acres. The newer part is on the western side of the original burial ground, and behind it is the site of a Roman Way. Special recognition was given to the provision of a baby memorial garden. We present this web page to you as a work in progress. There are thousands of burials on this site and hundreds of gravestones. Records of all those buried here can be viewed by appointment at the cemetery and on microfilm at Colchester Library. We have shown a selection of gravestones that caught our eye whilst wandering around the site, many of these being in memory of our Victorian forefathers, so instrumental in shaping the Colchester that we see today. Here is a selection of them. This web page is for us all. Can you tell us about the life of a person who is remembered on one of our headstones? What was their name, what did they do in life, where is their memorial to be found in the cemetery, etc? Help us to make the memory of the deceased person something that can be shared. Please contact us here. This obelisk was purchased by the Wire family and re-sited at the cemetery. The Essex County Standard of 8th January mentions the removal and sale of the obelisk. A further report is given on 29th January A further report in February stated that the obelisk had been removed and that no coins or memo or record as to the time of its erection were found. There was and still is a strong non-conformist tradition in Colchester. Note the spelling error on the inscription. A simple record of a dead person? Surely there is more to tell? This sometimes caused friction - never more so than in He was youthful, evangelical and Welsh. Next door the Eld Lane Baptists had virtually driven their pastor away, despite his building a handsome new meeting house - which still stands today. Over at Stockwell Chapel, opponents of the Reverend Herrick had removed the chapel roof and had Herrick and his hymn books thrown into the street. Into this emotional minefield, Thomas Davids had stumbled. Before long, a group of Lion Walk dissidents walked out and built themselves a new meeting house. It is still there in Chapel Street, although no longer a chapel. Lion Walk meanwhile, flourished. Branch missions were started and the Sunday School boasted more than pupils. Thomas Davids became a respected local figure. He unashamedly encouraged close links with the Colchester Liberal Party, campaigned for votes for working men and equal status for non-conformists with the Church of England. Thus, when a third Lion Walk was planned, Davids sought to make his point: A new church, grand and Gothic, with a spire reaching to heaven, soon dominated the Colchester skyline. Was this not proof, whispered some, that the Almighty was an Anglican? Happily, the old spire of St Davids Cathedral still stands as a monument to a distinguished history. Consider what story might lie behind them. The Reverend Joseph Herrick was interred in Colchester Cemetery by the side of the graves of his wife and mother. A large number of the congregation attended to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of their late minister. Many of the shops in the streets, through which the mournful cortege passed, were closed. The coffin was placed on trestles in the table-pew in front of the pulpit, which was draped with black cloth. Davids see his memorial above on this page read the 90th Psalm, and part of the 4th chapter of the 1st Thessalonians. Another hymn was sung, then the Rev John Raven of Ipswich delivered an impressive address. He included in his speech that, "the coffin below me contains the mortal remains of one who but 12 days ago stood in that pulpit directing our attention to the departing of a fellow member. There are many who leave this world in obscurity, unnoticed in their life and their death, but this is not the case for our departed friend". After the coffin was lowered into the grave, a portion of scripture was read by Mr Raven,

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who also offered a brief concluding prayer. After taking a parting look at the long last home of their beloved pastor, the mourners departed. Beneath this stone, waiting for the coming, rests the mortal remains of the Rev. Joseph Herrick who, for more than half a century, was the active and devout minister of the congregational church Stockwell Street in this town endowed with superior talents his highest aim was to concentrate them to the service of God he was a man of sterling integrity who on no consideration would deviate from the path of uprightness. They moved to London to become jewellers, where Joseph was intended for the same business but, instead, he had decided to become an actor. There is no evidence that he ever trod the boards but we do know that he became involved with the gospel. At the age of 19 he was a Sunday school teacher. It was said that Joseph had almost a mesmeric hold over his female members; so much so that it led to their exclusion from church meetings, while the male membership sought to control him. When this failed to stop Joseph they sought to silence him. So in an "unpleasantness" happened, the roof was taken off the chapel, so making the place unfit for use. Undaunted by this, Joseph held services in his back garden and home while his numerous friends quickly erected another place, now known as Stockwell Chapel. Services took place even before it had a roof. When it rained the congregation simply put up their umbrellas. The new chapel was opened in Joseph drew very large congregations and soon the building had to be enlarged to seat The work included the building of a new front on Stockwell Street, and the chapel thereafter was known as Stockwell Street Chapel. He preached three times on Sundays and up to people attended. Joseph had won his battle and he went on to stay in Colchester for nearly 50 years until his death in It seems that Joseph was an affable man as various written records tell of him being often seen spending time over the pig hurdles, asking about or discussing ploughing matters or perhaps talking over the finer points of a Shakespeare. This information was kindly supplied by Julie Herrick of Grimsby and a lady named Christine, both of whom contacted us by email. His successor, Alfred Francis, died in office, leaving Harvey to take a third term as mayor. He was mayor in , , , and Time to end corruption that sort of thing. But the little Corporation Lunch sometimes supper survived, since they paid for it themselves, except for the oysters which came from the grateful dredgermen. In the new mayor was Henry Wolton, a great traditionalist. For example, he reintroduced the punishment of the stocks for persistent drunkards - a practice by then unknown elsewhere. He also dramatically renamed the Corporation Lunch, inviting guests to dine at his expense in the newly-built town hall the one before the present one. Here lies a good and generous man. In particular, the stone on the left is to James Wicks, a wine and spirit dealer. After ten years service, Wicks took over the Bear. In he opened business at High Street. He died in and was succeeded in the business by his son James. Arthur Othniel Stopes was managing director of the Colchester Brewing Company whose brewery premises stood on East Hill, with his name inscribed on the foundation stone to mark the occasion. In the company owned public houses, 58 of them being in Colchester. There is also believed to be a family connection with Marie Stopes, the groundbreaking for her time family planning campaigner. We knew of its existence from a newspaper article ECS that featured it in connection with a piece about the cemetery. With that in mind we did indeed discover it as described, around L7, within a very vigorous laurel tree - and in poor shape as a result. This gravestone is very intricately carved and records the death in we are told of one Isaac Lingwood, aged 85, an undertaker from Melton near Woodbridge in Suffolk. Sadly the tree is damaging the stonework through branches rubbing against the stone. Can nothing be done to preserve it? The census shows Isaac Lingwood, aged 63, a widower, living in St Botolph Street, Colchester with his son and daughter, both born in Colchester. On checking the census, he is married, aged 78, a stationer, born in Melton, Suffolk. His next door neighbour was his son Edgar and his family. He was married in the first quarter of at Colchester to, we think, Beatrice Avey. At the age of 74 he married a woman, some 30 years younger than he. The top of the stone shows a traditional Romany wagon. Mrs Sophie Carter was For more than 54 years she had lived in Magdalen Street, where her late husband Saunders Carter ran his business as a scrap metal merchant and marine dealer.

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### Chapter 6 : Rowan Atkinson - Wikipedia

*Read the digitized book: Town Topics (Princeton), Jan. 07, (Volume v, no).*

Heritage , Notable Grenadians July 3, Leave a comment James Evan Baillie We know little of the man as a person, however, we can see from the records that he was a very astute businessman that would not seem out of place in a modern-day big-city financial sector only to be given accolades for his clever choices. Only in hindsight, giving the context in which he and his family made financial acquisitions and the period they are set will the modern reader consider possibly branding James Evan Baillie and his family as tyrants dealing in the assets of slavery. James is described as thus by Rubinstein: James later became a Member of Parliament Whig for Tralee and then in the Parliamentary elections for Bristol , James Baillie and Edward Protheroe both stood for the Whig seat in Bristol Bristol had two Members of Parliament, and the two seats were divided between the Tory party and the Whig party: Protheroe, whose family were involved in trade with the West Indies, declared himself opposed to slavery. Baillie, also from a West Indian trade family, supported slavery. A number of leaflets were published by both candidates attacking each other and promoting their own views. In the election, Baillie won the Whig seat by votes. He appears never to have lived at Redland Court, the occupant being William Edwards, a partner in the Old Bank Snell in April In he purchased his Inchcoulter estate and created the village of Evanton there. It is certain that in Alexander owned plantation Levera Estate. Following the act of abolishing the slave trade the colonies instituted registers of negroes lawfully held in slavery. Its distribution was entrusted to a Slave Compensation Commission which began to meet in October and was terminated at the end of On the 9th November Alexander Fraser as owner-in-fee made a contested claim to this Slave Compensation Commission. He was probably also a member of the Grenada Council. In this case J. Forbes acted as agent for the Baillies and secured in their favour. It was pleasantly situated on elevated ground, a few miles from the sea shore, and was the residence of Mr. Sadly Houston had the axe freely used to chopped down all of these trees to make way for sugar cane crop. Richard divorced Harriet for adultery an on 18 August married for a second time, to Mary Broderip daughter of Edmund Broderip , in St. Cuthbert Church, Wells, Somerset, England. They had a daughter, Elizabeth Georgiana bapt. The Account book deals with maintenance, supplies, shipments of rum, and wages and includes lists of slaves on the estate on 31 December , giving name, occupation and age of each. The couple possibly had a son as well, Richard Joseph Sanderson Smith c. John Nurse in Grenada in Rubinstein, Who were the rich? Laws of Grenada and the Grenadines: From the Year to the Year , No. David Alston, Slaves and Highlanders, http: Jack in the Forecastle, John Sherburne Sleeper, , p. M, I and C Some of the family connections to this plantation are outlined here. He married in Grenada on 26 April 1, Colina, daughter and co-heir of Colin Campbell of Glenure Argyll, Scotland , factor of the forfeited Stewart estates in Argyll and victim of the famous Appin murder in James and Colin[a] had three sons and three daughters. Between and the family lived in the West Indies, mainly at Grenada and St. Then in he and his elder brother Alexander became joint-owners when they purchased a acre plantation in Grenada in and known as The Hermitage and the plantation Mount St. During his time in the Caribbean, he had visited every island except Jamaica, and had also acted as attorney for other plantation owners. Shortly before the outbreak of the American war, Baillie and two partners bought, as a speculation, the 4, acres in St. Vincent granted to General Richard Monckton in After the war the property was sold in lots. In February of , when he gave evidence before the committee of inquiry into the petitions of opponents of abolition of the slave trade, James stated that he complained to the committee that when abolition was bruited in , potential buyers of his St. Vincent lots were frightened off, and that there remained unsold about 1, acres, which would become worthless if abolition was carried. He subsequently conveyed the Chemin plantation to one Samuel Mitchell of Grenada. They were seated on petition in March , by which time Baillie had been appointed agent for Grenada. No further trace of parliamentary activity has been found. He died 7 September The jury retired for about half-an-hour, and then returned the following verdict: The jury,

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however, returned a verdict of not guilty. Several ladies, elegantly dressed, remained with the prisoner in the dock throughout the day, to whom this verdict appeared to give great satisfaction. Mr Long died in the year , and his body was consigned to a tomb in the Harrow Road Cemetery, where a monument was erected to his memory at the cost of his former patients, who, in an inscription, paid a handsome tribute to his talents. Edinburgh Register of Marriages, Volume 5. The Register of Marriages. House of Commons Sessional Pprs. History of Parliament Online for details of James Baillie. The Tate artworks " gainsborough, n Notice of death including report of the manslaughter verdict in the Annual Register , Vol. We are grateful to Jim Brennan and David R. Fisher for his assistance in compiling this entry. Heritage , Notable Grenadians July 1, Leave a comment Judith Philip was born to a French baker turned planter Honore Philip and his ex-slave wife Jeannette sometime in the late s. The family was a close knit one and repeated transactions show all of the siblings interacting with one another continually throughout their lives. Judith, her brothers and sisters also had white French uncles who also lived in Grenada and who owned property. One of them, Francois was particularly prominent as a Justice of the Peace and a Protector of Slaves. This property inheritance was divided up among the children in portions with Judith taking the main plantation " Grand Ance, Carriacou where she lived, along with several smaller parcels of land. Rapidly Judith added to this initial inheritance by buying more land from her siblings when some of them moved out of planting and others moved to Trinidad to start successful branches of the family there. Further gains were made in the late 18th century when her brother Nicholas Regis died and another family friend Louis Monque also passed away leaving his wealth to Judith and her siblings. Sometime in the s she began a relationship with Englishman Edmund Thornton q. It is quite likely that at this stage it was Judith who was the wealthier of the two. While on Carriacou the couple had three children: In the s with war and revolution tearing through the Caribbean the situation on Grenada had become precarious. Possibly connected with this relocation was the education of their children. This move to the UK was fortuitous. In , a short while after being sued by his creditors he took up with the revolutionary Julian Fedon, becoming one of his most trusted lieutenants. It was to be years before it recovered to its pre levels. The British reprisals were savage and uncompromising particularly to those of mixed race who were seen as the main instigators of the conflict. Despite initially escaping, Joachim was eventually caught in and hung in the market square St Georges. Philip Thornton born sometime in the nineteenth century and Judith Thornton born in In Judith left Thornton and returned to Carriacou where until her death in she remained a prominent and respected part of the Grenadian plantocracy with connections to some of the empires biggest merchant families such as the Campbells, and the Baillies. Her extensive property that included, not only the land she owned in Grenada and the house at Great Coram Street in England but other property in London England as well was divided up among her surviving children; Ann Rachel, Magdalene and Judith. Her two sons Louis Edmund a London based merchant and who was training to be an attorney died in the s. Louis Edmund however had five children who also inherited from their grandmother: With the death in of Ann Rachel Thornton, the two surviving daughters of Judith Philip moved to London to be with their nieces and nephews. Judith made three uncontested claims to this Slave Compensation Commission. Magdalene married a prominent academic Henry Amedroz " one their two sons was killed in the Boer war while the other died a wealthy barrister in without issue. Jeannette Rose and Francis Catherine remained as spinsters. For details of the lives of her descendents, such as inheritance, estate value at death, marriage etc see the various items for the family at Ancestry. We are grateful to Kit Candlin for compiling this biographical-outline.

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### Chapter 7 : Arthur Balfour - Wikipedia

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List of newspapers in the United Kingdom From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia For the context of journalism history, see History of journalism in the United Kingdom. For circulation numbers of British newspapers, see List of newspapers in the United Kingdom by circulation. There are newspapers distributed nationally in the United Kingdom and some in Scotland only, and others serving a smaller area. National daily newspapers publish every day except Sundays and 25 December, and there are also Sunday newspapers. Sunday newspapers may be independent; e. The Observer was an independent Sunday newspaper from its founding in until it was acquired by The Guardian in Many daily newspapers now have Sunday stablemates, usually with a related name e. The Times and Sunday Times , but editorially distinct. UK newspapers can generally be split into two distinct categories: The tabloids in turn have been divided into the more sensationalist mass market titles, or "red tops", such as The Sun and the Daily Mirror , and the middle-market papers, the Daily Express and the Daily Mail. The Independent and The Times have changed in recent years to a compact format , not much bigger than that used by the tabloids. The Guardian moved in September to what is described as a " Berliner " format, slightly larger than a compact. Its Sunday stablemate The Observer followed suit. Other Sunday broadsheets, including The Sunday Times, which tend to have a large amount of supplementary sections, have kept their larger-sized format. The national Sunday titles usually have a different layout and style from their weekly sister papers, and are produced by separate journalistic and editorial staff. All the major UK newspapers currently have websites, some of which provide free access. The Times and The Sunday Times have a paywall requiring payment on a per-day or per-month basis by non-subscribers. The Financial Times business daily also has limited access for non-subscribers. The Independent became available online only upon its last printed edition on 26 March Instead the newspaper offers extras for those wishing to sign up to a payment subscription, such as crosswords, Sudoku puzzles, weekend supplements and the ability to automatically download each daily edition to read offline. They are not known nationally for their journalism in the way that despite much syndication some city-based newspapers in the USA are e. An exception to this was the Manchester Guardian, which dropped the "Manchester" from its name in and relocated its main operations to London in

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### Chapter 8 : User:Billingham - Wikisource, the free online library

*Romeo and Juliet: A Vampire and Werewolf Love Story (Love Stories Book 2) Speech delivered at St. Andrews, February 7, A. D., on the record of the Tory party Brave Story Volume 3 (V. 3) Ji wai jiu wen chao Flowers Fantasy Anti Stress Coloring Book The Fairy Ring: Or Elsie And Frances Fool The World Moral Grandeur and Spiritual Audacity.*

Manuscripts by Subject - Religion - Title: Consists of minutes; correspondence; subject files; reports; audits; grant files; parish files; property files; deeds and abstracts; architectural drawings; Indian Convocation records; clergy files; histories; programs; scrapbooks; publications; papers of Bishop George T. The Episcopal Diocese of North Dakota has dedicated such copyrights it possesses in this collection to the public. Consideration of all other copyrights is the responsibility of the author and publisher. This collection is open under the rules and regulations of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. Researchers are requested to cite the collection title, collection number, and the State Historical Society of North Dakota in all footnote or bibliographic references. Liturgical vessels donated in memory of Josephine Dominick and a ceremonial trowel which was presented to the Right Reverend D. Lough on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of St. Collection consists of photographs, newspaper clippings and histories of various churches including the Episcopal. Consists of a speech delivered at the St. Gilfillan was the first Episcopal priest to hold services in what is now North Dakota, in a tent at Fargo on August 29, Bishop Whipple made the first Episcopal visit to the Red River area, holding services in a Presbyterian schoolhouse in Moorhead on December 8, The need for a church building at Fargo was apparent in and assistance was asked of the Board of Missions at New York. Christ Church was the name of the new church and Reverend Richard Wainwright served as its first minister. In the summer of the church was destroyed by a windstorm, rebuilt by the congregation in , and reorganized into the Gethsemane Church. Walker who served from to Other bishops and dates they served were: Edsall, ; Cameron Mann, ; John P. Tyler, ; Frederick B. Bartlett, ; Douglas H. Atwill, ; Richard Emery, ; George T. Masuda, ; and Harold A. Population fluctuations are the most important factor in the numerical growth and decline of Episcopal Churches in North Dakota. In , services were held in towns and villages, but by only 27 had Episcopal churches. Parishes still in existence at the Centennial Convention of are listed below.

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### Chapter 9 : Notable Grenadians | Grenada National Archives

*This week sees the installation of a new Rector at the blog.quintoapp.com office of Rector is as old as the medieval University but took its present form after it was redefined under the Universities (Scotland) Act of*

He played drums in his first rock bands, and Mike Rutherford commented in that "Pete wasâ€”and still is, I thinkâ€”a frustrated drummer". The name of the band was suggested by fellow Charterhouse alumnus, the pop music impresario Jonathan King , who produced their first album, *From Genesis to Revelation*. Gabriel has said to be influenced by many different sources in his way of singing, such as Family lead singer Roger Chapman and theatrical singer Arthur Brown. The concerts made extensive use of black light with the normal stage lighting subdued or off. Gabriel as "Britannia", or " The Moonlit Knight ", Early Genesis concerts were hampered by a bad PA system that made it difficult for audiences to understand what Gabriel was singing. According to Mike Rutherford, this drove Gabriel to find other ways to impress his personality on the audience, leading to his performing in various costumes. It was the dress-wearing, fox-headed entity immortalised on the cover of *Foxtrot*. Hackett and the rest of the band had no inkling that Gabriel was going to do this, and at the time Hackett worried that it would ruin the performance. It was a success, encouraging Gabriel to continue wearing stage clothes while singing. His stature as the lead singer of the band and the added attention garnered by his flamboyant stage persona led to tensions within the band. Tensions were heightened by the ambitious album and tour of the concept work *The Lamb Lies Down on Broadway* , a Gabriel-created concept piece that saw him taking on a large amount of the lyric writing. Gabriel left Genesis to pursue a film project with Friedkin, only to rejoin a week later. Bassist Mike Rutherford recalled that they all "could see it coming". When he opted to stay with his sick daughter and wife, rather than record and tour, the resentment from the rest of the band led Gabriel to conclude that he had to leave the group. The albums are usually differentiated by number in order of release I, II, III, IV , or by sleeve design, with the first three solo albums often referred to as *Car* , *Scratch* , and *Melt* respectively, in reference to their cover artwork. His fourth solo album, also called *Peter Gabriel*, was titled *Security in the U*. For many years, Gabriel was managed by Gail Colson. His most recent greatest hits compilation is titled *Hit* ; within the two-CD package, disc one is labelled "Hit" and disc two is labelled "Miss", an echo of the compilations by Joni Mitchell entitled *Hits and Misses*. Peter Gabriel albums[ edit ] Gabriel performing, August Gabriel recorded his first self-titled solo album in and with producer Bob Ezrin. His first solo success came with the single " *Solsbury Hill* ", an autobiographical piece about a personal spiritual experience on top of the Iron Age hill fort , *Solsbury Hill* , in Somerset, England. Sixteen Golden Greats Gabriel worked with guitarist Fripp as producer of his second solo LP , in *This* album was leaner, darker and more experimental, and yielded decent reviews, but no major hits. Gabriel developed a new interest in world music especially percussion , and for bold production, which made extensive use of recording tricks and sound effects. His third album is often credited as the first LP to use the now-famous " gated drum " sound. The album achieved some chart success with the songs " *Games Without Frontiers* " No. It was one of the first commercial albums recorded entirely to digital tape using a Sony mobile truck and featured the early, extremely expensive, Fairlight CMI sampling computer, which had already made its first brief appearances on the previous album. Gabriel combined a variety of sampled and deconstructed sounds with world-beat percussion and other unusual instrumentation to create a radically new, emotionally charged soundscape. The sleeve art consisted of inscrutable, video-based imagery. This album featured his first Top 40 hit in the U. The music video for "Shock the Monkey", which featured Gabriel in white face paint and a caged macaque , received heavy play on MTV. Geffen Records gave his fourth self-titled album a name in the U. The third album consisted of the studio recording overdubbed with new vocals, while the fourth album was also remixed and several tracks were extended or altered in slight ways. Gabriel toured extensively for each of his albums. Initially, he pointedly eschewed the theatrics that had defined his tenure with Genesis. For his second solo tour, his entire band shaved their heads. By the time of the fourth album, he began

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involving elaborate stage props and acrobatics which had him suspended from gantries, distorting his face with Fresnel lenses and mirrors, and wearing unusual make-up. Some of the dates of his summer tour of the U. Problems playing this file? In , Gabriel recorded his fifth studio album *So*. Released in , Gabriel achieved his greatest popularity with songs from *So*; [2] the album charted at No. Johnson , Aardman Animations , [39] and the Brothers Quay. The video set a new standard for art in the music video industry and won nine MTV Video Music Awards in , a record which still stands as of The success of the album earned Peter Gabriel two awards at the Brit Awards in Gabriel released *Us* in also co-produced with Lanois , an album in which he explored the pain of recent personal problems; his failed first marriage, and the growing distance between him and his first daughter. It met with less success than *So*, reaching No. Gabriel employed an innovative approach in the marketing of the *Us* album. Not wishing to feature only images of himself, he asked artist filmmakers Nichola Bruce and Michael Coulson to co-ordinate a marketing campaign using contemporary artists. Coulson and Bruce documented the process on Hi-8 video. Gabriel won three more Grammy Awards , all in the Music Video category. In September , Gabriel released *Up* , his first full-length studio album in a decade. Entirely self-produced, *Up* returned to some of the themes of his work in the late s and early s. Only one of the three singles managed to crack the top 50â€”in part because almost every track exceeded six minutes in length, with multiple sectionsâ€”but the album sold well globally, as Gabriel continued to draw from a loyal fan base from his almost four decades in the music business. In , Gabriel released *Scratch My Back*. In October , Gabriel released *New Blood* , a collection of his earlier songs recorded with an orchestra. A special edition of the album features solely instrumental versions of some of the songs. Gabriel embarked on the *Back to Front Tour* in which he performed the entire *So* album with a band composed of the musicians who originally played on the record, to mark its 25th anniversary. Early saw another *Back to Front* tour in Europe. The song was written several years prior, in part as a tribute to Muhammad Ali. Gabriel is known for choosing top-flight collaborators, from co-producers such as Ezrin, Fripp, Lillywhite, and Lanois to musicians such as Natalie Merchant , Elizabeth Fraser , L. He performed a similar soundtrack appearance for the film *Shall We Dance?* Gabriel collaborated on tracks with electronic musician BT , who also worked on the *OVO* soundtrack with him. He also sang the lyrics for *Deep Forest* on their theme song for the movie *Strange Days*. Gabriel has recorded a cover of the *Vampire Weekend* single " Cape Cod Kwassa Kwassa " with *Hot Chip* , where his name is mentioned several times in the chorus. He has a long-standing interest in human rights and launched *Witness* , [51] a charity which trains human rights activists to use video and online technologies to expose human rights abuses. Its technology is used by *MSN Music UK* and others, and has become the dominant music download technology platform for stores in Europe. On 18 July , in Johannesburg , South Africa, Nelson Mandela announced the formation of a new group, *The Elders* , in a speech he delivered on the occasion of his 89th birthday. The *Elders* is independently funded by a group of donors, including Branson and Gabriel. The *Elders* use their collective skills to catalyse peaceful resolutions to long-standing conflicts, articulate new approaches to global issues that are causing or may later cause immense human suffering, and share wisdom by helping to connect voices all over the world. They work together to consider carefully which specific issues to approach. The award was presented to him by Queen Silvia of Sweden. To come out of 27 years in jail and to immediately set about building a *Rainbow Nation* with your sworn enemy is a unique and extraordinary example of courage and forgiveness. In this case, Mandela had seen many of his people beaten, imprisoned and murdered, yet he was still willing to trust the humanity and idealism of those who had been the oppressors, without whom he knew he could not achieve an almost peaceful transition of power. There is no other example of such inspirational leadership in my lifetime. In a letter to the airline, Gabriel wrote that in laboratories, "primates are violently force-fed chemicals, inflicted with brain damage, crippled, addicted to cocaine or alcohol, deprived of food and water, or psychologically tormented and ultimately killed. A statement on behalf of Gabriel read: He has asked his representatives to make sure his music is withdrawn and especially from these unfair, aggressive and ignorant comments. In , he contributed songs to a new compilation album to raise funds for humanitarian organisations aiding Palestinian Arabs in Gaza. We have

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watched Palestinians suffer for too long, especially in Gaza. I am not, and never was, anti-Israeli or anti-Semitic , but I oppose the policy of the Israeli government, oppose injustice and oppose the occupation I am proud to be one of the voices asking the Israeli government: Gabriel produced and performed at the Eden Project Live 8 concert in July The two performed the Stevens hit " Wild World ". Rumours of a possible reunion of the original Genesis line-up began circulating in after Phil Collins stated in an interview that he was open to the idea of sitting back behind the drums and "let Peter be the singer. However, the group did work together to create a new version of the song " The Carpet Crawlers ", ultimately released on the Turn It On Again: The Hits album as "The Carpet Crawlers ". Gabriel later met with other Genesis band members, to discuss a possible reunion tour of The Lamb Lies Down on Broadway. He chose to opt out of a reunion tour, and his former bandmates, Collins, Banks, and Rutherford chose to tour as Genesis without him. At the end of the year, he was awarded the Q magazine Lifetime Achievement Award, presented to him by American musician Moby. The Times reported on 21 January , that Peter Gabriel had announced that he planned to release his next album in the US without the aid of a record company. Gabriel is expected to earn double the money that he would through a conventional record deal. Gabriel is expected to outsource CD production for worldwide release through Warner Bros. The new album deal covers the North America territory, where Gabriel is currently out of contract. Bosses at London-based firm Ingenious.