

direct the commercial policy of Britain the better it will be, and all will cease—as the Toronto Board of Trade has—to ask Great Britain to jeopardize her foreign trade, for all time, in order to gain the ephemeral privilege of her exports being admitted into British Colonies at a percentage less than on foreign exports; at the same time the colonial tariffs being so designed, in the interests of local producers, to preclude the possibility of any serious outside competition.

I believe, with all due deference to you, sir, that these remarks more accurately express the views of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, than those attributed to him in the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON.

FRED. J. ALEXANDER.

The Flag for Canada.

(From the Toronto Week.)

A discussion as to the proper and most suitable flag for Canada, was carried on, but lately, with liberal latitude, in the columns of *The Week*, and is still fresh in the minds of its readers. Let me re-open the case, and bring forward fresh proposals, supported by new arguments in favour of a novel flag.

My proposition is to remove with contempt the shapeless and indistinguishable menagerie, called the arms of Canada, from the fly of the British ensign; and replace it with some easily detected symbol or emblem of old France,—France as it was in 1760,—France when it possessed and governed Canada.

Canada, yes America, owes much to the French and the French-Canadians. The colonisation of North America, and its settlement by Europeans, the subjugation and civilization of the Indians, the defeat and repulse of the United Statesmen and the driving back of the Fenians, are all due to a great degree to the valour of the French, and the loyalty of Her Majesty's French-Canadian subjects.

In the "Union Jack" are the combined symbols of England, Scotland, and Ireland; their sons want nothing more. Let us now place on our British Ensign the insignia of France of the eighteenth century, out of gratitude and respect for her sons and their descendants,—who did so much and so well for La Nouvelle France, and have so recently shown that they are ready to do as much and as well for our grand common country,—Canada.

I would in fine urge the placing of one large white fleur-de-lys on the fly of the red or blue British Ensign.

That I may not shock the Sons of Britain and Ireland too greatly by proposing such a juxtaposition of the French and English flag insignia, I may plead, as a precedent, that Edward the third, in 1340, quartered the arms of France (viz. golden fleurs-de-lys on a blue field) on the armorial shield of England; and that it was not until the Union in 1801 that the arms of France were excluded.

Then hurrah for the blue ensign of Great Britain and Ireland bearing the fleur-de-lys of France! Hurrah for our Canadian flag! Edward the third of England conquered France, and George the second of England conquered French-Canada. Let us of British descent, in 1896, place the arms of old France on the flag of old Canada; in token of conquest, if you will; but rather place them there as a recognition of the value of that nationality to us and our respect for the same.

National feuds and hatreds are dying out. The English and French were considered to be hereditary enemies, but—speaking for myself—I found on coming to the years of discretion, experience and judgment, so much to admire in the French character, words and works, that I want my English fellow-citizens to think as I do, and do our French-Canadians justice.

By the noble stand they took in the Province of Quebec, against clerical domination or dictation, during the last general elections, the inhabitants have shown that they now know who are their real enemies and oppressors and who are their true friends and well-wishers and helpers. In memory of this new discovery of theirs, let us hoist our new flag.

RICHARD J. WICKSTEED.
Ottawa, Sept., 1896.

Relics of Roman London are continually being found in the course of excavating for building operations; and quite recently in Bond street, a number of water-pipes were unearthed, which 2000 years ago were drilled out of solid blocks of bath-stone, and are still in good condition. Besides these fine pipes, which have an internal diameter of ten inches, were found some of the original water pipes laid by the New River Company. These are simply burnt-out willow trunks, and although they are still intact, are far inferior to the Roman pipes of a date so long anterior to them.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ENGLISHMEN UNITING FOR NATIONAL AGGRESSION.

The Order Progressing—A Band added to Lodge Kenilworth—The D. O. E. and a Juvenile Lodge to be Opened—A New Lodge at Stellarton, N.S.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:

I must apologize to our brethren both in Nova Scotia and throughout the Order for not writing oftener. There is quite a number of old country Englishmen here who have been taking the ANGLO-SAXON for a number of years, and have watched its course with pleasure, and I can assure you and our brother Englishmen that it is the best medium ever put before Englishmen, and it is the best argument we can use to give to other Englishmen who are not members of the Order, and are not conversant with its principles. The strong pro-British sentiments which goes through the paper is pleasing to us Englishmen of Nova Scotia, and after reading the ANGLO-SAXON, we understand the sentiment of other Englishmen who are scattered throughout the provinces. At a recent discussion upon the merits and demerits of the papers the Sons of England have had presented to them during the past few years, the palm was unanimously given the ANGLO-SAXON, and the wish was heartily expressed that you may be spared to continue zealously in the fight you have so nobly fought for the past ten years for our Order and nationality.

I append a few notes of lodge work and what we are doing, trusting it will receive a place in your columns:

Lodge Kenilworth is making good progress, considering that it is in the strongest Scotch county in the Dominion; it has passed through many difficulties, but now goes on its way rejoicing. They have lately added a splendid new band, have also leased a hall with the intention, in the near future, of adding as auxiliaries the Juveniles, and if possible the Daughters and Maids of England.

The Grand Lodge of the D. O. E. seem rather slow to move in the matter of bringing about new lodges. Several parties interested themselves to have a lodge established, but they found there was no official representative in the three provinces, and in consequence no one to open the lodge. A good brother in New Glasgow was recommended to the G. L. of the D. O. E., but no reply ever came. Until this is done there will be no effort made to get a lodge organized.

A meeting was called in Stellarton, N.S., composed of Englishmen, to hear an address upon the aims and objects of the Sons of England, Rev. M. Taylor in the chair. Bros. Tupper and Thurston were present from New Glasgow, along with Bro. Dodson, D.D., who explained the principles and objects of the Order, when quite a number gave in their names as charter members. The lodge will be opened at an early date. This will make the third lodge our energetic D.D. has opened this year, and yet, he says there is more to follow. All the lodges are doing well.

AN OLD MEMBER.

New Glasgow, N.S.

Away back in 1841 the Great Western railroad in England agreed to stop all trains ten minutes at Swindon if "the party of the second part, his heirs, assigns, and executors," would keep a restaurant there. The railroad has just paid \$500,000 for the right of running trains past Swindon Station if it wishes.

For a

Good Suit

or Overcoat

go to

McCRACKEN BROS.,

Merchant Tailors,

135 Bank St. - - Ottawa.

Moderate Prices.

"In Union is Strength."

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

One would suppose that it is not necessary in these days to insist upon the advantage there is in united action, or to point out the dangers which dissension brings to a cause. It is necessary, though, and the time has arrived when the members of the Sons of England ought to set themselves the task of procuring a greater degree of unity of action than has hitherto characterized them as an Order. We have a standing object lesson of the disadvantages which dissension brings to a cause in the history of the Irish agitation for Home Rule, the farcical convention at Dublin furnishing not the least significant page.

There are many ways of bringing about union. One way is to kill off the opposition, but that is not approved of by any but the killers; it is often very difficult to accomplish, and sometimes it cannot be done. On the whole it is better not to try that plan.

The best way to get unity of action is to bring about unity of sentiment, and a very bad way to act if you want to succeed in attaining the latter is to be "dead stuck" on having your own way, and to proceed to straightway trample down opposition.

Tolerance and brotherly charity are better instruments to use than coercion and bigotry, if you wish either to heal a breach or to preserve good feeling and amity.

The principles of the Sons of England are all right, but we are afraid that we do not see enough of their practical application. It is not sufficient for us to attend lodge and engage in the ritual if it does not touch our hearts, and cause us to mould our lives in accordance with its dictates. We may have the loftiest aspirations, and make the loudest professions, but without their practical application, they are as the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

"Lord give us introspection; that is, oh Lord, the power of looking into ourselves," is about the way Max O'Rell makes the Scotchman pray. Now, brethren, suppose we all practice introspection for a brief space and devote ourselves to wrestling from our innermost conscience an answer to this question:

Have I done all in my power to help my brother in all his lawful undertakings?

No member of the Sons of England has any doubt about his duty in this matter. It would be well that every member of the Order would make a critical examination of himself in this respect. Its influence could not fail to be manifest in the Order at once springing up a newness of life, and in exhibiting to outsiders such a spectacle of brotherly kindness as would result in large and immediate accessions to our numbers.

Your statement of the official organ problem in September paper is a truthful statement, to the regret of a large number of the Toronto brethren who had subscribed to the stock of the company, and for certain reasons think that the further an organ is away from Toronto the better for the whole Order. The impression largely prevails among the brethren in Toronto that the ANGLO-SAXON has not had full nor courteous justice meted to it in the past, and it now seems as if it was again to be met with opposition—I am sorry to notice the friction and opposition again coming from a few in Toronto—but the method adopted is not meeting with the co-operation it was expected. It is anticipated, when the time arrives, that the chief motive which prompted the issuing of the Record will be shown to be more of a political jealousy than of a wish to give news of the Order or of the Beneficiary. The ANGLO-SAXON can confidently rely that it will be given the support of the unbiased members in its efforts for the Order at large and the cause of our nationality.

Fraternally yours,

AN OLD MEMBER.

Toronto, Oct., 12th.

JUMPING THE BENCH.

At Eglington, in Northumberland, England, a quaint wedding custom, which has been in existence for hundreds of years, still prevails. There was a wedding in the parish church the other day, and after the ceremony the newly married couple found that a bench had been drawn across the doorway. Over this bench the bride and bridegroom were compelled to jump before they could leave the sacred building. Whatever may be the position in life of the bride and bridegroom, the observance of this practice is rigidly enforced.

LEGAL.

RICHARD JOHN WICKSTEED.
Barrister and Advocate, Solicitor and Attorney, etc., in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. No. 110 Wellington street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

STUART HENDERSON, B.A., LL.B., B.C.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, ETC.
Supreme Court and Departmental Agent,
55 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.
Money to Loan.

DR. ARMSTRONG,
DENTIST,
Office and Residence, 77 Sparks St., Ottawa.
(OVER TARR'S BAZAAR.)

Artificial Teeth, without plates, a specialty. Almost painless operation.
TELEPHONE, - - - 79.

PADS.

Fine Linen Pads, for
memorandums; any
size; price 5c, 10c,
20c, 25c.

Robertson's Bookstore
69 RIDEAU ST.

"There are Others,"

But there are none
Better than the,

STAR LAUNDRY

Best Work
Lowest Prices.

MACDONALD BROS.,

Outfitters.

106 1/2 SPARKS. 'PHONE 755.

JOB PRINTING!

The ANGLO-SAXON solicits Printing
from

Lodges and Members of the
ORDER.

If you desire to get honest work at
reasonable prices, or to ascertain the

Rates for Advertising

in our columns, address

THE 'ANGLO-SAXON'

Box 296 - - - - Ottawa

Our Office Address is

36 Elgin St., Ottawa

PIANOS

The Formost Pianos manufactured in
this country are the

MASON & RICH, NORDHEIMER

AND

GERHARD HEINTZMAN.

The names they bear are synonymous with every-
thing that goes to make a truly high class Pianoforte.

SOLE AGENTS,

J. L. ORME & SON,

113 Sparks Street, - - - Ottawa.

ALSO THE FAMOUS

Estey, American, Organs.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 20, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation charges.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the homesteader in spectator. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba, or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch) Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg; Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase, on easy terms, from railroad and other corporations and private firms.