## British Columbia.

"Old England, Our Native Land."

THE ABOVE TOAST.

St. George's Day, 1889, was not allowed to pass innoticed in Victoria, B.C., judging from the eports in the press of that city. In the evening goodly number of Englishmen and descend-ints gathered around the festive board to revive

of "Old England, Our North perusal:

Mr. Chairman,—I have the distinguished honor and pleasure on this interesting occasion of proposing the toast that must be regarded as the toast of the evening, inasmuch as it is, "Old England, Our Native Land," and I have that England, Our Native Land, and I have that pleasure because well assured that such a toast in honor of our beloved country, at this festive gathering of the Sons of St. George will receive a generous welcome and a hearty response. Colonial life naturally means, at least in the meantime, separation from England, but although thus generated we are nevertheless. though thus separated we are nevertheless Englishmen, cherish English feelings of love and respect for the land of our birth, and hold in affactions to response the control of the ce her green fields, in affectionate remembrance her green fields, hawthorn hedges and the happy days we spent there. Englishmen, as you know, are generally spoken of as John Bull. You are familiar with the portly form and figure of this John Bull so often appearing in illustrations of "Punch" an re, and as thus represented supposed to ypical Englishman. We look upon this nal portrait of ourselves with general satis-on. We notice with admiration the subfaction. We notice with admiration the sub-stantial build of this John Bull—his robust form, his broad shoulders, his spacious coat-tails, and those jolly old top boots that he wears, but more especially we notice his open, honest face, beam-ing with good nature. (Hear, hear.) Well, now, it is to this John Bull and his forefathers, that the world is largely indebted for many of its present advantages. He, indeed, has played no insignificant part in the world's history; but while thus speaking of his achievements, I am not unmindful of what has been done, also, on the part of Scotland and of Ireland and services rendered. Yet I feel I should not be delined as rendered. Yet I feel I should not be doing am ple justice to John Bull if I did not on this occa a point out, and this, I submit, is the right and proper time to do so, that at certain periods in the history of our country, say for instance in the 15th and 16th centuries, when great ques-tions had to be settled, and battles fought, it was this John Bull of ours,

SINGLE-HANDED AND ALONE,

unassisted by any other nationality, that had to meet those difficulties, and brave these had to meet those difficulties, and brave these dangers, and who was the pioneer out of those discordant materials to lick into shape present British civilization. The mere mention of one of those events that marked those troublesome times will be sufficient to show the nature of the difficulties that had to be sometimes encountreed by our illustrious countrymen. I refer to that memorable event when Spain, aspiring to universal dominion sent her formidable, and as she boasted, her "Invincible Armada" to our shores to conquer England and enslave her people, but as you can easily imagine, it ill-suited men of the pluck and courage of the John Bull race to tamely submit to this indignity; at this critical period when our country was placed in such imminent peril, our English forefathers nothing daunted by the tre English forefathers nothing daunted by the tre-mendous odds they had to encounter, buckled on their manhood, boldly faced the enemy and sent him away so defeated and humbled from our shores that no encouragement was given for a second visit. From that day Spain never held up her head, but kept going down to her present insignificance. It seemed like a judg-ment upon her, whereas, on the other hand,

PLUCKILY LITTLE ENGLAND FIGHTING HER WAY THROUGH A HOST OF DIFFICULTIES, which has left its mark on every page of her history, kept going up and up until attaining to present glorious ascendancy. At that hour of present glorious ascendancy. At that hour of trial of our country, Scotland and Ireland, that trial of our country, Scotland and Ireland, that trial of our country, Scotland and Ireland, that of modern days have been with us, on that ocim modern d casion were nowhere—they stood aloof. At this particular crisis England found not in them a friend, nor a pitying foe, and yot they were as much interested in the result of this conflict as we who fought the battle, and gained the victory, and who now share equally with us the advantages of the civil and religious liberty enjoyed, and which the success of this Armada. advantages of the civil and religious liberty enjoyed, and which the success of this Armada in
would have so seriously jeopardized and altered
the whole course of history. Our country since
that time has been engaged in many great and
important battiles, but never in any such battles
would defeat have been so disastrous, or victory in
more important than in this conflict with the
Spanish Armada. Mr. Chairman, I venture to
submit if ever there was a proper time—if ever
there was an appropriate occasion, in which we
might be allowed to indulge in a little self-glorifleation over the noble actions and brave deeds
of our forefathers, it is on such occasions as the
present, when we meet in festivity together to
celebrate the natal day of our patron saint, and
who knows but what at some time or other it
might have an inspiring influence for good I
tet it not for one moment be supposed that in
indulging in this glorification it is at the expense
of our brother subjects of Scotland and of Ireland, or to introduce invidious distinctions, for
since their union with us in government, by their land, or to introduce invidious distinctions, for since their union with us in government, by the ability displayed—by their patriotism—by their bravery in fighting our battles—by their aid in the great work of colonization, and in other ways too numerous to mention they have rendered invaluable service to our country. And as the result, the grand result of this combinabination, of this union in government, there has been built up an empire, that for power, for wealth, for influence and importance, aye, and withat for toleration that has never been equalled. Seeing that our country has attained to this ascendant position, the question is sometimes asked as to what cause, or causes she is to this ascendant position, the question is sometimes asked as to what cause, or causes she is mainly indebted for this ascendancy? Some have imputed it as largely owing to those two great arms of her strength—the Army and her Navy—others have considered it was more owing to the enterprise and industry of the people; then, again, the influences from her vast min.

PORGETTA, CAPADA

St. George's Day Banquet in eral wealth and boundless manufactories have been brought prominently under notice not forbeen brought prominently under notice not for-getting her admirable form of government, and the equally admirable administration of her laws, but in truth, sir, it is not to any one of these causes singly more than another, that our country is indebted for her greatness, but rather

JUDICIOUS AND HAPPY COMBINATION

SPEECH OF W. K. BULL IN PROPOSING of them all; but if it were left to me to say our country's proud position arose from any one thing, it would suit my feelings and my judg-ment much to say it might be imputed to her moral worth, to her love of what is right, and her contempt of what is wrong. And alth doubtless she may sometimes be charged with errors of omission and commission, yet to atone for such failings there are great redeeming vir-tues, and the national heart is sound. And, old memories of the motherland in feasting, mingled with speeches and songs. It is unnecessary, we think, to inform our readers that a most happy and enjoyable time was spent. The most important and enthusiastic part of the evening's proceedings was the speech of Mr. W. K. Bull, when proposing the toast of "Old England, Our Native Land." It was as follows, and is well worth operand: touch with the Mother Country, that we can now learn every day not only what is going on there, but also in her widespread domain, which naturally intensifies the interest. Speaking on one occasion of the gratification I felt in watch-ing the progress of these events as affecting our country, I was met with the observation of sur-prise that I should trouble myself about such a distant matter, as my interests were centered here. I hold, Mr. Chairman, such parochial and ignoble sentiments in supreme contempt. True it is, I have no property in dear Old Englandno broad acres, nor titles, yet, nevertheless, when I hear of her prosperity, I am as well pleased, and on the other hand, when I hear of her troubles, as much concerned as if I did hold such possessions, and this. I submit, is the right and proper feeling that every Englishman should have towards his country. If I am asked wh I am imbued with these patriotic feelings, my swer is, it is from the conviction arrived at the result of observation of a life extending con-siderably over the three-score years and ten allotted to man, that in the

EXTENSION OF BRITISH POWER, in the promotion of British manners and British ways, there is that done which is most in harmony with the welfare and best calculated to advance the happiness of the human family I am well aware, Mr. Chairman, for I keep my self informed of what is going on in the world that at the present time our country has many recreant sons in her bosom, who for gratification of a crochet, or promotion of a party, would sacrifice her best interests and jeopar position and had they the power would perhaps rend her asunder. Never, therefore, at any time was there more required generous ar true-hearted loyalty

"To the flag that's braved a thousand years The battle and the breeze."

This world seems to have a cruel pleasure This world seems to have a cruei pleasure in tormenting John Bull. What with troubles from within and troubles from without, he never gets a moment's peace; such is the price and penalty he has to pay for his high position, but which high position, notwithstanding these troubles and annoyances, he knows so well how to maintain, to the intense gratification of those nterested in the national welfare. I hold it is the bounden duty of every man to be

PROUD OF HIS COUNTRY; that no man can be a good citizen unless he is thus proud, and more especially is it incumbent upon Englishmen with such a country and such a history. If I belonged to any other nationality—if a Frenchman, a German, an American, a Scotchman, or an Irishman—I should feel it a Scotchman, or an Irisiminal—I should be my duty to be proud of it, for doubtless I should be able to find sufficient reason why I should be thus proud; but as I do not happen to belong to any of these nationalities, I am thankful, and why? Because I infinitely prefer being what I am. I have no desire or ambition to be and why!

what I am. I have no desire or ambition to be anything better than being an Englishman, endorsing as I do to the full the sentiment so dmirably expressed

That it's a glorious charter, deny it who can! That's breathed in the words, "I'm an English

The toast, if you please is: "Old England our Native Land." (Given with three cheers.)

The BELLEVILLE people who relish a good cup of Tea all pur-

A new publication, called the "Cana- into tens of thousands. A new publication, called the Calardian Eagle Knight" made its appearance on the 1st of last month, in Ottawa. It is to be published monthly in the interest of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. It is a neatly printed society paper, and will no doubt be a source of strength to the benevolent Knights.

## Communications.

To the Editor of the Anglo-Saxon SIR,—The subjoined I clip from the "Ottawa Citizen" of this morning:

"Ottawa Citizen" of this morning:

"Rev. Care Labelle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, says he does not place much faith in the repatriation of French-Canadians from the States. 'I LOOK FOR THE BUILDING UP OF A FRENCH NATIONALITY IN THIS PROVINCE Father to France, to Savoy to Belgium and to Switzerland."

The Rev. Deputy Minister does not seem to share the opinion of the Rev.

seem to share the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Herridge that the fate of Canada was settled on the Plains of Abraham. In the face of such a statement as that of the Cure Labelle does it not behove every lover of British connection and British Institutions to be on guard against Romish and French usurpation. The importation of ALIENS TO BUILD UP A FOREIGN NATIONALITY in a portion of the British Empire would to ordinary minds be a treasonable idea.

Yours, BRITISH AMERICA.

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LENT SOCIETY.

Objects, Aims, and Benefits, of the Order.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW COUNTRY-MEN:—As the question is so often being asked: "What are the objects of the Sons of England Society?" we have been led to present this Circular with the view of giving the desired information:

The objects are to unite all honorable and true Englishmen, who are in good bodily health and between the ages of 18 and 60 years, in an Association for mutual aid; to educate our members in the true principles of manhood, whereby they learn to be charit able, to practice true benevolence, and to keep alive those dear old memories of our native land; to care for each other in sickness and adversity, and when death strikes down one of our number, to follow his remains to their last resting place.

The government of the Order is vest ed in a Supreme Grand Lodge, and in Subordinate Lodges. The Grand Lodge is composed of delegates elected by the Subordinate Lodges to represent them. The Grand Lodge is supported financially by a per capita tax of 10 cents per member per quarter. The Grand

Lodge Officers are elected annually. bordinate Lodges are supported by initiation fees, and weekly dues; they have control of their own moneys, elect their own officers, make their own by-laws, (subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge), and in every way conduct their business to suit the majority of the members. We meet in our lodge rooms at stated times in fraternal intercourse, learning each other's wants giving words of encouragement and good cheer, and to those in trouble and distress, substantial assistance. The moment we enter the Lodge room all distinctions are lost sight of, and we meet on one common level, and by this constant association and intercourse an amount of love and interest is creat ed for each other, which is made manifest by the good work accomplished.

The rapid growth of the Order ha far exceeded the most sanguine expect ations of its founders, and it is steadily extending itself into the hearts of our countrymen, and we are confident that when the objects and aims are more generally understood, it will become one of the grandest and most useful of Benevolent Societies.

The Order has branches as follows:-In Toronto 20, South Africa 8, London 5, Ottawa 4, Montreal 4, Hamilton 2, St. Thomas 2, Orillia 2, Peterboro 2, Kingston 2, and one in each of the following places: Oshawa, Whitby, Port Perry, Cornwall, Port Hope, Belleville Bow-manville, Lindsay, Woodstock, Galt, Barrie, Collingwood, Bracebridge, Brantford, Almonte, Dovercourt, Newcastle, West Toronto Junction, Weston, Little York, Aylmer, Exeter, Eglinton Gravenhurst, Guelph, Aurora, Hensall,

Though our Society is a secret Society, there is nothing in that secrecy except to enable us to protect each other and prevent imposition; our language of signs and grips enables our members to travel to places where we have lodges, make themselves know as members of the Order, when they will find a brotherly influence sur rounding them, receive advice, and if

needed pecuniary essistance.
In your initiatory ceremony and con ferring of degrees, there is nothing but what will raise a man's self respect and kindle his patriotism and inspire him with benevolence; and the Order only requires you to live up to its teachings, honor your obligations, be true to the country and its laws, faithful to your families, and true to the brotherhood and to God

We recognize the teachings of the Holy Bible.

The Sons of England Society offer advantages peculiarly suited to your nationality, and is second to none, and whatever benefits you receive are not charity but right, and paid to you by the proper officers without explanation or apologies; and all that is required of you is a small initiation fee, and prompt payment of your dues. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars have already been paid out for benefits.

The Beneficiary Department en-

ambles its members to insure their lives for \$500 or \$1,000, and has already Estimates Given for Quantities, the the last proper severe day before the true

Topics - A wise who writing plays

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVO- proved a great source of strength to the Order. By the payment of small graded assessment at the death of a member, substantial aid is secured to the surviving relatives, which will assist them in being independent of the cold charity of the world. Members becoming totally disabled and unable ORGANIZED IN TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1874
to follow any occupation, receive half
the amount insured for, if required;
the other half is paid at the time of

The benefits are medical atte and medicine, on joining; full sick and funeral benefits after being 12 months a member; in case of sickness the benefits are \$3.00 per week for 13 weeks, and \$1.50 for the next 28 weeks; \$30.00 on the death of a member's wife; \$7,00 on the death of any of his children between the age of 5 and 15 years, \$100.00 on the death of a member. New members are entitled to half funeral and sick benefits at the expiration of six months.

The Initiation Fees are-

	Commence of the Commence of th	22 CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF
45 "	50	7 00
50 "	55	10 00
55 "	60	15 00
The Sub	scriptions a	re weekly, from
18 to	30	10 cents.
90 "	45	13
45 "	15	15 "
50 "	55	20 "

18 to 30..... \$3 00

55 " 60...... 25 " On the formation of a Lodge, charter nembers are received on the first scale of payments, as regards initation fees. In conclusion we ask you take this matter into your earnest consideration, and if there is not a lodge near you, agitate among your fellow countrymen

and as soon as you can get 12 good men together notify the undersigned, and all the assistance required will be given to organize you into a lodge. You will then be astonished how your member-ship will increase, and will wonder how it was so many Englishmen were living all around you without being known Any information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Supreme Grand Secretary, Shaftesbury Hall,

April, 1889.

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