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The Complete Cabinet.

The Sir Mackenzie Bowell has completed his Cabinet and it stand as follows:

- Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council—Sir Mackenzie Bowell.
- Postmaster-General—Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G.
- Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Mr. John Costigan.
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- Minister of Railways and Canals—Mr. John Graham Haggart.
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- Minister of Militia and Defence—Mr. James Colbrooke Patterson.
- Minister of the Interior—Mr. T. Mayne Daly.
- Minister of Trade and Commerce—Mr. Wm. Bullock Ives.
- Minister of Agriculture—Mr. Arthur R. Dickey, LL.B.
- Without portfolio—Mr. Walter Humphries Montagne.
- Without portfolio—Mr. Donald Ferguson.
- Not in Cabinet:—
- Solicitor-General of Canada—Mr. John Jos. Curran, Q.C.
- Controller of Customs—Mr. Nathaniel Clarke Wallace.
- Controller of Ireland Revenue—Mr. John Fisher Wood.

KINGSTON, ONT.

Bro. J. H. Metcalfe, M.P., Entertains a Large Gathering.

A most gratifying success was the concert in Leicester Lodge, S. O. E. rooms last evening. The snug and cosy lodge-room, appropriately decorated with pictures of the Queen, with British and Canadian flags, and other appropriate emblems, was crowded to its utmost capacity, and a number of expectant ones were unable to find seats. Rev. R. F. Sabrevois Mission, Montreal, occupied the chair. In opening the programme he delivered a most effective address on the aims and objects of the S. O. E. He spoke of the unwavering loyalty of Englishmen to the Old Motherland, but said that they were no less loyal and true to Canada, because of their love for the land of their birth. The reverend gentleman pointed out the great good the Society is doing, what it has done in the past, and predicted that it would do still greater good in the future.

Miss H. Taylor opened the musical part of the programme with a piano solo, very effectively executed. Mr. J. C. Swain sang a solo with very good effect. A piano duet by Easton and Kane, and an instrumental duet (mouth-organ and piano) by Mr. and Miss Summerby, were loudly and deservedly applauded.

Bro. J. H. Metcalfe, M.P., gave a reading, and in response to an encore read "The Widow at Windsor." A piano duet by the Misses Swain, a song by S. Thornton, a piccolo solo by C. Jones, and a vocal solo by Miss Summerby followed, and each one deserved fully the cordial applause accorded. Mr. Leitch gave a reading very acceptably. C. Scrutton recited in a clever style, and Messrs. Routley and Porteous gave an instrumental duet (guitar and

mandolin) in their usual finished style. The programme was brought to a close by a reading by Mr. Salisbury. The chairman made a few fitting remarks; the audience sang "God Save the Queen" and dispersed, voting thanks to Leicester Lodge for an exceedingly enjoyable evening.

AT HOME.

The annual "at Home" of the Guildford Lodge S. O. E. Benevolent Society, took place in the K. of P. Hall on Monday.

An excellent programme was well rendered by local talent, and a plentiful supply of tea, coffee and cakes was duly appreciated. Special mention should be made of a poem entitled "The Dismal Swamp," which has been composed by one of our fellow townsmen, and is a very creditable production. It was well read by Mr. S. Gregory. The members of the Order are to be congratulated and deserve the thanks of their friends for an evening agreeably and profitably spent.—Fort William Echo.

London *Forward Post* says: The reconstruction of the Canadian Cabinet is satisfactory evidence of the stable condition of the political affairs in the Dominion. When Sir John Macdougall died, enemies and dependant friends prophesied the gradual success of the policy which intriguing republicans had striven for. Two ministries have come and gone without any check on the policy of the great political master. We now are able to greet a third, marshalled under another old pupil.

Lord Roberts has been making another interesting little speech on the condition of the army in India. When he first went there the soldiers had no refuge, when off duty, save the canteen, and the canteens were crowded. Then regimental institutes were established, and became successful rivals of the drinking bars. The men developed a taste for the perusal of light literature, and Lord Roberts declares that when he left India the reading-rooms were crowded and the canteen empty. Something of the same sort is going on in England. The free libraries of the cities are largely attended, and licensed victuallers are complaining of the slackness of trade.

Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, in his reminiscences of the Crimea in 1854 and 1855, tells a story of a fighting general who, during the conflict, was seen wherever bullets fell most thickly. When not visible his voice was heard encouraging his men with a vocabulary borrowed from "the army in Flanders," which Sir Evelyn says will not hear repetition. "Years after he was appointed to the Aldershot command, and Her Majesty happened to ask, 'Has the new general yet taken up his command?' 'Yes, Your Majesty,' was the apt reply, 'he swore himself in yesterday.'"—West-Gazette.

Major J. M. Richardson of London, Eng., who is stopping at the Windsor, Montreal, yesterday said to a reporter: "It will require a big European war to clear the atmosphere and I rather think the complications in the east will cause a European disturbance. England was the nucleus of a splendid army and the war spirit is just as strong in the hearts of the English as it ever was. I believe, in case of war, England could raise an army of a million men on very short notice."

THE ADVOCACY OF OUR CAUSE.

THE POLITICAL RELATIONS OF THE ORDER.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR,—Your valuable paper comes to hand welcome each time. There is one thing that to me seems very peculiar, and that is why more Englishmen do not take the ANGLO-SAXON? Surely we are not cowards! Those who have joined the S. O. E. know what we have promised to do, and those who have not joined ought to do so. Why should there be any distinction between Englishmen, when it comes to a question of nationality? The sick and poor, the gifted, and those of less ability, (as Scotchmen) pull together, then why not we too? One can help another in any sphere of life. There is always some place to put a man if he will use his good will. Let me ask, are we carrying out our object of aiding one another? Have any of our brothers been treated coldly by those in authority? Has any brother who has been trying to aid our cause and help a brother been discouraged by the hints cast out that the S. O. E. did not pull together, by such remarks as: "well, Englishmen are too independent; you cannot hold them; they will aid others first to prove how independent they are; they can be set against one another; their lack of unity is our strength; we are not afraid of the Englishmen; he always help us, and tells his brother Englishmen he don't know anything." Why one or two have said to me: "look at your Order;" "you are always changing your head;" "you must have a new man every year;" "you cannot agree to keep a good man when you get him;" "about the time he begins to know the Order out he passes and leaves you, and as you cannot re-place him, some ambitious man, whether with ability or not, is pushed into office and a change is made;" the Sup. Secy. and Treas., alone are the standbys;" "take any other society, the Catholic B. Ass., the A.O.U.W. the Foresters and others, they retain a good man who has shown his willingness to work for the good of the society, but the S.O.E. must change." This will never gain us strength; we must change all this or else we will soon be starting down the hill. Does the Orango Order change their Grand Master every year? No. Neither does any other Order that gets to feel and use its strength. Let us make up our minds that once change this mode of putting a new man in every year. Let us select a good man and keep him two or four, or five years, if he gains us strength. That word "strength" means a good deal. I am writing strongly on this point for I am sure our Order has suffered in the past from the constant changing of the Sup. Grand President. If Englishmen are to be brought together and united for their own and this country's good, they must give a man at their head time and opportunity to materialize any plan he may have for completing the organization of their order and get the continually increasing parts brought together in adhesion. If not, the scattered mass is going to have no position, no strength. If Grand Lodge is going to allow some noisy brother or two, who may imagine they know all, to occupy the time of the Session by the continual jumping-to-

the-foot act, trying to put all others down by their noisy shouting of their views upon the floor of G.L., then it is a foregone conclusion that good men will soon tired of trying to help this order to a front position. I have seen men at Grand Lodge who, if they could only have seen themselves as others did, would never open their mouths in Grand Lodge again, yet these same men want to dictate to the rest of the body, and almost insult any brother who differs with them. This cannot be tolerated. If our noble Order is going to succeed we must have calm and free discussion, otherwise we will lose the influence of our best members. If we are to help ourselves in political matters and affairs of state we must learn where our strength lies. We have in some constituencies a strong pull and can aid, or otherwise, the candidate. Then we must have these constituencies pointed out. The members in them must be made aware of how matters are going. If our members are snubbed we must resent the treatment and learn the party who has committed such an uncalled for act that the S.O.E. will not support a man that does it, and will not tolerate anything but a courteous treatment of their members. If we are brought together on this basis we will soon make our strength felt. I do not advocate an expectance of favors, but I do advocate the refusing to support any party or member of a government that treats any of our officers with scant courtesy, fails to keep a promise made, or tries to get rid of any of our officers by unfair or deceptive treatment. Let such a man be made known to the Order quietly, and when the proper time comes, remember him. Take no nonsensical excuses for his not doing so. Hit as one man, and let our blows be felt, if not everywhere, wherever we can.

I shall give you another letter or two if possible before next meeting of Grand Lodge. I want the members of lodges, and delegates, to read and think these matters over. "Keep your council and pull together and you will get there."

Yours truly,
ONE WHO KNOWS.

MONTREAL NOTICE.

The brethren of Montreal will please note that Bro. Wm. Hammersly, will receive subscriptions on behalf of the ANGLO-SAXON. All business transacted by him will be accepted by us.

A large amount of lodge news is unavoidably crowded out; it will appear in next issue.

Lodge Secretaries should see that their cards are properly changed—notify us by post card of the changes to be made.

From June, 1891, to November, 1893, the French Government enrolled 4,556,000 men, near three-fourths of whom died in battle of wounds or of diseases contracted in the field.

In 1869, the years of the opening of the Suez Canal, the tonnage of ships entered at Hong Kong was 2,500,000; three years later it had risen to 3,800,000; last year it was 7,177,025; the total tonnage (entered cleared) being 14,349,122. This places Hong-Kong first in the lists of the ports of the British empire though London and Liverpool run it pretty close. Fifty years ago, when ceded to England by the treaty of Nankin, in 1842, it was a desolate island.

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