

Hamilton.—Acorn Lodge, No. 29, held its regular meeting on Tuesday, August 28th, Bro. R. Jarrett, Pres., in the chair. Bro. Morrell was declared off the sick funds and one candidate initiated.

Ottawa.—Bowood lodge held a meeting on Wednesday, August the 22nd, in the new hall on Wellington street, when three neophytes were initiated. Although only established twelve months this lodge is showing a great deal of activity, and its membership is rapidly increasing. This is an undoubted evidence that the members of the lodge are not idle, and it is apparent that more can be done if only the necessary pains are taken. The change from the former meeting place on Rideau street is decidedly one for the better, and there is no doubt that this fact will induce a larger attendance. The members are just now concerning themselves with plans for a series of social entertainments during the winter, and this matter was debated at the last meeting. The new hall possesses a fine piano and it should be made to serve a useful purpose. There is no reason whatever why the members should not meet occasionally and enjoy a little harmony. It is certain that such a course would be productive of increased sociality amongst the members. Bowood lodge is lucky in possessing several brethren who are blessed with vocal abilities of a very high order, and who should not be allowed to "waste their sweetness on the desert air." Another matter which incidentally came up at the recent lodge meeting was that of the proposed joint picnic between district lodges. Although of course rather premature as yet, Bro. E. J. Reynolds was able to give satisfactory assurances that the various lodges would enter cordially into the proposal next year, and in sufficient time to allow of arrangements being carried out on a larger scale than usual.

A meeting will be held of all the members of the White Rose degree of the Ottawa lodges shortly, for the purpose of forming a united White Rose Degree Lodge for Eastern Ontario.

Albion Lodge Notes.

Bro. J. H. Taylor has removed to his new factory, in the Tannery Hollow, where he expects to do a much larger business, than in the old place on Richmond street.

Bros. John Taylor, Tucker and Fabian, have each recently lost a child. The sympathy of the brethren goes out to them in their affliction.

Bro. Myers who has been laid up for nine months is able to be about again, almost as well as ever.

Bro. Mastin, who was reported to have become insane, was taken to Oswego by his two brothers last week. Latest reports from there say, he is much better and has started to work.

The Lodge Excursion to Niagara Falls was a decided success financially, \$31 dollars being added to the contingent fund.

Bro. Chas. Buckner (one of the founders of the Order) was re-initiated on August 2nd. A cheering sign.

Three of the founders of the Order still remain in Albion, Bro. Geo. Carrette (Father), Bros. Samuel Buckner, and Chas. Buckner.

The receipts of the first quarterly meeting of Albion Lodge, held March 18th, 1875, amounted to \$15.70, and for the quarterly meeting held June 21st, 1888, \$408.

Bro. R. C. Worsdell took two first prizes at the General Picnic for running.

New Lodges Opened.

(This was unavoidably crowded out of August issue.)

Lodge Birmingham, No. 69, was opened on Tuesday, July 3rd, at Brockton, Toronto, by Dr. S. B. Pollard, Grand Pres., J. W. Kemppling, Grand Vice-Pres., and John W. Carter, Grand Sec., assisted by H. J. Boswell, P.G.V.P., A. Riddiford, District Deputy, East Toronto, and representatives from the following lodges, Jas. Poffley, President, Warwick; L. H. Collins, President, Somerset; Will T. James, President, Windsor; W. Miles, President, Norfolk; W. Moull, P.P., Portsmouth; H. Worman, Sec., Somerset; J. J. Pritchard, Senr., Secretary, Preston; and members of Albion, Somerset, Brighton, Warwick, St. George, Windsor, Portsmouth, Norfolk and Richmond lodges.

Lodge Sherwood, No. 70, was formally dedicated and opened on Wednesday evening, 25th, at the Town hall, Eglington, by Dr. S. B. Pollard, Grand President; John W. Carter, Grand Secretary, assisted by R. Caddick, P.G.P., Thos. R. Skippon, P.G.P., A. Riddiford, District Deputy, East Toronto; Wm. Barker, Past District Deputy, and representatives from the following lodges: J. Poffley, Warwick; T. N. Johnstone, Surrey; S. Walker, Brighton; C. E. Smith, Albion; Wm. Hixley, Windsor, and W. Toms, Manchester. The following were elected to fill the various offices: President, Thos. Moore; Past President, G. W. Lawrence; Vice-President, G. C. Bretton; Treasurer, Jas. Mowat; Secretary, L. S. Haynes. Managing Committee—A. Kipping, Wm. Hibbert, Geo. Pritchard, Jno. Hill, Geo. Stocker and J. R. Scott. Outside Guard, Hy. Fox. At the conclusion of the business the members and visiting brethren adjourned to an upper room, where an excellent supper was spread. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman proposed the Grand Officers, which was responded to by S. B. Pollard, John W. Carter, Thos. R. Skippon, and R. Caddick. Lodge Sherwood was proposed by Dr. Pollard, and responded to by the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary. "The Press," the last toast, was responded to by Bro. Wm. Barker, of the ANGLO-SAXON. The Lodge opened with 31 charter members, and a large number will be initiated at the next meeting.

The United States of Great Britain.

There has been a movement on foot, for some time past, throughout the British possessions, which is not as clearly understood by the outside world as it might be, but which is very likely to progress to a point which will compel the attention of the commercial nations in general and of the United States in particular. The conference held in London last year, of delegates from all parts of the empire, was a long step toward the consummation of the purposes or the movement to which we refer. The idea of federating the empire into a union somewhat after the model of the United States has undoubtedly taken deep root in the minds of some of the soundest thinkers in both England and her colonies. It is evident, from many different circumstances, that the idea is being very skilfully and assiduously cultivated. Statesmen at home have, it would seem, tipped the wink to statesmen in the colonies, and the word has undoubtedly gone forth that all hands are to work together to a common end. Accordingly, Lord Lansdowne, in his farewell speech to the Canadians, gently broke the ice and gave a hint of what was underneath. Sir John Macdonald and one of his colleagues pretty nearly let the whole cat out of the bag during a debate in the Dominion Parliament. The presence of an exceptional number of distinguished British statesmen, such as the Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Rosebery—the one the closest friend of Gladstone and the other the most trusted of Salisbury's unattached colleagues—in Australia is known to mean "a lift for federation." The marked assistance that is being given to the Melbourne Exhibition, and the "array of great men" from the old country who are to visit it, are further signs of what is looming up on the political horizon. The movement has progressed so far that the motive underlying it can no longer be said to be much of a secret. Of course, in these days, moral suasion alone can be employed and that is a slow process until "the pear is almost ripe." But it now begins to look as if the fruit may be gathered sooner than was expected. The bestowal of honours, the exchange of exceptional courtesies, and the use of blandishments in general, have had a wonderfully ripening effect.

The purpose, as we have said, is to form a Federal Union. That means a great deal more than appears at first sight. A union for political and defensive objects would be a big thing, but there is another idea involved that is of even more importance. An Empire of States, with a population of 300,000,000, capable of producing everything under the sun, and governed by a commercial policy of free trade among themselves but protection against all the rest of the world, would mean such a revolution of trade and commerce as history has never yet been called upon to record. That is precisely what the statesmen of England are aiming at. That the idea was taken from this country is very probable. The New Britain would, so far as its commercial policy is concerned, be an almost exact counterpart of the United States. What would be its effect upon us? At one fell swoop we would lose more than half our customers. At present England and her colonies purchase from us considerably more than all the rest of the world combined. Our principal market for cotton and cereals would be gone, and how much that means need not be told. India, Canada and Australia—to say nothing of Egypt—could easily supply England with all the wheat and cotton she needs. We could not complain of anything exceptional in the new English policy. We should be simply receiving the measure we have long meted out. The possibilities of the idea grow as we contemplate it. The future of the English-speaking people—who can set bounds to it?—*San Francisco News Letter.*

American Englishmen.

The North American St. George's Union is in session at Philadelphia as the ANGLO-SAXON goes to press. We shall refer more in extenso to the doings of this important body in our October issue. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. H. Gillard, Hamilton, Ont.; 1st vice-president, James M. Smith, Boston; 2nd vice-president, Edward Trevett, Utica; treasurer, Daniel Batcheler, Utica; secretary, T. Y. Veates, Washington; corresponding-secretary, C. B. Winniffrith, Hamilton, Ont.; chaplain, Rev. Jas. Stone, Philadelphia; 1st member of executive committee, W. H. Bartram, London, Ont.; 2nd member of the executive committee, G. W. Longstaff, of Bridgeport, Conn.

The Papal decree for law and order and in condemnation of the Irish National League has created great indignation among Irish-Americans, who now protest loudly against the Pope's tyranny. Doubtless they fear that the restoration of peace in Ireland would rob many of them of their occupation in inciting their brothers in violence and murder.

English tolerance of the Romish Church and its disciples has certainly not been for the best, and already considerable apprehension is felt among the clear-headed ones of our day as they view the menacing aspects of Romanism within the bounds of our Protestant stronghold, and note the fact that from the year 1850 to 1888, the number of Roman bishops in South Britain increased from 8 to 17; the number of religious institutions from 17 to 587; of churches, from 597 to 1,304; priests from 826 to 2,314.