



Professional.

HENDERSON & BEAMENT,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES
ETC., ETC.
56 Sparks Street, - - - Ottawa.
MONEY TO LOAN.
STUART HENDERSON, | T. ARTHUR BEAMENT.

H. A. PERCIVAL,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
Ontario Chambers, - - - Ottawa.
MONEY TO LOAN.

FRED. J. ALEXANDER,
ARCHITECT, &c.,
No. 8 UNION CHAMBERS,
METCALFE STREET,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

T. FORCE,
130 Bank Street, - - Ottawa.
DEALER IN
Boots Shoes, Rubbers and
Moceasins.
Custom Work a Specialty.
(Late 76 Bank Street.)

F. H. MARTELOCK,
Baker, Confectioner and General
Retail Grocer,
177 Creighton St., NEW
EDINBURGH
FLOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS
KEPT IN STOCK.

BROWN, EDMONDSON & Co.
FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC.,
61 Rideau Street - - Ottawa.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Cab Proprietor, 196 Slater Street
Ottawa.
Double and Single Carriages. Special facilities
for Wedding and other parties. Prompt
attention given to all orders.
BOARDING STABLES.
Cab No. 182 . . . Bell Telephone No. 14

GET YOUR
WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY
REPAIRED BY
D. J. MacDONALD,
207 Wellington st., - - Ottawa.
(NEAR BANK STREET)
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

WILLIAM C. ROCHESTER,
ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER, ETC.
205 Wellington St., Ottawa.
Designs and Estimates Furnished on Ap-
plication for Bill Heads, Cheques,
Receipts, and all kinds of
Commercial Work.

BEATTY'S TOUR OF THE WORLD.
Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Beatty's Celebrated
Organs and Pianos. Washington, New Jersey,
has returned home from an extended tour of the
world. Read his advertisement in this paper
and send for catalogue.

Sons of England News.

S. O. E. NOTES.

We have received the information that the first candidate from the juvenile branch, has been transferred to the adult lodge. The juvenile lodges will be a nursery to the older lodges by and bye.

We are pleased to note that through the exertions of an old subscriber to the ANGLO-SAXON, the advent of a lodge has been chronicled in Pembroke, Ont. Bro. H. J. Quiney, late of Derby lodge, Ottawa, and Mr. John Barrand, having secured a good charter list of members. The lodge was opened by the S. G. President, Ald. W. R. Stroud, and Ed. Ackroyd, D.D., of this city.

Brockville.

D. S. Booth, Esq., Mayor of Brockville, was duly initiated in the Red Rose Degree, of Suffolk lodge No. 87, March 14, 1892. Members of the lodge are highly gratified by the addition to the lodge of so prominent a citizen. A report of the proceedings of this excellent lodge came too late for this issue but will appear in our next.

Montreal.

Victoria Jubilee lodge No. 41.—The above lodge held their fifth annual church parade on Sunday 24th April. At the commencement of the lodge they adopted the celebration of England's patron saint by a parade, when only 27 members turned out. They have been steadily increasing year by year until now, this year's being the best they ever had. Over 160 members were on parade out of 200, and the attendance was increased by members of other city lodges to over 300 members, which was a good turn out. After being formed up they marched through some of the principal streets to Grace Church, headed by the splendid band of the Oddfellows, which greatly helped to make the turn out a grand success.

The whole parade was under the command of that veteran Bro. J. A. Edwards as Marshal. The members presented a fine appearance with their badges and revallas, and marched well, their steadiness in the ranks being highly commented on by the large number of spectators who lined the streets.

There were 80 juvenile members also on parade. After the procession had filed into the church, the members, wives, and families and lady friends filled the church to even the aisles. The Rev. John Ker, B.D., preached the sermon, taking for his text the words, "Fear God, love the brethren, honor the king," from which he delivered an eloquent discourse as to the duties of the members to each other as Sons of England, and to their less fortunate countrymen. He spoke of noble objects of the society, of its duty in helping to uphold the integrity of the great empire to which we belong, and also of our duty to God as christians and representatives of a country which had been the means of spreading the Gospel wherever the Old Flag waved. The sermon was listened to with deep attention.

On leaving the church the procession reformed and marched back to the lodge room, the turn out being most gratifying in all respects.

Winnipeg.

The Sons of England society is fast coming to the fore as a popular society among Englishmen in this city, and at each entertainment given by "Westward Ho" lodge a large number of new

faces are seen, last night's open meeting being no exception to the rule. Bro. T. C. Andrews, the president, occupied the chair. An open meeting will be given by the society every month, and all Englishmen or their descendants are cordially invited to attend.—*Winnipeg Tribune, April 6th.*

Burlington.

About forty-five members of the Sons of England drove out to Burlington and instituted a White Rose Degree Lodge of the order. Fifteen candidates were presented for advancement, and were duly initiated by the District Deputy Grand President, Bro. Wm. Hunt, assisted by P.S.G.P. Clayton, P.S. V.P. Hancock, P.G.D.D., A. Hannaford and the officers of the White Rose Degree of the united city lodges, after which the visitors were loyally entertained by the Brethren of Burlington. The visitors returned at an early hour in the morning, very much impressed with the hospitality of the Burlington brethren.—*Hamilton Letter.*

Stratford Church Restored.

Visitors to the church in Stratford-on-Avon where lie the remains of William Shakespeare will hear with interest that the chancel has been restored and re-opened for worship. It has been closed for two years. The whitewash on the walls has been removed, the worn out pavement replaced, and all the windows filled with stained glass. Some interesting discoveries have been made. The remains of Dean Balsall, who "re-edified the choir," and died in 1491, were discovered, and his altar tomb has been restored. The stone which covers Judith Combe, the namesake if not the god-child, of Judith Shakespeare, was found concealed by modern tiles, and is now displayed to view. The old altar slab of the Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, erected by Jhon de Stratford, Archbishop, was unearthed, having lain underground since the Reformation, and, although somewhat mutilated, is now used for the high altar.—*London Daily Telegram.*

British Military Reserves.

A cabled synopsis of the evidence taken before Lord Wantage's committee of enquiry into the condition of the Imperial army concludes with the following significant words after a summary of the evidence of such men as Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Connaught: "Views differed on the period of service, but agreed on the need of periodic training for reserve men, now proved, with volunteers, to be the sole reliance in the event of war." The volunteer force of Great Britain as an auxiliary to the regular army for purely defensive purposes, as at present constituted, has been in existence as a drilled and equipped body since 1861. Taking one year with another, the annual muster has averaged just over 200,000 men. There is no official record to show how many men have passed through the ranks and ceased to wear the Queen's uniform, but it has been estimated by competent military judges at the Horse Guards that after the first three years of its existence the force has been recruited with new blood at the rate of about 50,000 men per annum. In other words, some 200,000 men have left the service every seven years, and fresh men taken their places. This process of weeding out and renewing, continued for twenty even years, counting from the first three years of service, during which,

as stated, the force remained to a large extent intact, would have returned to privy to life roughly speaking in the neighborhood of 700,000 men of all arms. The vast majority of these men joined in youth or very early manhood. The very small percentage of men in the prime of life dropped out almost entirely soon after all danger of the invasion threatened by Napoleon the Third which had called the force into existence, had disappeared, and the last vestige of hope of a scrimmage faded away. From that time forward the mass of the auxiliary forces consisted of young blood, the flower of the early manhood of the nation. Making full allowance for deaths, disability from sickness, emigration, and so forth, based on the vital statistics of the country, there should remain at this moment available for active service from this source alone if danger called, upwards of three quarters of a million men accustomed to drill and the use of arms. As regards physique, the force was at no time inferior to the regulars. During the past ten years of its existence it has been distinctly superior. From the first, skill in the use of the rifle has been considered of more importance as regards this arm of the service than drill, although the percentage of marks at class firing has occasionally been higher in the regular army than with the auxiliary forces. Lord Wolseley, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Evelyn Wood and every English officer who has seen service in the field and had opportunities of comparing the regulars with the volunteers, have declared repeatedly in public and in private, officially and un-officially, in speeches and in communications to the press, that the future defence of Britain lies with the auxiliary forces and that no better material was ever ready to the hand of mortal man for the creation of an effective fighting machine. Starting then with this reserve of three quarters of a million trained men lying available for any emergency, and counting the militia reserves and volunteers actually on the muster roll today, a grand total of 900,000 men in the prime of life is found at hand in case of necessity, easily increased to upwards of a million if it should be desired to offer inducements to retired regulars and militia still in the prime of life, to rejoin the colors. Many readers will remember the manner in which hundreds of thousands of Britons sprang to arms at the first whisper of danger from the hordes Napoleon was collecting at Cherbourg for the invasion of England, men utterly unaccustomed to the use of military weapons and who had never undergone drill. They will appreciate the confidence with which British military officers of the highest rank now count on the auxiliary forces and the men who have passed through the ranks and are to be found to-day in every walk of life, and who constitute a vast trained, unnumbered, un-official national reserve. The auxiliaries in the ranks and the auxiliaries who have passed out of the ranks and are still in the prime of life, together are shown to constitute one of the most reliable reserves any nation could count on in the hour of danger. Every year is adding largely to this splendid reserve force. Under the short service system in the regular army and the existing conditions of militia and volunteer service, there is growing an average reserve, official and un-official, of fully 75,000 men per annum, passing out into the industrial life of the nation there to lie ready for transformation whenever the emerg-

ency arises into an active military force for national defence. These facts taken into consideration it is easy to understand that the views of the military authorities of the nation, no matter how they may differ on the problems affecting the regular army are practically agreed that the reserve men and volunteers together constitute the chief reliance in the event of war. The next step obviously is, to consider the measures for the rapid equipment and mobilisation of the auxiliaries and un-official reserves in the case of sudden emergency. As all the leading military men of the Horse Guards and in positions of high responsibility in the regular army are unanimous as to the necessity, it is reasonable to suppose the result of the present enquiry will be a scheme for utilising the reserves no matter what may be done with the attenuated depots of the regulars.

England.

as rendered in Tennyson's new play.

There is no land like England,
Whate'er the light of day be;
There are no hearts like English hearts,
Such hearts of oak as they be;
There is no land like England,
Whate'er the light of day be;
There are no men like Englishmen,
So tall and bold as they be!
And these will strike for England,
And man and maid be free
To foil and spoil the tyrant
Beneath the greenwood tree.

There is no land like England,
Whate'er the light of day be;
There are no wives like English wives,
So fair and chaste as they be;
There is no land like England,
Whate'er the light of day be;
There are no maids like English maids,
So beautiful as they be.
And these shall wed with freeman,
And all their sons be free
To sing the songs of England
Beneath the greenwood tree.

The Dependencies.

The Earl of Glasgow has left London by the Orient Line steamer Austral for Sydney, enroute for New Zealand, to take up his duties as Governor.

The Hon. James Munro, ex-Premier of Victoria, and Mrs. Munro have arrived at Plymouth, from Melbourne.

It is announced that Sir Malcolm Fraser has been appointed Agent-General in London for Western Australia for two years.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, arrived at Plymouth on Friday night in the Dunbar Castle.

News received at Cape Town from Fort Salisbury, dated the 4th inst., states that the British South Africa Company's officials at that place recently received a letter from Lord Headley, concerning whose safety some anxiety was beginning to be felt. It is reported that trekkers into the country met him on the road from Port Beira to Fort Salisbury.

The Home News understands that the appointment of Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India will shortly become vacant, owing to the retirement of Mr. Charles Pontifex at the end of his term. He will be succeeded by Mr. Justice Arthur Wilson, of the Calcutta High Court. The appointment is worth £1,200 per annum, with a pension of £600 after ten years' service. The rule as to retirement on attaining the age of 65 will not be enforced at the India Office before September, 1892.

A genuine old Roman circus placard, a thin slab of stone three feet long, has been acquired by the British Museum. In the upper corner there are holes for cords to pass through, so that it might be hung up outside the theatre, and it bears this inscription in Latin: "Circus full. Immense applause. Doors shut."