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**Rise and Progress
OF THE
SONS OF ENGLAND.**

**A Short Sketch of the Forma-
tion.**

PART V.

This brings us to the beginning of the second year—the year 1876. During the first six months, fifty-six new members were added. About this time the first members' certificates were designed, adopted and issued to the members. They differed from those now in use—having a bunch of roses in the space now occupied by Queen Victoria's head.

On the 23rd of April, 1876, Court Albion, attended divine service at All Saint's Church, Wilton Avenue, and the first annual sermon to the society was preached by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin from the text: "Behold how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The following extracts, from the sermon, are taken from the Toronto Mail, 24th April, 1876:

"The rev. gentleman, in commencing, pointed out the pleasure that was derived when at home and abroad they lived together with a unity of feeling. The Psalm from which the text was taken was one of those bright, happy, joyous Psalms which the Jewish people sang as they proceeded to the temple on great occasions. In it was embodied the grand truth, that without unity there could not be prosperity. It was unity that had made England the great land that she was; it was that broad English brotherhood so noticeable in the English character which had caused England's sons to prosper wherever they had settled. The necessity of unity was shown when the Israelites where crossing the Jordan, at which time certain tribes wished to stay behind; and the necessity for unity was also pointed out to exist in the case of the country being threatened by a common enemy. It had been said that society was becoming effete, but the truth was that men were being drawn together more and more every day in beautiful unity. It was God who made men to be all of one mind; it was God who made homes happy; and it was God who blessed husbands, wives and children. . . . There was nothing more emblematical of union than the vine and its branches; not one branch could live unless it was united to the parent stem. There was one body composed of many parts, and of all parts that required assistance, it was that which was weak or suffering. It was with the object of assisting the weak and the suffering that the Sons of England Benevolent Society was organized; and he hoped God would bless it in its work. The members had chosen a glorious name—'Sons of England' and 'Benevolent,' and it was hoped that they would be worthy of the name. The name of England was a glorious heritage; and it brought to the mind of every Englishman a spot in that land sacred to him as his birth-place. It reminded him of its glorious fields, its little pathways, its old abbeys and monasteries, its universities and schools, its learning and science, its industries and charities, and its glorious past and present history. All could be proud of these; but above all, they should be proud of the part that England had taken in sending the Word of God to every land. Some had referred

slightly to the differences of religious opinion which existed among the people, but he (Mr. Baldwin) was sure that in all the Christian bodies there was one aim, one love, and one three-fold cord which ran through them all—the love of God's Word. . . . God was to be thanked for the manner in which Christianity had been helped forward by the various bodies. He hoped that all would sink all differences in the glorious unity that had been given by God, then they would all be Sons of England. But there was one title more honorable than that, which they should try to assume—that was 'Sons of God.' He urged his hearers as members of a benevolent society, to be well-doers as well as well-wishers, and he also hoped that they would not be other than English in their liberality."

On this 24th, the Queen's Birthday, the S.O.E. drum and fife band serenaded some English residents, adding \$13.00 to the funds. The Court became security for the uniforms of the band.

On the 7th of June, a committee reported a basis of nationality to govern the admission of candidates, which was as follows: "Candidates born in England, the father must be English," and those born out of England, "father and mother to be English." On this date, the 7th of June, Bro. Brooks gave notice of motion to establish a second or higher degree, which resulted in the present White Rose Degree being instituted.

On the 21st of June, seven candidates were initiated, and a large number proposed, \$91.05 was taken in that night. A committee was appointed to make desirable changes in the initiatory ceremony. July 5th, the officers' report showed \$102.00 in the Bank. July 19th, it was resolved to get blue sashes for the officers and red badges for the members. \$16.00 was collected to assist a sick brother.

August 2nd, a committee was appointed to draft a new constitution and arrangements for the first grand picnic to be held in Shaw's Grove, which was a success, clearing \$120.00.

September 6th, the new constitution was considered and adopted, the title Court Albion was changed to Lodge Albion.

At the forty-fifth meeting of Lodge Albion No. 1, Sept. 20th, 1876, a request was made to start a new lodge; permission was granted. Next evening a special meeting was held in Mallord's Hall corner of Muter and Queen streets, when Lodge Middlesex No. 2, the first branch was instituted.

October 4th, an application by several brethren of the lodge for another lodge, Kent, No. 3, was considered, and granted; the lodge was also, informed, that Bro. Coultridge had secured enough candidates to open a lodge in Oshawa, Essex, No. 4,—then a rising and progressive town, on the Grand Trunk, east of Toronto—at this meeting the idea of forming a Grand Lodge was also considered.

The forty-seventh and last meeting of Lodge Albion, No. 1, prior to the forming of the Grand Lodge, was held Oct. 18th, 1876, it was resolved to celebrate the coming anniversary by a supper. It disbanded the drum and fife band, and sold the instruments to pay off the debts. The following were the first delegates elected to the Grand Lodge, Bros. E. W. Gouldridge, Chas. E. Smith and G. F. Carrette, the President.

The Bank of England which is the great depository of bullion in the realm, holds at ordinary times in its vaults \$125,000,000.

Kingston.

"THE UNION JACK OF OLD ENGLAND."
The following is a prize poem for which the Sons of England gave a handsome picture of Her Majesty:

Hurrah for dear old England, and hurrah for Eng-
land's flag.
Her Emblem is an ensign, you may say 'tis just a
rag,
Its made of three gaud colors the red, the white,
And is waving at this moment o'er the homes of
the blue.
Where'er this flag has been unfurled o'er tower sea
or strand,
It is respected, honored by all within the land,
It speaks of peace and comfort, yea of freedom
clearly bought.
On fields of glory only won where English men
have fought.

This flag to do it honor, must have its praises
sung.
In every clime, in every land beneath the setting
sun;
It's feared by all the pirates down on the southern
seas,
For it has braved a thousand years, the battle and
the breeze.

Long may this glorious banner fly from England's
highest dome,
And may it to her myraid sons proclaim a wel-
come home,
May its station be a rallying ground, round which
her sons may prove,
Their loyalty to the dear old land, their courage
and their love.

Thus on through all the ages, as in the ages past,
May Britain and her ensign be bound together
fast,
That at the sight of that dear flag, ten thousand
hearts may fill
And cheer upon the back of cheer be given with a
will.

Thus united in the hand of peace and brother-hood,
May England's greatness, glory, be reared upon
the good,
May she ever through her flag proclaim to won-
derous eyes
A God of freedom, yea of love, to all beneath the
skies.

St. George's Society of Ottawa.

Annual Meeting Held—The New Officers.
The members of St. George's Society held their annual meeting on the 6th inst., in Johnston's Hall, Wellington St. The president, W. L. Marler, was in the chair. The report of the treasurer showed a balance of \$1,154 in hand, which was an increase over that of last year. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. L. Marler; 1st vice-president, Lt.-Col. White; 2nd vice-president, Dr. Mark; treasurer, W. Mills; secretary, C. Down-
ing; Frigg; assistant-secretary, R. J. Tanner; chaplains, Revs. Bogert, Polard, Mackay, Winfield and Timberlake; physicians, Sheriff Sweetland and Dr. Church, Powell, Horsey and Ianson; solicitor, Mr. R. A. Bradley; management committee, Lt.-Col. Bacon, H. Bott, F. Cook, F. Gillott, Geo. Low and Drs. Ianson; stewards Messrs. Andrews, C. Bott, Preston and W. R. Stroud; auditors, Messrs. Pritchard and Perrott. It was decided to hold the annual church parade to St. John's Church on the 24th instant.

OTTAWA.

On the 24th ult. a very gratifying gathering was held of the members of Derby Lodge, No. 30, at Bro. J. W. Foster's residence on Bank st. The occasion was to celebrate the presentation of jewels to three of the Past Presidents of the lodge, viz.: Bro. E. Ackroyd (Dist. Deputy); E. Hickmett and J. W. Foster. The two former brethren had received their jewels at the regular lodge meeting on the 22nd ult., when the S. G. President, Bro. W. R. Stroud, attended and, on behalf of the lodge, performed the presentation, accompanying it with warm praise of the zeal and devotion of these brethren in furthering the aims and objects of the Order—in which the lodge joined heartily. The giving of the jewel to Bro. Foster, this evening completed the list which formed a very gratifying episode in the history of the lodge, and one in which they have set a worthy example to many other lodges who are negligent in observing this dutiful recognition of faithful services. The brethren assembled lost no time in displaying they were the sons of "Merrie England," and after the presentation to Bro. Foster had been duly made by the W. Pres. Bro. F. J. George, the balance of the evening passed in song and merriment and in partaking of the good cheer and bountiful repast to which they had been invited by the three Past Presidents. The usual loyal toasts of such occasions were ably proposed and responded to, until a late hour found them all dispersing homewards. The appointment of Bro. E. Ackroyd to be District Deputy, for this district,

has met with general approval. Few brethren evince a more thorough and hearty zeal in all that affects the welfare of the Society, and of Englishmen generally, than Bro. Ackroyd. His appointment is not only a fitting recognition of this fact, but will doubtless largely help towards the formation of some new lodges in this district, where they are much needed.

The Supreme Grand President, Bro. W. R. Stroud, and Bro. E. Ackroyd, instituted lodge, No. 157 at Pembroke, Ont., on the 6th inst. Lodge Shewsbury, No. 158, will be instituted in Toronto during the early part of next week.

New Westminster, B. C.

Bro. H. R. W. Turner, known as Capt. Turner, a very popular and esteemed member of Rose of Columbia lodge, No. 115, met his death by drowning, on the 1st of March. He was acting as mate of the sealer *Vancouver Belle*, and went in a boat with one companion to examine some object at a distance from the ship, which proved to be a floating log. In practising upon it with a spear—an invention of his own—he overbalanced himself, and before help appeared sank to rise no more. He was a charter member of this lodge and, being of a lively, cheerful disposition, leaves hosts of friends to mourn his loss. His relatives reside in Southampton, England, and a vote of condolence with them was unanimously passed at last lodge meeting. Deceased was a bachelor. This is the first time death has attacked this lodge since its organization in June, 1890, which, seeing the membership is over 150, speaks volumes for the climate.

How We Beat the Yankees.

Most people forget the splendid defence Canada made early in the century, by the handful of Canadians—225,000, total population of Lower Canada, and 75,000 in Upper Canada—against eight millions of the United States.

When Britain was involved in the struggle with Napoleon, its commerce ruined by the "Berlin Decrees" and the "Orders in Council," and its army and navy engaged in Spain and the Baltic, the States thought it a favorable opportunity for annexing Canada, and, in spite of all concessions, declared war.

The Americans thought the war would be a mere promenade, and on July 12th, 1812, General Hull from Detroit issued a proclamation offering peace and liberty to Canada if it submitted, slavery and destruction if it did not.

On August 16th this same General, with 2500 troops and 37 guns, surrendered Detroit to the British General Brock, with 40 regulars, 250 Canadian volunteers 700 Indians, and 5 guns!

Two months later the Americans failed in an attack on Queenstown, near Niagara Falls, when one of their Generals, with 900 men, surrendered, after a terrible slaughter, to a Canadian force, mainly militia and volunteers, not so numerous as the prisoners.

The war went on with alternate successes and defeats by land and sea; the only great and signal defeat on the British side taking place when the veterans released from Spain had come to the rescue of the Colonists, and the British General was in command of the fleet.

What dimensions the war might have ultimately assumed, we may judge from the fact that the Canadians, after loosing a whole fleet, had just launched a 100-gun man-of-war on Lake Ontario, when peace was made on the status quo ante bellum in 1815. —Spectator.

King Mwanga, of Uganda, has prohibited slavery in his dominions,