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## MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE HELPED TO MAKE ENGLAND GREAT.

The Venerable Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, transmits to us the following conversation, that occurred in Rome, concerning the Angles about A. D. 590: "In the market place of Rome Gregory saw put up for sale, among other things, some boys of a white body and fair countenance, and with hair of remarkable beauty; whence, when he beheld, he asked from what land they were brought. He was told they were from the Island of Britain, whose inhabitants were of such an aspect. Again he asked whether these same islanders were Christians or still entangled in the errors of Paganism. It was said they were Pagans. Then, showing deep sighs, he exclaimed: Alas! for grief that the author of darkness possesses men of so bright countenance; and that so much grace of aspect bears a mind void of inward grace." He further inquired what was the name of that nation; the reply was: they were called Angles. "It is well," he said, "for they have an angelic appearance; and such it befits to be co-heirs of angels in heaven."

This conversation occurred a number of years before Gregory became Pope. As Tacitus transmits the moral, and Bede the physical qualities of the Angles, the world cannot help knowing what they were at that early period. The conversation related in the foregoing was pregnant with great results to England, for it was this meeting between Gregory and the three fair-haired English boys that led up to the advent of Augustine in Kent.

About this period—i. e. the sixth century—the Anglo-Saxons began to take an interest in literature and art, and learning began to flourish in the various kingdoms. We now begin to hear of music, numbers, calendars and many other steps in the train of civilization. About the middle of the century, A. D. 567, Ethelbert I., King of Kent and *Bretwalda*, or chief of all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy except Northumbria, and who claimed lineal descent from Odin, or Woden, through his illustrious ancestors, Hengist, Horsa and the famous *Roxena*, married the gentle Frankish Princess Bertha, daughter of Caribert, King of France.

Ethelbert was the fourth king of Kent from Hengist, and felt it to be no great favour in accepting, at the hands of the Frankish king, the hand of his daughter Bertha. The consent being given by the father and daughter, much dissatisfaction and opposition was engendered in the Frankish court, and Chilperic, whose grandfather, Clovis, had been a Frankish heathen, bitterly opposed the union of his niece with an Anglo-Saxon heathen; but Bertha, remembering the conversion of her illustrious ancestor through the prayers and entreaties of her great-grandmother, Clotilda, accepted the gallant Anglo-Saxon on condition that she and her followers should ever be unmolested in the exercise of their religion, which being cheerfully granted by Ethelbert, the nuptial rites were solemnized and the royal cortege started for Kent.

Here the pious queen and her friends practised their religion under Luidhard's guidance. Twenty-six years

glided thus away. Think you that Bertha and Luidhard were idle spectators in that distant land when the fierce rites of Odin must have singularly contrasted with those of the gentle Nazarine? That the influence of Bertha was great and good is generally admitted, and, assisted by her accomplished confessor, Luidhard, she was able to win many of the King's subject's over to her way of thinking, and as Luidhard was obliged to communicate with his superiors in Rome, it is quite natural to suppose that Gregory was kept well informed of all that passed of importance, in the Kentish court, and, remembering the beautiful boys he had seen sold as slaves in Rome, before he was yet a Pope, he determined to make an effort to christianize the island, and to this end he kept up a close correspondence with Luidhard, and through him, with the queen, and his letters will convince the most critical reader that what occurred in Canterbury A. D. 597, was a result of a well conceived, well prepared and well executed plan, some of the results of which I will endeavour to describe in my next.

FRED. T. HODGSON.  
Collingwood, April 20th, 1895.

### General S. O. E. Notes.

Bro. Dr. J. S. King, chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the S. O. E., is President of the Canadian Fraternal Congress.

Fire has destroyed the well equipped printing office of the *Bowmanville Statesman*, Ont., owned by our able Bro. W. A. James.

The Beneficiary Report on page 2, col. 3, last paragraph, last line, the figures should be made to read \$76,414.14, instead of \$63,814.44.

A fraternal insurance order is neither a gold mine nor a lottery. It offers investment and insurance at cost. How much will it cost? That is for each individual member to determine. Each new member reduces the cost. Sons of England, increase your insurance members.

Bro. R. Patching has been added by the Executive as the third representative to the Fraternal Association Congress. Bros. Thos. Elliott, P.S.G.P., and J. W. Carter, were elected by the Grand Lodge. Bro. Patching has worked hard and zealously for the interest of the Order. His letter in this issue is proof that his knowledge on fraternal matters are sound.

At St. George's Day celebration in Belleville, Ont., the Grand Lodge of the Sons of England was responded to by Bro. J. W. London, G.V.P., who gave an admirable address upon the working of the Order. At present there are 15,000 members in this country are banded together for the purpose of assisting each other in the various avocations of life. In closing he said, wherever the Sons of England are to be found they are a bulwark to the English Constitution.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. D. Cannon, editor and proprietor of the *Minnedosa Tribune*, Manitoba, on Good Friday. We were glad to meet friend Cannon. He spoke of many things of interest on matters affecting Manitoba. His long residence there has made him familiar with the requirements of the Province. Mr. Cannon left the east some 15 years ago, and, like all industrious fellows, has made himself comfortable with this world's goods. He speaks highly of Manitoba, and says "there is no place like home." He is going to see to the establishing of a lodge of the S. O. E. in Minnedosa.

### Notice to Lodges.

Lodges who have accounts due the *ANGLO-SAXON* would favor us by remitting same to us as early a date as possible. A number of brethren have asked to have the time extended in collecting subscriptions, so that all of the brethren may be seen. We extend the time to such brethren with the hope that their list of subs will be large.

### Correspondence.

#### FRATERNAL GREETING.

Editor *ANGLO-SAXON*:  
Any of the Sons of England settling in Chicago are earnestly invited to attach themselves to "Royal Oak Lodge, No. 400, Order Sons of St. George," of this city. Brethren, don't drop your Order. Be a Son of England or of St. George.

Yours in F. C. and L.  
JOHN BINNS,  
1752 W. 12th St., Chicago.

#### OFFICIAL ORGAN.

The Editor *ANGLO-SAXON*:  
The official recognition of the *ANGLO-SAXON* by the S. G. L. is an act of great wisdom. It will strengthen the Order. The great lack of the Sons of England to-day is the circulation of a good representative paper throughout the entire membership. It would greatly strengthen our growth. It is the best possible advertisement. The failure to establish an official organ in the past reflects no credit on our Society. To make use of our Supreme Grand Secretary's remark:—"Many attempts have been made to establish an official organ but all have signally failed. The only one which has survived is the *ANGLO-SAXON*." "Only the fittest survive."

Let us subscribe, pay for, and support a clean, honourable paper with a single aim—to advance the interests, to live in, and publish abroad the news, aims, and ambitions of a glorious order, fit for the descendants of a glorious people.

Yours truly,  
S. L. V.

Manitoba, April 10th, 1895.

[The above is one of the many letters of congratulation we have received from all parts of the Dominion approving of the action of the Supreme Grand Lodge in recognizing the *ANGLO-SAXON* as the official organ. We take this opportunity of thanking the brethren for their kind expressions in connection with the work the *ANGLO-SAXON* has done and is doing for our beloved Order and nationality in Canada.]—Ed.

#### FIRE ENGINES.

Editor *ANGLO-SAXON*:  
DEAR SIR,—As we have several Canadians in our lodge, and hope to get more—they are the right kind—I wish to call your attention to an error, is it not? Is not the Ronald Fire Engine, a Canadian one, and manufactured at Brussels, Ont.? Let us give credit where credit is due. I ask this as several of our members work for Mr. Ronald, and felt a little hurt at your published account of the test between the two engines in your issue of April 1st.

SON OF ENGLAND.  
Chicago, April 6th, 1895.

#### OBITUARY.

We regret to have to chronicle the death of Mrs. Moore, beloved wife of Bro. N. A. Howard Moore, Secretary of Cambria Lodge, Gananoque, Ont. The sad event took place at her home on Saturday the 22nd. Mrs. Moore had been sick for some time, and after a lingering illness, borne with christian resignation, passed quietly away. Mrs. Moore was a daughter of the Rev. W. H. Dean, of North Guilford, Conn. The sorrowing husband, who has left with him two small children, has the sincere sympathy of a large circle of personal friends and brethren, as well as the general public. The floral tributes were numerous, among them

being wreaths from Cambria Lodge, S. O. E., and Bro. Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson. Mrs. Moore had been a hard worker and a valued member of the Church of England. The sympathy of the large circle of acquaintances and the brethren are extended to Bro. Moore in his sad bereavement.

Bro. Broadhead, of Stanley lodge, Ottawa, lost his little daughter last week. She was attacked with diphtheria and was unable to withstand its effects. Bro. Broadhead has the sympathy of the members of Lodge Stanley. At their last meeting a resolution of condolence was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Broadhead.

### The Dominion Parliament.

The Dominion Parliament opened on the 18th of April. Ottawa is now in full swing of Parliamentary life. The address from the Throne was a carefully prepared document. It was hopeful in tone and reassuring to the trade interest. The debate upon the address was taken up vigorously, but no new features, beyond a few party pointers, were brought out by either side.

The most important delivery of the Session, so far, was that of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, when he explained the Government's position on the separate school question. In our mind this school matter is made too much of by us eastern people. If it had been left to the Province of Manitoba, eventually the public schools would become acceptable to the minority, who will, in spite of our assistance, as years advance, see the necessity of public school education. The Catholic dictators who are claiming so much will have to be brought down a few rounds. They are too dictatorial, and want too much.

The bringing down of the Budget has been promised by the Hon. Mr. Foster, Finance Minister, and leader in the House of Commons, on Friday, 3rd of May, when from that day forward a lively time may be expected.

So far we have had the pleasure of meeting Bros. E. Coatsworth, M.P., Toronto; Bro. Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P., Bradford, Ont., and Bro. R. D. Wilmot, M.P., Sudbury, N.B.

Hon. Joe. Martin, of Winnipeg, put a spurt on to give the Hon. Thos. Daly, Minister of Interior, a bump, but this time Joe was not weighty enough. Hon. Thos. was prepared with the "facts of the case," and Joe had to retire with the rim of his hat squeezed. The immigration question is irritating to Joe, consequently he has been asking for returns about a half dozen Jews who settled in Calgary. It was proven there was only a few dollars spent. There was a good deal of "Jew Jaw" over the matter, but Joe retired from the fight broken winded.

The Newfoundland conference, which was held in Ottawa last month, was of such a private character that it is not known by even a good political gusser. What took place is calculated to be of deep interest to the whole Dominion. No doubt when the labors of the convention are made public it will be of such a nature that we can hope for a union of the Island with Canada.

### Englishmen's Greetings.

Here are a few sent to St. George's Society, Montreal:—

Toronto, Ont.—St. George's Society send heartiest greetings to their brethren.

Ottawa, Ont.—St. George's Society extends hearty greetings. England yet and her sons will make a Greater Britain.

Hamilton, Ont.—Sons of St. George send cordial greetings. God Save the Queen.

Guelph, Ont.—Englishmen around the festive board greet their fellow countrymen.

London, Ont.—Kindly accept our cordial greeting. God Save the Queen.

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THE S. C. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

WOODSTOCK, MARCH 12TH, 1895. SIRS AND BRETHREN:

I have the honour to submit for your consideration and approval my fourteenth annual report and financial statement, together with tables and statistics compiled from returns of the various lodges, showing the numerical and financial standing of each branch, general cash statement, balance sheets of the Supreme Lodge, Beneficiary, Funeral and Guarantee Departments, to December 31, 1895, which have been duly audited and distributed to members of this Supreme Body.

GENERAL CASH STATEMENT. Receipts. Subordinate Lodges \$7,980 17. Funeral Department 11,977 29. Guarantee Department 347 21. Beneficiary Department 27,151 38. Bank Interest 665 23. Total \$48,031 28. Expenditure. Supreme Grand Lodge \$9,481 04. Funeral Department 10,037 50. Beneficiary Department 26,205 06. Guarantee Department 12 00. Balance 2,506 18. Total \$48,031 28.

STATE OF THE ORDER.

1. The number of Lodges instituted during the year is 19. Tyne Lodge, Kingston, has been amalgamated with Leicester Lodge. There are 198 Lodges in the Dominion, 5 in South Africa, total number of Lodges, 203; 2,002 members were initiated during the year, which is very satisfactory, considering the continued depression.

2. The number of members in good standing at the close of the year, 11,128; there are 7,167 members clear on the books; owing less than 3 months, 1,829; owing from 3 to 6 months, 2,132; 6 to 12 months, 1,090; honorary members, 226; present members (exclusive of members over 12 months in arrears), 12,546; of this number 4,713 are in the White Rose degree.

3. The financial standing of our Lodges, notwithstanding the hard times, is very satisfactory. Total cash received by Subordinate Lodge Secretaries, \$78,907.26 amount paid sick benefits, \$21,983.38; for surgeons' fees, \$14,086.43; cash in Treasurers' hands, \$3,494. Total cash to the credit of the Subordinate Lodges after meeting all liabilities is \$50,042.90, an increase over last year of \$5,364.04; exclusive of the W. R. D. Funds, which amount to \$7,287.63.

4. With a view of assisting the discussion on the proposal to establish District Grand Lodges, I submit the following statistics of the several districts throughout the Dominion:—

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

5. In this District there are 6 Lodges in good working order, situated at Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chilliwack. The number of members in this district is 332. Cash to credit of the Lodges, \$1,405.80; W. R. D. Funds \$345.64.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

6. This District embraces Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Assiniboia, and includes Calgary, Regina, Mossomin, Innisfall and Qu'Appelle, 5 Lodges. The two latter are not in good working order. Number of members 245; cash to the credit of the Lodges, \$247.29; with \$50.45 in the W. R. D. Funds.

MANITOBA.

7. This District includes Winnipeg, Selkirk, Brandon, Morden, Carman, Virden, Rathwell, Alexander, 11 Lodges; the Lodge at Virden is not in a flourishing condition. Number of members 447; total cash to the credit of the Lodges \$516.75, with \$125.10 to the credit of the W. R. D. Fund.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

8. There are 35 Lodges in good working order with a membership of 3,514; cash to credit of Lodges \$20,642.75, with \$2,683.79 to the credit of W. R. D. Fund. This does not include Toronto Junction, Eglington, or Little York.

ONTARIO WEST DIVISION.

9. In this District there are 70 Lodges in good working order, with 3,759 members. Cash to credit of Lodges, \$13,201.04, with \$1,402.63 to credit of W. R. D. Fund.

ONTARIO EAST DIVISION.

10. In this District there are 48 Lodges in good working order, with 2,578 members, and \$10,083.24 cash credit, \$1,338.37 to credit of W. R. D. Fund.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

11. In Montreal there are 8 Lodges with a membership of 800 and a cash credit of \$2,320.45; 1,010.68 W. R. D. Fund.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

12. In this District there are 10 Lodges, embracing Quebec City, Capelton, Lachine, Hull, New Rockland, Sherbrooke, Richmond and Lennoxville. There are 254 members in good standing, with a cash credit of \$1,143.33, and \$257.82 to credit of W. R. D. Fund.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

13. Including New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. There are 8 Lodges in this District, situated at Halifax, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, Westville, Stanley. There are 249 members in good standing, with a cash credit of \$482.29, and \$73.15 W. R. D. Fund.

AUSTRALIA.

14. Though we have no actual returns from Australia, I have every reason to believe that the first Lodge in this colony will be instituted before the close of this Supreme meeting. Bro. H. J. Boswell, P.S.G.V.P., has secured the first application for a charter with a list of 50 members. The name of the Lodge is Southern Cross. Bro. Boswell says that inside of one year he will have 10 or 20 Lodges instituted.

15. Though the year just closed has been very trying to the mass of our members owing to the continued stringency in monetary matters, including a general depression all over, still I submit we have every reason to be gratified that we have not only held our own, but advanced upon our last year's records.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

1. The receipts from Capitation Tax, \$4,384.36, shows an increase of \$444.66 over last year. Cash sales for the year \$3,017.69, an increase of \$502.22 over last year. The total receipts for the year shows an increase \$946.88 over last year.

2. The expenditure of Supreme Lodge must be divided in two classes: 1st, Management; 2nd General and Incidental Expenditures. The greater portion of Management Expenses consists of salaries of officers, and is fixed by by-law or resolution of Supreme Lodge. The General and Incidental Expenditures consists of expenses incurred through the extension of the Order, and will increase or decrease as the requirements and conditions of the Society demand.

3. Under the head of General and Incidental Expenditure, we have the expenses of the Grand Lodge in the City of Toronto, \$210.00; General Purpose Committee, \$80; opening of new Lodges, \$202.50; official visits, \$207.65. \$119.50 of this amount was expended in an official visit by two Supreme officers to Montreal for the purpose of investigating matters affecting the financial interests of the Lodge in that city. Executive meetings, \$339.05; District Deputy expenses, \$637.72. This shows an excess of \$345.87 over last year, but the amount has been well spent, taking all circumstances into consideration. Printing sundry expenses, etc., are set forth in detail, amounting to \$162.50. Sundry items, including rent, telephone, premium on officers, bonds, legal expenses, etc., amount to \$222.30; advertising, \$255.07; Legal expenses, \$16.50. Printing Grand Lodge officers, reports for Supreme Lodge meeting, \$183.30; annual Reports, 1894, as per contract, \$261.38; Past Supreme officers' jewels, \$75; expenses of Revision Committee, \$161.20. Total expenditure under this heading is \$3,045.55.

4. Special expenditure caused by the visit of the Supreme officers to the Maritime Provinces, \$434, has already shown satisfactory results.

5. Management Expenses. There is an increase of \$187.10 in the Secretary's office for extra assistance, necessitated through the great accumulation of clerical work. Supreme Secretary's salary, \$1,000; assistants, \$623.10; Supreme Treasurer's salary, \$150; Auditor's, \$50; Postage Secretary's office, \$408.21; Treasurer's \$52.30; P.S.G.P., \$17.42; Discounts and Drafts, \$17.45; Express charges, \$96.40; Telegrams, \$13.25. Total \$2,429.13. Of this amount the Beneficiary Board paid \$290.50, reducing the management expenses of Supreme Lodge to \$2,129.63, including salaries, postage, and express charges. I submit that this is the most economical by managed society in the Dominion. Expenditure for year, General and Incidental, \$3,045.55; Management, \$2,429.13. Total \$5,474.68; leaving a balance to credit of Supreme Grand Lodge, after paying all accounts, of \$101.05. This is gratifying, after the heavy expenditure caused through the purchases of new rituals for all departments, and the revision of the new constitution.

The purchase of supplies amounted during the year to \$3,228.26, an increase of \$1,789.99 over last year; \$3,017.69 was received from sales, leaving a balance of stock on hand after providing for a reasonable depreciation of \$2,768.05, an increase in favour of Supreme Grand Lodge over last year of \$1,090.31.

Beneficiary Department.

FROM THE SUPREME SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The importance of the Beneficiary Department cannot be over estimated. The main question to be solved is, What are the lowest possible rates that can be adopted, with a view of giving the best security and creating the greatest confidence (consistent with stability and safety), for the future of this branch of our society work?

It is generally admitted that our present system of collecting assessments is not only expensive in the management part of the work but unsatisfactory, inasmuch as members cannot tell how many claims they may be called upon to pay. It certainly will be in the interest of the members to know what their liabilities are likely to be, and distribute them proportionately over the year.

The scale as laid down in the present Constitution, 18 to 30, on page 75, is out of proportion. There are 671 members in this class, and while this may be satisfactory as showing that the largest number in any one section is under 30 years of age, still it is inconsistent for ages with the balance of the scale. The scale, as proposed in the revised Constitution (if the rates can be agreed upon), would certainly be the best to adopt for the benefit of this Department.

Two years ago I called the attention of Supreme Lodge to the necessity of creating a rest or reserve fund. The Committee on General Purposes recommended that this matter be laid over pending the consideration of the new Constitution. Last year the same question was tabled under the plea that it was desirable to procure proper actuarial estimates and figures. This has been completed, and is submitted to you in the revised edition.

Number of applications in Class A during the year, 334, of which 17 were rejected, 312 accepted, representing \$312,000. This shows an increase of 33 over last year. In Class B there were 86 applications, of which three were rejected, 83 accepted, representing \$83,000, an increase of four over last year. \* Two applications in Class A and B were rejected. Total rejections, 22; total membership in Class A, \$1,000 certificates, 2,360, representing \$2,360,000; \$500 certificates, 30, representing \$15,000. Average age of members in class A is 36 years; average age in Class B, 39.

Twenty-one members died during the year, 4 of whom were in Class B. 16 assessments were made on the members, realizing sufficient to pay the 21 death claims, leaving a balance of \$3,000 for the surplus fund. The death rate this year is higher than last year, being about 8.78 per thousand; from constitutional causes about 4.14; from accidents, 2.09; from consumption, 1.25; from local diseases, 1.25. The total average age of diseased members for the year, 44 1-2 years; average duration of membership, 4.6 years.

The Management Expenses of the Department is divided into two classes. First office expenses, and amounts to \$540.75, made up as follows: 10 per cent. paid to Supreme Grand Lodge, \$290.50; commission to subordinate lodge secretaries, \$105.55; auditors, \$50; stationary and books, 39.25; legal advice, \$27. Second, cost of assessments and postage, \$262.65; assessment cards, \$290.65; medical examinations, \$101; Government registration, \$25.

I desire again to call the attention of this Supreme Body to the necessity of a reserve fund. The surplus fund at the close of the year amounted to over \$6,000. This cannot be understood to be a reserve fund, as it is at the disposal of the Beneficiary Board, and can be voted by resolution to pay claims in lieu of making assessments. This certainly is not in the interest of the department. A reserve fund must be established and protected.

The admission of Honorary Members into the Beneficiary Department is of considerable importance, and the question as to whether they should pay some annual fee towards the management expenses ought not to be overlooked.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the necessity of more rigid examination of candidates for this department. A step in this direction is taken by the proposal in the revised constitution that all candidates must pass a urinary examination; this should be adopted without hesitation. The Beneficiary Department has been a blessing to many families; the amount paid in death claims during the eight years of its existence is \$63,814.44.

AIMS OBJECTS, AND BENEFITS OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of the Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Mother land; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

Great Financial Benefits, viz.: Sick pay, Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

Reverence for and adherence to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room. The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started South Africa

and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, unsurpassed by any other fraternal society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 young men can start a lodge.

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast in their lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause of British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

Renew

If your Subscription has expired or is about to expire.

When you want printing of any kind done on short notice and at fair prices give the ANGLO-SAXON the order. Our facilities are such that we can turn out book and poster work of any size. We make a specialty of commercial printing and guarantee all work to be first-class. Society Work receives our special attention. Call and get prices and see samples of our work at 36 Elgin Street, or send to Box 296, Ottawa.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA APRIL, 1895. Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Table with columns for CLOSURE, MAILS, and DUE. Lists arrival and departure times for various destinations including Toronto, Hamilton, London, Peterboro, etc.

Letters for registration must be posted fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the last mails. Post Office, Ottawa, April, 1895. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Money Order, Office and Saving Bank from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. J. A. GOVIN, Postmaster.



ESTABLISHED 1887.  
THE  
**ANGLO-SAXON**  
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E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

Ottawa, - - - Canada,  
MAY 1, 1895.

NOTICE TO READERS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to Sons of England lodges and branches of the St. George's Society in all parts of Manitoba, the British Northwest Territories of Canada, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; to branch societies of the Sons of St. George in all parts of the United States, to Clubs, Reading Rooms, Emigration Societies and similar institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, and to British citizens generally throughout Canada, the States, Great Britain and the Empire.

SWAZILAND.

A proof of England's indifference to the aspirations of those colonies which still remain faithful to her in South Africa seems to be furnished by the impending events around Swaziland. Our readers will find in another column of the present issue an article from the *Carlisle Patriot* of 8th March, according to which there is a possibility of action by the English government to force the Swazis to submit to the rule of the Boers. Such a result, if accomplished, will be brought about not because it is the wish of the English people, but because the government has no persistent and permanent colonial policy. Erratic action of this sort will always be liable to recur, until Imperial Federation is adopted as the ideal of all British peoples, and until their foreign and colonial policy is dominated by it.

U. S. "CUSSEDNESS."

The present condition of the Behring Sea affair is not satisfactory. In fact it is calculated to make a Mephistopheles grin. What can the members of the Peace Society or those who believe in human perfectibility now say in favour of international arbitration? Such a court may readily break down. Its decisions cannot be enforced, and are liable to be treated with contempt by such nations as the United States. Such, at least, has been the fate of those given by the Paris arbitrators. Just think of it! After eight years of aggression, negotiation, arbitration and compromise the British Columbia sealers are as far off as ever they were from obtaining a settlement of their claims. The offer of the U. S. Government of a lump sum of \$425,000 as settlement in full was accepted by Canada but has been repudiated by Congress, and President Cleveland and Mr. Gresham can only assure the British Government of their deep regret at this result. The claims must now be adjudicated upon by an impartial assessment commission but that cannot be organized until Congress gives authority and that cannot be had until it meets in December! One would think that the United States was anxious to acquire the reputation of a social dead-beat or of a fraudulent bankrupt among nations.

This plan of repudiating agreements is a trick which has been resorted to frequently by the U.S. authorities. It consists in making the best possible terms in the first negotiations with the Executive, then repudiating the agreement and making its conditions the starting point for extorting further concessions. But no one could have imagined that this effrontery would have been exhibited after an award by an International Court of Law.

How long will it be before England learns that she only loses time and self-respect in having any diplomatic transactions with such a government? When is she going to make up her mind to go her own way and act in Behring Sea instead of negotiating at Washington? We fear that this will not take place until her Empire is better organized for defence and offence; until in fact Imperial Federation is accomplished. Until then she will be content to "make pleasant faces to mean play" and sacrifice the interests of her colonies rather than provoke a

general war. England sometimes seems to be trying to teach her colonies that the best plan of obtaining consideration from her is to proclaim their independence. At least the United States are often handled far more gently than her own possessions have been in times of disagreement. Even the South African republics are treated with greater consideration now than when their inhabitants were British subjects.

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.

In no instance has England's indifference or positive hostility towards her colonies been more distinctly manifested than in the case of the West Indies. The emancipation of the negroes, the abolition of preferential duties on Colonial sugar, the refusal to impose a countervailing duty on the bounty-fed sugar of continental Europe were all carried out in utter disregard of the interests of our West Indian fellow subjects. The relation of their wrongs fills us with a just indignation and a desire to stand by them, and favour their trade as far as lies in their power.

In a former issue we ventured to suggest the present time as most opportune for reopening trade negotiations with the West Indian Governments. Advice from Jamaica go to shew that this suggestion was not by any means premature. The legislature was opened there on the 15th February, and the Governor's speech contains the following reference to the trade question:—"The withdrawal of the government of the United States from the reciprocal arrangement of this colony entered into in 1891, and the reimposition of the duty on sugar leaves us free to restore to our tariff some of the sources of revenue abandoned under that arrangement. A bill will be submitted to you dealing with the subject."

From this we learn that all the exertions of the West Indian and English governments to obtain tariff favours from the United States have resulted in disappointment, and that the agreements arrived at only three years ago have been unceremoniously put an end to by Congress. This resulted as a matter of course when the U. S. Tariff Act of 1894 became law, but the effect was none the less abrupt, and proves that the Americans do not stand much upon ceremony when it is found necessary to abrogate trade treaties for the sake of their own commerce or finances. Such a policy is in marked contrast with that of England, whose government displays an amount of caution, almost equal to cowardice, in rectifying those humiliating agreements made with the Zollverein and Belgium away back in the time of Lord Palmerston. With reference to these treaties we reprint in this issue a most able speech by Col. Howard Vincent, the eloquent advocate in the English House of Commons of Preferential Trade and Imperial Federation. We recommend its perusal to our readers as a most excellent exposition of the present state of the question. It will be seen that so far as regards the position of England there is no change; she still declines to accept any tariff favours at the hands of her colonies.

We are very much gratified to observe from what seems to be an "inspired" paragraph in the *Ottawa Citizen* of the 2nd March that "an extension of trade between Jamaica and Canada is looked forward to with confidence in government circles here," and that among commercial people there exists a unanimous opinion that whatever is to be done must be done without delay. From the same newspaper we also learn that our government has decided to send a special commission to South Africa in response to the offers of favourable commercial intercourse which have been made by the Premier of Cape Colony. It thus appears that Sir Mackenzie Bowell is persistently following out the policy which he himself devised when he started on his Australian journey. That his policy is bearing fruit in the South Pacific is evident from the fact that New Zealand has declared its willingness to negotiate a treaty with Canada. We very sincerely trust therefore that when the Conservative Government appeals to the country it will receive the earnest, hearty support of all progressive Canadians, loyal Sons of England and steady Imperial Federationists.

From the foregoing particulars it becomes evident that, although preferential trade within the Empire obtains no countenance from England, yet the idea of preferences among the colonies is making rapid progress and gradually developing into a cry for intercolonial free trade, with customs duties against England and the rest of the world.

There is no doubt that this policy would obtain the approval of the larger and more vigorous colonies, but whether it would suit the West Indies is not quite certain. Owing to the complete neglect of their native industries by England, the islands are more or less poverty stricken, and unable to import articles of luxury or indulgence to a very large extent. It is impossible to raise sufficient revenue by customs duties on these for the purposes of the necessities of life consumed mainly by the negro population have to bear a considerable amount of taxation. Under a system of Intercolonial Free Trade flour and provisions would mostly come from Canada, duty free, and a great diminution of revenue would be the consequence. We fear therefore that the adoption of intercolonial free trade by the West Indian governments would be a matter of considerable difficulty and believe that before certainty can be obtained on the subject it will require much patient investigation. This it will no doubt receive from the officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce who, we are informed, are already moving in the matter of increasing trade with the West Indies.

WHAT WAS DONE?

Practically very little new business was brought to the notice of Grand Lodge by the officers. The new constitution was not what might be termed new business; it was before the Grand Lodge for the past three years.

The revision of the scale of rates was a matter which seemed to be the most interesting feature of the G. L. meeting. Although the scale was not raised, only the plan of assessment changed, a great advance has been made, and one we feel will be amended from time to time till we have the best possible system in connection with the Sons of England.

A brother from Toronto asks why we allowed so much space to "mutual laudation." We gave what took place in as condensed a form as possible. It would be unwise for us to publish the speeches made at Grand Lodge. Some were truly of a type creditable to the Order and the individual, who made them, but as a rule they were made from an individual point of view, and failed to grasp the situation or the merits of the legislation relative to its effect upon the whole Order.

We do not blame the executive officers for not bringing in new business. We blame the delegates. The system under which we allow our Grand Lodge to work is one calculated to interfere with our usefulness as a society.

No brother going into the Executive knows whether he will be there only for the current year or for the next three years. Why, if a president was to map out a course which he would like to see carried out—that has been done in the past—one full of aggressiveness, one requiring the expenditure of a sum of money to be spent, he would be summarily sat on. For the Sons of England to do aggressive work; money must be spent, it must also change its system of election of Grand Lodge officers. To a very large extent the progressive work of the Order is left with District Deputies and enthusiastic individuals, the supreme officers affirming these efforts to forward the work of organization.

What is generally felt should be done to push forward organization is to employ an efficient assistant to take Bro. Carter's place, and do his office work, and Bro. Carter should be empowered to go out and visit the lodges throughout the Dominion. Such an effort would give the lodges of the Order an impetus which it is longing for. It would give lodges which are languishing a beam of hope; it would give them renewed life. There are lodges in existence for years who have never had a visit from a S. G. L. officer. Why should that be? We hope the Executive officers will do something on these lines.

*The Colonist*, of Winnipeg, in its April issue showed up in good style. It is well printed, and its eight pages of illustrations—chiefly of Winnipeg scenes—are clear and well executed. Several articles in this number are contributed by well known writers and contain matter of interest to all readers, especially to those interested in the development of the west. The April number of *The Colonist* is the first issue since Mr. Alex. Smith assumed the management of the paper, and it is evident that he has infused new life into the enterprise. The journal may now be expected to do better work than ever before in the interests of immigration and the development of Manitoba and Western Canada.

The Revised Beneficiary.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR.—Since our return from Grand Lodge the Toronto delegates have been asked so many questions as to the changes in the constitution of the Beneficiary Department, and the explanations and replies given have been so contradictory and varied, that it has occurred to me a brief summary of the situation with a plain statement of exactly what was done may be useful to your readers and assist them in understanding the new system under which we shall soon be working. The changes made have almost revolutionized the whole system, but I don't think the most conservative brother in our ranks will claim these amendments have been made for the sake of change, while most will, I am satisfied, either now, or after the new order of things has been tested, admit that the Beneficiary Department is on a sounder and safer basis to-day than ever it was, and that but very little more improvement along the same lines will make it as absolutely satisfactory as it is possible for this class of life insurance to be made.

The principal changes are three:—(1) The assessments will be monthly and of uniform amount; (2) the insured are all in one class, A and B having been amalgamated; (3) a Reserve Fund has been constitutionally established, to which a stated and definite percentage is to be added from each call.

With reference to the first it will be remembered that the Revision Committee submitted a revised scale of monthly assessment rates, which was a general all round advance on the present scale, but which they claimed was not higher than the experience of other societies and the teachings of actuarial tables demanded. The majority of the delegates however were not able to see it in the same light, and it became evident that an attempt to carry the advanced scale would result in the whole scheme of reform being thrown out. Half a loaf was better than no bread, and it was felt that more than half would be secured if Grand Lodge could be got to adopt the principles of the scheme, even if some of the details were modified. With this idea in view, and not because I believe for a moment that the committee's scale of rates is a cent too high, I submitted an alternative scheme embodied in the following amendment:—

"That the rates at present in force be not changed, but that the total probable assessments for the coming year, calculated upon a basis of sixteen assessments, be levied upon the members in twelve equal assessments, one of which shall be due and payable without further notice on the first day of each month; and ten per centum of the gross amount shall be placed in a Reserve Fund."

After some brief discussion this proposal was unanimously accepted, and I believe a year's experience will satisfy the members of the department, not only that the change was a wise one, but that the scale submitted by the Revision Committee was as low as prudence and safety will permit.

As to the second important change, the amalgamation of the classes A and B, I touch upon that with diffidence, inasmuch as it has been declared, on the floor of more than one lodge room in Toronto, that no such amalgamation has taken place, but that class B remains unchanged, and all the amendments affect class A only. In proof of the error of this contention I can only point out, that there is no reference in any part of the new constitution, as adopted by Grand Lodge to different classes, but on the contrary \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000 certificates are all dealt with together and in precisely the same terms save that the cost to the insured varies in exact proportion to the amount of insurance carried. It may or may not have been the intention of the delegates to place all certificate holders in one class; the Grand Lodge has most certainly done so, and the department must be so governed for the present year. Much has been said since Grand Lodge adjourned about the injustice of making class A carry class B, the hardship on class B men in being assessed every month and so on. Space will not allow me to refer in detail to these statements, further than to affirm that the most simple calculation will satisfy anyone that each member is bearing his share proportionately as far as the amount of his certificate goes, and that, inasmuch as a brother's second \$1,000 certificate will now realize its full face value, there is no hardship in expecting him to pay in proportion.

Lastly, the Reserve Fund has been definitely established, and a great advance made in the direction of creating confidence in the stability of the department. True, the growth of the Reserve Fund will be very slow and years must go by before the fears of some worthy brethren will be realized and a large unwieldy surplus hamper the management, but the start has been made at last and we are thankful.

Other changes of scarcely less importance have been made, as for instance the reduction of the maximum age limit from 50 to 45 years, the granting of power to the Board of Management to classify risks into ordinary, hazardous and extra-hazardous, and the adoption of the clause which allows a brother to remain in good standing in the beneficiary department after he has been suspended in his lodge and until he is finally expelled for non-payment of dues or other causes.

These then are the main points of amendment in the Beneficiary Constitution, as adopted by Grand Lodge, and they will come into force on July 1st next. There will of course be fea-

tures that will not commend themselves to every brother, but I am satisfied all are prepared to show sufficient loyalty to the decrees of the Supreme body, and respect to the decisions of the majority, to give the new constitution a fair trial and an opportunity to develop its good points.

R. PATCHING.

Toronto, April 8th, 1895.

P.S.—Since writing the above, the Beneficiary Board has drafted the classification of risks, and the proposed arrangement was approved by the Supreme Executive at the meeting on Good Friday. It is as follows:—

ORDINARY—All those not included in the other classes.

HAZARDOUS—Officers and men, and other employees of ocean and inland steamers and sailing vessels; employes on steamer, passenger and mail trains; engineers, conductors, and firemen of freight trains; railroad yard men and switchmen; yard masters not engaged in switching or coupling cars; members of fire brigades in cities or towns; shovellers in elevators and coal vessels; pilots; quarrymen; master miners who only go underground occasionally; raftsmen; telegraph, telephone and other electric line men; all those engaged in the sale or manufacture of spirituous liquors; all deaf persons; all those who have lost an arm or leg, or eye, or have a defective arm or leg; grinders of edged tools; oyster dredgers; stone, marble and granite cutters.

EXTRA HAZARDOUS—Professional gamblers, jockeys, acrobats, and tight-rope walkers; buzz band, circular and gang sawyers; glass blowers; divers; those engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder, dynamite, fireworks or other explosives; those engaged in blasting or underground mining; employes in lead works; switchmen and yardmen, engaged in switching or coupling cars; slaters.

By the provisions of the new constitution all risks accepted in the Hazardous class pay ten cents advance on each \$1,000 over the regular rates and Extra Hazardous risks are not to be accepted at all.

At the same meeting the class A and B matter was finally settled as indicated above.

R. P.

Toronto, April 15th, 1895.

TWENTY YEARS OLD.

The closing paragraph of the Supreme Secretary's report reads as follows:—

"This is our twentieth annual gathering. We have withstood all the dangers and vicissitudes of youth, and are now about to enter upon a new epoch in our history; we are assuming large responsibilities, and if the success of our efforts in the past is any criterion, we are destined to become a power for good, and while we will by our united and undivided strength strive to maintain the integrity of the British Empire, we will, none the less, be true to the land of our adoption, and will take no second place in our devotion to Canada and her interests."

The above remarks is conclusive to Englishmen that the Sons of England have a double mission to fill, and are taking hold of the national question in the proper spirit. The aims of the S. O. E. are clearly laid down, and is becoming familiar to all Englishmen. By the grasping of the national sentiment we will be doing more to uphold the interest of our cause, than can be done by uniting ourselves to party, thought or action. True, the "maintaining the integrity of the British Empire" places us within the sphere of practical politics, but leaves us clear of party politics.

We have been asked what have we to do with politics? Our Society has nothing directly to do with the party issues of the day, further than we do at all times—and will at all times—adhere ourselves to the firm principle of unifying everything to the Imperial idea, and assist those who are laboring to maintain the integrity of the Empire. If that is politics, well, we will have that political faith, and be satisfied.

THE DULL ENGLISHMEN.

The cute Yankee often gets "left" by the more slow but sure Englishman, but then the Englishman does not blow about it, and the world can rest assured that the Yankee does not publish the matter to all mankind. Half of the recent United States 4 per cent. loan was sent to London Eng. The representative of the American Republic first called upon the London banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co. Mr. Morgan patiently listened to the United States agent and after much investigation and serious talk, he astonished the Yankee by offering to take the whole of the loan of \$62,215,000 at the price \$104.45 for every \$100. The American believed he had met a philanthropist, and at once snapped at the offer the United States government receiving \$65,112,943. The Englishman then put bonds upon the British market and the result was that the loan was covered thirty times, and such is the demand for good securities in England that the prices offered reached as high as \$118 for each \$100, the result being that the British syndicate, that had been invited to participate with the Morgans, netted the respectable sum of \$8,418,757 out of the deal, and now the Yankees are dumbfounded because they did not get this commission themselves.

CANADA VIEWED IN ENGLAND.

A BRITISH FARMER INTERVIEWED IN THIS COUNTRY BY AN ENGLISH WRITER

He Tells the Old Country Folks that Canada is a Grand Place for Farmers.—Comments on our Cheese Factories and Crop Growing.—The Scarcity of Farm Labourers.—A Breezy article. Full of Facts.

In writing a series of amusing and interesting articles for an English paper, Mr. W. L. Martin, who came to this country some eighteen months ago, sends home the following racy interview with an English farmer who recently settled in Ontario. The value of such articles, circulated in an agricultural community as this one was (in Cornwall), can scarcely be over-estimated as an incentive to bring English emigrants to a country, and we are of opinion that if such correspondence were encouraged by the Canadian government it would prove an infinite boon to the Dominion. The writer says:—

One day after we had been camping out some time, and when King Sol was pouring down upon us like molten lead, I took my umbrella for a sunshade and strolled up to Rochdale, bent upon having a chat with Mr. Thomas for the benefit of my *Cornish Times* readers. When I approached the door my friend was sitting in the kitchen with his head bent forward meditatively and mopping the perspiration from his brow behind an immense sunshade hat.

"As you see, I have come on business," I said, extracting a huge notebook from my bosom.

"Well what is the matter?" he asked.

"It's like this," I said, "I am going to write some notes on Canada for the *Cornish Times*, and I want to give 'em some facts and figures. In other words I want to enlighten the average Englishman in regard to this country."

"Just so," said Mr. T., tipping back his hat and brushing away the flies.

"If I were to quote the poet to them," I continued, and say—

"Know ye the land of the maple and beaver,  
Of Lo, the poor Injun, that festive deceiver!"

they would say, "Yes we have read all about it in the *Deadwood Dick* series." But I want to show them their mistake, and tell them the plain, unvarnished truth; and I want you to stand by me, and give me your ideas. If I should say that I stayed a fortnight in the wilds of Canada and hadn't had a single encounter with a bear, or been chased by wolves, or hunted by Indians with bowie knives, my readers would write me down a romancer. If I declared on my death-bed that I never carried a revolver or slept with a brace of pistols under my pillow, they would scoff at me. But no matter—I shall tell them the truth. I shall solemnly swear that I have seen farmers who could read and write, and I shall tell them that they offered me a delicious beverage called tea—and in a china cup, too. I shall say that the people dress as if they were civilized, and to prove it I shall say that the women wear false hair and do it up in curl-papers, and that the men positively shave their faces with sharp razors, wear gold rings on their fingers, and chew tobacco! By the way, what is your opinion of farming in Canada?"

"I think that an industrious man can make money here, and would advise any farmer in England who are crippled by the depression, to come here before they lose their all. They can carry lower sails than their pride would allow them to in the old country for one thing."

"What kind of farming pays best? Decidedly dairying. This county of Leeds produces more cheese than any other county in Canada. There are cheese factories about three miles apart, and I should say that ninety per cent. of the farmers take their milk to the factories every morning, except Sunday, and they bring the whey back with them for the pigs, and calves."

"And how about the income?"

"At the end of the month the cheese is sold, and the money divided according to the quantities of milk sent in by each man. The factory owner gets about a farthing a pound for making the cheese, and this year, I believe, the farmer will get about a cent a pound for his milk."

"Good bizness! And I hope the farmers out here don't grumble after that?"

"Well, they have not got so much reason to grumble as they have at home as a rule. As proof that they must make money, nearly every farmer in this county owns his own farm, and any one with enterprise soon gains the goal."

"Still, when the farmers grumble it isn't always the present that troubles them, methinks. They are like the old lady who said—I feel very well now, but I always feel bad when I feel well because I'm afraid I'm going to feel worse afterwards."

"It is all very well for you to talk, but I know what farming in England is, with high rents, low prices, and so much foreign competition. They can not compete with the enormous importations."

"Well, they complain that while wheat used to return 15s. and 16s. a bushel it now brings in only 5s. But that can't be helped; it's a case of supply and demand again, and while the British public can get a cheap loaf from outside, it is never going to pay for a dear one just to support home industry. The only thing for the English farmer to do is to temporise, and if he can't make the nimble nin-pence one place, move on and try some other place more likely, like the organ-grinder does. Anyhow, what about corn growing?"

"In this part of the country it does not pay to raise grain for the market. Oats are chiefly grown here and consumed on the farm. Large quantities of maize are also grown for ensilage, and it is fast becoming a favorite. We can grow more maize on a given space than anything else."

"Plenty of farm labor to be got here?"

"No. We can hardly get men in this part for love or money. And they command good wages too. There are lots of chances for willing workers in all branches of farming. This is a very fine country with a grand future before it—and the fact can't be too often repeated."

SWAZILAND.

The position of the unfortunate Swazis now presents itself in one aspect which has not yet been placed before the people of this country.

The Government, be it remembered, has agreed not only to hand over Swaziland to the Boers, but is at the present moment engaged in the very immoral task of trying (through the Resident British Commissioner, Colonel Martin C. M. G.) to instil the notion into the Swazis that if they resist the inroad by the Boers, we shall actively aid in their suppression as an independent nation. The Government are wrong on two points, and if the British people only clearly understood the question it is doubtful whether Parliament would ever sanction the scheme.

Lord Ripon has distinctly laid it down that there is not, and never has been, a British Protectorate over Swaziland. It naturally follows that we cannot hand over the country to the Boers, for the simple reason that it is not ours to hand over. We can desert our old allies and it is Lord Rosebery's intention so to do. Lord Ripon goes a step further, and endeavours to frighten the Swazis into submission by insinuating that resistance on their part will be met with by force on our side. The Government if questioned will probably deny this, but we have the very best authority for stating that this, and this alone, is occupying the attention of the British Commissioner at Bremersdorf. The Boers openly state that they look to this respect. We have already betrayed the Swazis; we are now endeavoring to deceive them by threatening them with a punishment which no English Government would dare to inflict. Traitors first; deceivers afterwards. Such is the pass to which English honour has been brought by a Radical Government.—*The Carlisle Patriot.*

TWO BOOKS ON CANADA.

Two books have lately appeared in Great Britain which tend to make the readers of the United Kingdom better acquainted with Canada. One is the publication in book form—with additions—of Mr. George R. Parkin's admirable Canadian letters to the *London, Eng., Times*; and the other is Douglas Sladen's volume on the Queen's highway to the East, "being the journal of a pilgrimage from Halifax in Nova Scotia to Victoria in Vancouver Island. The tone of Mr. Parkin's letters is already fairly familiar in this country. He believes in us and in wide capabilities of our section of the continent. As the *Times* puts it, "in presenting to the public a well-written and thoroughly interesting volume upon a portion of the Empire of which the importance is becoming every day more manifest, he has supplied a want long felt, which the brilliant pessimism of Mr. Goldwin Smith served to stimulate but not to satisfy."

The publication of two volumes of this character cannot but spread true opinions of Canada among the English people. Our country has to be known to be appreciated, and it is uphill business tooting on our own whistle. Emigration literature must always expend a maximum of powder with a maximum of effect, no matter how skillfully the gun be loaded; but opinion of the above kind, vouchered for by the *Times* and Mr. Sladen, cannot fail to attract attention.

IMMIGRATION.

There is nothing in the policy of the Dominion of Canada that requires attention and serious consideration more than that of immigration. Questions of internal policy are for the most part matters of detail, but there is nothing more vitally important to the ultimate success of a young country than the settling of it with a desirable population.

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the policy of Canada in this respect has not been as prolific of good result as might have been anticipated.

There are many causes of this and it certainly appears that it would be necessary to inaugurate a vigorous immigration policy if we wish to fill up the great country to the west of us and if we desire to hold our own in national prosperity.

In spite of the fact that we have millions of acres of the best arable land in the world the great tide of immigration continues to flow in other directions. The British colonies of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are still receiving large influx of immigrants from the old country, while for the last two years our receipts of this commodity have been extremely limited. The prospects for the coming season are not encouraging and we are led to believe that, although there may be a small influx from the United States, there will not be anything of rush from across the Atlantic.

It is perhaps somewhat difficult to say exactly what remedy should be applied for this state of things, but it is apparent that some vigorous policy must be pursued.

In this, as well as in all other business matters, "Honesty is the best policy" and it pays, in the end, to look things squarely in the face and avoid deception of any kind.

Much harm has been done in the past by the false representations of agents. They have over-drawn their pictures, made use of false coloring and concealed the truth. The natural result has followed. Disappointment and indignation have been caused by gross misrepresentation. News of such deception spreads quickly and it recoils upon those who make use of it.

A plan unvarnished tale of the advantages to be gained by settlement in Canada should be sufficient to ensure a rapid increase to our population. There are those that say we do not want people here and that we have enough now walking around doing nothing. This is no argument. Those who are walking around doing nothing are not the class of people required by this or any other country.

In order to make us more prosperous we require to fill up our farming lands with a desirable class of immigrants and the sooner the Government wakes up to that fact the better.

Some of us are apt to place too much confidence in the veracity of the average Britisher and to take it for granted that he can be easily deceived.

This is a mistaken idea. John Bull is proverbially slow but nevertheless he is a thoroughly practical business man, and if you succeed in taking him in once, you will find it a hard matter to repeat the operation. There is, at the present time, a large number of the most desirable class of British farmers ready to emigrate.

A strenuous effort should certainly be made to secure them for the Northwest.

IMMIGRATION NOTES.

Reports received at the Interior Department, Ottawa, indicate an active immigration movement into Northern Alberta this spring. "During the month of March," one report says, "370 settlers have arrived and settled north of Calgary, and this in the month when nothing more than locating the land and perhaps getting out a few logs or fence rails can possibly be done. The bulk of these settlers have come from the Western States. Thirty-four car loads of stock and effects were brought in by them. There were 85 settlers on the last train leaving Calgary, over half of whom came through to Edmonton; twelve of these came from Ontario, four from England, and sixty-nine from different parts of the United States.

The value of the farm produce raised in Canada is \$350,000,000. Of this amount we sell \$6,300,000 to our neighbors in the United States, \$40,000,000 to Britain and \$3,000,000 to other countries. The remaining \$300,000,000 is sold in our own market of Canada, which is only the dearest (because no railway steps in to claim half of it for removing the other half) but is also the best, and most Canadians will admit that it is the market above all others to foster by every possible means.

HOWARD VINCENT

ON THE

Ottawa Conference.

Colonel C. F. Howard Vincent said everyone must be astonished that the Queen's Speech contained no reference to the Colonies, and more especially to the Convention at Ottawa in July last of all the self-governing Colonies. The only reference to the Colonies concerned the small Colony of Sierra Leone. It was his duty to call attention to this serious omission, and move an Amendment to the Address on the subject. He must also refer to the omission of reference to the depression of trade, which affected all the large towns in this country and threw a large number of persons out of employment. It was impossible that the Government could be unaware of the condition of things; if so, how was it that they did not call attention to a matter which was of the most vital importance to the great working classes of this country? But he was anxious not to raise any controversial matter in the Amendment he was desirous of submitting, which was—

"And this House humbly desires to represent to Your Majesty that steps should be taken to remove any Statutory or Treaty obstacle standing in the way of any arrangement which may be desired in the direction of a Custom Union between the different parts of the British Empire."

He hoped the Government might see their way to accept the Amendment, or give such an assurance with reference to the subject of it, as might give satisfaction to the great Colonies of Canada, Australia, and South Africa, taking part in the Ottawa Convention.

He need hardly remind the House that the moving spirit of the Convention was Sir John Thompson, whose tragic death, almost in the presence of his Sovereign, was mourned by every subject of the Queen. The President was the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the present Premier of Canada. The Governments of Australasia and South Africa were represented by their most able statesmen. The Imperial Government was represented by a Special Commissioner, the Earl of Jersey, who was selected because of his special fitness and Colonial experience. His Report was presented to the Government many months ago, and had since been laid on the Table of the House. There had been ample time for the Government to come to some decision on the moderate recommendations contained in Lord Jersey's Report, which was agreed to by the Colonial Conference at Ottawa. Two Resolutions were carried absolutely unanimously by the delegates of the Colonies represented, and he might say the Colonies selected their most eminent statesmen to represent them. He should like to read the two Resolutions agreed to, and which he had abstracted from Lord Jersey's Report. The first Resolution was—

"That provision should be made by Imperial legislation enabling the Dependencies of the Empire to enter into agreements of commercial reciprocity, including the power of making differential tariffs with Great Britain or with one another."

The second was as follows:—

"That this Conference is of opinion that any provisions in existing Treaties between Great Britain and any Foreign Power which prevent the self-governing Dependencies of the Empire from entering into agreements of commercial reciprocity with each other, or with Great Britain, should be removed."

A third resolution expressed the opinion of the Conference in favour of preferential arrangements (1) between Great Britain and her Colonies; and (2), pending such an event, between the Colonies *inter se*. This was also passed by a majority of the Colonies, but not quite unanimously, as some thought the wording a little faulty, and that this Clause—

"That until the Mother Country can see her way to enter into Customs arrangements with her Colonies, it is desirable that, when empowered so to do, the Colonies of Great Britain, or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take steps to place each others products in whole or in part on a more-favoured Customs basis than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries."

—was somewhat in the nature of a threat to the Mother Country. This, he had good reason to know, was far from the intention of the mover, the able Finance Minister of Canada. As to the first Resolution enabling the Dependencies of the Empire to enter into agreements of commercial reciprocity with Great Britain or with one another, Lord Jersey had written:

"It was clearly the opinion of all the Colonial delegates that it is desirable that the Colonies represented should make arrangements with another, and, if possible, with Great Britain, which would give British an advantage over foreign products, and that for this purpose any statutory or treaty provisions which stand in the way should be removed. It was felt by the delegates that, so far as might be possible, British subjects should take what they have to import from their own kindred rather than from foreign States."

This view, if not adopted by Her Majesty's Ministers, was largely shared by the people of this country and by the Colonies, and it simply carried out the original object in the acquisition of the Empire, namely, the development of trade. All that was needed was a short Act of half-a-dozen words repealing the section in the Constitution Acts of the

Australian Colonies prohibiting them from making differential commercial conventions with other over-sea Colonies. This power had been granted to them as regarded Colonies on the Australian Continent by the Imperial Act of 1873, 36 Vict. ch. 22. It was a power already possessed by Canada, South Africa, and the Crown Colonies. There was consequently no ground whatever for withholding it from Australia, and especially as it would probably lead at once to a great development of trade with Canada. He might remind Her Majesty's Government that last year the Colony of Victoria had sent home a Special Commissioner, the Hon. Robert Reid, to urge this concession. Lord Jersey had reported that

"This statutory prohibition appears to be of a very exceptional, if not of a unique character,"

and

"the repeal of the provisions in question is free from any serious objection, either on constitutional or on commercial grounds. I consider, therefore, that it will be a consistent and successful policy to recognise the reasonable nature of the request that the self-governing Colonies should have the power, subject to the veto of the Crown, to make such fiscal arrangements with each other as may seem to them most conducive to their commercial prosperity."

The second resolution dealt with the removal of any treaty obstacles which might exist to the fullest possible extension of British trade. It might be asked, was it possible that any such treaties had ever been concluded by a British Government with a foreign power? Unfortunately it was so. On July 23rd, 1862, a treaty was entered into with Belgium, and on May 30th, 1865, with the German Zollverein, each containing, without consultation with the Colonies, a clause reported to Parliament in 1888 by the Foreign Office

"as precluding the preferential fiscal treatment of British goods in the Colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, which these two treaties remained in force these express stipulations extend to all countries whose commercial treaties with Great Britain contain a most favoured nation clause, and apply to British colonies."

Lord Salisbury, addressing the United Empire Trade League in 1891, and

"With regard to those two unlucky treaties that were made by Lord Palmerston's Government thirty years ago, I am sure the matter of the relation of our Colonies could not have been fully considered. We have tried to find out from official records what species of reasoning it was that induced the statesmen of that day to sign such very unfortunate pledges; but I do not think they had any notion that they were signing any pledges at all. I have not been able to discover that they at all realised the importance of the engagements upon which they were entering. We shall be glad indeed to take every opportunity that arises for delivering ourselves from those unfortunate engagements."

(Concluded in our next issue)

THE WILD FLOWERS OF CANADA.

This Dominion will soon be covered with wild flowers as with a carpet. It is interesting to hear that splendid prizes are to be given to those who know the Wild Flowers of Canada by name, form and color. European and American judges of floral nature say Canadians should be so carried away with the beauty of their own native bloom as to ensure an acquaintance with the Wild Flowers of Canada by every man, woman, boy and girl in the Dominion.

In this connection the *Montreal Star* is coming in for much praise for a splendid work it is publishing, entitled "The Wild Flowers of Canada," in portfolio form, three hundred plates in all, natural colors and natural size, the whole forming an invaluable treasure for the library. For a limited time these valuable portfolios may be obtained from the *Montreal Star* or local newsdealers at fifteen cents each. Amazingly cheap.

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Mr. James McLean, a resident of Letroy Simcoe County, Ont., is known to every man, woman and child for miles around the vicinity of his home, and all know of the long years during which his condition has been that of a living death.

In the year 1880 I was thrown from a scaffold, falling on my back on a stone pile. I was badly hurt, and narrowly escaped death. Plasters and liniments were applied, and I seemed to get somewhat better. But the apparent improvement was short lived. My feet began to get unusually cold, and nothing that could be done would warm them.

CHURCHILL, July 27th, 1893. THIS IS TO CERTIFY that James McLean has a disease of the spinal cord (incurable) that renders him unfit to obtain a living.

About this time I was strongly urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and oh how I wish I had known of this great remedy years ago! What anguish and torture I would have been spared!

poor sufferer, who may find as I did, release from a living death through your great life-saving remedy. Yours very gratefully, JAMES McLEAN.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a certain cure for all diseases such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effect of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc.

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The Standard Dictionary is sold only by subscription, and these are the prices: Single volume edition—half Russia, \$12; full Russia with patent index, \$14; full morocco, \$18.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, March 7.—The increase in the Bank of England's returns this week was due to the net imports for the week of £242,000, the details being £130,000 imported from Egypt, £81,000 from Australia, £18,000 from Roumania, £5,000 from Paris and £8,000 exported to Roumania.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

For the purpose of encouraging the Juvenile Department, the Executive, with the assistance of Dr. W. L. Allen, prepared a new ritual, had the same printed and neatly bound, and distributed to the different Lodges, calling in the old copies.

This branch of our Society in the past seems to be sadly neglected. The boys are interested and attend the meetings, but receive no encouragement from the officers and members of the adult Lodges.

The time is coming when the ranks of our membership must be filled up with Canadian born sons of Englishmen, and if they are not properly looked after, and cared for, will drift away and lose the national spirit.

An important question for this Supreme Lodge to decide, should the Guarantee Department embrace the Juvenile Branches.

The returns are not so complete as is desired, several lodges not having sent in the reports.

A NEW INCOME TAX.

The Income Tax Bill now in the hands of the Victorian Legislative Council provides that every British or outside company or institution located in the colony shall pay 1s. 4d. in the pound on its profits.



DAUGHTERS AND MAIDS OF ENGLAND B. S.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The Daughters of England Benevolent Society is formed and composed of honourable and true Protestant Englishwomen who are in good bodily health and between the ages of 16 and 50 years, in association for mutual aid; to educate our members in true principles of womanhood.

EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTION.

Rule 36.—Each Lodge shall, at its institution, consist of not less than twelve members, who must be daughters of Englishmen; but at no time shall have more than eight male financial members, who must be members of the Sons of England Benevolent Society.

Rule 79.—The Initiation Fees into this Order shall be paid in every case before the candidate is initiated, less 50 cents paid on application.

Charter Members' Initiation Fees shall not be less than one dollar and twenty-five cents (provided they join within one month), but dispensations may be granted to remain open longer.

We are anxious to have a lodge of the Society in every town in the Dominion. Any information respecting the formation of new lodges will be cheerfully given by the following Grand Executive officers:—

- MRS. C. F. SMITH, Box 405, Whitby, GRAND PRESIDENT. E. W. TRUMP, ST. THOMAS, ONT., GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT. LEONARD G. CROSS, TORONTO, Address, 604 Gerrard St. E., GRAND SECRETARY. JOSEPH SHONE, TORONTO, GRAND TREASURER. FRANK H. REVELL HAMILTON, GRAND PAST-PRESIDENT.

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ENGLISHMEN!

Leaving the Old Country for Canada Will find it to their advantage to keep THIS PAPER in their possession. On page seven will be found the locality of the LODGES of the Sons of England, extended over the whole Dominion. When you reach your destination, look up the nearest Lodge to your place of residence, and at once join your fellow-countrymen.

The advantages of the Sons of England Benevolent Society are manifold, among others, to foster the loving memory of Old England; caring for each other in sickness and adversity; to bring into organized union all true Englishmen, to maintain the liberties and integrity of the British Empire.

In our Lodge Room social distinctions are laid aside; we meet on the common level of National Brotherhood. The Society extends over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. Cast in your lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies—

"A union of hearts and a union of hands, A union none can sever; A union of homes and a union of lands, And the flag, BRITISH UNION, forever."

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned Grand Lodge Officers:

- GEO. CLATWORTHY, TORONTO, ONT., Grand President. J. W. LONDON, BELLEVILLE, ONT., Grand Vice-President. WM. HANCOCK, HAMILTON, ONT., Grand Past-President. B. HINCHCLIFFE, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Treasurer. JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Secretary.

- And District Officers in the following Provinces: A. S. DODSON, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. J. H. BELL, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. REV. CANON COOMBES, Winnipeg, Manitoba. A. H. B. SPERLING, Qu'Appelle Station, Northwest Territories. G. C. KING, Calgary, Northwest Territories. CAPT. G. W. ROBERTSON, Victoria, British Columbia. W. BAILEY, Vancouver, British Columbia. S. MELLARD, Chilliwack, British Columbia. T. TEAKLE, Quebec City, Quebec. A. D. THOMAS, Fredericton, New Brunswick. REGINALD J. STEEL, Regina, Assiniboia District, N. W. T. ENGLAND. A. J. CRASTON, Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane Barbican, London, E. C.



**MANITOBA.**

**THE MANITOBA S. O. E. HALL AND BUILDING ASSN.**

Letters patent of incorporation having been received, the official seal of the Hall Company having arrived from Toronto, and all the legal preliminaries for putting this enterprise of such importance to the lodges in this section of the Dominion upon a proper legal basis, it was considered advisable by the Provisional Directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders and report progress, also to give an opportunity for the election of a new directorate, if such action should be deemed advisable.

The report of the business for the six months commencing September 4th was unanimously declared to be highly satisfactory, and although the first month was entirely lost owing to the necessary changes to be made in the premises, the first quarter showed a surplus of receipts over current expenses of some 40 per cent., while the report for the quarter ending with last March, showed without shadow of doubt that but very few more quarters need pass before the whole assets of the Society, amounting to some six or seven hundred dollars, could be fully paid up if the income from the rent alone had to be relied on, and no fresh stock issued.

It is said to be an ill wind that blows no one no good. The destruction by fire of one of the finest school buildings in the West, either in the United States or Canada, has sent the heads of the various educational departments on an exploring expedition to find suitable premises in which to continue their classes till the school can be rebuilt, and consequently Sons of England Hall has found a tenant for five years in the week, in the pupils of the Normal School, the evenings being left free for lodge purposes as heretofore.

**OBITUARY.**

Winnipeg, April 20th.—Westward Ho Lodge, S.O.E., has to lament the loss by death of its President, Bro. Jos. Corbett.

The last illness of this efficient officer and lamented member was, in its later and more acute stages, of short duration, and proceeded from what appeared at the time, apparently a trivial injury to his arm, in the region of the elbow, some time during the winter. An abscess formed however a few weeks ago, operating on which the doctors found the bone was itself diseased and advised amputation. There was naturally some hesitancy on the part of the deceased, and friends in giving consent to this extreme measure, and finally, when that consent had been obtained and acted upon, matters had gone too far, mortification had set in, bringing about the melancholy result before named. Bro. Jos. Corbett was but 33 years of age, and scarcely a year married. Unfortunately for his family he had not joined the Beneficiary Department of the Order.

The cortege left Sons of England Hall at 1.30 p.m., hence to the residence of the deceased, where the preliminary service was read by the Rev. Mr. Hogg, Presbyterian clergyman. The following brethren and friends acted as pall-bearers: Bro. W. Marden, Pres.; Neptune; Bro. E. Pollard, Pres.; Shakespeare; Bro. J. L. Broughton, Pres.; Marston Moor; Bro. Geo. Davis, Pres.; W.R.D.; Mr. H. L. Deacon and Mr. E. Hart.

The interment took place at Kildonan cemetery, a site redolent of names and records which must ever be identified with the earlier history of British settlement in Manitoba. It is simply superfluous to say that the most profound and heart-felt sympathy of all the brethren here, is extended to the widow, and relations of the deceased in their unlooked for bereavement. T. C. A.

**BRANDON.**

Lodge Brandon, No. 174, celebrated its second anniversary on the evening of March 28th, on which occasion about thirty members of the lodge assembled in the hall to enjoy the usual festivities. After the supper a programme of songs and recitations was gone through, which added to the enjoyment of the evening. The Secretary laid great stress on the fact that the lodge had paid all sick benefit claims in full, some dissatisfied members having been agitated about rumours having been spread about the usual losses were proposed and fittingly honored and replied to, and the gathering dispersed, looking forward with anticipation to celebrating, or rather honouring, the day of our patron saint, St. George.

**PREPARING FOR THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.**

Winnipeg, April 13th.—A meeting of delegates from the various lodges of the Sons of England, Princess Christian Lodge of the Daughters of England, with representatives of camps of the Sons of Scotland and several of the Orange lodges, and those of the Knights of Malta, assembled in Sons of England Hall to discuss the advisability and ways and means of holding a joint celebration in honour of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Bro. Rogers, of Lodge Marston Moor, had the honour of filling the chair on this most auspicious occasion, while Bro. Jos. Harrison, of Westward Ho lodge, performed, with his usual tact, the onerous duties of secretary.

A motion in favour of a demonstration of some kind was carried unanimously. Another, that an uniformed procession of the various orders be named, together with a programme of sports, etc., concluding with an evening

entertainment in the nature of a concert, also met with general approval.

In order to have everything on a thoroughly business basis, it was resolved that the delegates should recommend to their various lodges that certain charges should be made the public for the privilege of participating in the entertainment, and that any surplus of expenditure over expenditure should be divided at a per capita rate per lodge, and that a deficiency, if such an unfortunate result could occur, should be distributed in like manner.

But one desire appeared to animate the members assembled, which was to do honour to our beloved Queen in this, one of her remote provinces, on an annual occasion which, without being pessimistic, we must conclude is one of the closing years of Her most glorious and successful reign.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

**FIFTH WINTER SOCIAL OF HALIFAX LODGE, NO. 150.**

The above lodge held their fifth social of the winter in their hall, Malting's building, on the 27th of March. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The socials of this lodge having become very popular, it is no difficulty to get a full house. Bro. Robt. Daw occupied the chair. The following programme was excellently rendered and enthusiastically received: Bros. Wragg and East, character song; Mr. Smith, violin solo; Mr. Skinner, waltz; Mr. Ellis, solo; Mr. Moody, song; Mr. Austin, auto-harp solo; Messrs. Ellis, Cantello and Fountain, vocal trio; Bro. Hieatt and Mr. Fitz-henry, cornet duet; Mr. Ferguson, song; Bro. Wragg assisted by Bro. East, comic song; Mr. Ellis and Spencer, duet; Mrs. Sutherland, song, "The Fatal Wedding"; Mr. Moody, song; Mr. Smith, song; Mr. Skinner, violin solo; Mr. Ellis, song; Mr. Austin, auto-harp solo; Mr. Ferguson, song; Mr. Moody and Austin, song (autoharp accomp); Bro. Wragg, song; Mr. Forcett, recitation; waltz, Barn Room Dance. God Save the Queen.

The committee are to be congratulated upon the success of the social. The method adopted by lodge Halifax is dancing everybody. Whether they are dancing inclined or otherwise, all are kept amused. Refreshments was supplied the audience during the evening, and lodge Halifax, No. 150, concluded one of their most successful and pleasant socials at 12.30. The committee were: Bro. Robt. Daw, chairman; E. Radford, sec.-treasurer; John C. Legg, H. Roberts, G. H. Bridge, D. Elliott, T. V. Hill, T. Goodman, T. Ibsen, S. Bevis and J. Whittemore.

Lodge Halifax is doing well and with the help of the Juvenile Branch, No. 31, which was instituted on 19th March, they are determined to make things boom in Halifax.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

**THAT NEW WESTMINSTER CONVENTION.**

Editor ANGLO-SAXON: SIR,—Allow me to reply to a letter by Bro. J. Critchley, of Alexandra Lodge, which appeared in your issue of the 1st March.

In the first place the idea of a convention or re-union emanated from Bro. Critchley himself, at least so we were given to understand in Wilberforce Lodge by Bro. Wm. Bailey, our D.D. At some little trouble I was requested by our lodge to communicate with all the B. C. lodges to bring about the much talked of event. This I did with the result that, as Bro. Critchley says, "circumstances prevented" the Alexander brethren being with us, as also those of the Pride of the Island.

The Convention was duly held while I failed to observe any "kickers present who wanted to band themselves together to punch each other," nor did they, either by their speech or conduct, convey, to my mind at least, that they wanted the Sons of England generally "to pay for such under the name of district grand lodges."

Obviously enough the first convention was of a preliminary character, but its object was purely upon the lines of Bro. Critchley's much needed re-union. It did not seek in any way to agitate for a District or Provincial Grand Lodge at all, but succeeded in getting a full and free discussion upon the unification of initiation fees, sick dues, etc.

We met again at New Westminster at the call of our ever willing Bro. Boycott, Secretary of the Convention, with Bro. Wm. Bailey in the chair. There were delegates from Rose of Columbia, Wilberforce and Chilliwack lodges, while those from Vancouver lodge were not able to appear in time. No Victoria lodges were represented (if we except Bro. Capt. Robertson, who was not a delegate), which was to be regretted, as these might have had an opportunity of giving the brethren their ideas, and I have no doubt some misconceptions might have been removed.

We were busily taken up with the question of having our by-laws, etc., as nearly alike as consistent, and the result was that each of these lodges will report some time in April to the President of the Convention, who will decide as to the date of our next meeting.

Now, Sir, the question of a Provincial Grand Lodge has gone no further in these conventions than one or two expressions of opinion from some of the delegates, and, I must say, the brethren who advocated such had been led to do so through the preamble of the proposed new constitution, as sent

out from the Grand Lodge itself.

Bro. Critchley's letter, I fear, is not calculated to set at rest the demand for a local self-government, especially in so distant a part as British Columbia is from Toronto. I would not be in a hurry to vote for a Provincial Grand Lodge myself, although this would be preferable to saying that "we are pleased with our condition, and we only ask to be let alone."

That not a few of the B. C. brethren see with their Eastern brothers the need of better representation is proved by their experiences as members of other societies. Our relations existing between the Supreme officers and ourselves are, doubtless, cordial to a degree, but these gentlemen must see the need spoken of, and be prepared to take cognizance of it, otherwise other orders will be better able to satisfy our fellow countrymen.

After five years experience of the Sons of England, I am free to admit that it is a well organized society in many ways, but there is much to be done in this part of the world at least in keeping touch with Toronto ideas and sentiment, and perhaps more to be done in welding the lodges we have got together in one system—call it what you will—for concerted action when needed, and the proper carrying out of the obligations and business by which we ought to be held together.

THOS. H. ROBSON,  
Secy. Wilberforce Lodge, 77.

**HONORING THE DEAD SOLDIERS.**

D. Mackintosh & Sons of Toronto have the contract for the erection of a monument at Chrysler's Farm, Stormont county. The monument is to be a plain obelisk of Quebec granite, 18 feet high, with base and appropriate extensions for holding mounted canon and shot piles. The same firm has the contracts for the erection of monuments at Lundy's Lane and Chateaufort.

We had the pleasure a few weeks ago of calling upon Messrs. Mackintosh & Sons. The monuments are close on completion, and they hope to have them placed in the places designated upon the historic battle grounds by Dominion Day.

**TORONTO LODGE NOTES.**

Lodge Mercantile, No. 81, held their fortnightly meeting on Saturday, March 23rd, in St. George's Hall, Elm St., C. E. Stone, W.P., in the chair. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bros. G. Clatworthy, S.G.P., J. W. Carter, S.G.S., Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, D.D., Centre Toronto, E. Ward, D.D., North W. Toronto, W. E. Pearce, W.P., Middlesex, T. R. Skippin, P. S. G. P., and W. H. Syms, Sec., Middlesex. Bro. G. T. Marter, M. P. P., a charter member of Dover Lodge, Gravenhurst, and now resident in Toronto, was admitted a member of the lodge on clearance.

Bros. Evans and Patching, the G. L. delegates, gave their report of the proceedings of that body, which was done in a very able and exhaustive manner. The delegates were highly complimented for their report. A long discussion took place respecting the alterations in the constitution. Being quarterly night the lodge room was crowded.

St. Albans, No. 76, held their first meeting in room D, Shaftesbury Hall, on Wednesday, March 21st, Bro. W. J. Webb, W. P., in the chair. It being the first meeting of the lodge in their new quarters a large number of visitors were present, amongst the number Bro. G. Clatworthy, who responded to a vote of thanks for his attendance and made an interesting address. Bro. Dr. Hodgetts, D. D., elect for Centre Toronto, also addressed the meeting and said that the Grand Lodge at Woodstock had done their work in the most business-like manner, and deserved the thanks of the brethren all over the Dominion. Refreshments were served, and song and recitation followed. This lodge also passed a resolution sympathizing with Manitoba as separate schools.

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**TORONTO S. O. E. NEWS.**

**NOTES AND PERSONALS.**

The premises of Bro. J. Oldfield, W. P. of Chesterfield lodge, known as the Anglo-American Novelty Co., were burnt out on the 3rd inst., but we are glad to say that the valuable printing presses and other machinery was not much injured, and Bro. Oldfield, with commendable alacrity, secured other accommodation at 34 Adelaide St., E., opposite St. James' Cathedral, where he recommenced on the 10th inst., and is prepared to fill all orders for his patent cheque books and in the other branches of his business.

A sad event occurred on Saturday, the 6th inst., when Bro. Geo. Turner, Epping lodge, Rosseau, who, having received a chill, went into the General Hospital here suffering from acute pneumonia, and died within forty-eight hours after admittance. The worthy brother was a Grand Lodge delegate, and had been enjoying a brief holiday in Toronto. The remains were conveyed to the Grand Trunk Depot for conveyance to Rosseau. A brother from that place was in attendance to accompany the body. Amongst those in the funeral cortege we recognized Bros. J. W. Carter, S. G. S., T. R. Skippin, P. S. G. P., R. A. Fletcher, W. Sec., Geo. Wild and J. Holdford, Commercial lodge, J. D. Bland, W. P. Avondale lodge, and others. The deceased was unmarried and a member of the Beneficiary.

The last entertainment to be given this season by St. George's lodge will be held on Monday, May 6th, in their lodge-room, Forum Hall, Yonge St., when a "smoker" will take place with refreshments. A rare array of talent has already been secured. Tickets, 10c. each, can be had from the Secretary, W. C. Fidge, 233 Yonge St., or any member of the lodge.

A special W. R. meeting will be held by Commercial lodge, in their lodge-room, Shaftesbury Hall, on Saturday the 20th inst., when it is hoped a large number of visiting brethren will be present.

The lodges have had no meetings of any special nature during the last fortnight. There appears to be quite a reaction now that the various Grand Lodge delegates have given in their reports, in which great interest was evinced, many members travelling from one lodge to another to hear the reports.

**CHELTHENHAM LODGE, No. 178.**

First Official Visit by Geo. Clatworthy, as Supreme Grand President.

When Bro. C. J. H. Winstanley, W. P., sounded the gavel he had before him one of the largest gatherings ever held by the lodge, and when the S. G. P., accompanied by Bro. J. W. Carter, S. G. S., was introduced to the lodge by the P. F., Bro. Smallpiece, the applause was loud and long. One member was initiated. After the reading of the delegates' G. L. report, Bro. G. Clatworthy, S. G. P., was called to his feet, and said: "although he had visited several other lodges this visit to his lodge was his first official visit. He felt sure it was a great honour for a young lodge like Cheltenham to have the distinction of numbering amongst its members the Supreme Grand President. I feel, personally, that it is a great honour to have conferred upon one the high office of Supreme President of the Sons of England Society. I am fully sensible of my inability to fill the position. I feel that there are a large number in our Society could fill it better than I can. The fact of my being elected by acclamation will be an incentive to every effort I can make on behalf of the Society. The legislation of the late Grand Lodge will make a radical change in our working of the Society, but I believe it is a change for the better. I am glad to say that the Beneficiary Dept. is now on a sound basis. It should be our endeavour to influence all the members we can to join the Beneficiary; by so doing we shall have a greater hold upon our members, and have a greater certainty of retaining their membership. I will now conclude by assuring you that all my thoughts, all my efforts, shall be given to forward the interests of the members and the lodges of our beloved Society, and I trust that when I have completed my term of office my efforts will have met your approbation."

Bro. J. W. Carter, S. G. S., was the next speaker, and made a very eloquent speech, in the course of which he stated that he thought a great misapprehension existed respecting the recent legislation of Grand Lodge, in reference to the offspring of an Englishwoman. In my mind we are not changing our policy. The son of an Englishwoman is as good as the son of a German, or French father, who, having been born in England, claims to be an Englishman, and I feel confident that the legislation mentioned will be for the benefit of our Order.

Bro. G. H. Evans, D.D., in his remarks thought it was not a wise thing, in his mind, to open the doors so wide. He was open to conviction, but at present he could not acquiesce in the admission of the Sons of English women. A most successful meeting was brought to a close at a very late hour.

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