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GRAND LODGE EXECUTIVE.

ORGANIZERS TO BE PROPOSED FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Important Speech of the Supreme Grand President, Bro. W. R. Stroud at the Installation of Derby Lodge, Ottawa.

The regular annual meeting of Derby lodge took place at their hall, Albert street, Ottawa, on Thursday evening the 9th inst. A large number of brethren were present, including the Supreme Grand President, Bro. W. R. Stroud, Past Supreme Grand Vice-President, H. J. Boswell, of Richmond Lodge, Toronto, and a large number of visiting brethren from sister lodges in Ottawa and Montreal. The meeting was made doubly interesting by the installation of officers by the Supreme Grand President, assisted by Bro. Boswell, of Toronto.

INSTALLATION.

The following officers were installed for the ensuing year:—
F. J. George, P. P.; L. Williams, president; W. B. Yelland, vice-president; Ed. Aust, financial secretary; B. Hunt, recording secretary; Rev. H. Bellard, chaplain; R. Hood, assistant chaplain; Ed. Ackroyd, D.D., treasurer; Bros. G. Ponnall, Sutton, Salisbury, Norris, Russell, and Lepine, committee; F. Bloomfield, Wm. Hyde and W. Pain, Trustees; H. C. Hickmet, R. Hood and F. George, auditors; G. L. delegates, F. George, E. Ackroyd and E. Aust, alternate.

A SPEECH BY BRO. BOSWELL.

After the ceremony of installing was over Bro. Boswell was called upon to address the lodge, which he did in his accustomed instructive manner. He said his business was calling him to all parts of the province, and in sections where he found no S.O.E. Lodge, he interested himself in endeavoring to get English residents to become members of the society. At Sudbury for instance, this had been done with the result that a Lodge was opened there last week with 18 charter members. He had instituted the Lodge on Thursday and opened it on Friday and Saturday of the same week and initiated candidates. He believed that Sudbury would have a lodge roll of a hundred members before six months. He dwelt upon the growing strength of the Order in Ontario, and said it was beginning to dawn on Englishmen in Canada that the Sons of England comprised a body of men who were destined to play an important part in shaping and guiding the policy of the country, and ensuring its standing firm to the British Empire. He resumed his seat amid applause.

A NOTABLE ADDRESS BY THE SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT.

The Supreme Grand President, Bro. Stroud, then addressed the Lodge. He said that the Order was in a most progressive and prosperous condition. The Executive had had under consideration the desirability of placing before the coming Grand Lodge the necessity of putting a Grand Lodge organizer in the field for Manitoba and the Northwest, also in the lower provinces. He hoped the proposal would be favorably considered by the Grand Lodge, for he felt that when the advantages of the Order became known among Englishmen in those provinces the Order would increase in that section of the Dominion beyond the expectations of the brethren. He that gave the brethren some practical advice, and dwelt upon the necessity of all acting in unison upon matter pertaining to the interests of Englishmen. He felt that the brethren present would bear him out that the time had now arrived when Englishmen were looking to join the Order, instead of members going out to find Englishmen to come in and join, a fact which showed that the advantages of the Order to Englishmen was being recognized by our nationality and others, and that we were bound in the near future to be a factor in local and other interests of the Dominion. The time had come none too soon. Look at the returns of the last census. What was the chief result it disclosed? It was that in the comparative columns of new population Englishmen predominated all other nationalities by a large proportion. So would the influence of our

Society and nationality eventually predominate, and legitimately so, all other influences in this Canada of ours. Bro. Stroud asked the members to keep on in the same persevering manner they had done in the past, and the goal we were seeking would eventually be reached.

Bro. Stroud paid a high compliment to the work the ANGLO-SAXON is doing. He said the news which reached us of our brethren in the lower provinces and other sections of the country through its columns was highly appreciated. Though the ANGLO-SAXON we knew that the brethren in those provinces were working along hopefully and cheerfully with ever growing interest in the Order and evincing persistent loyalty to its aims and objects. A most striking feature was the manner in which they joined together at the opening of Rose of Stanley, No. 100, of Stanley, N. B., when Islington lodge of Fredericton, N.B., went to the opening with a brass band, etc., and had a three days celebration. The example of the brethren in these provinces was a good one. He took his seat amid the most enthusiastic applause.

Other members of the lodge addressed the brethren, also the newly installed officers, after which the lodge adjourned.

Lodge No. 8—Cadet Branch.

Lodge Lion, Boys, met on January 9th, in their lodge room previous to the meeting of Derby Lodge. The installation of officers for the coming year was the important business dealt with. Bro. Ackroyd officiated. An application was made by one of the members to join the senior lodge. This is the first of the kind that has taken place in Ottawa, which goes to taken that the younger branch of the Order is a stepping stone to the senior branch, and the ideas inculcated in the younger branch will more rapidly develop to service in the senior.

Bro. H. J. Boswell addressed the boys, and in doing so admitted it was the first time he had attended a boy's lodge, and he was more than gratified to see the way in which the boys took hold of questions. He was particularly struck with the way they moved and seconded resolutions, and debated and suggested points in reference to questions brought up for their consideration. He assured them he would leave Ottawa with a strong feeling of pleasure at having embraced the first opportunity he had enjoyed of visiting a Boy's lodge of the S. O. E. He felt it his duty to encourage them to the utmost of his power in the work they were doing.

Bro. Ackroyd and others addressed the boys, before they adjourned.

S. G. L. Notes.

The new Lodge Tennyson, No. 163, having by error duplicated the title of Lodge Tennyson, No. 165, Hull, P.Q. will be known in future as Lodge Newton, No. 163.

The Supreme president has granted a dispensation for a new Lodge in Toronto, to be called Avondale; the officers will not be installed till the 27th of January.

S. G. L. Carter has received the following letter:

Woodstock, N.B., Jan. 3rd, 1893.
To John W. Carter, Esq., Grand Secretary Sons of England.

Dear Sir,—I notice the card advertised in the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON, and have become interested by reading the remarks, etc., therein concerning the Society which you represent. Having also seen a copy of the leaflet describing the Society, which I obtained last October in Fredericton, N.B., I understand by it that the persons who compose a new Lodge have advantages, etc. I should like to see a lodge of the Order formed in this town, and I am willing to do all that I can towards that end, but it will take some work to canvass amongst the right kind of people. I write to you therefore for further information.

I remain yours very respectfully,
CHAS. P. PARKER.

The necessary information has been forwarded and it is hoped a strong Lodge will shortly be organized. We wish Mr. Parker success, and feel sure he will soon have the satisfaction of seeing the Order well represented at Woodstock.

NOTABLE PRESENTATIONS.

THREE RETIRING PRESIDENTS RECEIVE P.P. JEWELS.

Unusually Interesting Proceedings in Connection with Royal Oak, Hamilton and Britannia—An Appreciative Address.

Hamilton, Jan. 7.—Installations and presentations have been the prevailing features at our Lodge meetings during the past week in this district, three retiring presidents being the recipients of that coveted and distinctive honor, a Past President's Jewel, Bro. G. Axford, of Hearts of Oak Lodge, Bro. W. Cooke, of Hamilton Lodge and Bro. W. Hunt, of Britannia Lodge having received this mark of esteem and recognition of their devotion to the duties appertaining to the office of a President of the Lodge. The presentation in the first three cases was made on behalf of the Lodges mentioned immediately after the installation ceremony, by D.D.G.P., Bro. Hunt, in his usual happy and encouraging manner.

Devon and Rose of England Lodges

officers were duly installed on Wednesday, Jan. 3, the D.D.G.P., Bro. Hunt conducting the installation of Devon Lodge officers. Rose of England Lodge officers had the honor to be installed by P.D.D.G.P., Bro. A. Hannaford who, at the present elections for civic representatives was returned almost at the head of the poll as alderman for No. 3 ward for the present year. Presentations are expected in the near future in connection with the last mentioned Lodges, but pressure of business amongst the jewellers, has deferred that part of the program for a short time.

The officers of Britannia Lodge No. 8, (the pioneer lodge of Hamilton) were installed on Tuesday Jan. 3rd, by Bro. Hannaford, Bro. Hunt being the retiring president after two years faithful and zealous service. Immediately after the installation ceremony Bro. Hunt was presented with a beautiful double Past President's Jewel, and the following address was read by the installing officer on behalf of the committee appointed by the Lodge, Bro. Hunt responding in a few appropriate remarks expressing his appreciation of the jewel, as well as the very complimentary remarks from brothers who were so well acquainted with his efforts for the Lodge and Order generally.

Address.
Lodge Britannia No. 8, S.O.E.B.S.
To our much Esteemed and Beloved Friend and Brother William Hunt, D.D.G.P., P.P.

HONORED AND WORTHY SIR—The task of preparing a letter of thanks in connection with a presentation to you has fallen to the lot of a Committee who can but feebly express the appreciation which your services deserve, but having been deputed by the Lodge to do so shall unflinchingly execute our instructions to the best of our ability.

It so happens that we have been connected with the Lodge with you for many years, and have had ample proof of your sterling worth as an Englishman and a member of the Sons of England. We have witnessed your great zeal as an officer either as Secretary or Committeeman, and your careful deliberations and impartial judgment in the position of President, have earned for you an enviable place amongst the Past Presidents of our Order. Your promotion to the position of District Deputy Grand President was, we consider nothing more than could be expected with one so well skilled, and we are proud to see you taking such a wide interest in the welfare of all the Lodges in your district. In our future relations with our Lodge we must crave the indulgence of your past experience and sincerely hope that you

may be long spared to practice the loyalty which is characteristic of all Englishmen, to the Mother Country, and which you have so ably demonstrated in the past, and now, on behalf of Lodge Britannia No. 8, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying double Past President's Jewel, (representing as it does two years), with the likeness of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, on whose domain the sun never sets, and the Royal Arms of England, the emblem of all that is good, with that glorious old Union Jack, the ensign of freedom, and may it long adorn your breast, and may you and yours long be spared to enjoy all the blessings that this world can afford. We have the honor to remain worthy Sir and Bro. yours faithfully and fraternally.

JOHN B. BUCKINGHAM,
P.D.D.G.P., P.P.
ALFRED HANNAFORD,
P.D.D.G.P., P.P.
JOHN TULK,
P. Hamilton United W.R. D.L.
Committee on Presentation.
Hamilton, Jan. 3rd, 1893.

The first meeting in the new hall at 12 McNab St., north, leased by St. George's Society and four Lodges of the S.O.E. will be held on Thursday, Jan. 12th, and the first Lodge meeting held then will be that of Cornwall Lodge No. 121, on Friday evening, the 13th inst. The room looks very nice, the painting and renovating being in the hands of Bro. Gilbert Clayton, who is carrying on the business held recently by our late much esteemed brother, John Clayton, P.S.G.P.

Arrangements have been made by the Hamilton United W.R. Degree Lodge to meet in above hall on the fourth Friday in each month.

The juveniles hold their banquet at Bro. Lewis' restaurant on Wednesday, 11 inst. Arrangements for same are in the hands of an efficient committee, so the boys will be looked well after.

A grand formal opening of the new hall will take place early in February under the auspices of the St. George's Society and S.O.E. Lodges, in the shape of a concert and ball. Several talented ladies and gentlemen having a Dominion wide reputation have promised their assistance as vocalists and otherwise, so as to make the opening a pronounced and genuine success.

The D.D.G.P. is securing a committee of two from each Lodge in the district for the purpose of issuing the annual district Lodge Directory, the Directory having proved a great success and of immense benefit to the members generally.

Winnipeg—On Dit.

Advantage of being a member in good standing in the S.O.E.B.S. A Brother, for good reasons we do not mention names, left the east some time in August last to try his fortune on the coast. Like many more he found work no easier to obtain in that direction than from whence he came. In knocking about from one place to another on his fruitless quest he at last struck a town less promising than any of the rest; to mend the matter an epidemic of small pox broke out, and he in common with the rest of the inhabitants was placed in quarantine without money and without friends. At length when the embargo was raised he found his way to Vancouver, B.C., to be met with a telegram from his home in Ontario, stating that his wife was dangerously ill and he was to return home immediately. This is just where the "Sons" came in; the two Vancouver Lodges shipped him at their own cost to Winnipeg. The two Lodges, Westward Ho. No. 98 and Neptune No. 144 in this city did the rest. This should be a caution to some of these listless, flabby sort of members who directly there is something happens in Lodges they do not like, or they cannot have their own way in everything and then go talking round about the inefficiency of the officers, and the uselessness of the Order, if they have paid in for a few months and have been fortunate enough to escape sickness.

BUSY TIMES FOR YE SONS.

WITH FEASTINGS AND ELECTIONS THEY HAVE LOTS TO DO.

A Night with Old Albion—Bro. Carter's Services to the Order Appreciatively Referred to—Bro. Smith's Work as Secretary Handsomely Acknowledged.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Albion the old war horse that has braved the storms of many winters, had, unfortunately, on the night of their last meeting, to face a blizzard. As a rule she has generally been blessed with fine nights for her meetings, and nothing less than an earthquake could keep her officers from their posts, for every one with the exception of the 2nd committeeman, who was detained at home through illness in his family, was in his place at roll call. It was expected that a large number of members would be present, as a social time was to be indulged in at the close. As it was, half of the good things provided were left. Albion being such a large Lodge she has always business enough on hand to

MAKE THINGS HUM until long after the constitutional time of closing, and an extension of time has to be generally voted upon.

Bros. J. Willey, W. D. Hare, E. Hiron, H. Simmonds, C. Stock, C. Gidden and J. Washington were reported on the sick list, four propositions were favorably reported upon by the Committee, and one candidate was installed.

The Social Committee gave in their final report, which was very satisfactory. The profits, amounting to \$42.44 will materially strengthen the Contingent Fund, which unfortunately is very low. A vote of thanks was tendered the Committee, and they were discharged. Bro. R. C. Worsdall was appointed delegate to the combined picnic Committee, to meet on Jan. 11. Several members were reported in distress, and the sum of \$3 was voted to each from the Contingent Fund. The clearance of Bro. Crawford was granted to enable him to join Kempenfelt Lodge, at Allandale.

THE INSTALLATION

of officers then took place, Bro. Packham, D.D., officiating. After this ceremony was performed, a vote of thanks was tendered the District Deputy for installing the officers for 1893.

Bro. Packham thanked the members for their kind feelings toward him Albion Lodge always has a large place in his heart, although he was not able to pay a visit as often as he would like. He congratulated the members on their choice of officers, and felt sure that the coming year would be one of prosperity with such men in power, and he urged the members to aid them with their presence at all meetings. He knew of one hard worked member of Albion, and he believed the hardest worked one in the order, whose heart was in the welfare of the lodge and the society, that was

BRO. J. W. CARTEER.

the Supreme Grand Secretary, Bro. Carter had held that position for eleven years, and he hoped to see him there eleven more. He also congratulated the lodge on having such an energetic secretary in Bro. Smith. He was in a position to know that with such a large membership as Albion, it was no child's play to be secretary, and he hoped the lodge would not burden him with more work as was suggested in the report of the Social Committee that he be Secretary of all Committees appointed by the lodge. After giving other advice to the members, he thanked the lodge again for their kind reception. The lodge then closed.

LODGE ELECTIONS S. O. E.

CONTINUATION OF THE ANGLO-SAXON REPORTS.

The Leaders for the Present Year of Lodges Manchester, Neptune, Islington, Victoria, etc., etc.

Toronto, Jan. 4th.—The above lodge held a very successful meeting on Monday eve 2nd inst. There were a great many visitors present. The brief business of the evening was the installation of officers for the year 1893.

Owing to the absence of 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Guides, their installation was of course laid over.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Grand Officer Bro. Ivens and the visiting brethren who so kindly assisted in the ceremonies.

Bro. Ivens in reply addressed the Lodge in his usual jovial and encouraging manner. P. P. Bro. Barker of Rugby lodge, P. P. Bro. Evans of Mercantile lodge, and P. P. Bro. Williams of Kent lodge, also made short but appropriate addresses, which were well received.

P. P. Bro. Thos. P. Williams was presented with a handsome P. P.'s Jewel, the presentation being made by P. P. Bro. A. O. Robinson in a pleasing and fitting address.

At the close of the lodge an invitation was given to the brethren to remain for a short while by the W. P. Bro. Harris, when refreshments were served by the officers, and a very enjoyable time was spent.

Lodge Manchester meets every alternate Monday from Jan. 2nd, 1893 in Winchester Hall Cor, Winchester and Parliament streets, Toronto, to which all brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited.

W. T. Kendall, Secretary. Neptune.

Winnipeg, Dec. 17.—The members of the above lodge and their friends met in Friendship hall last night and enjoyed a thoroughly good time as Englishmen. The first part consisted of an address from the chairman, followed by a varied programme of vocal and instrumental performances after which refreshments were served by the ladies' committee.

Frederickton, N.B., Dec. 28.—I herewith append a list of the officers of Islington for the ensuing year: W. K. Allen, M.P.P., President; Chas. Davenport, V.P.; Rev. G. G. Roberts, Chaplain; A. D. Thomas, Sec.; E. W. Vavareur, Treas.; Dr. G. C. Vanbat, Surgeon; C. W. Beckwith, P. P., etc.

Islington. Cornwall, Dec. 29.—At the regular quarterly meeting of Victoria lodge, No. 12, held 14th December, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—Pres., Henry Smith; V. P., A. A. Woodward; P. P., Rev. S. G. Poole; Sec., E. Hunt; Treas., H. Williams, re-elected by acclamation; Chaplain, Geo. H. Siddell; Committee, John Prudence, A. A. Oxford, John Brooks, Ben Worsman, Earl Douglas; Jos. Eastwood; Inside Guard, R. Casson, Outside Guard, John Sngden; Auditors, Bro. Br. Wn. Prudence and Eastwood; Surgeon, E. A. Graveley, M.D.; Delegates to Grand Lodge, Rev. S. G. Poole and H. H. Williams.

Lodge Kent No. 3, Elections. Toronto, Jan. 6.—The officers of the above lodge were elected for the ensuing year on Monday, Dec. 12, and are as follows: P.P., W. H. Hewlett;

Pres., C. Russell; Vice-Pres., R. Tanner; Chaplain, A. E. Taylor; Sec., J. M. Williams; Treas., L. J. Apple-gath; Surgeon, Dr. Martin; Guides, R. Taylor; G. W. Lewis, J. Chinn, S. Best, jr., R. C. Morison and E. H. Carter; Inside Guard, W. Ridout; Outside Gurr, J. Panish. Auditors, Bros. Herbert, Sims and Price. Trustees, Caddick and Reeve. Shaftesbury Hall Trustees Caddick and Williams. G.L. Delegates, Caddick and Herbert. Installation will take place on Monday, Jan. 9th, '93.

A Son of England Funeral.

The funeral of the late Bro. John H. Berry, of Lincoln Lodge 152, St. Lamberts, took place on Monday, Jan. 2. The remains arrived at Bonaventure Station, G.T.R. from Longueuil at 1:25 p.m., where it was met by the S.O.E. brass band of 18 players, under the command of Bro. G. C. Black, of Britannic Lodge, band master, and about 200 Brethren of the Order from sister lodges.

The procession formed as follows: S.O.E. band, Brethren of the Order, Coffin, covered with Union Jack, the friends and employes of Messrs. Mitchell & Co., where deceased was employed.

The route of the procession was as follows: Along St. James St., Beaver Hall, Aylmer St. and Sherbrooke St to the corner of Bleury St., where the band broke off, marching back to the band room, 191 Fortification Lane, by way of Bleury St., playing several selections.

The procession caused a vast number of spectators to assemble, it being holiday times. This is the first funeral the S.O.E. band has attended.

DAUGHTERS OF ENGLAND, B.S. Lodge Old England No. 10.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—The above lodge held their first "At Home" on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, in the parlor and lecture room of Shaftesbury Hall. The parlor was comfortably filled for the concert, which was presided over by Bro. A. J. Watkins, the President of the Lodge, who was supported on the platform by the Grand Vice-President of the Order, Sister Emily Westbrook, of Woodstock, and Grand Treasurer, Bro. G. Cross, of Toronto. The pianist of the Lodge, Sister Sylvester, undertook the responsibility of the concert programme, and acquitted herself admirably, the audience showing by their applause their appreciation of the music supplied, which was chiefly comic. The singers were Mr. and Mrs. Reardon, Mr. Hamp, Mr. Boucher, Mr. Wilson, Mr. W. Payne, concertina solo; Mr. Bunting, ventriloquist; and Mr. Thompson, bell reciter. The performers were accorded a very hearty vote of thanks on completion of programme at 10:30 p.m., they having given their services gratuitously, and the audience adjourned to Lecture Hall to trip the light fantastic to the strains of Bro. Payne's quadrille band, which continued until the small hours of the morning.

This flourishing Lodge which only started on July 22nd, 1892, now number 133 members. The first officers were all re-elected by acclamation, and will be installed on Friday evening, the 13th inst.

J. W. WILLIAMS, SEC.

S. O. E. B. S. Sleighing Party. Pembroke, Jan. 2.—Black Prince Lodge, No. 157, accompanied by their wives and daughters, have had a sleighing party down to Bro. Graham's at Beachburg. On arrival the ladies of the party set to work with a will and made things comfortable. A very enjoyable time was spent, and the party returned home early in the morning thoroughly satisfied with their outing.

A Bulletin for an Annexor.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Saginaw, Mich, says that Fred Foote was shot and killed there on Saturday night by his brother George during an altercation that resulted from an argument on annexation of British America to the States, one of many disputes on that subject that the brothers had had lately. Fred left Toronto about a year ago with his family and opened up a grocery there and George who also went from Toronto resided with him. George, who is thirty five and strongly opposed to annexation, is behind the bars. He claims that he fired in self-defence.

Lippincott's for January, is a very full and satisfactory number. The principal contents are A Pacific Encounter, by Mary E. Stiekney, illustrated, A Spanish Painter, by Colin Campbell Cooper, illustrated, In War Time, by M. E. W. Sherwood; Across Dry Gap, by S. L. Bacon, illustrated. Fols and Fencing is interesting and instructive. The usual features are unusually readable. Altogether the January number is a decided acquisition.

BRITAIN AND CANADA.

PULPIT UTTERANCES ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

The Duty of Members of the Order Sons of England as Patriots and Citizens.—A noteworthy sermon by Canon Belt.

The following sermon was preached by Bro. The Rev. Canon Belt, M.A., in St. Luke's Church, Burlington, on Sunday, Dec. 11th, 1892, to the members of Burlington Lodge, S.O.E. There was a large turnout of members of Burlington also visitors from Hamilton, among whom were W. Hunt, D.D., G.P., W. Hancock, P.S.G.V.P., several Presidents, Past Presidents, and others. The venerable Canon has recently joined Burlington Lodge, having been initiated an honorary member by Bro. Hunt, D.D.G.P., at a recent meeting of the lodge, and is taking great interest in the lodge, being elected as Chaplain for the coming year. A collection was taken in aid of Benevolent Fund of the Lodge.

PETER II. 17 VERSE.—"Love the Brotherhood, Fear God, Honor the King."

Nowhere in so few words could a text be found more suitable to this occasion. It sets forth in the briefest terms, the three principles of the Sons of England, Benevolence, "Love the brotherhood," Religion, "Fear God," Loyalty, "Honor the King." We are met here, S. O. E., and friends and brethren of kindred Orders, to commemorate the anniversary of this society, and renew our vows of fidelity to its principles. It is right that men of the same nation should recognize their kinship, and their mutual obligation to love and help each other. As our

SCOTTISH FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN with proper clannishness, help and promote each others' interests; and our fellow-countrymen of Irish blood have their unions and brotherhoods, so the Sons of England may lawfully form a union for mutual love and help. Without disparaging in any degree the glory of other races, we of English blood and language, have more reason to be proud of our heritage than any other people. We boast "the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" a language more widely spoken than any other civilized tongue, with an influence in every clime surpassing all rivals. The English-speaking races DOMINATE THIS WESTERN WORLD, the larger part of Africa, and hold a powerful influence in Europe and in Asia. This world-wide influence is a trust from God, that the blessings of pure religion and Christian civilization may by it be extended all over the world. Looked at in this light, the union of the S.O.E. does not mean injustice to others. It means the doing good to all men, but especially with them that are of the "household of faith." Our sympathies include all, through prompting especially to love and charity to our countrymen.

But besides the love of the brotherhood, the text points to other great principles of the Sons of England, "fear God, honor the king." We promise to uphold the Protestant faith, and the British constitution.

THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR FAITH, are embodied in the Confession and Creed of the English reformation. 300 years ago the Church of England, as an independent national church, threw off

THE SHACKLES OF THE ROMAN YOKE, with the corruptions in doctrine and practice that come with it, and became, not a new church, but the church reformed. The old Church of England, cleansed from defilement and free, stood forth as the champion of primitive christianity, and gave her martyrs to the stake freely, for the truth, sealing her testimony with her best blood. That church has never ceased to be a bulwark of the truth, and has trained up many generations for glory. I trust I am not taking undue advantage of my position as your preacher, when I ask the S. O. E., so loyal to the British constitution, to be loyal sons of England's church. The church of their forefathers, the embodiment of bible truth and apostolic order, has special claims upon the S. O. E. One possible objection, I may briefly notice; the growth of ritualism, so called. The church of England allows a large liberty to individuals, but is not responsible for the extravagancies of some. And the fact is, that in our day, there is a decided advance towards greater

REVERENCE IN WORSHIP, not only in the Church of England, but in all the Protestant bodies. We see it in the use of international music, hymns, forms of prayer, painted windows, ministerial garments, flowers and emblems; things once objected to. No doubt, such things are proper in

their way, but there is always a tendency in some to go to extremes. As in the early church, the Christians of Jewish birth wanted to impose on the disciples, circumcision and the observance of the ceremonial law; so now a day some wanted introduced the discarded ceremonial of Romanism. How are we to deal with them? St. Paul's rule is best for us, "neither circumcision availeth anything, nor uncircumcision, but a new creature. Let not him that eateth, despise him that eateth not, and let not him that eateth not, judge him that eateth, for God hath received him. Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth. One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in her own mind. He that regardeth the day, regardeth it unto the Lord, and he that regardeth not the day, to the Lord he doeth not regard it. He that eateth, eateth unto the Lord, and giveth God thanks. And he that eateth not, and giveth God thanks. Let us not therefore judge one another any more."

Another principle of the Sons of England is loyalty: "Honor the King." There is great need at the present time in this country to cultivate

LOYALTY TO BRITISH CONNECTION. Agitators are busy sowing the seeds of discontent, and promoting the desire for Independence or Annexation. But what would be the gain? We have every element necessary, under God, to make a great and prosperous nation. We have every liberty which we would have if independent, without the dangers of independence.

Instead of profiting, as some suppose, by free trade with 60 millions of people, we would rather have to meet the competition of 60 millions, who would crush out our factories, and destroy our industrial and farming interests by slaughter sales of products from the country, south of us. And then, is loyalty a matter of dollars and cents alone? Is it nothing that we are parts of an Empire on which the "sun never sets," with a glorious history in the past, and a mighty destiny in the future? Should we not be willing to pay the cost of loyalty to such an Empire, and suffer, if need be, for our principles? But there is no fear of that. I firmly believe that whatever temporary inconveniences we may suffer now, we should suffer far more by annexation, and soon present the spectacle, seen in the New England States, of DESERTED FARMS, and homesteads, mortgaged and in ruins. Let the Sons of England then, hold fast their loyalty to British connection, and Protestant truth; and let them, as true patriots, lay the foundation of Canada's prosperity in the gospel's way, by that "righteousness which exalteth a nation," and avoiding those "sins, which bring ruin on any people."

The worldwide dominion of England is illustrated in Westminster Abbey, London. The side aisles and chapels of that venerable cathedral, are filled with monuments of the illustrious dead. Those who, by noted achievements in any part of the world, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, or America, have furthered the good of the Empire, have their monuments and records there. Quite lately, the bust of Sir J. A. Macdonald, late Premier of Canada, has been added to the rest. Some years ago, in visiting the Abbey, I felt a sort of patriotic pride, as a Canadian-born son of England, in reading the monumental records of the glorious past. My heart burned with patriotic fire, as I read on this monument, how its hero had stood in the deadly breach, and borne an unflinching front against the foe, when the air was black with shot and shell; and, on that one, how its subject, at sea, had carried his country's flag to victory in many a hard fought fight, and died at last a conqueror; and, on a third, how another, a statesman, had wisely guided the helm of state in time of trial and difficulty, and spread more widely than ever the dominion and influence of England. Well may such records remain, to tell of England's glorious past, and stir up the rising generation to emulate the achievements of their sires. But do those monuments tell of all of England's heroes? Far from it. The great captains did what they did, only because they were well supported by

THE BONE AND SINEW OF THE LAND. And "soldiers' battles," so-called, were often won, not by the skill and strategy of the generals, but by the pluck and perseverance of the private soldiers. And so it is in moral battles to-day. In many a lonely cottage, in many a cellar and garret, are Christian heroes, men and women, bearing want, sorrow, and pain, and holding fast their

faith in God in the face of strong temptation. Talk of heroes. These are heroes—every one of them. The world takes no account of them; but in God's Book, their names and record are written. No "storied urn, or animated bust," in gorgeous Minster or Cathedral pile may record their virtues, but in a Temple grander than Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's Cathedral, in the Temple of God above, they have a glorious record and heritage, and their reward shall be great in that day, when "they that be there shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars, forever and ever."

I am to remind you that our brotherly love should take a practical form to-day, by contributions to the

BENEVOLENT FUND of the Order. Good intentions soon vanish if we do not act upon them, and brotherly principles are worthless, if they work no good to others. What are the fruits and proofs of our love? Are we doing anything to help our brethren? Are we making any sacrifices of time, money, or personal effort to do them good? Professions of love are like the blossoms of a fruit tree. The blossoms may be very pretty in their season, but their only use is, to prepare the way for the fruit, "Hereby perceive we the love of God, besides He laid down His life for us, and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren. But who so hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth." "If a brother or sister," says St. James, "be naked, or destitute of daily food, and one of you say to them, depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit? Let us set ourselves, not only to-day, but always, to do something practically for our brethren; and besides helping to make others happy, our deeds of love and charity, done for Christ's sake, will come back in blessings on ourselves. "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth unto the Lord, and what he layeth out shall be paid him again."

Bro. J. W. Hannaford, Hamilton, writes, respecting a number of subscribers whose names he was kind enough to send in, "I am glad to say all the members are pleased with the ANGLO-SAXON."

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

- Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang.
Belleville, Ont.—Thos. Waymark.
Bowmanville, Ont.—W. E. Pethick.
Brantford, Ont.—G. G. Lambden.
Brookville, Ont.—Arthur C. Bacon.
Calgary, N.W.T.—E. Doughty.
Capleton, Que.—Alfred Hansford.
Campbellford—Nathan E. Grills.
Chatham, Ont.—Chas. F. Hunter.
Chedoke, Barton, Ont.—Sackville Hill.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—J. Ed. Rendle.
Clinton, Ont.—W. S. Swaffield.
Cornwall, Ont.—E. Hunt.
Fort William, Ont.—Ed. Oakley.
Frederickton, N.B.—A. D. Thomas.
Galt, Ont.—Chas. Squire.
Gananoque, Ont.—J. H. Baxter.
Guelph, Ont.—H. Bolton; J. Taylor.
Halifax—John Redford, 16 George St.
Hamilton, Ont.—
James Fisher, 101 Oak Ave.
H. H. Martin, 22 Wellington St.
J. W. Hannaford, 106 Wentworth St.
T. Leurgton, 385 Main St. w.
H. P. Bonny, 635 King St., E.
Huntsville, Ont.—J. W. Gledhill.
Kingston, Ont.—
Wm. H. Cruse.
W. Dumbleton.
Lakefield, Ont.—C. J. Burgis.
Londesborough, Ont.—B. Laurason.
Lambton Mills—J. T. Jarvis.
Longford Mills, Ont.—Chas. Carr.
Montreal, Que.—
Harry Smith, 29 Plessis St.
J. A. Edwards, 546 St. Paul St.
Jas. Field, St. Henri.
New Glasgow, N.S.—E. W. Thurston.
New Westminster, B.C.—W. H. Boycott.
Orillia, Ont.—Wm. Swinton.
Oshawa—W. H. Bowden.
Pembroke, Ont.—L. N. Pink.
Peterboro, Ont.—
J. J. Turner.
T. Ed. Pratt.
Saltford—W. S. Knight.
Sherbrooke, Que.—Edwin Avery.
Simcoe, Ont.—Chas. G. Cross.
Smith's Falls, Ont.—A. W. Chester.
E. W. Trupp, Chester Lodge.
Toronto—
W. L. Hunter, Bloor St.
C. E. Smith, 31 Sward St.
W. T. Kendall, Bloor St.
W. Miles, 904 Queen St. W.
R. S. Grundy, 74 Saultier St.
J. G. Brent, 416 Gerrard St. E.
J. M. Williams, 16 Carleton Ave.
Toronto Junction—Wm. Harris.
Victoria, B.C.—J. Critchley.
Weston, Ont.—Henry Roberts.
Whitby, Ont.—T. Dixon.
Winnipeg, Man.—
W. Jones, Lodge Neptune.
Jos. Harrison, P. O. Box 666.
Woodstock, Ont.—Wm. E. Barnett.

INWARD ENGLISH MAILS.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS FOR CANADIAN READERS.

Social Political and Commercial Doings—Culled from English Papers Received Since our Last Issue.

English and Indian Wheat.

In a letter on the present and future of English wheat, Mr. W. T. Bates says: "Most people overlook the fact that foreign wheat, in large proportion, is absolutely necessary for our present day demands. In good, dry seasons English wheat can be used in fairly large proportion, but in no case does it exceed 50 per cent. of a miller's mixture for flour making; but in wet, uncongential seasons like our last, and particularly when followed by damp, humid weather, such as we have recently had—for wheat readily absorbs atmospheric moisture—it becomes almost useless for flour-making and the proportion used is considerably smaller. A great many millers avoid it altogether, and those who use it at such times do so almost as an adulterant. If a duty of 5s., or more a quarter were placed upon these necessary foreign wheats, it would have no effect upon the price of English. Millers would be forced to buy foreign at the enhanced price, which would raise the price of flour and bread, but English wheat would not necessarily participate in the improvement. There is one, and only one, competitor which favors the British wheat grower, and that is India. Positively cheap Indian wheat is a godsend to country millers in wet seasons, and a real friend to British farmers, on account of its excessive dryness. Indian wheat contains 8 per cent. of moisture; English 14 to 20 per cent. When mixed with English wheat it neutralizes its bad properties and enables the miller to use a larger proportion than he otherwise would do."

Won't Form Labor Bureaux.

The Works Committee of Paddington Vestry have declined to establish labor bureaux in the parish, and in reply to the circular letter of the local government Board they intimate that they devote £10,000 annually for special repairs to paving and sewers, and have no other work on which they can engage extra labor.

Gladstone and Crofter Emigration. The outgoing of Lord Salisbury's Administration and the incoming of that of Mr. Gladstone has quite upset the policy and the plans in the matter of State-aided emigration.

The Secretary for Scotland has intimated that there will be no further Crofter emigration to the Northwest under control of the State. The British Columbia Crofter scheme is affected by this declaration, and as a consequence the Crofter Company proposed to establish a Crofter colony and provide the members with means for making a living, which would be to the mutual advantage of both the Company and the settlers, is still unformed and the syndicate has been compelled to obtain an extension of time of one year for its formation.

Reciprocity with Canada.

A meeting of the council of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce was recently held under the presidency of Mr. R. P. Yates. The following resolution was recommended by the General Purposes Committee:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the future prosperity of British commerce must increasingly depend on our commercial relations with our colonies, and, recognizing the fact that Canada has, by the resolution of her Parliament invited the mother country to enter into an arrangement for reciprocity in preferential duties, we hereby urge upon the Government the necessity of taking this invitation into their immediate and most serious consideration." The committee also recommend that a special meeting of the chamber to which the manufacturing and mercantile community of the district be also invited, should be chosen for the discussion of the matter at an early date. The report was adopted.

The Falkland Islands.

The annual report on these islands for 1891 has been issued by the Colonial Office. The revenue for the year amounted to £11,551 3s. 6d., and the expenditure to £13,302 4s. 7d. The value of the imports is given as \$67,428, and of the exports as £103,752. At the last census—taken on April 5, 1891—the population of the islands was 1,789—1,084 males and 705 females. The year 1891 was according to the report of several of the earliest settlers, one of the most genial in regard to weather ever experienced in the Falklands. There was a little snow and no severe frosts during the winter, and a fine summer was ushered in by a mild spring. Seasons like it cannot, the reports states, be too highly appreciated in a colony such as this, where so much depends on the rearing of sheep. Falkland Islands' wool continues to realize a fair price in the markets, and the export during the year was 3,385, 210 lb. The number of carcasses of frozen mutton sent from the colony to the home market was 18,277.

The Traffic in Adopted Children.

At an adjourned inquest held in London on the body of a little girl of illegitimate birth, certified to having died from the effects of starvation and exposure while in the charge of a man and his wife, aged 20 and 70 years respectfully, who had adopted her through an advertisement, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against these two persons. They also agreed to call the Home Secretary's attention to the facts of the case, and to suggest that some modification of the present system of the adoption of children should be obtained by means of a scheme of registration and supervision. The coronor thought the case showed the facility with which illegitimate children could be passed from hand to hand and the necessity for fresh legislation to protect infant life. Justice Grantham on Public Houses.

Speaking at a People's Concert in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, Mr. Justice Grantham said that of all the efforts made by philanthropists in this country nothing had done so much to reduce crime as the promotion of such concerts and of rational amusements for the people. He had, he was afraid, often said what was displeasing to many of his friends when he had described public houses as a necessary evil. People must have amusement and relaxation, after a week of work, either of mind or body; and unless it was given them they would go to the only place that was open to them—to the place which attracted them, as it was always well lighted up, and as they could there get that which gave them life and spirit, even though it was only for the time being. He considered that there was no better antidote than good concerts. There the people were elevated in the highest degree, and they were given entertainment without having to go to the public house, where they got entertainment of a far less wholesome kind. On his own behalf, and on behalf of Mr. Justice Gaintford Bruce, who had accompanied him, he expressed a hope of the continued success of those concerts which did so much to elevate the tone of the working classes of the city, and which would, he hoped, result in her Majesty's Judges having less crime to deal with when they came there.

Medals for Volunteers.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, held a levee at the Horse Guards on Monday, on the occasion of presenting to Volunteer officers of senior rank in the Home District the decoration recently granted for long service and general proficiency. His Royal Highness prefaced the presentation of the decorations in a few words, expressing his hope that the granting of the distinction might be the means of inducing many at present only engaged in civil pursuits to render service to their country by joining the Volunteer force.

Thanks from the Grand Old Man.

London, Jan. 3.—Mr. Gladstone has sent out a card expressing his gratitude to his friends throughout the world who sent him congratulatory letters and telegrams on his birthday. He regrets, he says, that the largeness of the number of these friends renders it impossible for him to acknowledge the kindness of each through individual letters.

Jews Trying to Sell Their Children.

At a recent meeting in London, there was a demonstration of East-end Jews. Lewis Lyons, secretary of the Jewish Unemployed Committee, spoke, asserting that there were 15,000 unemployed Jews in the East-end, that their distress was such that some of them had attempted to sell their children, and that the rich members of their community would do nothing for them. He demanded the establishment of municipal workshops, and urged organized resistance to the payment of excessive rents.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing to the incorporated Free and Open Church Association says:—"To make churches free and open to the very limits of what is possible is an aim in which all must sympathize."

Forty clergymen, who were fellow students of Dr. Hornby, Bishop-designate of Nyassaland, at Cuddesdon 17 years ago, have presented him with a cape and mitre the latter set with crystals and amethysts. Dr. Hornby was consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral.

At Milwr lead mine, Holywell, a winding chain broke, and the kibble fell upon two men, killing them instantaneously.

The ratepayers of Salford, on a poll, have voted, by 18,385 against 3,032, in favour of the granting by the Corporation of a loan of a million sterling for the completion of the Manchester Ship Canal.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

Historical Battles—Noteworthy Events in the Story of the Creation of the British Empire.

(Continued from our last.)

The Sea Fight of Cape Passora. Turning aside from the fighting on dry land, we come after a few less important naval victories to the sea fight of Cape Passora in 1718. King George I of Britain took up arms against Spain in defence of the Kingdom of Sicily. A fleet was dispatched under Admiral Byng to co-operate with the land forces in the Mediterranean, and this fleet consisting of 20 ships of the line discovered the Spanish fleet, 27 ships of the line, off Cape Passora on Aug. 13, 1718, when the Spanish Rear-Admiral the Marquis de Maria, with six ships of war, and the galleys, fire-ships, and bomb-ketches, separated from the main fleet, and stood with all sail in-shore. Captain Walton, with the Canterbury, the Argyle, 50 guns, and six other vessels, was despatched in pursuit; and on coming within range, one of the Spaniards shortened sail, and poured a tremendous broadside into the Argyle.

The Spaniards thus, though fugitives had the honor of beginning the action. "My ship," says the Marquis, in his letter to the Cardinal Acquiva, "being separated from the line, six English sail followed me, and gave me a signal to surrender, but I answered it with the fire of all my artillery."

The chase continued alongshore after Don Antonio de Castanita, with three of his rear-admirals and the largest of his ships; the captains of the Kent, Superb, Grafton, and Orford having strict orders to get ahead of the fugitives if they could, but not to fire unless the Spaniards repeated their fire; and on the guns of the Santa Rosa, under Don Antonio Gonzales, opening, she was at once engaged by the Orford, a seventy gun ship, whose crew soon took her. The San Carlos, of 60 guns, under Prince Chalay, next struck, almost without opposition, to the Kent. The Grafton lay alongside the Prince of the Asturias, the rear-admiral's ship, and after a sharp engagement, on the Breda and Captain coming up, she left her for them to take (which they soon did), and then stretched ahead after another sixty-gun ship, which had lain to starboard of her while she was engaged with the rear-admiral.

The fighting was now becoming general among both fleets, and was visible to the people along the whole coast, from Passora to the little town and fort of Vindicari. The Prince of the Asturias was repeatedly boarded. Admiral Chacun defended her bravely, driving the assailants from his deck again and again; but being severely wounded, having most of his men killed, and his ship shot fairly through and through, he was compelled, after disabling one man-of-war, to haul down his flag.

By one o'clock the Kent and Superb engaged the ship of Don Antonio Castanita, and two others, maintaining a running fight until three in the afternoon, when the first-named ship, "bearing down upon and under her stern," says Lediard, in his "Naval History," gave her a broadside, and went away to leeward of her. Then the Superb put in for it, and laid the Spanish admiral on board, falling on her weather quarter. But the Spanish admiral shifting helm and avoiding her, the Superb ranged up under her lee quarter, on which she struck to flight. At the same time the Barfeur, being within shot of the Spanish admiral's stern, inclining on her weather quarter, one of their rear-admirals and a sixty-gun ship, which were to windward, bore down and gave her their broadsides, and then clapped upon a wind, and stood in for the shore.

The British admiral followed them until night fell, when the wind almost died away. According to the Spanish accounts, their admiral, Don Antonio de Castanita, defended himself so well and vigorously that he gave all the vessels that attacked him an infinite deal of trouble; and the English admiral, resolving to board him, brought up a fire-ship to reduce him by flames, but in vain. However, Don Antonia, having fully 200 of his officers and men shot down, his left leg wounded, and being stunned by the fragments of a human body dashed about him, as a man was cut in two by a canon ball at his side, hauled down his colors and surrendered about midnight.

The Essex took the Juno, 36 guns after her commander, Don Pedro Magna, fought her for three hours; and the Volante, 44 guns, fought till

all her sails were shot away. Her captain, Don Antonia Cardero, a Knight of Malta, ordered a new suit to be bent; but the ship "being pierced through and through by cannon-balls in six several places, and in danger of sinking, his crew obliged him to surrender." This he did to Streynsham Master, Captain of the Superb.

Rear-Admiral Cammock, Captain Wauchope, and eighteen other commanders, effected their escape, with their vessels and galleys, but all the rest were burnt or taken.

"Had the Spaniards followed the advice of Admiral Cammock," according to Smollett, "Sir George Byng would not have obtained so easy a victory. That officer had proposed that they should remain at anchor in the road of Paradise, with their broadsides to the sea, in which case the English admiral would have found it a very difficult task to attack them, for the coast is so safe that the largest ships could ride with a cable ashore; whereas, farther out, the currents are so various and rapid that the English squadron could not have come to anchor, or lain near them in order of battle."

This unfortunate Jacobite officer afterwards fell into disgrace with the Spanish Government, and was banished to Ceuta, where he died in obscurity and penury.

In this most signal victory the British fleet suffered little damage. The Admiral lay by for some days to refit and overhaul the prizes he had taken; and, during this, on the 18th August, he received from Captain Walton a dispatch, which is justly deemed a curious specimen of the laconic style:

"SIR,—We have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships which were upon the coast; the number as per margin. I am, &c.,

G. WALTON."

The "margin" showed that among the vessels referred to were one of 60 guns, commanded by Rear-Admiral Mari; one of 54, one of 40, one of 24, and a bomb-vessel and store-ship taken; one of 54 guns, two of 40, one of 30 guns, and a fire-ship and bomb-ketch burned. Captain Walton was knighted for these services, and died an admiral in 1740.

AN ESSEX LANDLORD'S EXPERIENCE.

\$360 a Year on an Investment of \$20,000 and the Entire Revenue Swallowed up in Expenses, with More Besides.

"A distressed landlord" writes from Feltham, as follows:

"In view of the attention lately drawn to matters agricultural by the congress which has just concluded its sittings, the following figures relative to a small farm of 140 acres, situated in South-East Essex, may prove of interest to your readers.

The place was purchased by the present owner in 1875 for £4,000, (say \$20,000), and was at that time let at a rent of £160 or (\$800) per annum. In 1884, Essex in the meantime having been overtaken by the agricultural crisis, the farm was relet at the reduced rent of £51 15s. (\$260) per annum, and the following figures refer to the period, eight years in all, from Michaelmas, 1884, to Michaelmas, 1892:

RECEIPTS. Rent, eight years, at £51 15s. £414 0 0 Balance loss. 12 2 10 £426 2 10

OUTGOINGS. Property tax. £10 12 2 Land tax. 28 4 7 Quit rent. 19 1 3 Draining and other materials supplied to tenant. 388 4 10 £426 2 10

"You will observe that in the foregoing I have allowed nothing for interest on the capital originally sunk, but that I am, in spite of this, exactly £12 2s. 10d. out of pocket. I think you will agree with me that the reduction of rent, which is, after all, only interest on capital advanced, can no further go, but that relief for the distressed farmer must be sought in other directions.

It seems to me that many Imperial and local taxes were imposed on land by way of rent for the monopoly created by protective duties, and that the rent is still exacted though the monopoly has ceased to exist."

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Finest Hair Dressing and Shaving Parlor in the City.

155 BANK STREET, OTTAWA.

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SUPPLIES.

To hand, especially for holiday season, a full assortment of the above, including Color Cases in polished White Cedar, Red Cedar, Maple and Mahogany, Studies, Colors, etc., etc.

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We Cast Twice a Day.

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Shoulder Brace Corset PREVENTS STOOPING AND EXPANDS THE CHEST.



E. ACKROYD, 142 Sparks Street, - - OTTAWA.

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READY - MADE CLOTHING.

Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, and Hats.

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ESTABLISHED 1877.
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THE ANGLO-SAXON CO.,

Ottawa, - - - Canada,
 JANUARY 1 1893.

We thank Bros. Squire and Lamb, of Royal Oak Lodge, Galt, for calling the attention of the brethren to the **ANGLO-SAXON** in the kindly words which will be found in our report of the proceedings in another column. Such hearty commendation nerves the mind to fresh efforts in the good cause.

A short but unusually important speech, which deserves the careful attention of all members of the Order Sons of England Benevolent Society, was delivered by the Supreme Grand President, Bro. Stroud, at the last regular meeting of Derby Lodge in Ottawa. A report appears in another column. Every man in the Order should read it. The Supreme Grand President is a man of very few words. When he does speak he always gives utterance to something well worth listening to.

PLEASANT WORDS.

In addressing Albion Lodge, as reported in our S.O.E. news columns today, Bro. Packham paid a tribute of regard to Supreme Grand Secretary, Bro. J. W. Carter, which we think will be endorsed wherever the **ANGLO-SAXON** circulates, that is to say from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in England, the United States, South Africa and Australia, and wherever the S.O.E. B.S. is known. From the references made time after time in the columns of the **ANGLO-SAXON** to Bro. Carter, members of the Order who have not had the pleasure of meeting him personally must feel pretty well acquainted with him through the types, and what they know of him is all to his credit. It would be difficult to point to a harder worked man, or one who has done more in the interests of the Order than Bro. Carter. He is one of the old stand-bys, one of the props and pillars of our beloved brotherhood of whom too much cannot be said in acknowledgment of his self-denying zeal, his faithfulness, industry and devotion. Once in a way, members who are in a hurry and want things to move faster than the machinery allows, give vent to a bit of growling about the Grand Lodge executive, and on such occasions the Supreme Grand Secretary of course comes in for his full share of what is going. But at heart, we all know right well that man can do as being done at headquarters, and if we are not satisfied we must put our shoulders to the wheel and push a bit instead of talking too much. We can't expect a three-inch rifled cannon to throw a hundred ton shot, nor a highly bred race horse to draw a Pacific express forty miles an hour. The order is growing faster than the machinery we have provided for it, and we shall soon have to recognize the fact in a practical manner. In the meantime we like to see the hard work Bro. Carter has been doing and is doing acknowledged handsomely as it was at the meeting we referred to. And by the bye, on the same occasion we notice that the services rendered by Bro. Smith, the energetic and zealous secretary of old Albion Lodge—we never can refer to Albion No. 1 without using some word of endearment as the pioneer lodge of our Order the name of which must ever be engraved deeply on the affections of all true Sons. It is very right and meet that on a fit occasion true merit should not only be inwardly noted but outwardly and heartily acknowledged. The duties of such a lodge as old Albion must be of a particularly onerous character, and as they have been performed in so painstaking a manner we consider the compliment no less handsomely paid than fully deserved. We speak thus cordially in the case of Bro. Smith, as we happen to have become aware of the existence of very convincing proofs of his hearty energy and wholehearted devotion to duty. There are many other worthy, self-denying and hard-working secretaries, such for example as Bro. W. H. Symes, of Lodge Middlesex, No. 2, who has held the office for nearly five years and whose fidelity to duty has just been rewarded, as reported in this issue of the **ANGLO-SAXON** by a handsome presentation. Such recognitions of manly worth as these are the salt and sweet savour of well-spent lives.

FOR HEARTHES AND HOMES.

A despatch from New York, says: The Prohibition majority in South Carolina was about 10,000. The vote has been very much larger than it was first thought it would be. The Prohibitionists have carried 27 out of the 35 counties in the State. Had more systematic work been done, every county, excepting perhaps Richland and Charleston, would have been carried. The Prohibitionists are very much encouraged with the outlook, and before the close of the year expect to have stringent Prohibition laws passed.

In connection with this we recall a recent despatch from Montreal as follows:

At the session of the Dominion Council of the Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic, a discussion took place on a motion made by F. C. Spence, of Toronto, that the other provinces be strongly urged to follow the example of Manitoba in applying at once to their respective legislatures for taking a direct vote on the question of total prohibition and for immediate effective prohibitory legislation if such voting shows that the people favor such legislation. Many of the members were opposed to a plebiscite, but finally the motion was carried.

A later despatch announced the Alliance had decided to place in the field at once an active agent to give his whole time to the organization of prohibition clubs.

In the other direction the Liquor League of Canada is developing extraordinary activity in organizing the trade against any attempt that may be made in the matter of reform. Mr. Louis Kribs, who recently occupied a prominent position in the management of the Toronto Empire is at the head of the work of organization and he is doing his duty thoroughly. Anyone who supposes the prohibition men or women of Canada are going to have a walk-over, with Louis Kribs leading the other side, has yet to form a correct estimate of the character of the man leading the opposition.

A point worthy of note in connection with the campaign is an unpleasant one, but it must come out. It is this, that the apathy shown by some temperance organizations is so great that it can only be accounted for by the supposition that some of the most trusted men whose initiative is depended on for active work are in the pay or in some way or other under the influence of liquor people and dare not move. We would not be uncharitable, but in no other way can the astounding apathy of many temperance lodges be accounted for. Nero fiddling whilst Rome burned was a trifle compared to the misdirection of energy and waste of precious hours, and exclusive absorption of human powers in recitations, readings, singing, dancing, riding, and such like indulgences, when millions are in despairing bondage to the alcoholic fiend and perishing with no one to lend them a helping hand. Frenzied men and women, victims of the demon of liquor are murdered and being murdered, homes are being broken up and families separated forever, innocent children are being driven to perdition, and human wreck and ruin is being spread broadcast worse than ever wherever whiskey, gin, rum, brandy, beer or other alcoholic products are manufactured or sold. One would think there was enough common sense in the world outside the rum sellers and the victims of alcohol to say this thing must stop right here and now. A little less preaching and posing and a little more earnest work is in order.

S.O.E. ELECTIONS.

In the pages of the **ANGLO-SAXON** in this and recent issues have appeared the results of a large number of elections for officers of the S.O.E.B.S. for the coming year. Those who are at all conversant with the Order will have noticed that the affairs of the Lodges taken altogether are in safe hands. Wherever reports of financial standing have been given, the same tale has been told, one of steady and gratifying progress. The Order commences another year in fine shape for work, and we expect to see before the close of 1893 a larger number of new Lodges opened and new members joining than any year since that auspicious day when the first Lodge was organized.

CANADA AHEAD.

We have several times drawn attention in these columns of late to the low price of wheat and the resulting quietness all lines of business connected directly or indirectly with agriculture. A comparison of prices here with those prevailing in other wheat producing countries we are glad to find shows well in favor of Canada. There is not a market worth mentioning of which the ruling prices have been procurable where quotations are not from 2 to 6 cents higher for Canadian than United States wheat. Our advices from London are particularly useful in this respect; they show that Manitoba wheat commands the market and realizes higher prices than similar grades of Minnesota. In this the British markets simply follow the example set by United States buyers themselves. As long as Manitoba No. 1 hard brings higher prices than any other for Chicago and Milwaukee, mixing with the Southern product to bring the latter up the grade, and that will be until wheat ceases to be grown on this continent, so long will Canadian Northwestern wheat lead in every market where wheat is wanted, either to bring up inferior qualities or to combine for milling and producing the highest qualities of flour. Unsatisfactory as prices have been the past season, they have at all events been better in Canada than in other country.

ONE OF CANADA'S BIGGEST PRODUCTS.

A Sudden rise in the Price of Wheat—The Demand in England.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—The reports received during the last few days of a sudden and totally unexpected rise in the price of wheat in Manitoba has created something of a sensation among grain men of the city, for, so far from expecting any such advance, the majority of them, judging from the unprecedented amount of visible wheat, and the heavy stocks already at Liverpool and other points, anticipated, if anything, a decline. However, the fact remains that wheat has risen 5c. a bushel, with a reported strong upward tendency. No one apparently can explain it satisfactorily, but some interesting theories are advanced to account for it. It is suggested by some that the sudden advance is due to a fear that the amount of wheat still held by the farmers is considerably less than was supposed, and that buyers are anxious to secure what remains without loss of time. The fact that the estimates of the government of Manitoba of the amount of wheat raised in 1892 showed the enormous discrepancy of 6,000,000 bushels between the first that was issued and the last, is quoted as showing how little was really known of the actual amount of wheat in Manitoba. In any case the abnormal stocks at Port Arthur just now, in comparison with past years afford ample food for reflection. In December, 1891, the total stock at Port Arthur was 640,000 bushels; in December, 1892, 1,956,000 bushels. In 1891 the receipts for the last week of the same month were 90,000 bushels; for the corresponding period in 1892, 155,000 bushels. The only conclusion apparently is that this year wheat is accumulating at Port Arthur, instead of going forward for export.

Cable advices remain discouraging, and yesterday there was a slight decline in Chicago by reason of a discovery of the Mark Lane Express that the Russian crop is heavier than was first supposed. Why, then, this rise in Manitoba.

IN THE WEST.

Neepawa, Dec. 4.—The wheat market is looking better. One of the large milling companies paid 55 cents for No. 2 hard in this market yesterday. Another rise in prices is expected this week.

Among grain dealers in the city there is a wide difference of opinion on the question of prices. Several predict that values will reach 60 cents at local points, while others claim that in view of the depression in foreign markets such a thing is impossible. It is calculated there is not more than 2,000,000 bushels in the hands of the farmers, and the milling companies, it is said, must have this amount to carry them over the season. Most people are of the opinion the amount of wheat on hand is about that given in the above figures. The average price paid for wheat in Manitoba today is 54 cents.

Higher Prices in England.

London, Jan. 6.—Canada's wheat product is receiving a good deal of attention in the British markets at present. Comparisons made with the Western American product, as against Manitoba's wheat, are in favor of the latter. To this end, Messrs. Dunlop Bros., of Glasgow, have issued a report which states that, while Duluth and other spring wheats are rather disappointing, Manitoba again comes to the front this season. This report, continuing, says that Manitoba has exported freely to the British market, and though the quantity has been large, the quality is not inferior, for the Manitoba wheat is handsome, heavier, and in every way much more attractive than the Minnesota wheat. Thus, Manitoba's No. 2 hard wheat has become popular in the English and Scotch markets.

Manitoba wheat, Nos. 1 and 2 hard, find a ready sale. The prices are as follows, quoting from yesterday's London transactions: No. 1 hard, sold at thirty shillings, c.i.f.; No. 2 winter, at twenty-eight shillings. These are the highest paid for any similar grades of wheat on the market.

In our news columns we give some interesting facts respecting the 100 cent silver legal tender dollar of the United States, the bullion of which is worth only 65 cents or so, and of the drain of gold from the States. The two things together ought to open the eyes of British investors to the shaky condition of affairs in the country to the south of us.

Mr. M. O. Scott, the city editor of the daily Journal, of this city, has become the managing editor of that paper; and Mr. Geo. H. Wilson, an active and enterprising member of the reporting staff, has been appointed to fill the vacancy thus created and will henceforth fill the city editor's chair.

THE NEW YEAR IN WINNIPEG.

EVENTS OF INTEREST IN THE NORTH-WEST METROPOLIS.

Hog Raising and Pork Packing as a future Industry—The St. George's Society and the Sons of England Lodges.

From our own correspondent.

Winnipeg, Jan. 1, 1893.—Almost the first line of this, the new year communication to the **ANGLO-SAXON** came nearly being a mistake, and that one which many ready writers will be likely to make during the week to come, but it is not hard to change 2 into 3, an easy method of rectification. The old year has been for the last two or three weeks on his ear, and has been cold and severe towards his old friends as his term of office has drawn nearer its expiration, but at the last day he became again quite mild and affable, and took his departure in one of his best moods to the accompaniment of whistles, fog horns and the discordant clamor of in harmonious bells.

The new year has been ushered in accompanied by another spell of intense cold which promises to be of some continuous duration. The continued fresh

DISCOVERIES OF COAL DEPOSITS

in this province are however doing good work in mitigating the hardships of our North-West winter. It may seem short-sighted policy to express satisfaction at the destruction of any branch of business or trade, but it is hard indeed for a dweller in this city not to feel glad to think that the avocation of the professional fuel dealer is about gone up. Of course American hard coal, or Canadian anthracite, will yet remain in the hands of the dealers, but it will not be long before the use of these high priced coals will be superseded amongst the masses of the people. Our citizens however will have to be ever on the alert to watch their own interest in this matter, for we must remember this fuel monopoly has too long been one of the best paying trades in the country for it to be supposed for a minute the gentry who have fleeced the public so long will submit to be quietly squelched without a struggle. Recent events have awakened the tillers of the soil to the fact that the North-West can produce something beside wheat and cattle. The solemn truth is just beginning to dawn upon our government experts, and agricultural journals that pigs will eat wheat, and one of the former has even gone so far as to devote some of his valuable time to experiments in that direction. Some years ago, about '83 or '84, when the country was just beginning to settle up, some efforts were made in the line of

HOG RAISING,

and pork packing, but it unfortunately happening about the time this fresh adventure should have borne fruition, owing to a sudden dip in the Chicago market, this country was fairly swamped with American pork. This first attempt at starting the business in this part of the Dominion had been costly, owing to the fact that the whole stock had to be imported at high cost for freight, and attendant expenses, and it having at the very outset, for the reasons named, proved a failure, no one has attempted to carry it on since, on a scale of any magnitude; but it stands to reason if this country is to thrive, it must produce some staples of which the railroads cannot gather two-thirds of its total value by the time it reaches a port of shipment.

Hogs and hog products are one of these staples. If wheat should at any time be affected by bad weather, it will still be fit food for hogs, and as prices for wheat now stand it would be better economy to feed spoiled wheat at forty cents per bushel to the hogs, which would fetch five dollars a hundred, than to sell it to the grain men for any such figure. In addition to this, a hundred pounds of pork or bacon at say five dollars, would or should pay very little higher freight rate than a bushel and a half of wheat, worth say \$1.20, at the shipping port. Could any of your eastern or old country readers have seen

THE TONS OF POULTRY

exposed at our city market and in our butcher shops this Christmas season, and then been told they were all imported at extortionate freight rates from the States and Eastern Canada, their first exclamation must have been one of astonishment that our farmers are so blind to their own interest they do not go into raising such profitable stock. But all these things will come; as was said at the beginning of this article, our early days are but preparing the way for the good of the future

settler. Our local St. George's Society is apparently

DEAD AND BURIED.

but its past glories are not forgotten by some at least of its one time members. It did good work in its day, especially at this season, but what has got into the heads, or rather perhaps we should say the hearts of those Englishmen amongst us who have a share of this world's goods, that none of them take the least interest in it? Has the worship of the golden idol, the almighty dollar, so puffed up their hearts with the pride of purse and the *nole me tangere* of Social Position, with a big P., that all Charity, all patriotism, and all friendship for their native country and countrymen, is crushed out; or is it that their minds have become so infatuated with the game of "grab" that they no longer consider it good business form to invest a dollar, even in charity, unless it will return at least one per cent a month either in cash or business reputation? These strictures are severe but they are well deserved. Today in all Winnipeg there is not an Englishman of the class named save and except the District Deputy of the Sons of England, who take any public interest in either of our national societies. We may gibe at the unsocial clannishness of the Scotch, but it is not a tenth part as bad as the assumption of the

ICY MANTLE OF DIGNITY

in which the monied Englishman too often seeks to hide his *gaucherie* and ignorance.

The "Sons" have been keeping both Christmas and New Year's at home, but they have also done some business in the Lodges. Shakespeare, 164, has taken unto itself a White Rose. Neptune, the Briny God, artful dog, tried to entrap the unwary maiden, (Miss Shakespeare, for the nonce of course into entering into the bonds of matrimony at this, her very first entry into society, but the charming young creature felt that she could not at this early stage put all her eggs in one basket, but that if after a while the thing had to be done, she might enter into business relations with both her elder suitors.

The proposed constitution of the Hall and Building Association which has for so long lain dormant, has after reposing some months in the pigeon holes or other receptacles of some high S.G.L. official, again bobbed up serenely. A meeting of the Committee was assembled and a strong feeling of condemnation of the delay of the Supreme Grand Lodge Executive in attending to the business was manifested, when it was found that the permission of the S.G.L. to use the name of the Order in connection therewith was refused. The members, feeling that a privilege which had been

GRANTED IN TORONTO

should not be withheld from the Lodges here unless very good reason could be shown for so doing, the three lodges have endorsed the action of the committee determining to present the matter before the S.G.L. in session in March next.

Lodge Queen of the West, Sons of England Cadets, (Juvenile Lodge) are flourishing—thirteen propositions at last meeting. The boys purpose giving a musical and recitative entertainment about the end of the month, to aid them in furnishing their Lodge with the necessary supplies.

Wishing the **ANGLO-SAXON** and all its readers at home and abroad a happy and prosperous New Year, your Winnipeg correspondent closes this the initial letter of 1893.

Land for the Price of Rent.

Mr. Jas. Reilly, of Calgary, who went to Iowa last July as commissioner from the Dominion Government to enquire into the butter industry in that state, has visited the Capital. Mr. Reilly reports that his mission was fairly successful, and he expects that there will be good results from it next spring in the shape of emigration from the great butter state of the Union to the Alberta district, where better grazing land than any in the state of Iowa can be purchased for less money per acre than is paid as rent in Iowa. Mr. Reilly had interviews with Governor Bois and Dairy Commissioner Tupper, and also inspected the State Dairy farm at Ames and a number of other dairy farms and stations, but was of the opinion that better butter is made in Alberta than in Iowa, owing partly to the latter being too warm and the grass not as good as in Alberta.

Officers of the Dominion Immigration department at Winnipeg report that the total number of immigrants arriving at that point via Port Arthur, for settlement in Manitoba and the Territories, during 1892, was 36,895, as against 16,260 for 1891.

A PIONEER OF THE PLAINS.

HUGH MUNROE A WHITE SUB-CHIEF OF THE BLACKFEET.

The Son of a Captain in the British Army, He Found his Way to the Great Lone Land of the West and Joined the Redskins—His Life.

Mr. John Higinbotham, Lethbridge, has forwarded the following most interesting communication to the press for publication:

Our oldest timer has crossed the great divide. Word has just reached here from Montana, to which state he recently went on a visit, of the death of Hugh Munroe. The story of his life would make an interesting, not to say exciting, volume, and would disclose some very remarkable facts connected with the early history of this country. Born in Montreal, on May 4, 1784, a son of

A CAPTAIN IN THE BRITISH ARMY, he together with a number of young Canadian adventurers, set out prior to the war of 1812, to explore the "great lone land." The voyage was made in canoes and the route chosen was via the Ottawa River, Georgian Bay, Lake Superior, Rainy River, etc., to Fort Garry, (now Winnipeg) thence by Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan river for the great west.

Munroe was much struck with the abundance of wild game, but more so with their wonderful temerity. The Buffalo was

MONARCH OF THE PRAIRIE

by reason of his vast numbers, not to speak of his "animal strength." The fleet-footed antelope also ranged the plains, black and white tailed deer emerged from almost every clump of brushwood in the river bottom, and the beaver and otter held dominion in every stream.

During the season when berries were plentiful the "grizzlies" left their rocky fortresses and in bands sometimes a hundred strong, descended the rivers in search of their favorite food. If the wild animals at this time were scarcely fearful of man not so the aboriginal Indians; their various tribes appeared to be in a state of continual warfare. "Ah God!" the old man exclaimed as he elevated his hands in horror of those unwelcome recollections, "it was

NOTHING BUT BLOODSHED

in those times. From the day I reached the prairie country until the mounted police came (a period of about sixty years), I was obliged to sleep like the animals here, with one eye and one ear open to my crop of hair." Munroe, as his phenomenal age testified, was a marvellous specimen of physical endurance. One day in 1886 or 1888, when over one hundred years of age, he was observed seated on the "hurricane deck of a kayak," with a rifle slung across his saddle, to set out from McLeod at a lively pace for the Piegan Indian reservation, some seven miles distant, and returned the same evening with a sack of potatoes lashed behind him.

For many years Munroe was a SUB CHIEF OF THE BLACKFEET INDIANS and was greatly respected by them for his wisdom as well as his agility, strength and superior marksmanship. It was early in the summer and the Blackfeet bucks, after a season of inactivity, wishing to have some scalps to count determined on a southern raid.

The war paint was soon donned and the expedition under way. Boundaries imaginary and otherwise were unknown at that time, many rivers were crossed until the great plains near great Salt Lake appeared in sight. In wonderment he noticed a few white specks speeding across these. Munroe was silent and guessing—an almost incredible conjecture in those days—that it was

A PARTY OF WHITE PEOPLE

hoped that they would escape the observation of the Indians. It was not long ere numerous inquiries were made and Munroe, thinking it wise to lose time, informed them that these were his white brothers from "the land of the rising sun" and it would be well not to molest them, for if harm were done them and any were killed many more of his brothers would come and avenge their murder, and he himself would leave them never to return.

Munroe's eloquence prevailed not, for they, with but few exceptions, were eager for rapine, so, seeing that evil was determined by them, he anxiously awaited a chance of escape. He had an excellent horse—the fleetest in the band—and was infinitely better armed than any of them. He then made a last and earnest intercession followed finally by an escape, the moment the opportunity presented itself Riding for "dear life" in the direction in which the white objects were last seen, the fleet-footed "black with the docked tail" soon distanced his pursuers. Coming to a high cut bank on the confines of a large river he saw on the opposite side some

CANVAS TOPPED WAGONS

in a valley some miles distant. He was evidently observed by the white men, as he galloped along the edge of the bank, for two of them rode up to the bench land to meet him. Munroe feared that they would mistake him for an Indian as he was tanned from exposure, clad in breech-cloth and accented in the fashion peculiar to red men. The strangers approached in a somewhat cautious manner. Munroe dismounted, holding his cocked rifle in his hands. He then called to them in English, "Friends or foes?" They looked exceedingly surprised and answered "Friends, if you are." "Lay down your guns then and come to me and lose

no time," said Munroe. They came. He quickly informed them of the band of Indians in pursuit, told them to mount and he would ride with them to their camp which must be prepared to

WITHSTAND AN ATTACK.

They were very grateful for the information, and on the way, singular to relate, he was surprised to discover in one of them an old school companion from Montreal. The wagons were drawn up in a circle, sacks of flour piled against the outer walls, and the women and children placed under cover. Munroe then asked for a few coils of rope-tobacco, some knives and blankets as means of securing a final parley with the Indians. The "weed" or the blankets, or both, proved effective, for the Blackfeet promised not to cross the river nor molest them. When this was made known in the camp the females threw their arms around him, repulsive and all as he was, and wept tears of joy and gratitude. He shortly afterwards bade them adieu and rode off with his adopted brethren, never seeing nor hearing afterwards of the white pioneers of the lone land.

This is but one episode in a life crowded with events, shorn of the verbiage and scrupulous detail with which the old man usually narrated it.

He is gone to the "great sand hills," as the Indians here express the future. May his soul rest in peace!

Busy Teesbank.

Teesbank, Jan. 2.—Winter does not seem to stop building operations. The Methodists have built a large and comfortable stable on their property, and they have the foundation laid for their church, which they intend to build if the weather keeps fine.

Mr. J. H. Clark has his lumber office nearly finished. It is a credit to the place.

Wheat is beginning to move quite lively again, a large quantity coming from the south side of the Souris river, since the ice has formed. We are badly in need of a bridge across the river. There would be from 30,000 to 40,000 bushels more marketed here than at present. There is some talk of the C. P. R. building the bridge.

There is talk of a large livery, sale and feed stable being built early this spring. It is badly needed, as several horse dealers want to bring horses out here in the spring.

Two of our bachelors have got tired of living alone and taken unto themselves partners for life. There are a few more that ought to take the hint and go and do likewise.

Farming in Eastern Canada.

There are good openings in Eastern Canada for British farmers who would prefer taking over farms ready made to hand to making new farms of their own in the Northwest. The Sackville Post thinks farmers have no cause to go West, and fortifies its position by a comparative statement of the crop yields in Sackville with those of Ontario and the Northwest. The Post's comparisons are furnished by J. L. Black, one of the most enterprising farmers in this country, and should be carefully studied by our farmers. The figures are as follows:—

Wheat—Ontario, 1892, average yield per acre 12.7 bushels. Average for 10 years 15.4. The average yield this year in the Northwest territories is placed at 15 bushels, which is worth 48 cents at the elevators. Mr. Black had two fields; one yielded 25 bushels per acre and the other 33 bushels.

Oats—Ontario, 38.8; ten years average, 35.1. Sackville, 45 bushels. A plot of 3/4 of an acre of the "White Cluster" variety produced 45 bushels.

Barley—Ontario, 24.6; ten years average 25.0. Sackville, 45.

Turnips—In this item the difference is most striking. Colonel Blair, of Nappan, selected several specimens from Mr. Black's field for the Canadian exhibit at the World's Fair. Off a field of 4 1/2 acres 5,000 bushels of turnips were gathered, Ontario's average was 400 bushels and the ten year average, 418. The Post adds:—These are figures which are reliable and speak for themselves. What we require in these provinces is more real practical work in the agricultural districts and less theory, more actual example and less precept in our agricultural meetings. With more confidence in ourselves, in our soil and our portion of the Dominion our farming population, for contentment and prosperity, will become the envy of all other classes.

Railway Facilities.

Winnipeg, Dec. 31.—The question of the extension of the C.P.R. Stonewall branch, has been revived by the Board of Trade. Mr. C. Castle, of Foxton, addressed a recent meeting, giving statistics as to the population of the district to be traversed by the desired extension, quantities of grain in the country, etc. Members referred to an interview had with the railway authorities last winter in respect to the matter, when they were informed that all arrangements for extensions of lines in 1892 had been made; but in hope that something may be done next season Messrs. J. E. Steen, J. H. Ashdown, W. B. Scarth and S. Nairn were appointed a committee to wait on general Superintendent Whyte and again discuss the question of extending the line from Stonewall to Foxton.

COMING TO POSSESS THE LAND.

OHIO, ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, AND DAKOTA SENDING SETTLERS TO CANADA.

Prospects for the Coming Season—The Department of Interior alive to the Importance of Fostering the movement.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—A. R. Code, Dominion immigration agent in Northern Michigan passed through to Ottawa on departmental business. He says that last season's work was highly encouraging and satisfactory in every way. Large numbers of Michigan farmers are coming to Canada monthly for the prairie lands of Manitoba and the Northwest and still larger bodies of settlers, friends of those already there, intend following shortly. He adds that he is daily in receipt of letters of enquiry from farmers in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Dakota and other states and that he expects a large influx in the spring.

WHAT MR. MCNICOL SAYS.

Montreal, Dec. 27.—General Passenger Agent McNicol, of the Canadian Pacific railway, is not particularly sanguine as to the immigration prospects for the coming season. He says referring to the action of the United States government in prohibiting immigration that he considers Canada has now the opportunity of a century to secure an influx of people from the world, but unfortunately it is likely the opportunity will pass as it is possible that such pressure will be brought to bear on the United States Government that the present restrictions will be somewhat if not considerably relaxed.

He does not blame the department for lack of energy displayed, declaring that Hon. Mr. Daly and the deputy minister are fully alive to the situation, but thinks it is something beyond present means—the want of funds and the chilling influence of those who are not enthusiastic over the idea of filling the country, but even opposed to it. He says he is told there are supporters of the Government who actually think money expended in inducing people to come here is thrown away and that we should not try to secure settlers from the United States for the Northwest.

Irish Immigrants.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—Richard Mitchell, of Duck Lake, N. W. T., arrived in the city this week. He is on his way to Ireland, accompanied by Miss Mitchell. He goes direct to Dublin, and will return to the Northwest in about six weeks, bringing with him a number of families from Ireland.

Pipestone's Swift Growth.

Pipestone, Jan. 2.—Since the opening of the railway the town is rapidly pushing ahead. The expectations of the people of the district have been more than realized. This, however, is not to be wondered at as the fame of the Pipestone settlement was an old time story and needed but the iron band connecting it with the outside world to give it an impetus towards its present progress. Grain men and business men generally were well aware of the fact, and watched the completion of the road with eager interest, ready to fall into line and keep with the progress of the town, from its inception.

Representatives from six of the leading grain firms in the Dominion arrived on the first train and commenced buying on the following day, prices ranging from 2 to 5 cents per bushel better than at any other point. The excellent quality of the wheat and the early threshing season gave an average grade of No. 1 hard.

Although but about two months since the first building was commenced, we have now quite a large town with some twelve business places, with the expectation of several additions, and among them a large warehouse for the Massey, Harris & Co. An eastern capitalist has been here for some days, looking over the ground with the intention of building a grist mill, and there is reason to believe that there will be no difficulty in securing the cooperation of the farmers of the district in the matter.

Lots are still in demand, inquiries being received from several points in the east as to location, etc, and we venture to predict that before the place is a year old Pipestone will be one of the smartest towns in the province.

There are good openings for a doctor and a drug store, a lawyer and a first class temperance hotel, the municipality of Pipestone having adopted local option by a vote of 86 to 5.

School matters are receiving due attention and within a few weeks we expect to have a school fully equipped and in running order.

Gladstone Merry-makers.

Gladstone, Jan. 2.—The fine weather of the past week has aided greatly in making the holiday season a merry one. The past week was one of general merry-making in town and vicinity, there being several social gatherings, etc. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Pearson, among others, deserve special mention as host and hostess. They treated their numerous guests to a social and dance in the company's hall on Friday night last, to which upwards of 130 cards of invitation were issued.

Hon. R. Watson was in town last week, having been asked by the Westbourne County Council to inspect the new mill prior to handing over bonds. It is understood he found everything in good shape and fully up to the requirements of the

bonus, which will therefore be handed over to the enterprising proprietor, Mr. R. Muir & Co.

Our town is enjoying a veritable famine in house accommodation which at present is at a premium. Several more houses could be provided at once with tenants, were they available, and we expect quite a building boom with the opening of spring. This week is being observed as a week of prayer by a union of the various churches, the meetings being held alternately in each of the three churches.

The dedication and opening services of the fine new Methodist church are fixed for Sunday, Jan. 15th next.

IMMIGRATION WORK FOR 1893.

A Vigorous Campaign Fully Organized by the Department of the Interior. This year promises to be memorable in the annals of immigration to Canada. During the past few months the Interior Department has been quietly re-organizing the work, both on this continent and Europe, in view of the coming rush to the North-West. Experience already proves the wisdom of the transfer of the Immigration Branch from the Department of Agriculture.

In the British Isles alone, five thousand booking agents will co-operate with the Government agents. The country has been divided into districts, the work in each of which will be directed by trained and efficient men. For instance, Baillie Stewart, of Glasgow, will have charge of the work in the northern counties of Scotland. Mr. Stewart received much attention during his six months' tour of Canada last year. His colleague in the Southern counties of Scotland, Mr. Peter Fleming, has enjoyed much experience, and is well qualified to speak about Canada's exceptional advantages to immigrants.

Mi. P. R. Ritchie, of Essex county, will make a lecturing tour in England. His pamphlet on Canada is enjoying a wide circulation. In northern England the work will be entrusted to Mr. E. J. Wood, an ex-member of the Manitoba Legislature, and who settled in Canada about twelve years ago.

The Department has also secured the services of first-class men in Belgium, northern France and in Norway. Germany and Sweden are the only countries which have prohibited Canada from offering free homes to millions. Effective work is also being carried on in Iceland and in Norway.

Hon. Mr. Daly, Minister of the Interior, has devoted a great deal of attention to the subject since entering the Government and confidently anticipates very good results in the spring, and Mr. Burgess, the Deputy Minister and his efficient aids, have every detail of this important branch of the government well in hand.

Whitewood Openings.

Whitewood, Jan. 2.—Now that Whitewood is about to be incorporated it is expected that several new branches of business will be started in the near future. A good resident dressmaker and an industrious blacksmith could do a paying business here. A live weekly newspaper would also be welcomed. The citizens would doubtless contribute liberally to such an enterprise.

Prince Albert's Push.

Prince Albert, Jan. 2.—John Stewart leaves for the east on Thursday to act as immigrant agent for Prince Albert district. He will spend some time in Toronto and then proceed to Prince Edward Island. A good selection of samples of grain, grasses, etc, grown here has been collected which Mr. Stewart will take with him. Mr. Paul, a successful farmer of Willoughby went east on the same mission a few days ago. He will labor in Kingston and Napanee districts.

The mill by-law providing for the raising of the sum of \$3,000 as bonus for a fifteen or twenty thousand dollar flour mill, has received its second reading in the town council. It has met with no opposition thus far, indicating that the people realize the incongruity of raising and exporting thousands of bushels of wheat, while at the same time importing thousands of pounds of flour. There are several flouring mills in the district, all but one of which confine their operations to gristing for farmers, the others are apparently too small to keep pace with demands of the trade in flour. After proper notification the by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers and as a majority have already signed a petition requesting a submission of the by-law its success is ensured.

Solsgrith.

Solsgrith, Jan. 2.—We are having lovely weather just now for this time of the year—so warm and mild.

Messrs. Mannen & Catherwood intend to remove their chooping outfit here to commence cutting for farmers.

GOLD MINING AT RAT PORTAGE

THE SULTANA MILL NOW RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY.

Machinery being hurried in for the Other Mines and Got into Position as fast as possible—E. S. Investors Doing the work.

Rat Portage, Dec. 31.—Mining matters are moving with a swing. Machinery is still coming in from different places, and is going into position as quickly as it can be got there. Of course there are little set backs, pieces of complicated machinery which persistently refuse to come together, but these difficulties are being steadily overcome and we shall soon see several in full running order. The Sultana people with the indomitable energy which has characterized their operations from the very start here, have been the first in the race to commence actual work. I do not wish to arouse the cupidity of your readers, so that I shall say nothing as to results, except that they are eminently satisfactory. The mill on this property is now

RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY

under the care of Mr. Charles Brent, and if there are any who question the richness of our ores they can very easily satisfy themselves on that point. It is a hard matter to write truthfully of the future of this place without creating the impression that the writer is interested in booming it. Let the readers rest easy on that score; your correspondent is interested neither directly nor indirectly in any of the mining properties of the neighborhood; he only wishes he was. I write only from what I see and hear, and in declaring that there is not a town in Canada to-day with prospects at bright as Rat Portage, I am simply stating a fact which will force itself upon any man who cares to look for himself. Without entering into a long statement as to the causes and circumstance which will be most active in creating this future, it is becoming more and more apparent that this mining industry is going to be a big factor in it. The ores here are refractory, that is to say, they are difficult to treat. It follows therefore, that extracting the precious must be a slow process, entailing the employment of much valuable machinery and a great number of men. It will be beyond the power of any man or any number of men to "scoop" the hidden wealth. It is there, but so distributed as to demand a fair return in the shape of capital and labor for what it is prepared to yield. Of course in conversation with the average mining man, it is no reflection upon them to say that one must take a great deal of what one hears with a fair allowance of saline matter. You must allow for the imagination. The mining man has a taste for descriptive coloring, and lays it on in a manner calculated to startle the uninitiated into an all-consuming desire to seize pick and shovel and start out forthwith to rake in some of the chunks of gold which appear to be lying around uncared for. Of course there are no such chunks, and if there were the mining man is the last individual in the world to neglect placing them at his own credit as speedily as possible. But apart from all this, the Lake of the Woods is going to be

A GREAT MINING CENTRE.

It is impossible to get away from that fact. Companies are being formed right along for the purpose of carrying on operations. We already have Sultana, the El Divir, the Treasure, the Northern Gold company, the Bull Dog, Black Jack, Homestake, Deadbroke and a number of others. Before the spring we shall have a big time here and any amount of fun, and pray do not say that I have not kept you and your many readers well posted. The Yankees are just gathering in everything which is at present known to show good indications. That is to say everything which is for sale. The old workings like the Winnipeg Consolidated and Pine Portage are not I think, on the market.

The Spread of Coal Mining.

Estaven, Dec. 24.—Coal coal, nothing but coal. It is a sight to drive up to the Dominion Co.'s boarding house and take a look over the valley and watch the cars as they are pulled out of the mines by teams, when they are brought into the shed and weighed, and in a moment afterward the sound is heard afar off as the coal goes bounding down the side into the cars beneath. The company deserve credit for the manner in which they are pushing their business.

There are no less than six or seven mines being worked in this district, and each one by separate companies, or individuals. Messrs. Wilkinson Bros. have lately opened out a mine two miles south. They are pushing business. Teams bring about three loads per day to the cars from the "Ruby" and Allkinson's. A great many men are thus employed, and the business men are doing a good business in consequence.

THE FUTURE OF THE DOMINION.

A NOTABLE SPEECH BY ALEX. McNEIL, M.P.

Annexationists Compared to Peas Rattling in an Empty Box—Wiman and his Traitorous Scheme to Sell Canada to Cousin Jonathan.

Mr. Alex. McNeil, M.P. for North Bruce, in a remarkable speech at Warton, Ont., on the duty of Britons in Canada, made the following reference to British connection. He said: "This Dominion and this Empire have a glorious future before them. As the greatest of all Englishmen said in the days of great Elizabeth, so we may well say in the days of great and good Victoria: 'Naught can make us rue if Britons to themselves do but prove true.' For my part, I have confidence in the people of Canada. I have confidence that they will hold their own. I do not believe they can be cajoled or bribed or bullied into losing their hold upon the most magnificent territory and the most perfect political institutions ever possessed by

5,000,000 OF PEOPLE and into wantonly severing their connection with an Empire matchless in the annals of mankind. There is a good deal of talk about annexation. Peas rattle most in an empty box. Let them rattle. The more noise they make, the more men will become aware of the hollowness of their case.

"Mr. Wiman is a good advertiser of his wares. But the people of Canada will not easily forget that he publicly told the people of the United States that his policy was to put them in possession of what he described as the

VAST RICHES OF CANADA, to enjoy which, he said, Providence had especially created the people of the neighboring republic. We take leave to differ with him. We believe that Providence has destined the Dominion of Canada for the people of Canada, whose heritage and home and birthright it is, and who mean to preserve and develop it for themselves and for their children [after them so that it shall become a mighty nation under a still more mighty Empire, under

BRITISH INSTITUTIONS, British laws, British liberty, and the British flag. We are not afraid of the jibes and the jeers which, from certain quarters, are levelled at those who venture to refer in terms of affectionate respect to the official symbol of British nationality and power. We are not ashamed to say that we honor and venerate and love our country's flag. We are not to be moved from that attitude towards it by

BLUFF AND BUFFOONERY on the part of those who endeavor to belittle the sentiment of loyalty for their own disloyal ends. We regard them as inferior, degenerate and degraded descendants of the men who founded our Empire and made the name of Britain famous throughout the world.

We have no quarrel with our neighbors to the south, neither are we envious of them. We envy them neither their glory nor their constitution, their negroes, their anarchists nor their mortgaged farms. We recognize their many great qualities, and we are proud of their many great achievements. For we remember that

FLOWER OF THEIR POPULATION they owe to those little islands beyond the sea that are so dear to the heart of every true Canadian. We only ask to be let alone, to work out our own destiny in our own way. We claim an equal right with them to breathe the air of this continent, to own a portion of its soil and to fly any flag we please. The flag we prefer is the old flag and not the new one, and please God we will fly that flag for ever."

Welshmen Organize in New York City

The New York City Welsh Jeffersonian Club was recently organized at the Adelphi Hotel, Tenth avenue and Twenty-third street. An enthusiastic meeting was held and the following officers were elected:—President, John E. Owens; vice president, John M. Williams; second vice president, Isaac Evans; secretary, Richard W. Hughes; treasurer, Thomas Roberts. Short speeches were made by Daniel L. Jones, Isaac N. Williams, Isaac Evans and others. Dinner followed.

The Welsh Democratic State Committee, which was recently organized, and which is composed of John D. Griffith, chairman; Joseph Roberts, Stephen A. Edwards, Ellis Williams, E. Jones, Thomas Roberts and John E. Owens, has issued an address which said that although there were 1,223,000 Welsh-Americans in this country

until this year there had not been a political organization. The address says:

In politics our people in Wales are liberals. The liberal party in England stands for all that is democratic. Welshmen favor home rule, and they have always stood for the rights of the people. Yet, in view of these facts, when they become American citizens many of them vote against the very principles which they upheld in Wales.

To correct these beliefs and to disseminate political truths the Welsh State Committee has been formed. Its purpose is to establish Welsh Jeffersonian clubs in different sections of our State.

Welshmen throughout the States who wish to join the association are asked to send their names to John E. Owens, No. 447 West Twenty-third street, New York.

THE 65 CENTS SILVER U. S. DOLLAR.

Continued Drain of U.S. Gold Amounting in one Week to a Million a Day—A Study for Britishers and Canucks.

In the last issue of the *ANGLO-SAXON*, we drew attention to the fact that the value of the bullion in the U.S. silver dollar had declined to 64 cents, that day to day loans in Wall Street were then commanding 30 to 40 per cent., and that millions of gold were actually being exported to Europe almost daily to a market where day to day loans could be made at not more than one per cent.

This astounding condition of affairs affords a passing glimpse of the financial straits of the people and business of the United States underneath a smiling and deceptive surface of seeming prosperity based upon inflation carried to the borders of ruin. These and other similar revelations of the headlong downward course of the Republic, added to the exposures of the desperate poverty of the masses brought to light in the late presidential campaign, and the startling increase in the mortgage debt on the farming land of the States, said increase amounting to hundreds of millions, should suffice to show British and Canadian students of current affairs that the United States orange has been squeezed dry and the development of the country for generations to come anticipated and double discounted. The obvious lesson of all this is, that capital and population, no longer obtaining profitable employment in the United States, must now in ever increasing volume, find their way to British America.

Commenting on the situation as outlined in these columns, the *New York Herald* in a recent issue, editorially says:

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS MORE of our gold coin goes out to Europe by to-day's German steamer.

This brings the average of gold exports for the past week up to a million dollars a day, and there is talk of further shipments to-morrow. One of the abnormal features of this movement lies in the fact that these large sums are being withdrawn from a city in which day-to-day loans command

THIRTY TO FORTY PER CENT and are consigned to a market in which corresponding loans can be made only at one per cent. Under normal conditions, money seeks the place in which it earns most, and when foreign balances can be employed more profitably here than abroad they are ordinarily permitted to remain here. But present conditions are not normal, and in face of "tight" money we are being steadily

DRAINED OF OUR GOLD. What is it that prevents the laws of supply and demand from establishing an equilibrium between the rate of interest here and abroad, and keeps the golden stream flowing away from our shores? Distrust. Distrust of the stability of our currency. Distrust created by the operation of the Sherman law, with its ceaseless issue of paper. The owners of the money represented by this outgoing gold are afraid that if they loaned it here they might one day be paid back in

SIXTY-FIVE CENT SILVER DOLLARS.

There is action and reaction, too, in this movement. Distrust abroad recalls the gold from us and its efflux creates increased distrust here. It is Wall street that is paying exorbitant rates today, and if they continue the business community must speedily feel the effect, for these rates will quickly attract to Wall street the funds which would otherwise be used in discounting commercial paper.

A railway signalman named Skillitoe was recently found dead in his cabin at Wrenthorpe near Wakefield, on the Great Northern Railway. On Sunday evening he went to chapel, and subsequently proceeded to his cabin on night duty. Shortly after midnight he booked a passing train, but at 2 in the morning it was found that his signals were not working. His fellow servants, on going to the cabin, found him dead at his post.

2,500 MILLION DOLLARS GONE.

TERRIBLE LOSSES OF BRITISH FARMERS AND LANDLORDS.

500 to 600 Millions of Pounds Sterling Estimated to have been Lost in only 12 Years—Another Severe Loss on this Year's Wheat Growing.

London, Dec. 22.—On the final day of the National Agricultural Conference, Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., presiding, Sir R. Paget, M.P., brought forward a resolution affirming that the charges imposed on agricultural land by Imperial and local taxation are unfair, excessive, and opposed to the interests alike of agriculturists and of the community at large. He estimated the losses of landlords and tenants together within the last 12 years at from

500 TO 600 MILLIONS STERLING, and held that under these circumstances the land ought not to be subjected to taxation which other property did not bear. Mr. J. Treadwell, a tenant farmer, in seconding the resolution, said they had a right to ask the Legislature to free the land from rates and taxes. After some discussion the resolution was almost unanimously carried. Mr. T. C. Smith moved a resolution suggesting several amendments of the laws of land tenure. Mr. W. Smith, M. P., moved an amendment declaring the true remedy for agricultural depression to be fixity of tenure, fair rents, and free sale of tenants' improvements.

After a debate, during which Mr. C. S. Read and Mr. Chaplin, M.P., spoke against the amendment, it was rejected, and the resolution carried. Resolutions were also approved in favor of

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS, and of including tuberculosis and swine fever among the diseases under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts. The conference closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

RESTRICTION OF THE WHEAT AREA.

The sowing season has closed with a restricted area under wheat, in consequence of the heavy lands not having had an opportunity of coming into a fit state for preparation. On friable soils, however, this cereal has been got into nearly an average extent; but there does not promise to be a larger number of acres under winter wheat than was the case last year. Whether the deficiency which exists will be made good at the beginning of the year is somewhat doubtful, for it is most likely that farmers will be disposed, whenever possible, to

AVOID SOWING WHEAT,

in consequence of the low price which it has been making, and which it is feared it may continue to make. On the question of prices, there seems no prospect of better things. As weeks go by, values continue to fall. This downward process, which has been going on with a steady persistency, and with but slight interruptions, has continued from the very beginning of the year, until now we find last week the average price of British wheat to be 26s. 10d. per qr. This figure has no precedent in living memory, and judging from the plentiful supplies which are likely to be forthcoming, a still further decline, many experts say, may be confidently expected. There were sold last week considerably less than three-quarters of the quantity of British wheat which was disposed of in the corresponding week of 1891, and yet the price was 11s. per qr. less.

A LOSS OF \$10 PER ACRE.

This great reduction would make a loss this year on wheat growing of more than £2 per acre, even if the crop was an average one, but, as it was not so, the deficiency in yield and the decrease in price together would probably not amount to less than £2 5s. per acre.

No real improvement can be spoken of with respect to other grain; whilst, on the other hand, oil seeds and feeding cakes, which the farmer will have to buy in to help to sustain his cattle during the winter, are unmistakably dearer.

IN LIVE STOCK, also, no improvement of any moment can be seen, and perhaps the most pleasing feature is that with 25 per cent. more cattle at the great fat stock

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FLOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

market on Monday the general run of prices was fully equal to that of last year. This, however, is the extent to which encouragement can be found, for sheep, which were very few in excess of last year, fell in some cases at least 6d. per stone of 8lb.

THE PRICE OF YOUNG STOCK

in England continues very low, and trade shows no sign of improvement, except, perhaps, in Ireland, where some expectations are being indulged in that a better demand for this class of stock is likely to arise, in consequence of the exclusion of Canadian cattle from British markets.

UNDER MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

A Sample Village on the Western Slope of the Rockies Beyond Kicking Horse Pass.

Mr. F. H. Russell, B.A., of Manitoba College, writes to the *Western Missionary* as follows: "On the farther slope of the Rockies, just below where the railway takes its first plunge into the gorge of the Kicking Horse, lies the little town of Field, a small cluster of houses almost hidden under the shadow of the mountain peaks which tower up to a height of 5,000 or 6,000 feet on either side. The part of the pass in which it is situated, called by courtesy a valley, is rather the old bed or extended bank of the river, which flows rapidly by, rivalling in its headlong speed the railroad train that rushes along beside and frequently over its foaming torrent. Behind and before and all around stand the mountain tops, like grim sentinels of some winter campaign, their heads and shoulders shrouded in a fleecy mantle of perpetual snow.

The surroundings are not without interest to all classes. The globe trotter, the occasional tourist, the entomologist, the botanist, the geologist, all find enough of the beautiful and curious to well repay them for the travel over the more prosaic plains of the farther east. The scenery is unique. Nature has been fanciful as well as grand in her work. And the missionary who spends his summer in such an environment cannot be very sensible to the inspiration of nature who does not find the influence of his surroundings making itself felt in the whole process of his thought and work.

Field is essentially a railroad town. The railroad has made it, and supports it. With the exception of the few who are engaged in business or hotel-keeping, all the people belong to the railroad, which constitutes their means of livelihood. This forms one of the difficulties in the way of efficient mission work. Trains run every day and all day; men must run them and consequently must be absent from the greater number of services. It has occasionally happened that not a single man engaged in train running has been able to attend Sabbath service. This is, naturally, a discouraging feature. Yet a great deal of it seems unavoidable, until at least a radical change in public sentiment takes place. An allied difficulty has hitherto prevented any successful attempt at erecting a church building. Constant change is the characteristic of the community. Exigencies of work compel their removal to other places, so that the missionary, in the course of a few months, finds the members of his congregation almost totally different from those whom he met on his arrival. Such a condition not only takes away from the apparent results, but renders any permanent work well-nigh impossible, till the community assumes a more settled aspect.

Services during the summer were held in the C. P. R. reading room, a not too commodious, but still comfortable little building, which was the scene of many interesting meetings. The attendance was as satisfactory as could be expected, in view of the circumstances mentioned. Besides a double service on the one Sabbath, alternating with a single service on the succeeding one, there was a prayer meeting on Wednesday evening, well observed throughout the entire summer. In addition to these services at Field were those at two minor points, Palliser and Ottertail, the former an alternate Sabbath service, the latter a week-night meeting. Both these places were composed entirely of men employed in saw-mills, running only for the summer months, and so unavailable for service during the winter.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 19th, 1874

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen

The mission of this 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 adhesion 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 greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in 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, insured 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 good men can start a lodge.

The Society is governed by a Grand Lodge with subordinate lodges—the officers of which are elected annually.

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.

Grand Secretary's Office,
Shaftesbury Hall,
Toronto, April 1st, 1892.

FOOTWEAR

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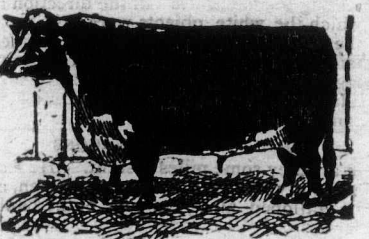
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IMPERIAL MAIL BAG.

Burmah And Siam.

The convoy under Lieutenant Bellamy has returned to Fort White from Tiddim. Several shots were fired at them en route, and one Sepoy was mortally wounded.

Severe famine is reported to prevail in the Siamese State of Kiangmai.

South Africa.

A project is mooted for the construction of a railway from Walvisch Bay to Vryburg, in Bechuanaland.

It is reported from Cape Town that 16 miles of the earthworks of the Beira railway have been executed, and that 35 miles were completed before Christmas.

The German Colonial Company for South-West Africa intends to take advantage of the privilege which allows it to construct railways for general traffic.

The export of gold from Cape Colony in November amounted to £430,256, compared with £280,000 in the same last year.

India.

The Bengal Government has published a long minute reviewing the operation of the system of local self-government during the first six years of its existence.

The Indian Currency Association has addressed a letter to the Government asking whether, in view of the probable failure of the Brussels Conference, it is prepared to take measures to protect the Indian currency.

News from Gilgit indicates that body of tribesmen from Chitral recently made an attack on a company of the Kashmere body-guard regiment near Dr. Robertson's camp in Gor, but were pursued by the troops for several miles.

A Journey Through Somaliland.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Captain F. G. Dundas, R.N., described an expedition which he made last year up the Juba river—the dividing-line between the British and Italian spheres of influence—in Somaliland, East Africa.

Bechuanaland And Mashonaland.

At a meeting of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company, the work done during the last year and the prospects for the future were referred to with satisfaction. It was stated that the arrangements for the amalgamation of their interests in Mashonaland with those of the other exploration company has been completed.

British Honduras.

We have received from F. M. Maxwell, Esq., barrister, Belize, British Honduras, a statement of a claim against the government of that colony which is to be made the subject of a complaint to Imperial Parliament.

the order to date back 9 months, and Metzgen to repay out of the \$50 the sum of \$16.66 for the ensuing 9 months, thus reducing his actual cash payment to \$33.34 per month for 9 months.

The fact that the government offered the \$50 a month may be accepted as an abandonment of the claim to deduct a back reduction of salary, but unless Mr. Metzgen was engaged permanently at a minimum of \$60.66, and the government had no power to order a reduction, which does not appear from the correspondence, Mr. Metzgen simply has come into contact with a personal mishap and will have to make the best of it.

GENERAL PRINTING. THE "ANGLO-SAXON" OFFICE EXECUTES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB PRINTING. BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK. WORK FROM THE COUNTRY.

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S.O.E.B.S. LODGE DIRECTORY. 237 Lodge Cards under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per Year.

Boys of England. Ottawa. Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month.

Daughters of England. Hamilton. Princess Mary No. 11—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Wellington and King Wm. Streets.

Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. B. S., Hamilton, meets in Reliance Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month.

Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month.

Sons of England. Oshawa. Essex No. 4—Meets in S.O.E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 3rd.

Toronto. Worcester No. 47, Toronto Junction—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Campbell Hall, Toronto Junction.

Almonte. Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome.

Aylmer, Ont. Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month.

Barrie. Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st.

Brantford. Salisbury, No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 7th, 1892.

Belleville. Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st.

Blackstock. Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church st.

Brockville. Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and last Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street.

Bowmanville. Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsell's Block.

Clinton, Ont. Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Jackson's Block.

Calgary, N.W.T. United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in their Hall, on Osler street.

Chatham. Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters Hall, King st.

Collingwood. Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall.

Corwall. Victoria No. 12, Corwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block.

Fort William. Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William.

Fredericton, N.B. Istington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street.

Galt. Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets.

Goderich. Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the A.O.Y.W. Hall, corner North Street and Square.

Gravenhurst. Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, every alternate Thursday from October 20th.

Guelph. Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall corner Toronto Block, Upper Windham street.

Hamilton. Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts.

Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets.

Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month.

Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the Royal Templars of Temperance Hall.

Corwall No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's Hall, cor. James and King William Sts.

Halifax, N.S. Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday each month at McLean Hall, Barrington st., Halifax, N.S.

Huntsville. Graydon No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street.

Hull, P.Q. Tennyson No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday at Marston's Hall, Main street Hull.

Kingston. Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m.

Kingston. Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at Fraser's Hall, King st.

Lachine. Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st.

Lakefield. Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall.

Lambton Mills. Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. O. F. Hall.

Longford Mills. Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills.

London. Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall.

London. British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall.

London. Piccadilly No. 88—Meets alternate Mondays from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street.

Londesborough. Londesborough No. 143—Meets the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month in the Foresters Hall.

Midland. Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont.—Meets in Foresters Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month.

Montreal. Yerkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Champlain street at 8 p.m.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square.

Excelsior No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts.

Excelsior No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 408 St. Urbain st.

New Glasgow, N.S. Kentworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S.—Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock in Oddfellows Hall.

New Westminster, B. C. Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Union Hall, New Westminster.

Orillia. Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall, Mississauga st.

Rose of Conchiting, No. 23, meets alternate Monday from January 11th, 1892, in their Hall, Mulcahy's Block, Orillia.

Ottawa. Derby No. 39, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st.

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh.

Clarendon—The United Degree lodge of Derby, Bowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meet in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month.

Owen Sound. Misticoe No. 86, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters' Hall, Red Rose 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

Pembroke, Ont. Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Forester's Hall.

Peterborough. Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month.

Prince Edward Island. Eton, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa. Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m.

St. Thomas. Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in the old Masonic Hall, Talbot st., east of the T. & P. track on First and Third Tuesdays in every month.

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ernatinger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D.

Smith's Falls. Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block.

Stanley, N. B. Rose of Stanley No. 160, Stanley, N.B.—Meets Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Stanley at 7.30, fortnightly, dating 3rd September.

Stratford. Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall.

Sherbrooke, Que. Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odelle Block.

Selkirk, Man. Rannymede No. 132, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters Hall, Colclough Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.

Toronto. Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Avenue Hall, cor. Spadina Avenue and College street.

King No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.

York No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave, Queen street, west.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from Jan. 2nd, 1892, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St., and Broadview Ave.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall.

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall corner of Queen st., w. and Davenport Road.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st.

Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St., West, Geo. Clatworthy, Pres., Joseph Odfield, Sec.

Hull No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron Hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets.

Lichfield, No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Rink, corner Prospect and Ontario sts., every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock.

Vancouver, B. C. Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Pann Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose.

Victoria, B. C. Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall.

Weston. Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King St. Hall.

Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street.

Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block, Main street.

SONS OF ENGLAND NOTES.

The Supreme Grand Lodge of the Sons of England B. S., will meet in Montreal during the second week in March. This is the first time the lodge has met there. Some two hundred delegates are expected from all parts of the universe.

We note with pleasure that Bro. Jos. Hawken, of Russell Lodge, was returned as alderman for Rideau Ward with a largely increased majority. Ald. Hawken is one of the most honorable and trusted members of the municipal government of the capital of the New Dominion of Canada.

The Supreme Grand President, Bro. Stroud, was the recipient of a very handsome walking cane on New Year's Day from his Toronto employees.

Bro. John H. Barrand, of Black Prince Lodge, Pembroke, has gone to England for a two months trip.

The Supreme Grand President installed the officers of Guelph Lodge, Smith's Falls, on Thursday night, the 5th inst. He reports the brethren of that town to be alive to the interests of S. O. E.

Stanley lodge, Ottawa, have among them again for the winter months, our jovial Bro. Capt. W. Davidson. Capt. Davidson is engaged during the summer months in the shipping business of Quebec. And though at present here is at home among the brethren at Quebec.

The ANGLO-SAXON was pleased to have a call from P. S. G. V. P. Bro. H. J. Boswell, of Toronto, on his return from opening a lodge of the Order in Sudbury, Ont.

Speaking of Bro. Stroud reminds us that he might in all human probability have been mayor of the capital of Canada, to-day, had he cared to run. Much as he would value the honor of becoming the head of the corporation of the Capital, however, he felt disinclined to disturb the harmony of the relations between the French and English sections of the population by being the means of breaking the unwritten compact by which the mayors of Ottawa have hitherto enjoyed two terms of office. There is scarcely the shadow of a doubt had he allowed himself to be put in nomination, he would have been elected by a thumping majority. The modest, unassuming, just-minded manner in which he steadily declined all overtures and refused his warmest personal friends the smallest crumb of encouragement in this matter, cover him with honor and will be remembered by many when the proper time comes to give token of the high regard they entertain for him as a member of the civic council, a man of business, and a fellow-citizen. Ald. Stroud during the civic year just closed filled with credit to himself and advantage to the city the most difficult and exacting chairmanship an Ottawa alderman can be called upon to undertake, that of the finance committee. He came out of the ordeal without a breath of dissatisfaction from an single citizen of the capital, and that is almost as high praise as living man can look for.

Hull, P. Q.
At a recent meeting of Lodge Tennyson, No. 165, Hull, P. Q., the following address was presented to the lodge accompanied by a beautiful portrait of our Queen:

To the Officers and Members of Lodge Tennyson, No. 165, S.O.E.B.S.
Please accept this, the accompanying portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, hoping that it may always inspire you with a heartfelt love, and a firm allegiance to Old England. Trusting that all who have their names in the lodge book here, may have their names inscribed in the Lamb's Book of Life in Heaven, is the wish of your friends.

Mrs. Wm. Chitty,
MASTER W. H. CHITTY.
Several of the members expressed their high sense of the gift in appropriate terms. Some visiting members of the city lodges of Ottawa contributed by addresses and songs to the pleasure of the evening. Lodge Tennyson stands forth to-day one the most progressive lodges in the province of Quebec.

At their last regular meeting the installation of officers took place with the following result:

President, W. Chitty; P. P., Jas. Bishop; V. P. Geo. Harbour; Chap., L. Jones; secretary, Charles Shipworth; Treas., Edward Broadhead; Committee—A. Yates, W. Reynolds, Geo. Harvey, Geo. Bishop, J. Bly, F. Bishop; Inside guard, D. Kerr, Outside guard, Geo. Riley. Installing officer, Bro. E. Ackroyd, D.D., Ottawa.

Salisbury Lodge, No. 42.
Brantford, Jan. 12.—The brethren of Salisbury Lodge held their regular fortnightly meeting on Thursday January 5. It was installation night and an exceptionally large number includ-

ing some visiting members were in attendance. S. G. V. President Elliott was present and performed the duties of installing officers. After the brethren elect had been officially placed in their respective positions each in turn made a few appropriate remarks in acknowledgment of the confidence reposed in them by the lodge.

Bro. Elliott gave a rousing address in his usual happy vein pointing out with unmistakable clearness, the aims and objects of the order, and emphasizing the importance of greater cohesion and a more directness of purpose among Englishmen.

His remarks were cheered to the echo and will long remain in the memories of those present.

The past has been a highly satisfactory year for Salisbury, and their prosperity is largely due to the increasing efforts of the retiring president Bro. Smart, whose services on the behalf of the lodge it is needless to say have been duly recognized.

THE NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA LODGE.

Ex Mayor Bro. W. B. Townsend becomes G. L. D. D. for B. C.

The formation of Vancouver lodge, Sons of England, was effected in the Odd-fellows hall, Archer block, on Thursday Jan. 5th, there being about 40 members of the order in attendance. The new lodge starts out with a fair membership, with several waiting to be initiated and with the prospect of a large number joining in the near future.

The ceremony of installation was conducted by the Rev. H. P. Hobson, assisted by Messrs. Airey, Stark and Robson from Wilberforce lodge, the officers of the new branch being as follows: P. P., L. Gill; P., F. W. Welch; V. P., W. Fleming; S., G. B. Baker; T., T. H. Mansfield; C., R. T. Robinson; I. G., G. Kilby; O. G., G. T. Smith.

The nights of meeting have been selected for the first and third Thursdays in each month, and at the next meeting several unimportant offices will probably be filled. At the conclusion of the ceremony a liberal supply of refreshments served by Mr. Taply, was freely distributed and the remainder of the evening enjoyed in social intercourse.

A feature of the evening was the transference of the authority and jewel of the Grand Lodge District Deputy for the Mainland of British Columbia from the Rev. H. P. Hobson to ex-Mayor W. B. Townsend of New Westminster, who was also present. The authority of the Grand Lodge representative has been in abeyance for some time past and the selection which has been made is one that gives satisfaction to all concerned.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

Renfrew
Rev. Mr. Quartermain, of Renfrew, is interesting himself in the formation of a lodge of the Order. He has been furnished with the necessary papers, etc.

Bro. E. Ackroyd has just returned from installing the officers of Victoria Lodge, Cornwall, Ont. Bro. Ackroyd speaks very highly of the brethren of Cornwall, and says the Lodge is doing well.

Bro. E. Ackroyd has received word from Carleton Place, that they will be prepared to open their Lodge on the 27th inst.

Bro. Capt. Walter Percy, of Derby Lodge, is home among his friends after spending a holiday in England. Bro. Percy had arrived home only a week when the news reached him from England of the death of his mother. The S.O.E. of Ottawa extend their sympathy to Bro. Percy in the loss he has sustained.

Lodge Tennyson, No. 165, of Hull, P. Q., has made arrangements for holding a series of entertainments during the winter months. The brethren of Hull are now arranging a first class social; they will be well patronized by the brethren of Ottawa.

What they say of the "Anglo-Saxon".

Bro. W. H. Clarke, Edmonton, N. W. T.—Send me the ANGLO-SAXON, for which you will find enclosed my subscription, I was not aware it was such an interesting paper. It will aid me in getting up a new Lodge here, I wish it every success.

Bro. T. Llewellyn, Chicago—I will gladly subscribe for the ANGLO-SAXON. Should have taken it up before had I known such a paper existed. Every member ought to have it, I never felt so much interested in the Sons of England before.

Bro. N. E. Gills, of Campbellford, who is a regular subscriber to the ANGLO-SAXON, sums up his opinion of the paper in these words: "I am much pleased with it."

NEARLY \$6,000 IN THE BANK.

Well Done, Middlesex No. 2.
At the last meeting of the above lodge the annual report was read as follows for the past quarter.

Received for members dues, \$506.50; from other sources \$59.50; with the balance on hand at the beginning of the quarter the total amount was \$1035.00.

The payments were, sick dues and doctor's services, \$334.74, for other purposes, capitation tax, funeral benefit department, etc. \$364.40.

After liabilities are paid there remains a balance in the treasurer's hands of \$336.76. The funds invested are: Deposit in banks at interest, \$3,676.60 and stock and shares \$1,932.00, which with the treasurer's balance gives a total of \$5,977.36.

The elected officers are: H. Hills, president; J. F. Scott, vice-president; W. H. Syms, secretary; J. B. Heard, treasurer; J. G. Newton, assistant secretary; chaplain, W. E. Pearce; committee, W. H. Lovell, W. C. Hills, G. J. Harrison, W. Bawden, W. W. Weston, A. T. Heard; Inner Guard, J. Lester; outer guard, G. C. Holt; pianist, J. Brown; surgeons, Dr. Welster; and Dr. Parry; Trustees, John Butcher and T. E. Braime; Auditors, J. Rukeard and Dr. Welster W. Hall T. R. Skippon and Marshall J. Niblett; grand lodge delegates, J. R. Skippon and B. Norwich; Juvenile lodge delegates, J. J. Rose and T. B. Heard.

This was also the night for installing the officers elected, and that duty was performed by the Supreme Grand Secretary Bro. Carter, in a very able manner. He gave a very long and instructive address to the lodge. After the usual complimentary expressions by the installed officers, the Supreme Grand Secretary was requested to make the presentation of a Past President's Jewel to the future Past President and also one to the Secretary, who has held that office for nearly 5 years.

Lodge Royal Oak, No. 26.
Galt, Jan. 9th.—At our last meeting the following brethren were duly installed for the ensuing year, by our D. D. Bro. John Taylor, assisted by Bro. Lamb, of Royal City Lodge No. 73:—Jesse Welland, president; Chas. Brett, past president; George H. Poore, vice-president; Chas. Squire, secretary; Geo. Hangcock, treasurer; Ed. Lane, chaplain; Bros. E. West, E. V. Squire, Rich. Barnes; J. Wilson, Geo. H. Thomas, T. L. Orton, committee; R. Oliver, inside guard; Chas. Brett, sr., outside guard; G. P. Sylvester, surgeon; Bros. Wilson, Barnes and G. B. Woods, auditors; C. Brett, sr., E. Lane, and L. Price, trustees; delegates to grand lodge, Bro. Chas. Squire, P.D.D., and Bro. James Lomas, P.S.G.P., who has kindly offered his services to us free of expense, he being a life member of the grand lodge as one of its founders.

We had a very fair meeting, with one proposition, and also we had the pleasure of seeing our jolly Bro. George Workman, well known all over western Ontario, by the cognomen of "Jackets," he been a maker of cardigan jackets at Streetsville, Ont. He had not been in his own lodge room for some three years. So we made him give an account of himself or be fined for contempt.

Our W.D.D. complimented us on the correctness of our lodge books and also on the progress we have been making lately and urged all the brethren to do their duty and support the officers, of whom he was sure we had a good set for the ensuing year.

Bro. Squire called the attention of the brethren, assisted by Bro. Lamb, to the vast amount of good being done for our beloved Order by the ANGLO-SAXON newspaper, hoping that the brethren of this lodge would subscribe for it and do their share to keep it in circulation, as it was well worth double the price paid for it. Several of the brethren at once responded to the call, and we hope soon to have more do so.

Bro. Edwin West, our talented amusement committee chairman, was authorized to make arrangements for conveying all who wished to visit Royal City Lodge No. 73, at their next meeting at Guelph, and after returning our thanks to visiting brethren for their kindness, we closed our first meeting of the new year.

CHAS. SMITH, Sec.
A number of communications received just as the paper was going to press are unavoidably left over.

Bro. A. D. Thomas, Fredericton,—(with list of subscribers). In our next. Many thanks.
We draw the attention of our readers to the lodge card of Essex Lodge No. 4, Oshawa, which appears for the first time in the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON, Pres., Bro. Wm. Paul, Sec., Bro. W. S. Bowden.

LAWSON & COYNE,
GENERAL AGENTS,
REGINA, N. W. T.,
Land in the Regina District
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Write for our "Guide" to the Regina District for 1893.

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AND
Do You Think There is Money in it,
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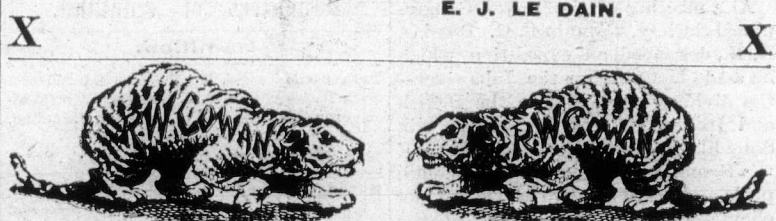
A. HARVEY,
OTTAWA, CANADA.
Patents procured in Canada, United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and all other foreign countries. Daniel Grant, Insurance agent of Bath, Ont., writes as follows, upon receiving the sixth patent I procured for him.

DEAR SIR,—Canada patent for my improved car coupler to hand last evening. For the very satisfactory manner and promptness with which you have transacted my business please accept thanks of Yours respectfully.

DANIEL GRANT,
Bath, Nov. 8th, 1892.
Write for Circular 48 "How to procure a Patent."

X OAK HALL, X
The Star Ready Made Clothing Shop,
332 Wellington Street, Ottawa,
—AND—
61 Brewery Street, Hull.

Englishmen and their descendants, please remember this Store is known for selling nothing but Union Made Clothing, and as all Union men, are skilled in their trade, it is needless to say I will give you a good fit. To convince yourself just come round and see me, try on one of my Overcoats or Suits, Pants, etc., and the sale, I feel convinced will be complete.
I carry a fine assortment of Boys' Youths' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' furnishings, etc., in fact everything that a First Class Ready Made Clothing Shop should have is here. Prices, there are none can beat for the same quality of goods.
Your patronage solicited.
E. J. LE DAIN.



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We want a general rally for the Special Sale of Furs now going on. Let there be no hesitation. It does not matter that you have already bought your Furs for the season, for you will save Big Money, and that is a consideration. Come, then, ladies and gentlemen, and take home with you New and Fashionable Furs and Fashionable Furs at your own price. Don't delay.

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