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THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE

SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF THE DELEGATES.

Canada Highly Spoken of—Promising Outlook for the Empire—Nothing but Good Coming of the Meeting.

Although the actual results of the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa are not yet made public—though they will be very shortly—it is very easy to see from what has been made public that the delegates settled down to business in real earnest. From the very start an amount of zest pleasing to behold has been shown by all interested in the conference and its attendant possibilities. The municipal and business people of Ottawa celebrated the opening day of the conference with feasts and flags, and a reception was accorded the delegates at the House of Parliament by a large crowd of influential and prominent people.

At the banquet given at the Russell House, which was the most brilliant ever given in the capital, the warm encomiums and earnest speeches were sufficient evidence of the good feeling existing between Great Britain and her Colonies. There were over three hundred guests. The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, president of the Conference, occupied the chair, and while the toast list was in progress the conviviality of the company was interlarded with such after dinner speeches as are seldom evoked from such magnates and orators as were there assembled.

The Governor-General said he was more impressed than surprised at the loyal way in which Her Majesty's representatives were received. He spoke of the great future that is in store for Canada, and his whole oration was flowing with sincerity and heartiness.

THE EARL OF JERSEY

said he was confident that there was a great future before the colonies and the Empire. As proof of Britain's immense growth and power he remarked that when Queen Victoria ascended the throne, Great Britain's trade was smaller than the present trade of Australia. Every individual has it in his power to forward the interest of the Empire. There was no doubt in Canada as to the feeling which the delegates bear towards it, and he concluded by saying that when they reached their native lands their chorus would be "The Maple Leaf for Ever."

WE DON'T WANT SEPARATION.

Sir John Thompson, in a splendid speech was full of Canada's loyalty too. He said that instead of seeking separation, happy self-governing Canada wished to plight her troth anew. All would rejoice in any steps that would bring the various colonies and the mother land closer together, at which sentiment there was loud applause. And he added that the Canadian loyalty was largely due to the fact that the Empire was, after all,

CANADA'S EMPIRE

as well as Great Britain's. There was much important business to be discussed by the conference, and in due time we should all know the outcome of the debate, in which all taking part were men of unquestionable ability. The only difference, after all, said the Premier, between Canada and Australian colonies was one of time and space.

The Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, of Tasmania, said he congratulated Canada for bringing about confederation, and the same spirit animated Tasmania and other countries. He dwelt at length on the benefit resulting from the continuity of the colonial policy. To-day she was opening up a new vista of prosperity.

Sir Henry Wrixon, of Victoria, spoke in cordial terms of the grandeur of Canada's scenery, her vast resources, the character of the people, and, above all, her intense

LOYALTY TO THE MOTHER LAND.

The delegates came to Ottawa for business, he said, and one thing the Australian delegates wanted was the cable. They were going to have the cable and the Conference was going to sit until such time as they get the cable. In conclusion he said that he was filled with admiration for Canada's system of confederation.

Hon. Thos. Playford, (South Australia) warmly denounced Great Britain for admitting the bounty-fed sugar to enter her ports without any duty whatsoever being put upon it.

There were lots of other eloquent words that evening, all breathing the same spirit, showing that the Empire was beyond the shadow of a doubt magnanimous in herself and looked upon both by her sister colonies and England as a great and wonderful country inhabited by loyal and faithful subjects.

CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

July 10.—The following is the text of a resolution adopted before the adjournment of the Inter-Colonial Conference:

Resolved. That this Conference expresses its cordial approval of the successful efforts put forth by Canada and New South Wales for the establishment of a regular monthly steamship service, between Vancouver and Sydney, and affirm the advisability of the reasonable co-operation of all the colonies interested in securing the improvement and permanence of the same.

That the Conference learns with interest of the steps now being taken by Canada to secure a first class mail and passenger service with all the modern appliances for the storage and carrying of perishable goods across the Atlantic to Great Britain and the great subsidy which she has offered to procure its establishment.

That it regards such an uninterrupted through line of swift and superior communication between Australasia and Great Britain, as is above contemplated, as of paramount importance to the development of intercolonial trade and communication and to the unity and stability of the empire as a whole.

That as the Imperial post office contributes towards the cost of the service between England and Australia, via Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide, £85,000 per annum, while the sea postage amounts to only £3000; and to the mail services between Vancouver and Japan and China £45,000, less £7300 charged against the Admiralty, this Conference deems it but reasonable to respectfully ask that assistance be given by the Imperial Government to the fast Atlantic and Pacific service—more particularly as the British post-office, whilst paying the large subsidy of £104,281 a year to the line from Liverpool to New York, has so far rendered no assistance in the maintenance of a direct postal line between Great Britain and Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION AND GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Englishmen to the Fore in Philanthropic Works—The Flood and its effects.—Sons of England Notes.

New Westminster, B.C., June 27th—Here in British Columbia we are in the midst of an exciting election. On the 7th of July the votes of the electors will be polled for or against the Davie government.

The action of that government in bringing in a bill to erect new Parliament buildings at Victoria, at a cost to the province of probably a million dollars, at a time when the depression in all branches of trade is widespread and keenly felt, has resulted in raising a strong opposition feeling throughout the country.

The government were pledged to bring in a measure of redistribution of seats, but delayed doing so until the parliament buildings had been first passed.

The contest is raging at all points; but especially in Vancouver and New Westminster does the feeling run high. In the Terminal city Mr. Patton has been nominated and will probably be elected, although at present that gentleman is confined to the provincial gaol in New Westminster on a charge of contempt of court for refusing to divulge the names of two gentlemen who were his partners in the News-Advertiser. Mr. Cotton is a sturdy Englishman, who stands on his honor as such and refuses to break his word to those gentlemen. Hence his committal.

The Royal Commission of enquiry into the affairs of the Penitentiary at New Westminster has brought to light some most extraordinary breaches of discipline and mismanagement. Mr. McBride, the ostensible warden, in his evidence before the Commission the other day, stated on his oath that he was merely the nominal head of the institution, and that Inspector Moylan, who made a visit of inspection some months since, told him he must obey the orders of the Deputy Warden, Fitzsimmons. Near the penal establishment is a Roman Catholic Orphanage, and numerous witnesses have testified that government stores of all descriptions have been supplied to the Fathers and Sisters there by order of Fitzsimmons, himself a papist of the most bigoted type. Officers and convicts have been sent to the Orphanage to do work, free of charge. Carpenters and blacksmiths have worked there, pigs, fruit, potatoes and other produce of the penitentiary farm has been supplied, and when the Warden remonstrated he was told by Fitzsimmons they were works of necessity. On one occasion when a notorious prisoner named Honstm made his escape a keeper went to Fitzsimmons, who was at the time employed in planting trees in the Orphanage garden with a couple of convicts, and reported the escape. All the order he received was to "take a look round for him," and the energetic officer went on calmly planting his trees.

It appears he has systematically bowbated the keepers and other officers, at times rebuking them in presence of convicts, which the rules distinctly prohibit. Public opinion is thoroughly aroused by the Com-

mission. These things have gone on for years back, the Warden's mouth being closed by threatened dismissal if he exposed the doings of the Deputy Warden and his clique. Inspector Moylan, being himself a Roman Catholic, made a very favorable report and stated all was going on right, which it certainly was—for the Roman Catholic church.

However, Mr. G. L. Foster is now investigating matters, with Hon. Justice Drake, as a Royal Commission, and with two such high principled men the evil doers will no doubt be brought to justice.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

Lodge matters are progressing well and happily. Under the able administration of President's Lawson and Bayless, and Secretaries Robson and Disney, the two chief lodges of the mainland, Rose of Columbia and Wilberforce, are increasing in their finance and fellowship every day.

Wilberforce held their Church parade on May 27th, and Rose of Columbia the previous Sunday. As the electric tramway company granted cheap rates, brethren were able to attend each others lodge parade. Bro. Rev. H. A. Clinton, chaplain, preached at Vancouver, and Bro. Rev. H. H. Jowen, Chaplain, at St. Barnabas New Westminster. The collection at the Westminster service went towards maintaining the private ward of the lodge at the Royal Columbia Hospital.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

On the 19th inst. Rose of Columbia Lodge celebrated their fifth anniversary by a splendid soiree in the Royal Templars' Hall. Bro. Rev. H. H. Jowen occupied the chair and many of the Sons and Daughters rendered excellent music and songs. Over 100 persons sat down to the fine supper provided by the committee and it is to the credit of Bros. H. Disney, Hardman, Blood, Stinchcombe, Havelock and others that a substantial donation to the contingent fund was the result of their efforts.

Bro. T. H. Robson, Secretary of Wilberforce, has been appointed one of the managers of the "Light" publishing company of Vancouver. Long may he shine.

THE FRASER.

The farmers of the Fraser Valley have lately been visited by one of the most disastrous floods ever known to the oldest settler. Upwards of 800 farmers have lost their fences, crops, fruit trees, barns, and in some cases their houses. A few have lost horses and cattle. Hundreds of fowls were drowned and the distress was general. Happily the government were alive to the gravity of the situation and Colonel Baker, the Provincial Secretary—who by the way is a brother to Baker Pasha of world wide renown—promptly came to the relief of the sufferers, and by chartering numerous river steamers to convey supplies, succeeded in preventing any loss of life by starvation. New seed, such as potatoes, wheat, barley, oats, etc., has been furnished by the colonel to all applicants. For the last two or three weeks he has been working night and day with a large staff of assistants, and has distributed hundreds of tons of supplies.

The greatest sufferers were in Nicomen Island, which was from 5 to 20 ft. under water, its seventy-five families flying to the hills on the mainland.

The beautiful Valley of Chilliwack, where recently a lodge of our order was organized by Bros. Townsend and Bailey, was one vast lake.

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Sermon by the

REV. CANON PENTREATH,

BEFORE THE SONS OF ENGLAND, WINNIPEG, SUNDAY, MAY 27TH, 1894.

Members of the Sons of England—I mean by that term Englishmen and descendants of Englishmen, those born in that little island set in the ocean, or in this great free land of ours—I welcome you here this afternoon.

The Church in which you worship—the Church of your Fathers—is part of a Union which rejoices in the name of the Church of England and which is older than the English State. The red flag on our walls will remind you that:

Wherever the flag of England waves, each one will think with pride, Of the men who on the battle fields for their country fought and died.

The Anglo-Saxon has had a marvellous power to mould the history of England. He has stamped upon it the Angle-Land. He has absorbed the other races and his career has demonstrated to the world that more has been achieved by means of his race than by any other; for we are by no means all descended from the Saxon. The English derive their pedigree from a variety of nationalities. In language, in laws and in government we are Celtic, but we are overwhelmingly Celtic in our people.

And when we come to consider the stock from which Englishmen are derived we shall find that they are of the oldest blood in the world,—the Celt—of whose beginning there is no trace. The Celt was the first to plant their feet in Britain. They had a sublime Creed, they had priestly rulers, they had an alphabet and they were acquainted with the science of Astronomy. They were known later on in our history as Britons, and their descendants are in Wales and Cornwall to-day. In Cornwall their boast is that they were never completely conquered by the Saxons.

Then came the Latin invasion and in the fifth Century the invasion of the Teuton or German. These Germans crowded out the weaker race of the Celts or Briton, and laid the basis for that high nobility of character, that lofty purpose and that love of home which has ever been the characteristic of the race. Then came the long continued invasions of the Danes and the hardy men of Scandinavian blood. The Anglo-Saxons were then still further pushed by the Northern French, who brought over with them a new day for England and for humanity, and that new day was one which laid for the Anglo-Saxon the foundation of human liberty. For the character of the English home, the progress of the people and the skill of the craftsman the world is indebted to Anglo-Saxon civilization, inasmuch as their race absorbed the Celt to a very great extent. It has indeed been a very slow growth, but the words of Robert Collier are true when he said:

Slow and sure as the oak grown from acorns that fall on a dim day, So the Saxon manhood in city and town to a noble stature will grow always, Winning by inches, holding by oligues, standing by law and human right, Many times falling, never once quailing, so the new day shall come out from night.

Remember, in this Church to-day are descendants of all these various races, Phoenecian, Celt, Gaul, Saxons, Dane and Norman. All these make up what is sometimes called the Anglo-Saxon race. The Saxon has more bottom and longevity, and he has managed to impress upon all the others his language, his laws, his usages, his government and the name of the country in which he was at one time a slave. If you will look at South America and North America, the former inhabited by the Latin Race, you will see the immense superiority of the Anglo-Saxon. As Emerson says, "North America is another name for liberty." Here is the most perfect home, here is the widest opportunity for advance in civilization that our race has ever had, here we have essentially the range, and the language, and the literature, and the laws and the government of this splendid race, here we are animated by their principles of liberty, here we have the admixture of the Celt and the Saxon, here we have the force and vigor that result from this admixture, here in Canada we have more than half a continent in which to work out all that is best, all that is noblest, in the destinies of a race that God has abundantly blest in the past, and will abundantly bless in the future if it retains its loyalty to him. I have shewn that the English are a spreading race, and collectively they are a better race now than any from which they derived

or any which are a division of ours, which gives other antagonistic elements in their composition. They are lovers of home, and their native land, and they are also the greatest travellers in the world. They have been the sailors of the globe. As early as the Conquest their merchants traded to all countries under the sun, and as one race after another swooped down on the island in the Atlantic, obtained a foothold and conquered a part of it, so the descendants of the old stock had swarmed out of their home, and have planted their feet upon North America, and Australia, and Africa and India, and wherever they have gone they have been the dominant race before whom native races have quailed and faded away, and have received their language and their laws and their Government. We remember then to-day the land which Shakespeare calls "the land of patriots and martyrs, the land of sages and of bards," and we can recognize the hand of God as clearly as we do God's Providence in guiding the chosen of Old, and we can offer some of the lessons which Moses gave to the children of Israel out of the Book of Deuteronomy. We can apply to ourselves the promises and blessings pronounced upon the individual and the blessings pronounced upon the people as a whole. You will remember that Moses said that if the Children of Israel obeyed the Commandments of their God, blessed should they be in their going out and coming in, blessed should they be in all phases of their existence, but on the other hand a curse was pronounced against them if they forsook their loyalty towards their God; and we can apply these same words to our nation to-day. As far as she is true to her God and is loyal to him, she may expect the blessings of the past to be outweighed by the blessings of the present and the future, but in so far as she departs from her loyalty to him, there will come upon her what has come upon every great nation of the world, disaster and misfortune. We are here then to-day to recognize the hand of God in our nation's history. We have inherited the great past and glorious traditions of duty and reverence and loyalty to God, and Our Kings and Queens, and we are working out the destiny of our race in this new land. What more suggestive advice might I offer to you than the words of the text, "Trust in the Lord and be doing good, so thou shalt dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed." Now the word Lord in the original is Jehovah, and Jehovah was God's covenant name with his people. The words meant to the Jew "Put your trust in your Covenant God, the God of Abraham and Isaac and of Jacob the God who signed and sealed his promise to you, the God who promised the Land of Canaan as your heritage for ever and promised to be with your fathers all their days and promised to be with you." Put your trust in the Covenant God who has signed and sealed his promise to you. Well that covenant now takes a wider form. It embraces the whole family in heaven and earth, it is no longer confined to a single nation; and our reason for putting trust in God is much stronger than for the ancient Jew. These words mean for us to-day, "Put your trust in the Lord who has blessed your race in the past and made your ancestors instrumental in giving to the world an open bible and the priceless boon of liberty. Moreover, the verse tell us what kind of life to live. You are not to be an idle member of society; you are to be doing good. "Put your trust in the Lord and be doing good." You are to be useful in your day and generation, you are to be doing good. Christlike deeds are to be the outcome of a Christlike life. This is the duty of the individual and this is one of the duties of your Society. And then there comes the further promise or exhortation "So shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." These words are not to be read in any figurative sense, they are to be read and understood just as they are. The writer of the verse, the writer of that Psalm, intended no figurative meaning to be applied to these words, he simply meant home. "So thou shalt dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." They are words like to express promise of our Lord in the New Testament, who said, "Seek first the Kingdom of God and righteousness and all these things (meaning clothing and food and drink) shall be added unto you." And so the words mean that if you will only live up to the Divine Rule and the rules of your society, if you will trust God and do right, you will have a quiet peaceful and secure home in the land where you dwell and you will have a supply for all your needs. Other things being equal, the honest, temperate and

religious man will be the most prosperous in the world. All experience tells us that this is the case, because honesty and temperance and piety produce economy upon which prosperity depends.

Well, as the land of Canaan was a type of the heavenly career, so all this is but a type of home love and happiness and the supply of the heart's desire which God has provided in a world which is the land of the presence of Jehovah, the land of Jehovah our Father, and will be the inheritance of the true christian in a more complete manner than Canaan was under Joshua. These words, then, are an inspiration for this Society, "Trust thou in the Lord and be doing good," and they are also an inspiration for the individual all over the world. There has been this year a time of depression; discouragement and disappointment have invaded the homes of our people in the North West. The great staple of export is so low in price that it is hardly worth raising; and adversity has brought the pinch of narrow means into many a home. Many have felt the same touch of poverty where before there was plenty. To such the exhortation comes from one dying in the far off ages and speaks a blessed truth to us, "Trust in God and be doing good" and your home shall be secure, you shall have enough for your needs.

Now we thank Him for this message which all Scripture tells us is a true one. It may well be the motto for the wanderers of our race, who have taken the flag of England and the spirit of England, and the devotion to duty and the sense of honor, and the Bible and the Church, as well as their vice and their weaknesses, into all lands under the sun. And all their wanderings have they ever forgotten their old home? No, never can they forget it. It is at such times as these, when you are associated together and side by side and your thoughts are naturally taken across the ocean, that these words are true:

Then shall their thoughts return To their old homes, and yearn For the sweet Sunday bells of other times; But they shall yearn in vain, For they never shall again Listen to the music of those village chimes.

In a Greater Britain our lot is cast, May the blending of the races which we call by the name of Englishmen do and dare for the world's progress and the world's freedom what their ancestors have done before them, and while we live in Canada, which extends from ocean to ocean, we can also say this afternoon:

God bless old merry England, with hearts and love serene, Send love and peace through all the world and bless our Gracious Queen.

BRITISH RAILWAY ARTILLERY.

One naturally turns from the Turf in machine to study the armoured train that is now in service as an experiment on British railway lines. The artillery truck is the invention of R. J. Billinton, a prominent railroad official, and is constructed to carry a forty-pounder breech loading Armstrong gun, which may form part of a train of railway artillery. The gun is so mounted as to be available, by the use of the turntable, for broadside firing, and to be brought to bear on an enemy approaching from the sea, or attempting to land on the beach or sands of the shore. In this respect it differs from the use of the forty-pounder mounted upon a truck by the naval brigade near Alexandria in the Egyptian war of 1881, as that gun could fire only to the front. The gun is quickly traversed by two men with handspikes fitted into the rear of the turntable, whereby the muzzle can, within half a minute, be directed to any surrounding point; this could, indeed, with the addition of certain mechanical gear, be performed by a single man. The strain of the recoil is lessened in firing broadside by a prolongation of the cross girders, drawn out and supported on blocks, and there are gradually rising metal grooves for the wheels to run back upon, as well as a powerful hydraulic recoil cylinder; so that there is no fear of the gun throwing itself off the truck. The armor of the truck consists of bullet-proof plates, five-eighths of an inch or half an inch thick. It is contemplated that when in action the gun truck alone should be exposed to the enemy's fire, leaving the engine which has drawn it, with two men, under some cover, as in a railway cutting. For this purpose a steel hawser is attached to the gun-truck, that the men may draw it into the required position. The two carriages for the men have steps to the roofs, which are protected by bullet-proof plates and upon which the men, with rifles or carbines, might take part in the action. Military experts have watched the experiments and are generally well satisfied with the stability and utility of the armored train.

AN INCIDENT IN THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Continual exposure to danger breeds coolness. The soldier nervously dodges the first bullet that whistles about his head becomes indifferent to the fiftieth. Men under steady fire for hours, with comrades dead and dying about them, are callous and self-collected. At the taking of the Shah Nujeef, in Lucknow, by the English, the commandant found it necessary to signal to the English force at the Residency to make known his position. For this purpose an adjutant, a sergeant, and drummer Ross, a boy only about twelve years of age and small for his years, climbed to the top of the dome of the Shah Nujeef by means of a rope-ladder.

There, with the regimental colors of the Ninety-third and a feather bonnet on the tip of the staff, they signalled to the Residency, and the little drummer sounded the regimental call on a bugle which he had learned to play.

The signal was seen and was answered from the Residency by the lowering of a flag three times. But the enemy on the Badshahibagh also saw the signalling and the daring adventurers on the dome, and turned their guns on them, sending several round shots quite close to them.

Their object being gained, our men descended; but little Ross ran up the ladder again like a monkey, and holding on the spire of the dome with his left hand waved his feather bonnet defiantly about his head.

Then he sounded the regimental call a second time, and followed that by what is known as "The Cock of the North," which he sounded as a blast of defiance to the enemy.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of the Society is to bring into organized union all the 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 rate of increase being far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

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

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

District Deputies.

The following are the District Deputy Grand Lodge officers whose appointments have been confirmed by the Supreme Executive:—

ONTARIO.

- C. F. Chanter, Box 629, Chatham. R. Wray, London. A. J. Neil, St. Thomas. Thos. Jackson, Clinton. G. H. Golding, Box 415, Brantford. J. Poland, Stratford. C. Squire, Box 526, Galt. J. Taylor, Guelph. W. P. Lyon, Niagara Falls. John Jackson, 43 West Ave. south, Hamilton. John Nettleton, Collingwood. G. W. Sibbett, Parry Sound. F. L. Somerville, Lindsay. Jos. Clatworthy, Hampton. E. R. Blow, Whitby. A. E. Bailey, Campbellford. E. M. Smith, Kingston. R. W. Haydon, Almonte. Thos. Ferguson, West Toronto. Geo. Evans, Centre Toronto. H. Dobell, East Toronto. H. Aisthorpe, North Toronto.

Special District Deputy, Bro. W. L. HUNTER.

QUEBEC.

- G. A. Hoerner, Richmond. T. Teakle, City of Quebec.

NOVA SCOTIA. A. S. Dodson, New Glasgow.

NEW BRUNSWICK. A. D. Thomas, Fredericton.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. J. H. Bell, Charlottetown.

Nipissing District. J. B. Veach, Sudbury.

Port Arthur District. Geo. Clark, Port Arthur.

MANITOBA.

- Special Supervisory Deputy, Rev. Canon Coombs, Winnipeg. No. 1 DISTRICT—Winnipeg, including Selkirk—Jacob Freeman. No. 2 DISTRICT—Morden eastward to Winnipeg—Bro. Garrett. No. 3 DISTRICT—Carman, Winnipeg to Nesbet—F. Starkey. No. 4 DISTRICT—Brandon—Winnipeg to Brandon, Bro. Welland. No. 5 DISTRICT—Virden—Brandon to Boundary Line—Rev. H. L. Watts.

Assiniboia Territory. No. 1 DISTRICT—R. J. Steel, Regina. No. 2 DISTRICT—A. H. B. Spelling, Qu'Appelle Station.

Alberta District. No. 1 DISTRICT—G. C. King, Calgary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. No. 1 DISTRICT (Vernon Valley), Dr. Beckinsale.

No. 2 DISTRICT—S. Mellard, Chilliwack.

No. 3 DISTRICT—Vancouver, including New Westminster; W. Bailey.

No. 4 DISTRICT—Capt. G. W. Robertson, Victoria.

ENGLAND.

Bro. A. J. Craston—Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, Barbican, London, E.C.



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Off The Scilly Isles, 1796.

On the morning of the 8th of June, 1796, two of our frigates—that fashion of ship which was the most beautiful and stately of "Old England's wooden walls"—were seen seventeen leagues westward of the Scilly Isles. They proved to be the Unicorn, 32 guns, Captain Thomas Williams, and the Santa Margarita, 36 guns, Captain Thomas Byam Martin, a vigilant and officer, who at a subsequent period took, after a brilliant action, L'Immortalite, 40 guns, when commanding a ship of the same weight of metal.

As the dawn brightened three large ships loomed into sight, three miles distant on the lee-beam; and Captain Martin, who first made them out to be French frigates, signalled to Captain Williams to make all sail and join him, and to come within hail. The former then informed him of the strength of the enemy. "The statement of their superiority encouraged him in his eager pursuit," says Captain Martin; in his dispatch to Admiral Kingsmill, at Cork, "having said that he would attack the largest ship, and desiring me to engage the next in strength. This noble example inspired every person with confidence of success, and each ship steered for her opponent; but the enemy determined to evade an action, and bore away under a press of sail, the smallest ship making off to windward."

At nine in the morning "they found themselves in a close bow and quarter line," and continued to run before the Unicorn, and her consort in that position, the largest ship being under easy sail. They were fast being overtaken, and supposing they would soon be brought to action, Captain Williams signalled to clear away for battle; the hammocks were brought up and stowed, the bulkheads sent down in the usual fashion, the ports and magazines opened, the fire put out in the galley, and then the drums beats to quarters.

Nearer drew the chase, and the corvette, which detained the other ships, hauled, as we have said, to windward, and passed the weather-beam of our frigates in long-shot range; but afterwards she steered in the same course with her consorts, evidently to afford support to whichever might need it most.

At one p.m. the two frigates hoisted French colours in proud defiance, as ours had already done the crosses of the Union. The largest ship showed a commodore's pennant, and at the same moment commenced a well-directed fire with her sternchasers. The French corvette at this time, greatly to the surprise of Captain Williams and his crew, brought-to, for the purpose of boarding a sloop that was passing on the contrary tack.

The largest vessel was now discovered to be the Thames, 36 guns, and 320 men (formerly one of his majesty's ships), now commanded by Citizen Fraden; and the craft of which the Unicorn was in chase was La Tribune, 44 guns and 320 men, bearing the broad pennant of Citizen Moulston, commander of a division. On her main deck were twenty-six twelve-pounders, on the fore and quarter-deck sixteen long sixes and forty two-pound carronades. She had just been launched. The corvette to windward was La Legere, 24 guns (nine-pounders) and 180 men.

As Commodore Moulston continued to wait for the Thames, the Unicorn approached them both, but was retarded in her progress by the effects of their fire. At four p.m. the Thames, being the sternmost ship, bore round to avoid the fire of the Santa Margarita; while Captain Martin, manoeuvring his ship with the greatest judgment, laid her alongside his antagonist.

The superior and well-directed fire of Captain Martin's guns soon put the Thames in his possession; as he silenced her battery, her colours were struck, and a prize-crew put on board. On seeing his consort captured, the commodore made all the sail he could, hoisting royals and running out his studding-sails, and by a very sudden and injudicious movement, sought to gain the weatherage of the Unicorn, which at that time was pursuing him towards the entrance of the Irish Channel, and both vessels soon passed close to the Tuskar Rocks, a group of the coast of Wexford, consisting of four great and dangerous masses, about two furlongs in extent, on one of which a lighthouse now guides the

mariner to the southern entrance of St. George's Channel.

The parity of sailing in the two ships, aided by the good judgment of the French commander, kept them engaged in a most exciting running fight for two entire hours. During this period the Unicorn suffered considerably aloft, as the French directed most of their efforts to cripple. "We were for some time," says her captain, in his dispatch to the admiral, "unluckily deprived of the use of our maintopsail; but on its falling to less wind after dark, we were enabled to use our super and royal steering sails, which, by slow degrees brought us so near his weather quarter as to take the wind from his canvas, when, at 10.30 at night, after having pursued him two hundred and ten miles, we shot up alongside of our antagonist, gave him three hearty cheers, and commenced close action, which continued in that position with great impetuosity on both sides for thirty-five minutes, when, on the clearing up of the smoke, I observed that the enemy had dropped on our quarter, and was close-hauled, by a masterly manoeuvre, to cross our stern and gain the wind."

This, however, Captain Williams prevented by instantly throwing all his sails aback, and thus giving his frigate strong stern-way, by which he passed the Frenchman's bow, regained his situation, and once more poured in his round shot and musketry. The effects of the fire soon put an end to all further manoeuvring, by completely dismantling the enemy's ship; her resistance gradually ceased, and her crew called out that they had surrendered.

The commander of the Tribune proved to be John Moulston, an American, who had been sixteen years in the French navy; and when brought on board the Unicorn, he was found to be severely wounded. The squadron he commanded, consisting of La Tribune, La Proserpine, the Thames, and La Legere, had only left Brest two days before. The second-named ship had parted from the rest in a fog.

"I will not attempt to find words to convey to you, sir," concludes Captain Williams, "the sense I feel of the conduct of the officers and ship's company under my command, for if it was possible to say anything that could add to the glory of the British seamen, I have ample field for doing so in the situation I held this day. Indeed, nothing less than the confidence of the most gallant support from them, and the high opinion I entertain of our second, the Santa Margarita, could induce me to risk an action with a force apparently so much our superior; and while I congratulate myself upon the happy effects of their valour in the capture of two of the enemy's frigates that have done so much mischief to our commerce during the war, and on their present cruise were likely to do so much more, you may easily conceive what my feelings are when I inform you that this service is obtained without the loss of one of the brave men under my command. My happiness will be complete if I find that the Santa Margarita has been equally fortunate."

The losses of the Tribune were thirty-seven men killed and seventeen wounded, thirteen of these severely. The losses of the Santa Margarita in capturing the Thames were only two seamen killed, the boatswain and two seamen wounded, many of the latter had thirty-two killed and nineteen wounded, many of the latter so severely wounded that they died.

The little squadron of Commodore Moulston was a very unlucky one, for, five days after the capture of those two ships, Captain Lord Amelius Beauclerk, in His Majesty's ship Dryad, when cruising, with Cape Clear bearing west by north, twelve leagues distant, at one in the morning discovered a strange sail standing towards him from the southward; but on nearing, she hauled her wind and tacked, making off with a press of sail, and the sea whitening in foam under her bows.

Lord Beauclerk instantly bore after her in pursuit; all day the chase continued, till nine in the evening, when he brought her to close action, and in forty-five minutes compelled her to strike, when she proved to be the missing frigate La Proserpine, carrying twenty-six eighteen-pounders, twelve long nine-pounders, and four thirty two pounders, with 348 men, under Citizen Pevrieu; and in this casualty was very great, for Lord Beauclerk had only seven men killed and wounded, while La Proserpine had lying on her deck thirty slain and forty-five severely injured.

For his services in this naval campaign, Captain Williams was knighted, though no reward seems to have fallen to Captain Martin. Lord Beauclerk died an Admiral of the White, and G.C.B.



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NOTICE TO READERS.

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

IMPERIAL INERTIA.

The presence of the Colonial delegates in Ottawa, the entertainments in their honour and especially the gathering of our citizens to meet them, or, as the latter may be called in modern fashionable slang, the magnificent "function" which spread over Parliament Hill on the evening of the 5th inst., and overflowed into the "Lover's Walk," have all contributed to awaken in different minds the remembrance of different ideals of Imperial Unity, and desires more or less intense for their realisation. These ideals have one and all been vainly cherished up to the present, and many a U.E. Loyalist has gone to his rest during the past century having his heart sick with "hope deferred." To what is this delay in the establishment of a United Empire to be ascribed? To the supineness of our statesmen, or the impracticability of our ideals?

It may fairly be doubted as to whether the words "Imperial Federation" truly embody the "pious wishes" of those who sigh for a greater degree of Imperial Unity. Indeed it may be maintained that among the latter many prominent writers have withheld their approval of the name adopted for indicating the closer union of the different peoples of the British Empire. Their prejudices against these two words seem to be based upon their disbelief in the possibility of creating a new Imperial Parliament that would have higher legislative powers than the present House of Lords and House of Commons in England, and upon the conviction that direct representation in such a parliament of the various parts of the Empire according to population would be utterly impossible. It is probably for these reasons that a change of name has frequently been mooted among the members of the Imperial Federation League in Canada, and that the advisability of a similar change for the City of London Branch is now being discussed.

It is much to be doubted whether any change of name would bring any advantage to the movement, and possibly the abandonment of the words "Imperial Federation" would give considerable "aid and comfort" to our opponents. At the same time we think this to be regretted that, when the League was formed nine years ago, its name was not selected with greater care. On the ground of priority alone we are of opinion that the preference ought to have been given to "Imperial Consolidation," words which indicate more correctly the objects for which the friends of the Unity of the Empire are striving. It is now about twenty-two years since Lord Beaconsfield used this term in one of his speeches, the object of which was to institute a comparison between Liberal and Conservative principles. In order that our readers may be able to judge of the significance of the term referred to we quote the following extract: (Beaconsfield's Speeches Vol. II., p. 530.)

"Gentlemen, there is another and second great object of the Tory party. If the first is to maintain the institutions of the country, the second is to uphold the Empire of England. If you look to the history of this country since the advent of Liberalism—forty years ago—you will find that there has been no effort so continuous, so subtle, supported by so much energy, and carried on with so

"much ability and acumen, as the attempts of Liberalism to effect the disintegration of the Empire of England, and, gentlemen, of all its efforts this is the one which has been the nearest to success. Statesmen of the highest character, writers of the most distinguished ability, the most organised and efficient means have been employed in this endeavour. It has been proved to all of us that we have lost money by our colonies. It has been shown with precise, with mathematical demonstration, that there never was a jewel in the Crown of England that was so costly as the possession of India. How often has it been suggested that we should at once emancipate ourselves from this incubus. Well, that result was nearly accomplished. When those subtle views were adopted by the country under the plausible plea of granting self-government to the Colonies, I confess that I myself thought the tie was broken. Not that I for one object to self-government. I cannot conceive how our distant colonies can have their affairs administered except by self-government. Self-government, in my opinion, when it was conceded ought to have been conceded as part of a great policy of IMPERIAL CONSOLIDATION. It ought to have been accompanied by an Imperial Tariff, by securities for the people of England for the enjoyment of the unappropriated lands which belonged to the Sovereign as their trustee, and by a military code which should have defined precisely the means and the responsibilities by which the colonies should be defended, and by which, if necessary, this country should call for aid from the colonies themselves. It ought further to have been accompanied by the institution of some representative council in the metropolis which would have brought the Colonies into constant and continuous relations with the home government. All this however, was omitted because those who advised that policy—and I believe their convictions were sincere—looked upon the Colonies of England, looked even upon our connection with India as a burden upon this country, viewing everything in a financial aspect, and totally passing by those moral and political considerations which make nations great and by the influence of which alone men are distinguished from animals. Well, what has been the result of this attempt during the reign of Liberalism for the disintegration of the Empire? It has entirely failed. But how has it failed? Through the sympathy of the Colonies with the Mother country. They have decided that the Empire shall not be destroyed, and, in my opinion, no minister in this country will do his duty who neglects any opportunity of reconstructing as much as possible our Colonial Empire, and of responding to those distant sympathies which may become the source of incalculable strength and happiness to this land."

In these remarkable sentences Lord Beaconsfield has stated, among other things well worthy of our attention, what ought to have been arranged at the time when self-government was conferred upon the Colonies by Great Britain, all of which work constitutes Imperial Consolidation, and still remains to be done. Provision has still to be made for an Imperial Tariff, for a proper system of state aided emigration to settle our Crown Lands, for the Defence of the Empire and for an Imperial representative Council. But to repair the errors and omissions of fifty years ago is a difficult task, and one which none of the political parties in England has yet seriously contemplated. Neither have the statesmen of the Empire responded to the "distant sympathies" mentioned by Lord Beaconsfield, even although these have been distinctly enough expressed. In proof of this we may point to the absence of such sympathetic response, on the part even of Conservative statesmen in England, to the suggestions of the Canadian Parliament that the "favoured nation" clauses should be terminated and preferential trade within the Empire established. In neglecting to notice these effectively, the Conservative leaders have, according to their greatest prophet, failed to do their duty. They have evidently forgotten the traditions of their party, and, if not, we are forced to the conclusion that to them the saying applies, "Inertness is conscious incapacity."

It may be that "the wish is father to the thought" in our case, but we very decidedly think that the period of Imperial inertness, so far as regards the Unity of the Empire, is coming to a close. As Mr. Laurier said, with the opening of the Ottawa Conference a new page has been opened in British

history. Lord Rosebery's cable message to the President, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, is the first proof that the vis inertiae of the Imperial Government is being overcome. The British premier is evidently anxious to learn the conclusions of the Conference and may possibly be waiting to shape his own course by them. We are not among those who believe that the first move towards closer union should come from the Colonies; such a doctrine is unworthy of the prestige of England. But if the combined self-governing Colonies, in Conference assembled, are sufficiently powerful; if the Colonial tail of the British Lion has become strong enough to wag the ponderous body of the animal, we must not object to this method of attaining satisfactory results, and of finally overcoming the power of Imperial Inertia.

A MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The Executive Committee of the Imperial Federation League in Canada has started a crusade in defence of the parent League in England. In a recent issue we reproduced the annual report in which it is maintained that the Council in London could not legally effect a dissolution of the League, that in fact the latter is still in existence, and that a delegation should be sent home to "re-organize" the Council. The League in Canada endorsed the report of its Executive Committee, and authorized it to send the delegation referred to. We understand that members have already been selected and are now on their way to England. Among them are the President and Secretary of the Canadian League, Mr. H. J. Wickham, Mr. James L. Hughes and other gentlemen resident in Toronto.

We must say that we heartily sympathise with the object of this crusade which is to rescue the League in England from the action of its half-dead Council. The deputation will no doubt first communicate with the very considerable minority in that body who voted against dissolution, and endeavour to secure the formation of a new Council, on a broader and more legitimate basis than the old one, such in fact as will give a proper share of influence to every branch of the League throughout the Empire.

The deputation is in possession of the deliberately expressed policy of the League in Canada as regards the basis of a British Commercial Union, and will certainly seek an opportunity of pressing it upon the consideration of the City of London Branch of the Imperial Federation League. Our readers are aware that that body, under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, pronounced in favor of a Commercial Union, but in such indefinite terms as to make even people in England doubt the good faith of the proposal. In proof of this we quote the following expressions from the St. James' Gazette in August last: "Free Traders will rejoice in Sir John Lubbock's declaration at the meeting of the City Branch of the Imperial Federation League. He is 'all for a Zollverein, he says, but it must be founded not on the customs duties but on the absence of them. If Sir John meant Free Trade as with-in the British Empire and Protection as against the rest of the world, he would carry with him a strong body of supporters in our leading Colonies—he might even hope so far as they are concerned to see the scheme adopted and matured. But he does not mean anything of the sort. His idea is that the Colonies should adopt their own system of Free Trade, abstaining even from retaliation. This may be good doctrine, but to Australia and Canada it looks like suicidal 'unselfishness. Nor is there yet any sign of those colonies coming round to Cobdenism.'"

Such expressions as these fully justified our Executive Committee in pausing to consider what the Lubbock proposal meant, and correspondence with its sponsor resulted in utterly shaking the confidence which federationists on this side were disposed to place in it. Usually, when a British Commercial Union is mooted, it is at once taken to mean, on the one hand, free trade betwixt the various parts of the Empire, and on the other, a tariff of some description discriminating against foreign nations. But it seems that such a definition of a Commercial Union is unsatisfactory to those political economists who have advocated the greatest possible freedom of trade between nations. It seems that the free-traders idea of Commercial Union is unrestricted commerce not only between the integral parts of the same federation, but between such aggregated communities and all the outside world as well. If such is really their conception of a Commercial Union, it is one of those

unrealisable combinations that have had no existence in the past and do not seem possible in the future. No wonder that the League in Canada in considering Sir John Lubbock's circular insisted upon adding a clause proposing "the imposition of a small extra duty on foreign imports, with few exceptions, to provide funds for Imperial Defence," and we sincerely trust that the delegation may be able to persuade the London Branch to adopt this amendment.

It is not unlikely that the delegation will also endeavour to press the amendment upon the consideration of the United Empire Trade League, which was founded several years ago by Col. C. E. Howard Vincent for the advocacy of preferential trade between the British possessions. There are we fear too many different associations all seeking to attain the same object by different means. It would be a happy result of the efforts of the delegates from the Canadian League if they could persuade all these associations to adopt one and the same plan for the establishment of a United British Empire.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The results of the Provincial elections, while gratifying, probably, to the Opposition, as placing Sir Oliver Mowat's Government in a very embarrassing position, cannot be said to afford much comfort to the party machine in politics. Sir Oliver stated at the banquet in Toronto to the Colonial Delegates, that he had no love for third parties in political affairs, but we venture the opinion that nothing in Canadian public affairs is so urgently demanded, in the interests of the people, as an element in our legislative bodies which will treat all proposed legislation on its merits aside from the interests of any particular party. We believe that in proportion as the heel of the party machine is felt that many parties will arise, under the keenest sense of injustice, and demand from political leaders their rights.

The Patrons of Industry movement is in the main good in its aims and objects, and we hope to see it a growing power in Canada, feeling sure that the very life of Canadian progress is bound up with a prosperous agricultural population. Their danger is, in their zeal for their own interests, to do the very thing they condemn in the manufacturing class,—forget that all classes and interests have to be studied in a wise statesmanship, and that purely sectional interest can be pushed too far, and overlook or forget that the general public good is the first desideratum.

Sir Oliver has had for so many years the cuteness to know where and how votes could be had in his support, he will know how to spread his sails for all such breezes—and like the Vicar of Bray, he will adapt himself to every change of political circumstances, and give all that opponents demand when defeat stares him in the face.

GENERAL HERBERT.

The action of Gen. Herbert in suspending Adjutant-General Powell, of the Militia and Defence Department, has been one of the sensations of the day. In Parliament and outside it has been the subject of adverse criticism of so strong a character that—coupled with the statement to the House of Commons by the Minister of the Department—that, in his judgment, the offence of Adjutant-General Powell was not so grave as to justify his suspension, the General has been commanded to re-instate him in office. As Major S. Hughes, M.P., remarked, if the conduct complained of were a serious military offence he should have been arrested, and if a purely civil offence it was fairly open to question whether such severe action as suspension was justifiable from the facts.

The last time General Herbert aired himself before the public notice was in his very questionable official utterances in regard to the Canadians who served as Papal Zouaves. He then, as well as at other times, expressed his rigid views of military discipline, and seemingly he has applied them in this instance with more zeal than discretion.

Gen. Herbert cannot be said to be happy in his selections of examples illustrating his own idea of devotion to military duty and discipline. When he seeks to praise he has to ignore all the great examples of soldierly virtue in ancient and modern history, and select those fiery religious zealots who went from Canada to uphold and fasten on the necks of the Italians one of the most oppressive tyrannies over a liberty loving people which modern history has made known; and when he con-

demns he selects an old, tried and faithful departmental officer as his victim, and for the atrocious offence of not being so scrupulous about the forms of red-tapeism as the General demands.

Tact and discretion are equally virtues in a soldier, and it appears these qualities are wanting in Gen. Herbert's hour of need; and while he can play the politician in praising Papal Zouaves in Quebec, he loses his head and temper when confronted with a simple violation of some red tape formality.

The Survival of the Fittest.

Some very interesting reading may be got from a list of facts and figures recently published in the Cleveland, (U.S.) Leader, relating to pauperism in that city. They plainly show that the most desirable nationalities in the United States are English, Scotch, Welsh and Canadians, there being no paupers among them, and they are more independent, energetic and thrifty than any other nationalities. This is satisfactory reading for Englishmen, for with most other nationalities it seems to be innate for them to give up and cry out for help the moment adversity confronts them. Especially do the Poles, the Italians, and the Irish vie with each other in casting themselves upon the charity of the country. In Cleveland last year, the Italians assisted were just half as many as the English, and yet there are twenty times as many Britons as Italians. That is the case wherever the Englishman takes up his abode. If hard work, persistence and untiring energy, both in body and brain, will carry a man anywhere, the Englishman is going to get there, and there he is going to stay, showing at once that not only in the United States, but everywhere else, the Englishman is the most desirable immigrant.

In Canada, which offers so many advantages and such wide scope for energy and ability, we want to collect together as much of that energy and ability as we possibly can, not only for our own special benefit as Englishmen, but for the good of the country at large. To do this we must keep hand in hand and show our capabilities, and get the results of our unity disseminated, as it is destined to be, all over the wide world. Then, when our Old Country brethren see the bounteous fruits of our labors and the solidity of our standing—and we are gaining ground every day—they will come over and join us in greater numbers than ever. No one knows what he can do if he tries so well as an Englishman, and no nationality can get ahead of him however hard he tries. It is a pure and simple question of the survival of the fittest.

Trade With Great Britain.

London, July 11.—The British imports from Canada have increased £604,000, or 40 per cent. in the past six months, as compared with the same period of 1893.

The chief increases are: Sheep £18,000; bacon £57,000; hams, £5000; butter, £3000; cheese, £38,000; eggs, £1500; fish, £278,000; wood, £260,000.

Exports from Great Britain to Canada during the same period decreased 28 per cent.

For June alone the imports increased 25 per cent., and the exports decreased 37 per cent.

ALBERTA LANDS.

SEND FOR OUR FREE LIST of farms for Sale near EDMONTON. Reliable and remunerative investments. Address, THE EDMONTON REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT CO. (Ltd.)

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ANGLO-SAXONS SEND YOUR



CHILDREN To JARVIS' if you want nice Photos of them.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

ENGLISHMEN WHO GIVE THEIR TESTIMONY FOR THE

Benefit of the English Farmer—Lots of Land and a Grand Farming Country.

THE REV. LEONARD GAETZ, OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, SAYS:

I came to the Northwest in the autumn of 1883. My object was to see whether a man in my position, with impaired health, limited means, and a large family, could likely live and rear a family in a very respectable way. I was favourably impressed with the beauty and fertility of many places I examined, from Southern Manitoba to the Sturgeon river, north of Edmonton, but Red Deer, for several reasons, suited me best then, and suits me still. I returned in April, 1884, with a wife and ten children, a man and maid servant and nurse girl, and am living on the spot where I first drove down my tent pins. At that time there was no railway north of Calgary. Our household effects, farm implements and supplies had to be carted in by half-breed freighters at 1 1/2 cents per pound; and our cattle were driven the one hundred miles from Calgary in such daily stage as they could stand, grazing by the way, the young men with a team, tent and supplies camping wherever

NIGHT OVERTOOK THEM.

Then there were no people in the country with the exception of some half-dozen white and a few half-breed families. There was not one post-office between Calgary and Edmonton, two hundred miles; no schools except on Indian missions, and only a fitful existence there; no minister of the Gospel or church for the two hundred miles from Calgary to Edmonton, and east and west many hundred miles. If there were any really dark days in the experience of a veteran settler, these might have been counted on as days of gloom and hardship, compared with which the present is an advanced stage of civilization. The hardships were not nearly so many or great as we expected, the comforts more. Away from the rush and whirl of city life, where head and heart were full of care, and every nerve at the utmost tension, the beauty, the quiet, the charm of nature seemed like the hush of God, and everywhere was "peace." We set to work to rear our shanty. We could indulge in very little lumber; lumber was a luxury; common sawed boards cost \$30 per thousand ft., but mud was cheap, and with a plentiful supply inside and out we managed to make a warm, if not handsome, habitation; and having pictures in minds and music in ourselves, we learned that happiness is not a matter of grand houses or luxurious furniture; but love and confidence, and common and high purpose to succeed in spite of all obstacles.

We had faith in God, and a whole lot of faith in ourselves. We went to work with a will, getting up in the morning, contrary to the habit of many in these days, and staying with it all day.

We had much to encourage our industry. The soil was rich and productive, the climate in my judgment the best in Canada. That does not say that we have not at times severely cold weather. But the atmosphere is dry,

THE WINTERS ARE SHORT.

many of them very mild, so that cattle and horses are absolutely independent of the stall, except, of course, working teams or milch cows. Hay, however, is abundant, so that in more severe winters feed is abundant, and no loss need never occur. The springs are early as a rule. There is a vast preponderance of bright weather. The autumns are long and delightful. The rainfall is under the average for Canada, but for the ten years we have been here we have had no approach to a killing blizzard nor hot winds. Taken all round, it is a delightful, healthy climate. We have a rich and abundant pasturage, pure water, good supply of wood, an inexhaustible

SUPPLY OF COAL.

These are some of the natural advantages which seduced us in the early days, and our love to the country, has not decreased with the years. As civilization has come to us in the forms of post office, school, church, society, railway, law and order, open accessible markets, the best all-round prices for farm produce anywhere that I hear or read of—why should I think less of this great inheritance which God has given loyal

Canadians, and the people of all the earth who are willing to become loyal Canadians—part of the greatest empire on earth?

The country still has room for *bona fide* farmers, with a little capital, and a whole lot of sense and push, and stay-with-it-ness; but for the adventurers, ne'er-do-wells, and birds of passage, there is no room. It is particularly adapted to mixed farming, possessing every known condition for successful dairying. I am persuaded there is no better country open for settlement today.

The Good News Spreading.

The following interesting letter sent to Mr. W. H. Porritt, of Hertingfordbury, Herts, and published in the Christian Herald and Times, London, England, offers a graphic picture of rural life in the Canadian Northwest. It is dated Saltcoats, Jan. 27th, 1894:

Now that our fourth year is about commencing, I thought you would like to hear of our success in the N.W. Well, taking things on the whole, I have no cause to regret that I ever listened to you on the advisability of leaving the old country and seeking a home where the landlord and the tax-gatherer, &c., do not rule pre-eminently over the working man. I have had, along with others, my losses and troubles, and bought wisdom and knowledge in a dear market; but I am glad to say that that time is passed, and I am now in a fair way for prosperity, and should I be fortunate,

IN TWO YEARS' TIME I SHALL BE INDEPENDENT.

beside having an excellent future before me for three sons, a thing I could not have done in England.

Well, this November I had 973 lbs. of fresh beef in the house, 22 sacks of flour (100 lbs each), groceries for four months, 22 turkeys, chickens, rabbits, &c., all frozen and put away, and we are now enjoying them and not tramping the streets seeking work and wondering where the next dinner is coming from. Yet there are those who say, "Canada is no use!" Comfort and plenty are right here on the prairie, but you must work for them or get left. I have adopted the plan of mixed farming, as I soon saw it did not do to have all your eggs in one basket. I try to do a little in all lines, and to do it well. I do not like to undertake more than I can accomplish thoroughly. I find one acre well cultivated is more profitable than two which received only the labor and attention that should be given to one; and one animal well fed is more profitable than two fed on the amount necessary to keep one, and no wise man will allow his stock to stop growing for the want of sufficient food. Still I see neighbors doing all this, neglecting stock, land, &c., and then blame the country. I have seen this year twelve bushels of oats only to the acre, and I have also a neighbor (though thirty miles off) who took special pains with two acres, and who got, from those two acres only, 212 bushels of oats. He has gone over to England about some families emigrating here in the spring, and I took the liberty of giving your address to him, so I hope you will have a chance to talk over the wonderful crop he had. I have one fault to find—that is, *the girls get married and leave the farm so soon.* Last year my eldest daughter married and went to Regina. This May my second is to marry and leave for Kamsack, Fort Pelly, and I shall then have only a little daughter of eight left. I went out last season and earned 230 dollars—no small thing for one of the 'green ones,' as the Canadians called me in 1891, when they saw me at work. My son will be 21 in May, and is sending over for *the girl he left behind him,* and going to settle down on his own account. I think I can start him in the spring.

Mr. Porritt says: "I have known the writer and his family for many years. He was, indeed, 'down in the world.' The death of a relative, however, put him in possession (by legacy) of a small sum of money. He wrote to me from Bristol asking my advice as to emigration. I ran over and met him at Didcot, and recommended him to go out to North-west Canada, warning him that nothing but *steady perseverance and resolute hard work* would enable him to make a home for himself and family (eight persons). North-West Canada has been passing through the period of general depression, but, knowing the country as I do, I have *absolute confidence in its future progress and grandeur.* The writer of the letter knew nothing of *practical farming*; he lived in a town at the foot of the Yorkshire wolds, and was a *printer and stainer.*"

A FLAG QUESTION.

Many Canadians from Kingston, Gannonque, Brockville, Prescott, Ottawa and other places visited Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, on the occasion of the celebration of "Independence Day." A noticeable feature of the decorations, if they may be so called, with a single exception on Ford street, there was not a Union Jack or a Canadian flag to be seen anywhere—the Stars and Stripes everywhere. And what is true of Ogdensburg is true of the cities of the Union in general. Americans display their own flag—no other. In this matter Canadians might take a lesson. They are too magnanimous in displaying miniature American flags on Public Holidays—a matter in which they can never have reciprocity with the States. Self-respect, then should induce them to make no display of American bunting, unless upon occasions when a compliment is needed to be paid to representative visitors. Another marked feature of the day at Ogdensburg was that the majority of stores were open, while in front of hundreds them bells rung and men screamed themselves hoarse inviting pedestrians from the streets to step inside and enjoy a "square meal for a quarter." Between fire-crackers, bands, and the roar of voices it was a case of pandemonium let loose. Recrossing the river was a relief. May the great Republic prosper; but Canada is good enough for Canadians.

What was Promised and what has Happened.

The Mark Lane *Express* presents in a striking manner the contrast between Cobden's predictions concerning the effects of free trade and the actual experience of fifty years. Here they are: Prophecy.—Land would not be driven out of cultivation by the repeal of the Corn laws. Fact.—Nearly 2,500,000 acres have been driven out. Prophecy.—Land owners have nothing to fear from free trade in corn. Fact.—Rents and agricultural land values have fallen from 30 to 50 per cent. Prophecy.—In a country growing in population and advancing in prosperity, land always increases in value and without any help from the owners. Fact.—If all the land in cultivation twenty years ago was worth £50 an acre, and has fallen 40 per cent., that is a loss of £20 an acre. Prophecy.—The land of England would produce 25,000,000 quarters of wheat per annum. Fact.—In 1862 we grew 17,000,000 quarters, in 1892 about 7,000,000. Prophecy.—We should always have a natural protection of 10s. 6d per quarter on wheat in the shape of carriage from abroad. Fact.—Freights for wheat are now below 2s. a quarter, and it has been carried free as ballast. Prophecy.—We might as well doubt that the sun would rise on the morrow as doubt that in ten years every civilized nation on earth would have followed our free trade example. Fact.—Not a single nation on earth has followed our example, and all are heavily taxing our goods in return for a free market here.

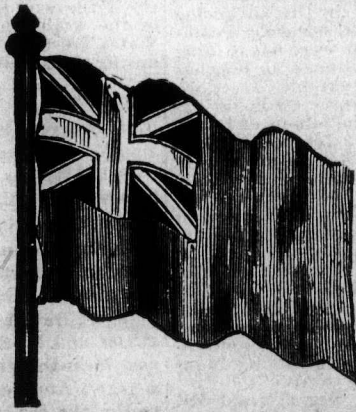
A Plank that the Dominion Government Accepts.

In the Patron of Industry platform, there is a plank which declares that that society is in favor of trade upon fair and equal terms with every country in the world. However the Conservative Government at Ottawa and the Conservative party may view some of the other planks of the Patron's platform, this is one certainly they most heartily accept and commend. It is said that the plank was put in the Patron's platform by the Grit wire pullers with the idea that it was a blow at the Ottawa administration. If such were the case it shows just how little these Grit wire-pullers know of the Conservative policy. The Government at Ottawa and the Conservative party as a whole do not in any sense deserve the name of restrictionists. We believe we can speak for the party and for the leaders of the party when we say that they have demonstrated not only their acceptance of this plank but their active desire to have it carried out ever since they came into office. Let us see what the Government have done during the past three or four years. A little attention to the labors of the Premier and his colleagues will show that we are correct in this statement. In the first place they have made offer after offer to the people of the United States for trade upon fair terms. It is true they have refused to give our markets up to the Americans without getting something in return; in other words words they have offered fair trade but refused to accept unfair trade. Even the present tariff recently passed makes an offer to the people of the United States to admit certain lines of products which the Americans have to sell provided the United States admits certain lines of articles that Canada has a surplus of, and we have no hesitation in saying that the Canadian Government are willing to extend the list just as far as the United States are willing to go, provided of course always that Canada get some advantage for every advantage given to the American people. Then take other countries. The Finance Minister himself has visited the West Indies with the object of opening up trade between them and Canada and as a result of his efforts quite a trade has been established. He has also both by his personal efforts and by the efforts of the Canadian Dairy Commissioner done his very best to place in the most favorable light Canadian products upon the British market, and there can be no doubt, because parliament has only pronounced upon the question, that if Britain to-day were to offer us any favour in her markets which she does not offer to our competitors Canada will give her as great favours in return.

By correspondence and otherwise efforts have been made to increase our trade with South America and with Mexico. The Government have aided a splendid steamship line to establish a large trade between Japan and China and Canada. As a result already considerable trade is established and a foundation being laid for very much greater things in the future. A treaty has been made with France, not including many articles it is true, but as many as could be secured for the purpose of possible of increasing our trade with that country. A steamship line has been established with Government assistance between the Australian continent and our own shores.

The Government sent its representative only very recently to interview the Australian Boards of Trade, and to point out to the Australian consumers that Canada could sell them with advantage. The result of this visit has been a meeting going on at present in the City of Ottawa of representatives from the Australian colonies, representatives of Canada and of the motherland too, whose business is to discuss better means of communication between the Australian continent and Canada, and if possible to mark out lines upon which a larger trade may be done. It should be remembered that if this conference should succeed in doing anything practical its work is only a sequence to the construction of the great Canadian Pacific Railway by the Conservative party. We have in this short article given some of the facts with regard to the effort of the Government to secure trade from very many parts of the world. With regard to trade with these parts and of other parts of the world the policy of the Government is just the same as their policy towards the people of the United States. Canada has a tariff against other countries; almost every country has a tariff against Canada. Canada is willing to lower her tariff for the encouragement of trade with any country provided that country will take steps in the same direction. This is putting in very few words the Patron plank that we referred to in opening this article. What Canada however proposes if the view of the Canadian Government prevails is not to give her markets to other countries if these countries are bound to continue their hostile tariff against us.

The Hamilton *Times* is of the opinion that the home market cry is largely humbug. Dealing with this statement the Montreal *Star* an independent paper with strong leanings against the Dominion Government, discusses the whole question from the standpoint of the farmers. Dealing with a further statement from the *Times* the farmer does not care a button whether his beef or his wheat or his pork goes to feed the darkey in Africa or is served on his nearest neighbor's table, the *Star* very aptly remarks that "the farmer does care and he cares to the extent of the freight that it takes to deliver his produce to the far-off market." The *Star* then asks the *Times* why it advocated reciprocity with the United States if not for the reason that the United States market was near, and it adds "for the same reason the home market so long as it can be preserved is the very best market that the farmer can have."



ENGLISHMEN!

Leaving the Old Country for Canada

Will find it to their advantage to keep THIS PAPER in their possession. On page seven will be found the locality of the LODGES of the Sons of England, extended over the whole Dominion. When you reach your destination, look up the nearest Lodge to your place of residence, and at once join your fellow-countrymen. You will meet brother Englishmen, who have years of experience in Canada and who will kindly impart to you their knowledge; Englishmen who will gladly extend to you the right hand of fellowship on your arrival.

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

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

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

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

- WM. HANCOCK, HAMILTON, ONT., Grand President.
 - GEO. CLATWORTHY, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Vice-President.
 - THOS. ELLIOTT, BRANTFORD, ONT., Grand Past-President.
 - B. HINCHCLIFFE, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Treasurer.
 - JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Secretary.
- And District Officers in the following Provinces:
- A. S. DODSON, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.
 - J. H. BELL, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
 - REV. CANON COOMBES, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 - A. H. B. SPERLING, Qu'Appelle Station, Northwest Territories.
 - G. C. KING, Calgary, Northwest Territories.
 - CAPT. G. W. ROBERTSON, Victoria, British Columbia.
 - W. BAILEY, Vancouver, British Columbia.
 - T. TEAKLE, Quebec City, Quebec.
 - A. D. THOMAS, Fredericton, New Brunswick.
 - REGINALD J. STEEL, Regina, Assiniboia District, N. W. T.

ENGLAND.

A. J. CRASTON, Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane Barbican, London, E. C.

TORONTO S. O. E. NOTES.

The following notes reached us too late for insertion in our last issue :

The garden party held at Small's Grove under the auspices of Hammersmith Lodge was a decided success. The weather was everything that could be desired. The grounds were tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns and electric lights, which gave the place a beautiful appearance when lit up at night. The kindness of Bro. ex-Ald. Small in throwing open his grounds will not be forgotten, and Hammersmith must be congratulated on this their first attempt.

Sherwood Lodge, Eglinton, intend running an excursion to Niagara Falls via steamers Chippawa, Cibola and Chicora, on August 18th. The committee are hustling and quite a number have signified their intention of taking it in.

Albion lodge had a good turn out at their quarterly meeting on the 21st ult., considering the hot night. One proposition was received. Bro. H. T. Benson was elected delegate to the Hospital Board. Other general business went through with a rush, and the lodge closed at 10 o'clock the earliest on a quarterly night since the foundation of the Order. Receipts for the evening, \$427.

Two candidates were initiated and three proposed for membership at the last meeting of Avondale Lodge. Bro. Evans, D.D. for Centre Toronto, presented Bro. Minns, the treasurer of the lodge, with a beautiful jewel, and passed a few complimentary remarks on his fidelity to the Order. At the close of the meeting a most enjoyable time was spent.

We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Elton, the wife of our esteemed Bro. Harry Elton. We are sure Bro. Elton has the heartfelt sympathy of all the members of the Order in this sad trial.

Brighton Lodge has been again unfortunate in losing another member by death—Bro. Geo. Day. He joined the Order a little over three years ago, and immediately after joined the beneficiary.

London Lodge celebrated their anniversary by having a dinner and a jolly time was spent. Bro. Johnson occupied the chair. Bro. Jas. Lomas, one of the founders of the Order, Bro. Dr. Ryerson, M.P.P., and a large number of visitors were present. After the good things provided were disposed of several rousing and patriotic speeches were delivered, intermingled with songs. The affair broke up at an early hour.

Preston Lodge held a very successful meeting a few nights ago. Five candidates were advanced to the higher degree, and a great amount of business transacted in both degrees. Addresses were delivered by the newly initiated. It was decided to hold a basket social at some future date, when old English sports and games will take place.

SAY GOOD WORDS.

The teacher who educates your children toils on year after year doing her duty and often more than her duty. She may train them in a perfect way, making them grow to noble manhood and womanhood, but never a word of appreciation does she hear. Let her make a mistake, however; let something go wrong, and you denounce her in terms of the severest blame.

The newspaper writer gives his lifetime to writing things that will be helpful to his reader. It is his daily and nightly thought how he will interest them, instruct them and give them new courage when they are weary and disheartened. Never a word of praise do you give him. If he says anything you do not like, however, like lightning descend the bolts of your wrath. He hears from you then—he does indeed.

The office boy and the little errand girl—mere children, ignorant, blundering and timid—come into your employ when they ought to be playing outdoors. They grow pale and nervous, like overworked grown people, while they are yet children. You scold them for their mistakes and shortcomings; you threaten them with discharge; you talk cruelly. Do you ever praise them when they do well? Do you ever say one kind, appreciative word to those whose task it is to please you? Such a word would sweeten life to them. It would be like manna in the wilderness. It might inspire their whole future lives. Do you ever say it? It is a cruel, heedless world.

"God save the Queen" is sung in nearly twenty different languages.

JOHN BULL WILL TAKE A LOOK IN.

A curious development of Russian activity on the frontier in the latest Nihilist panic is engaging the attention of the British postal authorities. On May 20 the registered mail bag for England containing over one hundred letters was delivered by Russian mail agents at the Austrian frontier with the explanation that it had accidentally been drenched with water.

On examination at London the letters were not only soaked through and most illegible, but in a number of cases the solid end of the envelope had been cut with a knife. It is clear that the officials had ransacked the bag, read all suspicious letters, and then dumped the whole in water to provide an excuse for the mutilated condition of the envelopes. The matter has been referred to the British Foreign Office, and correspondence on the subject is in progress.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

WONDERFUL ADVANCE MADE IN THE LAST FEW YEARS.

Mr. John McGovern of Toronto Relates an Experience of Deep Interest—Utterly Helpless and Suffered Greatly Before Relief Came.

From the Toronto Globe.

Very little is heard by the general public of the great discoveries in medicine, and the countless scores of lives that are saved by the advancing knowledge of medical science. People who a few years ago were left to drag out a miserable existence as hopeless invalids, or helpless cripples, are now, thanks to the advances medicine has made, restored to the fullness of health and strength. Mr. John McGovern, who resides at No. 2 Alpha avenue, in this city, has good cause to appreciate the truth of the above statements. Mr. McGovern was formerly an agent for agricultural implements, and is well known in different parts of Ontario. A Globe reporter who had heard that he had been restored to health, after an illness which threatened to leave him a hopeless cripple, called upon him at his residence recently, and was given the following interesting account of his case:—

"My trouble first began," said Mr. McGovern, "two years ago, when I was living in the Village of Bolton, in the County of Peel. The trouble was all in my elbows and knees, and the doctors thought it was rheumatism. I couldn't walk a block without wanting to sit down, and even to walk down stairs was hard work. It afflicted me terribly. I was all right in other ways but for this terrible weakness. For a year and a half I suffered this, but by sheer force of will held out against it, and managed to get about; but six months ago I broke down completely, and had to give up my business. I then removed to Toronto, and for three months after I was in terrible shape. I was almost always confined to my bed, being able to come down stairs for a little while perhaps once a day. I suffered all the time from a terrible soreness in the joints, and at this juncture my appetite began to fail, and I was only able to eat the lightest food, and not much of that. I could find nothing to help me or give me relief. All this time I was unable to do anything, and had I not fortunately had a little money laid by which enabled me to go on, I would have been dependent upon my family for support. Well, while I was in this terrible shape, my eldest son prevailed upon me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and early in last July I began to use them, and I used them steadily during that month and the two following months. Before the first box was finished I began to get relief, and from that out I steadily improved until I was able to discontinue the use of the Pink Pills, feeling that I was fully restored to health. I am satisfied in my own mind that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would have still been helpless and suffering, and I have much reason to be thankful that my son persuaded me to use them. Thanks to Pink Pills I am now a new man and intend soon to resume my work."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Bear in mind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had from all druggists, or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In 1840 the foreign trade (exports and imports) of Great Britain amounted to £123,000,000. In 1880 it reached the colossal sum of £748,000,000. It is as large to-day as the combined commerce of Austria, France, Germany and Italy, though those countries have an aggregate population of 160,000,000 against 40,000,000 in the United Kingdom. In no European country has the population increased so rapidly as in Britain, and in none is the average of comfort so high. Wages have increased in money value over 100 per cent., and the cost of living has been greatly reduced. In 1849 the navigation laws were repealed. The tonnage of the British mercantile marine was then 3,500,000 tons. It is now 7,750,000. She owned one-third of it now, and of the steam tonnage about 75 per cent.

The savings bank deposits are larger per head than the deposits in the United States. In 1842 there was one able-bodied pauper to every 38 of the population of England and Wales. In 1880 the rate was one to 300, notwithstanding the enormous multiplication of the people. Mr. David A. Wells says, "there is not a city or town in England in which the percentage of returned pauperism is as large as in the city of Hartford, New England." Crime has greatly diminished in Great Britain. In 1885 one person in every 4,100 of the population of the British Isles was a convict; in 1880 the proportion in Massachusetts was one to every 461.

The amount of life insurance in Britain is greater than in any other country in the world. Of all the countries of the world Britain and the United States are the only ones that are reducing their debts.

Miss Florence Nightingale has been confined to the house by ill health for a number of years. She lives at home with her kinsman, Sir Harry Vernon, in Devonshire, England. She has passed her seventy-third birthday.

An illustration of the agricultural depression in England is afforded in the fact that the rent of a farm of 800 acres, in Kent, for which the owners paid £32,000 and which rented for £1,200 a year for many years has fallen to £300 a year. Another farm said to be the best in the county, rented in 1886 for £900, now rents for £300.

Electricity played an odd prank in Margate, England, a few days ago when a telephone wire crossed a fire alarm circuit and brought out the engines. The firemen were greatly mystified on reaching the box from which the alarm was supposed to come to find the door unbroken and it was sometime before the mystery was cleared up.

In the manufactures of Great Britain alone the power which steam exerts is estimated to be equal to the manual labor of 4,000,000,000 of men, or more than double the number of males supposed to inhabit the globe.

Ten thousand tons of salmon, 30,000,000 cans, were put up this season in the canneries on the Fraser River, B.C.

Renew

If your Subscription has expired or is about to expire.

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DO YOU WANT IT.

Just before the writer took up a pen to write this item, the following editorial article, from the Chicago Ledger, was brought to his attention. It says: "Nearly every day the newspapers give an account of some eminent man falling suddenly dead at his desk from heart disease. As a rule, no middle-aged man in active business dies thus suddenly unless poisoned, and that poison, in the majority of cases, is tobacco. Meanwhile the slaughter goes on. The press and pulpit seem muzzled, the majority being participants in the popular vice, and those who are not seem hypnotized and afraid to speak out."

Right here is the time and place for you to decide if you want a cure for the tobacco habit, and determine that you will forever rid yourself of this disease. A package of No-to-bac, sufficient to cure an ordinary case, will cost you \$1. Three packages are guaranteed to cure any case, or money refunded. As a tobacco user you go on feeding the diseased nervous system, at a cost of 5 to 50 cents a day, or even a \$1 a day or more in some cases, so it is surely not the cost of No-to-bac that will cause you to continue to be a tobacco user. No-to-bac is put up in tablet form, is pleasant to take, and will be sent free by mail to any address for \$1 per box. Address J. S. Dingman, 67 O'Connor street, Ottawa, Ont. Pamphlets showing why and how No-to-bac cures the tobacco habit, and giving testimonials, etc., mailed free on application.

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A WORD ABOUT LODGE CARDS!

Every lodge in the Order should have its Card in our columns, so that members can see—by subscribing to the ANGLO-SAXON—what night of the week a Lodge will hold a meeting in the locality which he might be. By visiting a lodge he would be most cordially welcomed by his brother Englishmen.

Brethren, see that your Lodge Card is placed in our Directory Columns. Only \$1.00 a year in advance.



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- WM. HANCOCK, HAMILTON, SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT. GEO. CLATWORTHY, TORONTO, SUPREME GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT. THOS. ELLIOT, BRANTFORD, PAST SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT. B. HINCHCLIFFE, TORONTO, SUPREME GRAND TREASURER. JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO, SUPREME GRAND SECRETARY.

S.O.E.B.S. LODGE DIRECTORY.

Lodge Cards under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per Year.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

UNITED WHITE ROSE LODGE. The United and Only White Rose Degree Lodge of Winnipeg, consisting of the W. R. members of Westward Ho. No. 98, Neptune, No. 144 and Shakespeare, No. 164, meet in K. of P. Hall, 527 Main street, on the Fourth Thursday in each month at 8 p.m. Visitors cordially welcomed.

Boys of England.

- Brantford. Lodge Juvenile No. 6, meets on 2nd Tuesday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Heyd's Block. Visiting brethren welcome. Henry Morton, Pres. Wm. Moss, Sec. Hamilton. Hamilton No. 1—Meets the 4th, Monday in each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St., n. H. Walker, Sec., 19 Woodbine Crescent. Ottawa. Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 1st Tuesday of the month. Visitors always welcome. E. J. LeDain, Pres., D. Walsh, Sec. St. Thomas. Waterloo Lodge No. 13—Meets in Chester Lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec. M. Upton, Pres. 154 Manitoba St. Winnipeg, Man. Queen of the West No. 25, Meets on the 4th Friday in each month in K. of P. Hall, Clements Block, 525 Main street. Visitors welcome. Arthur Clark, Pres. Jos. Harrison, Sec-Treas. P. O. Box 688.

ONTARIO.

Sons of England.

- Almonte. Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Jos. Nicholson, Pres. Box 217. Arnprior. Severn No. 189—Meets first and third Friday of each month in "Odifellows" Hall, John st. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome. Geo. Richmond, Pres. H. G. Smith, Sec. Aylmer. Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. A. J. ELLIOTT, Sec. E. C. Monteith, Pres. Barrie. Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. H. J. Brown, Pres. Jos. C. Lang, Sec. Brantford. Salisbury No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays, first meeting in the year January 24th, 1935, in the A. O. E. Hall, F. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Irwin, Pres. R. W. Nicklison, Sec., Box 665, Brantford. Wolfe No. 105—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month in A. O. F. Hall, corner of George and Dalhousie streets. Visiting brethren welcome. F. Harrison, G. H. Golding, Sec., President. Box 415, Brantford. Belleville. Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. J. Feun, Sec. Belleville. Blackstock. Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made heartily welcome. R. H. Prust, Sec. Brockville. Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 308 King street, W. R. D. (1st) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. Thos. Guest, Pres. Box 75. Bowmanville. Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsall's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. F. R. Dunham, Sec. D. Davis, Pres. Burlington. Burlington No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in G. Allen's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. W. Fleetham, Pres. W. Wiggins, Sec. Campbellford. Devonshire No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Dominion Block, Front street, Campbellford. Visiting brethren welcome. E. J. Waterman, Pres. J. W. Cummings, Sec. Carleton Place. Becclesfield No. 171, Meets each 2nd and 4th Monday at 7.30 in their hall, over the Central Canadian Office. Visiting brethren welcome. Harry Kemp, Pres. Jas. G. Bates, Sec. Box 49. Clinton. Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, in the S. O. E. Hall, Victoria Block. Visiting brethren welcome. F. W. Watts, Pres. N. Robson, Sec. Chatham. Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday night in the Sons of England Hall, King st. Visiting brethren. W. A. Moore, Pres. Chas. F. Chanter, Sec. Collingwood. Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Sec., Box 604, Collingwood. Cornwall. Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. John Sugder, Sec., F. Partridge, Pres. Box 424, Cornwall. Fort William. Gairdford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome. C. Stewardson, Pres. R. F. Waddington, Sec. Galt. Royal Oak No. 98, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Wednesdays beginning with first Wednesday in January, 1894, corner Main and South Water streets. Jesse Welland, Pres. Chas. Squire, Sec. Goderich. Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the A. O. Y. W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square. R. Warrington, Pres. A. H. Carnell, Sec. Gravenhurst. Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, every alternate Thursday from October 20th. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Forth, Pres. G. A. Readshaw, Sec. Guelph. Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Towell's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec., F. Smith, Pres. Box 210. Hamilton. Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, MacNab street north. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec. Geo. Alderson, Pres. 101 Oak Avenue. Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Wm. Hancock, Pre. Hedley Mason, Sec. 37 Locomotive st. 13 James st. Hearts of Oak No. 84, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Geo. F. Maxted, Hector H. Martin, Sec. 29 Wellington St. Bevan No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Sackville Hill, Sec., Robt. Hooper, Pres., Chedoke, P.O., Barton. Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, in the St. Mathew's Hall, Barton street, east. Visiting brethren welcome. John W. Hannaford, Sec., W. C. Bentley, Pres., 22 Robinson st. Cornwall No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William Sts. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Walker, Sec., 19 Woodbine Crescent C. Salmon, Pres. Hamilton No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, MacNab st., n., Hamilton. Visiting brethren welcome. E. P. Bonny, Sec., Edward Carleton, Pres. 633 King St. East. Huntsville. Crofton No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. L. W. Ware, Pres. J. G. Rumsey, Sec.

INGERSOLL.

- Imperial, No 176—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month at the Foresters Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome. S. King, Pres. J. W. Cudlipp, Sec. Box 207. Kingston. Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, corner Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Wm. H. Cruise, Sec., J. C. Swain, Pres. Albert St., Williamsville. Type No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m. in the Foresters Hall, Market Square. A hearty welcome to visiting members. J. Blomeley, Pres. W. Dumbleton, Sec., 871 Princess st. Lakefield. Exeter No. 39, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. C. J. Burgis, Sec. W. H. Dunford, Pres. Lambton Mills. Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st, of each month in the I. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. J. T. Jarvis, Pres. T. Berry, Sec. Lindsay. Westminster No. 20—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday in Association Hall, corner Kent and Cambridge streets. L. Summerville, Sec. B. Harris, Pres. 76 Dundas st., London west. Brethren, if you are visiting our town call in and see what we are doing, we will give you a cordial greeting. Longford Mills. Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome. John P. Kemp, Pres. H. E. Peacey, Sec. London. Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall, J. P. Clapman, Sec., R. G. Harris, Pres. 76 Dundas st., London west. British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, Visiting brethren welcome. W. J. Anderson, I. Asac, Sec., 748 King St. President. Piceddilly No. 88—Meets alternate Mondays from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street. J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland st. Londesborough. Londesborough No. 143—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month in the Foresters Hall. Visiting brethren will always find a hearty welcome. Geo. Snell, Pres. Bond Lawrason, Sec. Midland. Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors welcome. R. O. Stokes, Sec. Frank Cook, Pres. Milton. Milton, No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in every month, in Old Masonic Hall, Visiting brethren welcome. W. Wilson, Sec., Wm. Berry, Pres. Milton, west. Oshawa. Essex No. 4—Meets in S.O.E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 2nd. Visiting brethren welcome. W. S. Bowden, Sec., Wm. Paul, Pres. Box 249, Oshawa. Orillia. Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, meets 1st and 3rd Monday in the month, in S. O. E. Hall. All visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec., J. L. Jenkins, Pres. Box 63, Orillia. Ormsby. Cumberland No. 157, meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month in Victoria Hall, Ormsby. Visiting brethren welcome. Ernest Steel, Pres. Thos. Letts, Sec. Ottawa. Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workmans' Hall, Albert st. John Trowbridge, Sec., Wm. Yallop, Pres. Ottawa East. Beavord No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. L. Broadbent, Sec., J. E. Andrews, Pres. 308 Bay street. Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. J. Folks, Sec., John Cheetham, Pres. 322 Ann street. Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharp, Sec., R. Tink, Pres. 21 John st. Claremont—The United Degree lodge of Derby, Wellington, Russell and Stanley lodges meet in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. W. R. Stroud, Pres. N. H. Shephard, Sec. Owen Sound. Mistletoe, No. 96—Meets in I. O. F. Hall, corner Water and Division streets, 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Price, Pres. A. W. Manley, Sec. Pembroke. Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Visiting brethren welcome. John E. Waite, Pres. Wm. G. Cressey, Sec. Port Arthur. Winchester No. 99—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month. Knight of Pythias Hall, Arthur street. Frank Merrix, Sec. R. Rinnington, Sec. Port Hope. Durham No. 15—Meets alternate Wednesdays, first meeting in the year, January 10th, 1896, in S.O.E. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. James Leach, Pres. J. H. Rosevaur, Sec., Box 375. Peterborough. Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. R. D. meets 2nd Monday in every month. Geo. Carpenter, Pres. E. A. Peck, Sec. Petrolia. Duke of Cornwall No. 185—Meet in the Hall, in Kerr's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Ernest Preston, John Read, Sec. President. Box 205, Petrolia. Stratford. Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall. Geo. Harvey, Pres. F. W. Byatt, Sec. St. Catharines. Victory No. 173, Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in Beaver Hall, St. Paul st., at 8 p.m. sharp. Visiting brethren welcome. Hy. Bliss, Sec. J.W. Kemping, Pres. St. Thomas. Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in the old Foresters' Block, second and fourth Friday, S. track on First and Third Tuesdays in every month. Visiting brethren made welcome. E. Ponsford, Pres. I. C. E. Heard, Sec., Box 688. Chester No. 15, meet in the Foresters Hall, R. E. D. 3rd Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. H. Nash, Pres. W. T. Hollins, Sec. Smiths Falls. Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. G. T. Martin, Pres. R. J. Smith, Sec. Box 185. Toronto. Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Room A, Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. Wm. E. Partridge, Pres. | Chas. E. Smith, Sec., 373 Parliament st. W. E. Partridge, Pres. | Chas. E. Smith, Sec., 373 Parliament st. Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at McBean Hall, cor. College street and Brunswick Ave. J. F. Scott, Pres. W. H. Syms, Sec. 140 Grange Ave. Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. R. Russell, Pres. Chas. Sims, Sec., 57 Leonard Ave. York No. 6, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, in Avenue Chambers, N. W. corner College st. and Spadina Ave. John Lucas, Pres. Jas. Baylis, Sec. 107 Concord Ave. 2nd Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. C. A. Hodgetts, M.D., Pres. W. Pugh, Sec., 74 Sussex Ave. Surrey No. 11—Meets second and fourth Mondays, corner of Bloor and Bathurst sts. Visiting brethren welcome. T. Compton, Sec., H. A. V. Johnston, Pres. 373 Manning st. Warwick No. 13—Meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in Jackson's Hall, Yonge and Bloor streets, Toronto. W. H. Randall, Pres., A. Riddiford, Sec., 45 Berryman st. 80 Cumberland st. Manchester No. 4, Toronto—Meets 1st and 2nd Mondays at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. W. T. Kendall, Sec. Lewis Wyatt, Pres. 255 Sackville st. London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. E. and Broadview Ave., Visiting brethren welcome. Special White Rose meetings on the Fifth Tuesday of the months of January, May, August and October. Jos. G. Bent, Sec., Thos. Johnson, Pres. 415 Gerrard st. e. Worcester No. 47, Toronto Junction—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Campbell Hall, Toronto Junction. Visiting Brethren welcome. Juvenile's meet 2nd Tuesday each month. Wm. Harris, Sec. Box 308, J. H. Raybould, Pres. West Toronto Junction. Cambridge No. 54, Little York—Meet 1st and 2nd Mondays at York Fire Hall, East Toronto. Dr. Rao, Pres. W. H. Clay, Sec. Birmingham No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall corner of Queen st., w. and Dovercourt Road. Dr. Rao, Pres. Geo. F. Davis, Sec., 316 Dovercourt Rd. St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at St. George's Hall, Elm st. Fred. Lear, Pres. R. S. Grundy, Sec., 202 St. George St. Mercantile No. 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at St. George's Hall, Elm street. S. A. C. Greene, Pres. H. E. Johnson, Sec., 123 Beaconsfield Ave. Hull No. 104—Meets in the Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst streets, on 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month. White Rose, 6th Monday in the quarter. Visiting brethren always welcome. A. C. Chapman, Sec., Wm. Salt, Pres. 145 Brock Ave. 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. C. J. Turver, Sec., E. J. Cashmore, Pres., 628 Ontario st. Alexanria No. 178, meets second and fourth Tuesdays, in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. Geo. Clatworthy, Pres. | A. J. Moreland, Sec., 123 Dennison Ave. Shrewsbury No. 158, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and McGeorge streets. A hearty welcome to all visitors. E. Hopkins, Pres. T. M. Kinsman, Sec., 384 1/2 Yonge st. Clifton No. 163, Meets in Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst sts., on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. Visiting brethren are welcome. Richard J. Hodge, sec., E. B. Axworthy, Pres. 258 Farley Ave. Weston. Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at Oddfellows Hall. Visitors welcome. John Grandland, Sec. Theo. Holdsworth, Pres. Weston, Ont. Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets in A. O. F. Hall, first and third Tuesday, Visiting brethren are welcome. Wm. J. Turner, Pres. S. S. Watkinson, Sec. Woodstock. Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal are warmly welcomed. Edward T. Brett, Pres. | Wm. E. Barnett, Sec. QUEBEC. Capelton. Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capelton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome. Chas. R. Oliver, Sec. John Trigedeon, Pres. Box 12, Eustia, Que. Montreal. Yorkshire No. 33, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. Thos. H. Baker, Sec., Walter Thom, Pres. 114 St. James st. Quebec No. 25, Montreal (R.E.B.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 8 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. T. Hutchinson, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec., 39 Metcalfe Ave., St. Henri. Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts. Hy. Furze, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec., 448 St. Paul St. Primrose No. 49—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays W. R. D. 2nd Monday of each month. Y. M. C. A. rooms, Dominion Square, Montreal. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Wadge, Pres. S. Roberts, Sec., 12 Hanover street. Denbigh No. 98—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street. J. T. Galfrey, Pres. J. D. Adams, Sec. 450 St. Charles Borromeo st. Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 222 Cadieux st. Visiting brethren welcome. S. Sobey, Sec., W. W. Evans, Pres. 781 St. Urbain st. Britannic No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, in Orange Hall, 248 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Smith, Sec., A. Webb, Pres. Plessis street. Sherbrooke. Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month, in the Court-room of Prince Albert 140 I.O.F., Odells Block. R. Curtis, Pres. Capt. T. Rawson, Sec. Quebec. Prince George, No. 162—Meets in the Masonic Hall, cor. Garden and St. Louis street, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. | T. F. Teakle, Sec., W. T. Martin, Pres., 71 St. Augustin st. 4 De Salaberry St., Que. L'Annonciation. Clarence No. 136—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday each month, in S.O.E. Hall, adjoining Grand Trunk Ry. Station. Visitors welcomed. Wm. Clark, Pres. Harry Allan, Sec. HOCHELAGA. Monarch No. 182—Meets in 326 Notre Dame St. Hochelaga, the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock. J. E. Rawstron, Sec. G. Ineson, Pres., 250 St. Catherine st. Hull. Tennyson No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Harbour, Pres. Chas. Skipworth, Sec., 41 Brewery St. Lachine. Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 350 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome. A. Parr, Pres. F. Goucher, Sec. Box 9, Lachine. Richmond. Enfield No. 159, meets second Fridays and fourth Saturdays of every month. Visiting brethren welcome. T. H. Walls, Sec., John Harker, Pres. P. O. Address, Box 52, Richmond Station, P. Q. MANITOBA. Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block, Main street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome. R. S. Cox, Jos. Harrison, Sec. President. E. O. Cox 606. Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. W. R. D. 2nd Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome. F. Clark, Sec., Marshall, Pres. 698 4th Ave. N. Shakespeare No. 164—Meets the second and fourth Mondays of the month in the K. P. Hall, Clements Block, Main street. Visiting brethren welcome. F. Clark, Sec. W. G. Bowyer, Pres. Cor. Flora Avenue and Charles st. BRANDON. Brandon 174, Brandon, Man., Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Nation Block, 1st and 3rd, Tuesdays, in the month. Visiting brethren welcome. G. R. Caldwell, Pres. H. L. M. Vinning, Sec. CARMAN. Manitoba, No. 186—Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Carleton, on first and third Thursdays of the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Fred. Starkey, Pres. | Thos. Elstob, Sec., p. tem Selkirk. Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Rev. C. R. Littler, Pres. | Chas. E. Page, Sec. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Chilliwack. Chilliwack, No. 191, Chilliwack, B. C., meets 2nd Saturday in every month at 8 o'clock in the Henderson Hall. Visiting brethren always welcome. S. Melard, Pres. S. Souter, Sec. Victoria. Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday of every month, in the Foresters Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. F. Reeves, Pres. J. Critchley, Sec. Box 174. Pride of the Island No. 131—Meets in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome. Arthur Lee, Sec., 11 Truncoe ave. (Box 78) Vancouver. Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. R. Lawson, Pres. T. H. Robson, Sec. New Westminster. Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Union Hall, New Westminster B. C., Conversations every 4th Thursday, White Rose 2nd Wednesday. Visiting brethren welcome. Jos. Bayliss, Pres. H. Dimey, Sec. NOVA SCOTIA. Halifax. Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday each month at McLean Hall, Barrington st., Halifax, N.S. Visiting brethren welcome. Robert Day, Sec., Thos. Ibsen Pres. 15 Falkland st. New Glasgow. Westworth No. 148, New Glasgow, N.S., Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock in Oddfellows Hall. White Rose Degree meeting after the first meeting night in the month after the R. E. D. Visiting brethren always welcome. R. Maynard, Pres. E. W. Thurston, Sec. Westville. Forest of Dean No. 192 meets every alternate Saturday night at 7.30 o'clock in Robt. A. McDonald's Hall, Westville, N.S. Visiting brethren always welcome. Thos. Floyd, Pres. Jas. Wm. Maddin, Sec. N. W. TERRITORIES. Calgary. United Weses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in S. O. E. Hall, McLean Block, Stephen Ave. G. C. King, D. D. Regina. Empress of the West No. 177—Meets in the Masonic Hall, South st., on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome. John H. Paul, Sec. G. Huntly, Pres. Qu'Appelle Station, Assa. Royal Standard No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec. P. E. ISLAND. Charlottetown. Snow, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, (W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. Peardon, Sec. G. W. Snelgrove, Pres.

CORONATION AND BRIDGEWATER.

TWO NEW LODGES OPENED IN ONTARIO.

The Supreme Grand Lodge Officers Institute Lodges at Wyoming and Bridgewater—Bros. Wm. Hartcock, Sup. Gd. President and Geo. Clatworthy, Sup. Gd. Vice-President going on an Eastern Tour.

The Supreme Grand President and Supreme Grand Vice-President will take a trip down east, visiting the lodges and opening some new ones. They will start on or about the 26th of July, at which date they will have a mass meeting of the lodges in the city of Montreal.

Lodge Coronation, No. 203, was instituted at Wyoming on Thursday, June 29th, and received the name of Coronation on account of its being opened on Coronation Day. The Supreme Grand President, Supreme Vice-President and Supreme Secretary were present, also the District Deputy, Bro. Wray, of London, and Past D.D. Bro. Hook. Sixteen charter members were received, and at the close a supper was provided in honor of the occasion.

The names of the officers are: P.P., C. H. Cleworth; P., W. H. Hartley; V. P., Geo. Daly; Sec., Thos. Smith; Treas., A. Bureer; Chaplain, J. Stonehouse.

Lodge Bridgewater, No. 204, was instituted at Sarnia on Friday, June 29th. The three Supreme Officers, with the District Deputy, were present, and 33 candidates were received as charters. On account of the medical combine in Sarnia, Bro. Dr. Belton, of London, went down to examine the candidates. At the close of the initiatory ceremony and the dedication of the Lodge a splendid banquet, was provided in the Arlington Hotel. Speeches and songs were the program for the evening.

Bro. Bird, a member of Milton Lodge, who had gone to reside in Sarnia, deserves a great deal of credit for his missionary work in getting the lodge together. He has now gone to reside in Forest, where we feel confident he will soon have another Lodge organized.

The following are the officers elected:

- Past Pres.—Jas. Fry.
- Pres.—F. O. Watson.
- Vice-Pres.—E. J. Everett.
- Chaplain W. Knight.
- Sec.—W. Fletcher, jr.
- Treas.—Wm. Sweet.
- Committeemen—Wm. Luscombe, Jas. Broughton, Geo. E. Kerby, J. Palmer, Sam Broughton, E. Jennings, I. G.—A. V. Minifie, O. G.—J. Jenkins.
- Trustees—W. B. J. Williams, H. G. Phillips, J. Dowsewell.
- Auditors—W. H. Minifie, W. O. Kerby.

The following members were registered at the Supreme Secretary's office since May.

- J. W. Phillips, Lodge Torbay, president.
- F. N. Raines, Lodge Buckingham, secretary.
- J. W. London, Lodge Oxford.
- F. Chaplain, Lodge Bedford, treasurer.
- Thos. Martin, Lodge Essex.
- Davis C. Lamb, Lodge Royal City.
- Jno. Taylor, Lodge Royal City, district deputy & P.P.
- Walter Alford, Lodge Oxford.
- Wm. Hunt, Lodge Britannia, P.D.D.
- J. W. Gledhill, Lodge Croydon, treasurer.
- Wm. Harris, Lodge Worcester, secretary.
- E. Cave, Lodge United Roses, P. president.
- C. R. Littler, Lodge Runnymede, P. president.
- Wm. Robson, Lodge Sussex, P. president.
- W. L. Hunter, Lodge Chesterfield, Spl. D.D.G.P.
- Geo. Harvey, Lodge Queen Victoria, president.
- W. R. Stroud, Lodge Derby, P.S.G.P.
- Geo. Meredith, Lodge Rose of Coughing, treasurer.
- A. Sainsbury, Lodge Durham.
- E. R. Blow, Lodge Sussex, district deputy.

The Sons of England of Hamilton will run an excursion to Toronto on August 6th. Invitation has been tendered to the S.O.E. Lodges also the D.O.E.B.S. of Toronto, and it is expected that there will be a large turnout of the members to welcome and join with them.

PROSPERITY RETURNING.

THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR USUALLY MORE PROSPEROUS THAN THE FIRST.

Now that the first half of the year is near its close, the outlook for the second begins to be of interest. In good and bad years alike, the last six months are usually more prosperous than the first, as to roughly state the difference between them, one is a season of sowing and the other a season of reaping. If crop estimates and the reports that reach the grain buyers through their correspondents are to be depended on, we may expect at least an average harvest. The winter wheat crop in Ontario and Manitoba promises well in both quantity and quality.

Though there is to be a shortage in the Ontario hay crop, there may not be in that of Quebec, where there is always a large exportable surplus. The very shortage is a ground for expecting fair prices in the domestic market. So far, pasture seems to have been abundant. This is the main condition essential to the productiveness of our dairies, which have come to be one of the greatest of the sources of agricultural wealth.

Ontario orchards promises to bear well. Their apples are known and preferred on the British market. The large crop of small fruits should be remunerative to growers in a year when sugar is so cheap. The coming harvest will cost the farmers less than the last one did. With so many people idle in the towns and cities, labor will surely be more plentiful and cheaper than it usually is at harvest time. External influences also have a more auspicious look.

The outlook is, on the whole, not without encouraging features. Conditions are becoming settled. The prospect of small profits may dismay enterprise for a while, but it is not going to keep people forever out of business. Now that producers are familiar with small profits, they may be expected to begin to make the best they can out of them, and to take hold here and there where they had previously let go. It is to be hoped that the money which goes out from the banks to move the coming crops may not, like Noah's first dove, return in a short time, but that it may find the waves of depression to have sufficiently cleared away to be able to stay out.

LODGE LONDESBOROUGH, NO. 143.

This lodge held its regular meeting on Friday evening, July 6th. D. D. Bro. Thos. Jackson, was present. There were four candidates initiated and two propositions received. Bro. Jackson occupied the chair with his usual ability. This is prospering beyond our most sanguine expectations. We have initiated 12 since January last, and we have good hopes of bringing in quite a number more. We have 47 members at the present time; 23 of these are White Rose members. We have 14 in the Beneficiary department and three more applications in. Our members are taking right hold of this very important branch of our order.

During the evening Bro. Jackson complimented the lodge upon their success and said we were the Banner lodge in the District. After the lodge was closed, all present, including a half dozen young ladies who were specially invited, partook of ice cream and other refreshments provided by the members of the lodge. An hour was then spent in songs, music and speaking. At about 12 o'clock a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close by all rising to their feet and singing God save the Queen as Englishmen well know how to do.

NEW LODGE CARDS.

It is with pleasure we draw the attention of members of the order to the four new lodge cards which appear in our directory columns for the first time this issue. If this should fall to the notice of any lodge, whose card does not appear, we trust they will take the first opportunity of suggesting to their members the advisability of having their lodge card inserted.

Durham Lodge, No. 13, Port Hope, James Leach, President; J. H. Rosevear, Secretary.

Clarence Lodge, No. 135 Lennoxville, P. Q., William Clark, President; Harry Allan, Secretary.

Empress of the West, No. 177, Regina, N. W. T., G. Huntley, president; John H. Paul, Secretary.

Monarch, No. 182, G. Ineson, President; J. E. Rawstron, Secretary.

The price for inserting a card is only \$1 a year in advance. And what lodge will be without having their card in the ANGLO-SAXON.

General Notes.

The ANGLO-SAXON extends its congratulation to Bro. Harry Corby, upon his election by acclamation to the House of Commons. Bro. Corby is now at Poland Spring, Me., where he was ordered to go by his physician. It is hoped he will come back to business fully restored to health.

Mr. G. H. Bradbury, of West Selkirk, Man., was in Ottawa last week, having been called to the Capital on important business. Mr. Bradbury is looked upon as a candidate for the coming Dominion elections for that important constituency, he is well known in Ottawa, and the electors would have a man versed in parliamentary work.

Clarendon Lodge united White Rose Degree, of Ottawa, well hold its regular meeting on July 30th, in Brouse's Hall, Sparks St. A large amount of important business will be dealt with. It is necessary to make this meeting a full representative one as possible. The sub-committees will report on the work assigned them.

At the last regular meeting of Stanley Lodge, Ottawa, five propositions for membership were received, and one initiation took place. This lodge is going ahead in a very substantial and progressive manner.

Lodge Grimsby, No. 106, Blackstone, as the result of a visit from Bro. M. L. Hunter, Special D.D.G., will probably organize a Juvenile Lodge of the Boys of England at an early date.

Much sympathy has been expressed for Bro. F. J. R. Mitchell, P.D.D. and P.P. of Lodge Lansdowne, No. 25, Peterboro, in the death of his father, who passed away recently at the ripe age of 76.

We draw the attention of the brethren of Ottawa to the advertisement of Bro. Henry J. Millar, 208 Bank St. He has opened a provision and fruit store. Brethren desiring any thing in this line will receive the best that can be got at 208 Bank St. Give brother Millar a call.

Bro. Chas. Jolliffe, treasurer of Lodge Severn, Arnprior, was in Ottawa last week on business, and gave the ANGLO-SAXON a call. Bro. Jolliffe says that Lodge Severn is getting along steadily and successfully.

Lodge St. Asaph, Longford Mills, announces its fourth annual concert for Friday evening, July 6th. D. D. Bro. Richard Ivens, Past Supreme Grand President, and several other prominent members of the Order will be present.

Secretaries and others are cordially invited to send reports of meetings and other items of interest to the ANGLO-SAXON.

Bro. R. W. Hayden, D.D. of the Ottawa Valley, and Bro. Wm. Thornburn, of Nelson Lodge, Almonte, were in Ottawa on Friday last. Bro. Hayden said that Nelson Lodge was some \$250.00 richer from the results of the picnic held on the 24th of May.

Bro. Ald. Fred Cook, of Bowood Lodge, Ottawa, left on Friday night for Niagara for a few days. He will attend the Masonic Grand Lodge, of which he is Grand Warden, at Hamilton. After the close of the Grand Lodge he will spend a week with his family at Grimby, Ont.

Londesboro, July 9, 1894.—I believe the ANGLO-SAXON should be in the hands of every Son of England.

B. LAURASON.

D. O. E. NOTES.

Old England Lodge, Daughters of England, held a very successful Garden Party Dominion Day, on the grounds of ex-Ald. Mallon, Lansdowne Ave. Any quantity of amusements were provided, and a very pleasant day was spent by the large number present.

A lodge of the D. O. E. will shortly be organized at Aylmer, Ont.

At the first regular meeting of Ivy Lodge, No. 30, D. O. E., Ottawa, which takes place on the 25th inst., there will be some 12 initiations and 16 propositions to be brought before the lodge.

Lodge Buckingham, No. 40, Uxbridge, is taking steps towards the formation of a lodge of the D. O. E. B. S.

Whitby, Ont., July 16th 1894.—I take great interest in the ANGLO-SAXON, especially as it is devoted to the Sons of England society, so closely allied to our own. I congratulate you heartily on the general make up of the paper, fine clear type, carefully prepared news, and good editorials; the paper ought to please the most fastidious. It is a credit to both yourself and the Order.—Mrs. C. F. Smith, G. V. P., D. O. E. B. S.

Queen City S. O. E. Notes.

—A committee has been appointed by Kent Lodge to endeavor to procure a monument to the memory of the late Bro. Richard Caddick, P.S.G.P. It ought to meet with success.

—Albion Lodge has decided not to run any excursion or picnic this year, but intend during the coming winter months of having smoking concerts. Subscriptions will be taken up from time to time, so that the success of the concerts will be assured.

—We are pleased to hear that Bro. J. Willy who has been sick for the last six weeks has fully recovered and is able to be about again.

—Rugby Lodge will meet only once a month during July and August on account of the warm weather, after that the regular meeting night will be settled upon.

—Kent Lodge held a W. R. Degree meeting at the close of their last regular meeting, when two candidates were advanced. Quite a discussion took place in regard to raising funds for the monument in honor of the late Bro. Caddick.

—Very few members left the city on Dominion Day for Guelph or Woodstock. We believe it was principally on account of the railways not giving a special rate, as they claim it was their day. No doubt had the fare been within reach of all, a large number would have visited Woodstock. The excursions by boat were well patronage.

—Richmond Lodge is making satisfactory progress; good attendance is always to be found at their meetings. Bro. Streeter, the energetic secretary, is doing his best to keep the members together and it would pay members of other lodges to give Richmond a visit.

—Owing to the very warm weather, Cheltenham Lodge postponed the opening of their W. R. Degree Lodge until sometime in September. It was to have taken place on June 29th.

—Kent Lodge has again been bereft of one of its oldest members, Bro. William Lush. This is the third member Kent has lost in about five weeks. We believe Bro. Lush was one of the founders of Kent Lodge and one of the first to join the beneficiary, taking out his policy in 1884. Bro. Lush will be greatly missed, especially amongst the older members of the order in the city. He was of a very jovial nature, and always contributed with success at a social evening.

—Bro. J. Simmons, President of Chatham Lodge, was taken by surprise at their last meeting. The members presented him with a bouquet of white roses, and congratulated him on the arrival of a daughter.

—We regret to hear of the illness of Bro. Edward Apter, one of the oldest members of the order, having joined in 1878, and trust he may have a speedy recovery.

Correspondence.

ON BEHALF OF THE PICNIC COMMITTEE.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

DEAR SIR,—It gives me much pleasure to answer, "Information Wanted," by Bro. E. L. Broadbent, Secretary Bowood Lodge, and Secretary-Treasurer of last year's S. O. E. picnic committee.

—"Why a statement of receipts and disbursements in connection with the S. O. E. picnic on 24th May was not presented to the lodges interested as was done last year."

1. The committee did the work that it had undertaken, and receipts and disbursements, with vouchers attached, were duly handed into Clarendon Lodge.

2. If the worthy secretary of Bowood Lodge had attended the last meeting of Clarendon Lodge he would have had the information he so anxiously seeks.

3. The balance from last year's picnic was also dealt with. I am pleased Bro. Broadbent hangs on to his receipts. Nothing like it. Any further information required will be given with pleasure by

E. J. LE DAIN,
Chairman Picnic Committee,
Ottawa, July 3rd, 1894.

The Neepawa Register reports:—"Crops seldom looked better at this season of the year than they do now in this district. Last Friday's rain went a long way towards placing them beyond the danger point."

"God save the Queen" is sung in nearly twenty different languages.

Let Them Know It.

(Montreal Star.)

Some pains should be taken to educate the delegates up to a proper conception of a capacity of this Dominion. We have a great country here; and it will be a mistake if we permit a solitary delegate to return to Australia or Africa or Britain for that matter, without filling his mind full of reasons for believing in the future of Canada.

Men will work harder for the unity of the Empire if they are at once well seized with the knowledge that each different part of the aggregation is signally worth keeping under the flag.

A weak Imperial policy arises necessarily from the lack of appreciation of the value of the parts that go to make up the Empire.

It is a curious fact that men who have been round the world and seen the position of the British power on all continents and all seas, are almost always strong Imperialists. They are firm in the belief that it would be a shame to loosen the bonds of connection and let the Empire fall to pieces, Why? Because they know it. Narrowness of view is very often the result of narrow limits of knowledge.

Now the coming of these delegates to Canada from all parts of the Empire will give us a chance to convince these leaders of public opinion in their own homes that, whether or not the rest of the world-circle called British be worth cementing a permanent connection with, Canada is a country of such boundless capabilities and so sure a future that it would be folly not to link their fortunes with hers. Let us do some booming as a people. We and our country are worth it; and this is a capital opportunity.

British Columbia S. O. E.

The floods in the Fraser have caused numerous washouts along the line of the C. P. R., and traffic has been considerably impeded. It is stated some mail bags have been lost. Any one not receiving expected letters had better write their correspondents again. Many bridges have been destroyed.

To Bro. W. H. Dickson, Secretary of Chilliwack Lodge, the flood was not an unmixed evil—when the river was at its height and the water was in his backyard a double blessing came along in the shape of—twins.

Bro. W. B. Townsend, P. D. D. collector of voters, has been appointed Relief Commissioner for the lower Fraser during the continuance of the floods. He is the right man for the job, being one of our oldest pioneers and a popular citizen.

LONDON'S NEW TOWER BRIDGE

London's new tower bridge, which was opened by the Prince of Wales, is near the famous old Tower of London and connects Bermondsey, Walworth, Camberwell and Peckham on the south side of the Thames, with the western part of the old city on the north bank. According to the Lord Mayor of London, the bridge cost the city £1,000,000. The bridge was begun 1886.

From 500 to 800 men have since been constantly employed on it. Seven men have been killed since its construction was begun.

The bridge, with approaches, is half a mile long. The high level spans are 142 feet above high water; the short spans are 270 feet, the middle one one 200 feet long. The "Bascules" weighing 80 ton each; the lead ballast on the "short leg" weighs 290 ton. About 2,000,000 rivets have been used in the construction of the bridge.

The bridge was designed by the city architect, the late Sir Horace Jones.

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