Vol.VL 6th Year of Publication.

OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, OCTOBER 1, 1892

THE S.C.S. BACK FROM ENCLAND

THE FIRST S. O. E. LODGE IN BRITAIN TO BE OPENED SHORTLY.

A S.O.E. Representative Appointed for the Imperial Capital.

Clapham, London, to Have the Honor of Inaugurating the Pioneer Lodge-The 'Anglo-Saxon" Needed in Britain as an Exponent of British Interests in British North America.

The brethren all over the Dominion



will be glad to learn that brother Carter, Supreme Grand Secretary S.O.E.-B.S., has safely come back to us from his trip to the old country.

Bro. Carter, like other ncoming passengers, had to suffer the ordeal of quarantine, and we regret to learn that the exposure he had to undergo on that occasion caused him to be laid up with a severe and distressing tirely get rid of. We hope soon to learn that he is in his customary health and strength.

THE "ANGLO-SAXON" NEEDED AS A TEACHER.

Bro. Carter writes: "Very few people in London seem to have any dea of Canada; in fact, hundreds and thousands of people in and out of London know little or nothing of this country except that it is somewhere in America. They have no idea that we are building up such a country and such a grand national sentiment and spirit as we are. They need enlightenment and cannot have too much of the Anglo-Saxon."

IN ENGLAND.

England, Bro. Carter writes: "While him. I did not open a lodge, I have laid the Stroud, I appointed Bro. A. J. Craston, for initiation, was given. the late Secretary of Westward Ho Lodge, Winnipeg, to be our representative in London.

The first lodge will shortly be opened at Clapham, under the care of Bro. Vennor, who is an enthusiastic member of Chester Lodge, St. Thomas, Ont. My time time was too short to do more than lay the plans for our members to carry out, and I am pleased to say they are willing to do this."

Bro. Carter is preparing a report to be submitted shortly to Supreme Grand President Stroud.

THE REGISTRATION CERTIFCATES RECEIVED.

We are pleased to state that the Supreme Executive have received their certificate of registration from the government under the new act, so that all our officers may now feel satisfied that the beneficiary department is on a sound legal basis.

NEW BUSINESS OF THE BENEFICIARY BOARD.

The Beneficiary is still increasing. Not fewer than 54 application for policies were examined and 50 approved at the last meeting of the board on Wednesday night. Members should not forget that the six months limit Class B. Certificates.

REGISTERED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME GRAND LODGE.

The following members have registred at Shaftesbury Hall:-

E. P. Snow, Bowood, Ottawa. Wm. Gay, P.D.D., St. Thomas. W. E. Pethick, Bowmanville.

W. J. Anderson, D.D., London. J. J. Turner, Peterboro'. Thos. J. Stenton, Peterboro.'

J. H. Booth, Sec,, Yorkshire; Chas. Dunnitt, and John Bassett. Montreal. Wm. Irwin, Sec., Salisbury, Brant ford.

Chas. Smith, P.P., Devonshire lodge. W. M. Stanley, Pres., Royal City, and N. C. Kenard, Guelph.

W. R. Stroud, S. G. P., Ottawa. Thos. Elliott, S.G.V.P., Brantford. G. J. Richardson, P. P., Primrose, Montreal.

John Nott, Chaplain, Old England,

Port Perry.

Wm. King, Sec., Lincoln.
J. L. Hawken, Treas., Norwich.
John Colson, P.P., James W. Colson,
Chaplain, and T. W. Scott, Royal City, Quelph. Hy, Williams, Pres., Torbay lodge.

S. O. E. Notes.

At the regular quarterly meeting of Bowood lodge, Bro. Eastcott, president, cold, which may take some time to en- in the chair, there was a fair attendance and great interest was shown in the proceedings. A fruitful discussion took place on matters connected with the lodge, in which most of the members took part. Reports of committees proved of unusual interest.

Among these reports was one that Bro. R. J. Tanner, one of the most popular and energetic secretaries of the lodge, had been laid up with illness. The high regard of members for Bro. Tanner and hopes for his rapid restoration to his usual vigorous health were expressed. There is no man in the Order more endeared to the members of Bowood lodge than Bro. Tanner, who, by his uniform consideration for others, BRO. CARTER AND S. O. E. EXTENSION his kindness of heart and zeal in all that affects the Order and the brethren, With respect to the prospective est- has won not only the esteem and re-

foundation for future operations. With ence Church, one of the most prominthe approval of Supreme President ent physicians in the capital, to apply

Business was disposed of in excellent style and the menbers separated at an early hour, feeling greatly pleased with the evening's exercises

Members of the Order in Ottawa and elsewhere will be glad to learn that Bros. James Hope and R. J. Tanner, who have been laid up are progressing favorably towards convalescence.

At the regular meeting of Stanley, No. 55, on Thursday the 22nd ult., it being quarterly night there was a good turn out of members. After the general business of the lodge had been disposed of, President Bro. Geo. Brown, said he had a very pleasant duty to perform, and in doing so called up Bro. R. J. Dawson, P.P. of the lodge, and in a few well chosen words handed to Bro. Dawson the regulation past president's medal and badge. Bro. Dawson in responding assured the brethren that the honor of having received such a handsome testimonial from the members of Stanley lodge was highly valued by him. He thanked the brethren and assured them that he would do his utmost to further the interests of the

lodge and of Englishmen. Bro. Dawson, in his position as Sup erintendent of the Central Canada for present policy holders over 50 will Fair, is just now crowded with work, expire on November 2nd. There are at doing his best with many others tocess.

THE S. O. E. IN THE N. W.

HELPING PEOPLE THE GREAT LONE LAND.

Foreign Societies and the Influx of Foreign Immigration-The Order S. O. E. as a Counteracting Influence is Promoting British Immigration.

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]

"In colo quies," there is rest in heaven well can your Winnipeg correspondent understand the agony of weariness under which the tired ecclesiastic of the middle ages penned the above written quotation. Fancy him, poor fellow, wearing, night and day, a shirt of horse hair cloth that with which in these days we cover our chairs, bearing for smoothness the same relative proportion that sand paper does to satin; then the hard truckle bed and aged mattress of oaten straw and thistles, the all-wool garments with their coinhabitants of cimex and prilex, the illfitting and slopping sandals and consequent blistered feet. Portraying him in this light we can readily understand how the medieval friar, whether he were grey, black, white or crutched, relieved his overburdened soul by the exclamation, and with faith born of the ardent desire that such should be the case, that there was rest in the great beyond.

WORK FOR SONS OF ENGLAND TO DO. But, however this may be, there is certainly no rest for the faithful S. O. E. B. S. man in Winnipeg. "No rest for the wicked" comes in the voice of the cynic. Perhaps not, but look to your own skirts, my friend.

Now, all this is just a prelude to the fact that the picnic being over and the proceeds of its profits handed over to the contingent fund of the two existent Lodges, the Hall and Building Association having got on its way as far as it can till it receives the sanction of the S.G.L., right and hard working brothers, alablishment of S. O. E. B. S. lodges in spect but the love of all who know the Juvenile Lodge having opened its lists to applicants for a charter, the Englishmen. Notice of the intention of Dr. Clar- Sons of England Dramatic Club just commencing to wrestle with a mighty Trespian revel in honor of the third anniversary of the founding of the Order in not find the name of J. Fennell there. Winnipeg, when, too, comes the news that we will be honored with a visit from

> A SUPREME GRAND LODGE OFFICIAL who is to confer, with supreme authority, all the rights and privileges of the Order upon the, as yet, unborn Lodge which it s proposed to adorn with the name of England's immortal bard. How excellent a thing it is in this case that pre natalwe can foretell the sex of this latest addition to our ever-increasing family. But all joking aside, what an excellent thing it is that the S.G.L. has at last made up its mind that it is really worth while to send a special delegate to this prospective stronghold of British influence on the American continent. When the word 'British" is used it done advisedly, for we must remember that we, as Englishmen, are but one of the great family of three which go to make up the most powerful nation upon the earth to-day. We must also remember the government of this province and the powerful corpor ation known as the Canadian Pacific Railway, neither of them have, any other end in view than that of populating the country. They care not whence the people come, neither should they. Hundreds of true, staunch American-born citizens crowded out of their own native land by the influx of the myriads of in to fill the void and to make glad with wish her every success.

the sound of human voices the long sleeping echoes of the Great Lone Land. These people will come imbued with those self-same inspirations of patriotism towards their native home which we feel in regard to ours. It is then our duty, not out of antagonism to them, but in accord with the instinct of self preservation-it is, again we repeat, our duty, by every means in our power, as Sons of England and British subjects, to counteract from the very start any efforts that may be made on their part to Americanise our institutions. We see

FOREIGN ORDERS

with Supreme Grand Lodges in the United States spreading their influence like the deadly tentacles of some gigantic cephalopod in every direction, while our own philanthrophic and patriotic society so far has looked on with stolid apathy, leaving the few who were willing, up to this time, to struggle along the best way they could. Let us hope this official visit will bear fruit and that the outcome will be that some appropriation may be made so that missionaries and advocates of the spreading of the Order may receive at least sufficient remuneration to pay for postage and stationery.

THE VALUE OF THE BENEFIC-IARY FUND.

Two Brothers Gone to Their Rest-One a Member of the Fund and the Other not Other Notes of Old Albion, "No. 1."

We are pleased to see the old mother lodge holding her own. Internal eruptious may occur in other lodges, but she stands No. 1 notwithstanding a very heavy sick list, and death rate, for she lost two members—within as many weeks. Two very esteemed brothers who have often sat in the old lodge room, has passed over the river to meet in the Grand Lodge above. The late Bros. J. Fennell, and J. T. Ramsden, will long be remembered by those they were associated with, as honest, upways standing up for the interests of

pleased to see J. T. Ramsden's name on time, and we much fear his illness was the Beneficiary Roll, and sorry we can-largely brought on by his exertions We trust that those of the old lodge who are not in the beneficiary, will not S.O.E. Sunday parade in the capital. let another month pass without making application for membership. A

lodge with a membership of over 450, stirring up, and we sincerely hope a great rush for that department will

We are pleased to hear that Bro. Glazebrook, late of Royal George lodge, Simcoe, has joined this lodge. After making a tour of the lodges in the city, he decided to join the mother lodge, and we congratulate Albion on having such a distinguished brother and gentleman amongst them, and hope the members will profit by his deliberations, for he is every inch an Englishman.

Last meeting being their quarterly night the lodge room was graced with the presence of a large number who only attend once a quarter. We would like to see them attend oftener, but perhaps on account of the confidence they place in the officers they deem it not necessary to do so.

We must congratulate Albion on her management. A better set of officers we have not seen. Very seldom any are absent from their post, and we present about 70 members holding wards making the exhibition a suc- Europe's surplus population, are rushing than Bro. Smith could be found. We maps. It is looked forward to with

Trip of United Empire Lodge to Belleville

Bro. John Dalton writes from Deseronto, under date Sept. 22. "You might tell the brethren through the ANGLO-Saxon that United Empire Lodge, No. 125, of Deseronto, went up to Belleville on special boat on Thursday night and paid a fraternal visit to Oxford lodge and that they treated us to a banquet in their usual style. They had an initiation, and stirring addresses were delivered by Bros. Townsend, W.P.; Sims, Sec.; Watson, Moyce and others of United Empire Lodge. We returned much pleased with the visit.

Our lodge is growing in energy and members. We are going to celebrate our anniversary, of which I will send you particulars in due season."

Another Deseronto correspondent writing of the above trip adds the name of Bro. John Dalton to the list of those who delivered stirring addresse on the above occasion, and pays him a high compliment for his zeal and devotion to the order

From Captain John R. Hooper.

Editor ANG JOAXON

Dear Sir and Bro. Allow me to compliment you on the continued excellent improvements in the ANGLO-SAXON. I trust that the Lodge Secretaries will form a club in every lodge, and so give wide circulation to your thoroughly British sentiments. We need all we can get of this spirit, especially for the rising generation. Also permit me to add a word of praise of the excellent sermon given in your last number by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Stellarton, N.S. That is the kind of loyalty we want now-a-days. Excuse my haste as I am leaving to-day for a six weeks' tour of the Southern States and the land of the screech eagle."

I enclose \$1.00 for my subscription to Vol. VI., and consider your paper well worth double that amount.

Yours in the bonds. J. REGINALD HOOPER.

Ottawa, Sept. 15, 1892. ave left families, and we are bered has been on the sick list for some [Captain Hooper, it will be rememand exposure as marshal on the occasion of the last Queen's Birthday Captain Hooper showed his devotion to the cause on that memorable day by remaining in his saddle in the rain and only 120 in the beneficiary, wants throughout the entire proceedings. He was without rubbers and his clothing was saturated with moisture. He sat take place before the end of this year. in his soaking garments wet to the skin, during the church services, and after that rode back at our head, a stalwart, martial, typical figure of the race, obedient before everything to the call of duty. Few men could have gone through such continuous exposure and exertion and lived to tell the tale. We rejoice that our gallant brother lives to-day and is convalescent, and hope to see him return shortly in his old time strength and vigor, to take part in many future S. O. E. celebrations in the capital of Canada, each one more glorious than the last.-ED.]

A Wonderful Almanac.

The publishers of the Montreal Daily and Weekly Star are getting out a magnificent almanac to be known as the Star Almanac, said to be the finest almanac in the world, containing neardon't think a more energetic secretary ly four hundred pages, with colored great interest.

SCOTCH AND IRISH BRETHERN.

THE SCOPE OF THE S.O.E.B.S.

Our Winnipeg Correspondent Discusses the Letter of "A Scot," and Advocates the Formation of Scotch and Irish Lodges.

Editor Anglo-Saxon: In your issue for 15 Aug. there appears a communication from a correspondent signing himself "A Scot." I infer from the tone of his letter that he approaches the important subject on which it treats in a somewhat querulous spirit. Now this should not be.

Your Winnipeg correspondent when suggesting the advisability of trying to do something to keep within the pale of loyalty to Britain and British institutions, the Scandinavian settlers in this country, did so without a thought about Scots or Irishmen, for their lovalty (when they are loyal) and their intimate knowledge of the methods of constitutional government are so proverbial, that any effort towards taking them in as pupils, as it were, within the fold of the Sons of England for educational purposes would to most people have suggested an amount of effrontery on the part of the writer to which he hopes he has never yet shown any inclination of making claim. In the matter of affiliating men of Scottish and Irish origin with the Sons of England, "A Scot's" letter, gives an opportunity of saying a few words, which I think may show a practical way of meeting the difficulty.

Both Scotland and Ireland can point with pride to past traditions of their country's history, how their serried hosts have stood side by side, and shoulder to shoulder with Englishmen, each aiding the other in laying the foundations of that glorious empire over some part of whose domain the reverberation of the morning gun is heard each hour in the twenty-four.

Again there has been a time when these three nations which now, happily, go to make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, were once under separate rulers, nations which opposed each other in battle array on many a hard fought field. The Scotchman with pride can point back to Bannockburn, yet the Englishman will feel no jealousy, and it is processafe to say, far more recent Culloden does not embitter Scottish sentiment toward England; but still these are traditional victories; as such, matters of pride to the one nationality while they remain subjects of a kind melancholy regret to the other. Each nationality has its own idyosyncracies, and its local manners, customs, methods of speech, and habit of thought, each and all the outcome of associations and surroundings extending through centuries and differing in every particular the one people from the other. But here the difference ends. The one idea, the integrity of the great British Empire must ever inspire every loyal British subject with the feeling that there is a community of interests which should indissolubly bind dwellers in the three kingdoms in the bond of brotherhood. Three families with one end in view.

Never in previous history had the loyal sons of the three united Kingpages of papyrus when intact were dome in dome a greater opportunity of extendabout ten inches high and seven inches with a great many of us. We know ness of France, nor the heavy-footed ing the influence of British institutions than now. In Canada, and in all the dependencies which go to make up the British Empire there is a field open to them for a grand work, that of leading and consolidating public opinion by every possible means in one direction, a task most necessary to be done and not so difficult of performance amongst the heterogenous combination of people which in these days go to form a colonial community.

Space will not admit of further ex patiation on this point. The Sons of It thus ranks in the age with the oldest Bungland, of Scotland, of Ireland, will Greek manuscripts of the Septuagint comprehend. Long ago we have had a St. George's Society, a St. Andrew's Society and a St. Patrick Society, all excellent institutions, but they never will, and never can, fulfil the requirements of British National Societies, simply because they do not strike the key note which awakes the instinct that nature from the first has implanted in the heart of man-Self Preservation. Mere patriotism, in time of peace, and when there is no political excitement wears away the stone.

to do self glorify themselves; but such are still clearly to be distinguished by a principle is not a basis on which to the different colour of the ink.

build successful national societies. The working community, those who have not, and do not seek a means of livelihood other than by their daily labor, SUGGESTIONS FOR WIDENING have no sympathy with such an order of things, and these outnumber the well to do classes by hundreds to one yet are they not without charity, and that in the true literal meaning of the word.

Some of those who earn their bread by daily toil, in proportion to their income, often spend many times as much on relief in cases of urgent distress amongst their mates and acquaintances, than do the average members of these more ostentatious corporations. Self Preservation-Mutual Self Help, as I said before appeals to the natural instinct of every reasoning man. It matters not how grasping, how sordid his nature, he knows that every cent he pays into his lodge will sooner later be returned to him or his representatives. He has or no anxiety about medical aid in time of sickness, he is sure of a weekly stipend which in any case will keep starvation from his door. It secures fraternal sympathy in time of trouble and at death ensures not only decent burial, but in most cases a public funeral which a few years ago would have done honor to a general officer, and even his death bed has been consoled with the knowledge that the last sad rites would not add debt and poverty to the afflictions of those he had left bereft.

In combination with these advantages a member of such an institution as that of the Sons of England has, fortnightly, the advantage of assembl ing in social and fraternal intercourse, and on perfect equality with his fellow countrymen from every county in his native land, all with one common object in view, "the furthering of their mutual interests as Englishmen." this declaration in its broadest sense implying the furthering of the best interests of their adopted country by individual effort in strengthening the bonds which bind it to the British Empire.

With moderately intelligent men at the head of affairs each lodge may become a phalanx whose wedge like form will soon enter and crush out disloyal institutions, if such exist amongst us. In conclusion I would say to "A Scot" there is lots of room in Canada, and a heap of work in the direction I have incidentally referred to, for all loyal Britons, English, Scotch and Irish individually, and I would humbly suggest to them the advisability of starting Orders of Sons of Scotland and Sons of Ireland with the same objects and aims as those which the Sons of England have already set up.

Should this suggestion be acted upon the writer knows full well that in everything but name the three national lodges would be as one and the same

WINNIPEG CORRESPONDENT OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Sept. 12, 1892. An Old Testament Papyrus.

The Times' Correspondent at Vienna writes:-"A curious document has been discovered. It is a papyrus manuscript liscovered a few months ago Egypt, and is supposed by some authorities to be the oldest copy extant of portions of the old Testament books of Zachariah and Malachi. These wide, each containing 28 lines of writng both sides of the sheet being used. The complete line contains from 14to17 letters. The sheets are bound togethe in the form of a book in a primitive though careful manner with cord and strips of old parchment. The Greek of this document is written without intervals between the words, a custom observed both in old Greek and old Hebrew manuscripts. The papyrus is in fair preservation and is believed to date from the third or fourth century. version of the old Testament in London, Rome, and St. Petersburg.

The difference in this papyrus tend to the conclusion that it was copied from some excellent original of the Septuagint Bible, which was first translated about the year 280 B. C., for the use of the Hellenistic Jews in Egypt, who, having gradually forgotten the Hebrew tongue, had learned to speak Greek. The first summary examination has shown that it abroad will not excite the average mind several new readings which surpass sufficiently to induce it to take action some of the other Septuagint texts in at times when effort is apparently un- clearness of expression and simplicty called for. But it is constant dropping of grammar. It would also appear that it was copied from another In sentiment at least Charity is a Septuagint Bible and was not written, magnificent watch word, a lovely as was frequently the case, from dictatheme. Out of your abundance to retion. A second scribe has occasionally lieve the needy with a trifle you will not | corrected some mistakes of orthography miss, oh it enables the moderately well made by the original copyist. These

THE ENGLISH AND THE SCHOOLS.

SYMPATHY ALIENATE WILD TALK IN THE PULPIT.

Rev. Father Drum tack on the British Privy Council and Makes use of Angry Language that Iniures His Cause.

Editor Anglo - Saxon :- Herewith yon will find the full text of a sermon on the "School Question," preached by the Rev. Father Drummond, at St. Mary's Church, (Roman Catholic), this city last Sunday. It will, I fear, be too long for publication in its entirety, in future elections have intelligence suffiyour paper, but at all events there is cient to throw their weight in the opone extract from it which I quote, and posite scale to that in which many of on which I ask your permission to comment in your columns:

ment in your columns:

"In that country (England) said the rev. gentleman, is not generally a very high order of average intellect intellect which sees the causes of things and follows the rules of logic, still the men who occupy the highest positions in that country are men of wonderful ability, and the most skillful diplomats that ever existed. Italians are nothing to them; Machievellia might have learned many a lesson from them. Aplearned many a lesson from them. Applying this to the Privy Council, Father Drummond read from the judgment, commenting on the "absurdity" of placing the case of Mr. Logan on the same footing as the Catholic

case; on the polite references to the Archbishop and on "free education," which has to be paid for in taxes.

The "gem of the whole judgment" he found to be a reversal of the old saying that a mountain was in labor and brought forth a mouse, in that here several mice were in labour and brought forth a mountain. It was asked, "what right or privilege is violated by the law?" Before 1870 it was understood, not only that Catholics should support their own schools, but they should not be asked to support Protestant schools. be asked to support Protestant schools.

as Protestants were not to be asked to
support Catholic schools. Catholics
were given to understand this, but it
was not in the document. The judgment says the law is not at fault, but
"the religious convictions of the Catholics, which every body must respect."
This was just what Nero Diocletian said, that their laws against Christians were not wrong, but the belief

tians were not wrong, but the belief of the Christian was wrong. This shows what is at the bottom of the deshows what is at the bottom of the decision. The Privy Council is practically an infalliable body, we have no means of changing the judgment. Catholics yield obdience to the law, but they will not yield obedience to the judgment. What is at the bottom of it is prejudice against the Catholics. If that prejudice did not exist it would be impossible for men in high position to send forth a document of this sort. Catholics will not await further development, they "mean to defend their right by every means possible."

MISPLACED SYMPATHY.

Now let it be understood, the Roman Oatholics in this province had the sympathy of the better informed Englishmen amongst their neighbors, whether those Englishmen were within or without the Order, for they felt that they, the Roman Catholics had vested rights existence in which were being trampled upon by the present local governmen for the sake of catching votes amongst the more rabid Protestants. Now, there is a sentiment expressed in a song which I am sorry to say seems in these days to be getting obsolete. I allude to "The Englishman" wherein it says, speaking of the men of his nationality "he would strike as soon for a fallen foe, as he would for a bosom friend." the Roman Catholic is, and ever must be the foe of "Protestant" England. No man can serve two masters.

THE POPE AND THE QUEEN. at the same time. But still here in this province he was weak, was getting crowded out by a rapidly increasing Protestant element, and the better informed Protestants sympathised with him, they wished him God speed in his appeal to the English Privy Council. Most thought that appeal would be favorable to the R. Cs., but we all now know the fallacy of their contention, but even now had they taken their defeat philosophically they might yet have our good will.

But what can we think when a priest like Father Drummond, a gentleman with an education as "liberal" as it is possible for an education to be within the restricted curriculum of catholic ism, what can we think, I say, when such a man from the pulpit of the leading R. C. church of this city should have the temerity to assert "Catholics will not await further developments,"

Thenew management of The Canadian Queen make the following liberal offers to advertise their high-class Ladies' Journal, which will be made more attractive than ever. To the persuch a man from the pulpit of the they mean to defend their right by

every means possible. Is this statement a threat? Are we to infer from it that henceforth our neighbours will not hesitate to use all their peculiar methods for gratifying five largest lists one Sewing Machine (value \$40.00). To each of the next ten largest lists their revenge against the hated Protestants whenever they may find themselves with a safe majority. Thought of rebellion can surely have never entered the head of this enlightened

ing of such a wild utterance, it can have but one effect;

THE CLOVEN HOOF has been well projected from beneath the priestly gown and it is now July shown that any sympathy for the Roman Catholics in their school affairs must be utterly thrown away, for if they countenance this priest as their mouth piece, they must not wonder if their late Protestant allies take up the gage of war which their clerical leader

has so recklessly thrown down. Though the "average of intellect" amongst Englishmen may not be high, still it is very likely that the Rev. Father and his following may find that the settlers of that nationality will at them have hitherto deposited it.

MANITOBA FREE LANCE. Winnipeg, Sept. 17, 1892.

British Railways in 1891.

The railway returns for the United Kingdom for 1891 show a comparative halt in railway development. Only 118 miles of new line were added-37 miles in England, 10 miles in Scotland, and 71 miles in Ireland. There was, however, a total increase of 21,953,000 in the paid-up railway capital during the year, augmenting the average capital cost per mile of line open from 44,710l in 1890 to 45,536l in 1891. In 1891 the number of passengers carried, exclusive of season ticket holders, increased from 8173 millions in 1890 to 845½ millions. General merchandise traffic increased by 1,439,000 tons, and mineral traffic by 5,763,000 tons. In the gross receipts there was an increase in 1891 over 1890 of 803,000l for passen ger traffic, 521,000l for mineral traffic, and 476,000 for general merchandise traffic. The mineral traffic carried in 1891 amounted to 221 528 000 tons, and general merchandise traffic to 88.780. 000 tons. This is considerably more than is carried on the railways of any European country, but is less than half the tonnage carried on the railways of the United States in 1891.

It may be noted that works have now been commenced at Barrow - in-Furness for manufacture of rolling stock on the American system, and that American wagons, capable of carrying from 20 to 30 tons, are now being substituted on some English lines for the old-fashioned English wagon, which is only built to carry 8 or 10 tons.

Racial Qualities.

The Bradford, Eng., Daily Argus discussing the race question, has the following :-

"It is not difficult for an English man who has mixed even but a little with the people of the Continent to understand why his nation is in such disfavour with the rest of the civilised world. Our British nature seems less flexible than the nature of other peoples. We have inherited certain diosyncrasies from our forefathers which neither time nor the most startling enlightenment can rid us of. Ever since Waterloo many of us have no doubt that Heaven meant us to be lords and lawgivers in the world. Our time has not yet fully come. But it will German, nor vast-acred Russia will be able to stand in our way. Even that new Titan, the United States of America, though for a while it may seem to rival us, will in the end confess us its superior. Destiny cannot be combated. As Emerson, an American, has said: England is "the best of actual nations. Broad-footed broad bottomed, we are ranged 'in solid phalanx foursquare to the points of the compass.' . . . 'We constitute the modern world,' having earned our vantage ground, and held it through ages of adverse posession.' The sense of this pretension-somehow cannot help declaring itself in the modern Briton in contact with other people.

A PIANO FOR NOTHING.

son sending the largest list of words construct ed from the letters contained in "Excelsior," will be given absolutely free of expense, one Mason & Risch fine toned high grade Up-right Piano. To the two next largest lists one Lady's Gold Watch each. To each of the nex one beautiful Five o'clock Tea Set. and to each of the next ten largest lists one imported Opera Glass. In addition to this offer, we will give a special prize to the first list received each day. Send at once ten cents for a sample copy of THE QUEEN containing rules. THE QUEEN priest. Whatever may be the mean- PUBLISHING CO., LT'D., Toronto, Canada.

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OTARIES

BRAMENT

Following is a summary of the incoming mails from England since our last issue:

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Osborne for Balmoral, where her Majesty arrived the following after-

The appointment of Lord Ribblesdale as Master of the Buckhounds is only temporary, and the abolition of the office is under consideration.

vacant by the elevation of the late members to the peerage, Mr. H. S. Whitbread had been selected as the Liberal candidate in South Bedfordshire and Mr. J. L. Walton for South Leeds.

A petition was threatened against the return of Mr. J. Morley at Newcastle, on the ground of violence and

A party of upwards of 600 Unionists from Central Sheffield visited Hatfield and after inspecting the historic house and grounds, a meeting was held and a vote of thanks and of confidence in Lord Salisbury was passed on the motion of Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P.

An explosion of gas occured in a pit at the Tondu Colliery, near Brecon. the mine, and of them 110 were killed, the others being rescued in an exhausted condition the next day.

The Local Government Board had issued to the sanitary authorities throughout the kingdom a series of instructions for precautionary measures in view of the possible outbreak of

have occurred at Gravesend, Grimsby, Middlesbrough, and Glasgow, but all the persons had just arrived in ships from infected continental ports. Extensive measures of precaution were being taken at all the ports.

Mr. W. A. Churchill had been appointed Consul at Mozambique, and well as the Navy, has an interest in other gentlemen appointed Consuls her preservation. and Vice-Consuls in China.

The death of the Earl of Eglinton and Winton at his seat in Ayrshire is reported. He was 51 years of age, and he is succeeded in the peerage by his brother, the Hon. G. A. Montgo-

The death of Sir G. H. Macleod, Porfessor of Surgery in Glasgow University, aged 65 is reported.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders had been called in the great manufacturing company of Sir Titus Salt & Co., to consider a proposition to wind up the business, severely injured by the operation of the M'Kinley tariff in the United States.

The wife of Col. Troode, living at Dulverton, while out walking, became alarmed by a wasp settling in her hair and she fainted, but although she immediately regained consciousness, she died very shortly afterwards.

Two women who were placing some wreaths on a grave in Brampton Cemetery were fired at by a man who killed one of them and then shot himself. The heard's-bush. The corner's jury returued a verdict of unsound mind.

of them cut the other almost in half pounder quick-firing guns. with his scythe.

Thomas Neill, described as an Ameri can doctor, who is charged with poisoning several women, was again examined at Bow-street Police-court, and for trial for the murder of one of the women.

The man Manktlow, who is charged with the outrage upon two young ladies near Chislehurst, was before the magistrates at Bromley but again remanded, neither of the young ladies being able to give evidence.

The salt trade in Cheshire and Lancashire had been greatly disturbed by a strike of the men against the employment of non-unionists, but work was

proceeding under police protection. At the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal, at Manchester, the Chairman (Lord Egerton of Tatton) said he had no doubt of the future of the undertaking, but a further sum of

THE INWARD ENCLISH MAILS naval defence of Belfast Lough. The question now under consideration is whether a warship or a shore battery would be most suitable. The Belfast Habour Commissioners have sent in a request for both.

A Regimental Tour in Wales. North Wales is just now the scene of an entirely novel experiment in military arrangements, and the first consequence of the beginning of that experiment was that the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, better known as the 23rd, entered upon a new and pleasant experience. If the Terri-For the seats in Parliment rendered torial system is to have any meaning at all, it is certain that the meaning should be conspicuously noticeable in connection with the various regiments bearing titles associated with the Principality, and it was certainly in the happiest of moments that those in authority conceived the idea of making the territorial system real by sending the 2nd. of the 23rd. upon tour, so to speak, in North Wales. The object of the tour is to render the regiment familiar to the people of North Wales and popular among them. Whether, as a matter of fact, the end of the tour, undertaken as it is when the corn harvest is in full swing, will be to produce a plenteous crop of Welsh recruits, for which the colonel and those in headquarters hope, remains to be seen. Meanwhile £100,000. The production of wine had Upwards of 140 man and boys were in the battalion is being welcomed in the most friendly fashion and being treated 314 acres, and added that a large addiin the most hospitable manner.

One of Nelson's Flagships. Mr. G. W. Cobb calls attention to the sale of Foudrovant, which is "ex- don depot for South Australian wines, cept the Victory, the only ship remaining of those in which Lord Nelson served, and which bore his flag. She became the seat of government of the Choleraic cases, some of them fatal, kingdom of Naples, and was for a considerable time the residence of the King and Queen and of Sir Wm. and Lady Hamilton. On the 22nd March, 1801, in the Bay of Aboukir, she received on board Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had been mortally wounded in the battle of the 21st. Thus the Army, as

her preservation. Her present owner will sell her for £5,500, and Mr. Cobb asks,-"Is there not one enterprising (not to say patriotic) enough to buy the old ship, and bring her up the Thames, where she would prove the most paying of exhibitions and the most eloquent of all monuments of our greatest naval

New Ships for the Navy.

It will be recollected that in his state ment explanatory of the Naval Estimates, 1892-93, the late first Lord of the Admiralty announced that in the current year three new battleships and ten new torpedo-boats would be laid 12,500 tons displacement and 18 knots one of them is presently to be begun at Pembroke. Of the torpedo-boats, eight are to be greatly improved craft of 200 tons displacement and 27 knots 160ft. long, and will, in that case, be larger than any torpedo-boats now afloat, and will be suitable for some of

The Welsh Land Question.

Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., in a letter to a correspondent on the land question in Wales and agricultural depression, says:—"I trust that this very importafter some further evidence committed ant and pressing question may become very soon the subject of responsible official investigation by a competent committee, enjoying the confidence of powers and a wide and free scope of inquiry and report. I cannot but believe that the appointment of such a committee will be a very early act of the new administration, in whose good will and sympathy for Wales and Welsh national aims and requirements I have the greatest confidence. Such an investigation, besides having value as a recognition that there is a land question peculiar to Wales, is the essential forerunner of any sound legislation. You do not need to be reminded of the auspicious analogy afforded by the course of the education question in Wales. When Mr. Glad-stone came to power in 1880, one of the very first acts of his Government was the recognition of a separate education question in Wales, and the appoint-\$\frac{\partial 1}{\partial 2}\$ (1,500,000) would be required to complete the woks.

An immense block of buildings in Jewin-street, City, belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company, and occupied by a large number of firms engaged in various branches of business, has been burnt down.

There have been very heavy rainstorms in the west of Scotland, and damage has been done to the cornectors.

The Admiralty authorities have decided to accede to the desire of the Belfast Corporation regarding the full results."

Stone came to power in 1880, one of the wery first acts of his Government was the recognition of a separate education question in Wales, and the appointment of Lord Aberdare's committee to exhaustively examine and report upon that question in all its bearings. The limit of the measure was passed last year by of education, and thus led to successful and progressive Welsh legislation and laid the foundation of Welsh education education well and progressive Welsh elegislation and laid the foundation of Welsh education and laid the foundation of Welsh education education. We may reasonably hope that a similar step, taken in aid of a still more important and pressing subject of national concern and anxiety may bring about not less efficient and fruitful results."

IMPERIAL MAIL BAG.

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST TO BRITONS IN THE DOMINION.

Events in Australasia, India and Else where

South Australia. budget statement said that the past eason had proved most unfavourable as far as rural interests were concerned, and the mining interest had been similarly unfortunate. The strike at Broken Hill silver mines had reduced the revenue derived from that quarter from £100,000 to £31,000. on the other hand, the State railways showed a profit of 3 per cent. He estimated the current year's revenue at £2,778,000 and the probable expenditure at £2,739, 000. The only new taxes which the Government intended to impose were import duties on live stock and wheat. For the past year the revenue had amounted to £2,741,000. It had thus fallen short of his predecessor's estimate by £54,000. The expenditure, on the other hand, had been £2,687,000, which showed a saving on the estimate of gone up to 1,048,000 gallons from 12,tional area was being planted with vines. The Government, he said, contemplated the establishment of a Lon-

Some months ago the Victorian Government made known their desire that the MelbourneMint should be authorize ed to coin silver as well as gold, the latter being a losing operation. New South Wales has protested against the proposal, and Mr. R. Hunt, C.M.G., the Deputy Master of the Sydney Mint, suggests that further attempts to est ablish a silver coinage in Australia should be deferred until inter-colonial federation had been achieved.

Queensland.

Great excitement has been caused at Brisbane by the news that the police at Townsville have seized the papers and boxes of a Russian who was obs rved taking photographs of the local fortifications

New South Wales.

The second session of the 15th par liament of New South Wales wa opened on Tuesday by the Earl of Jersey. The speech promised measures for amending the electoral law redistributing the Parliamentary constituencies, and extending the existing system of municipal selfgovernment. down. The battleships, vessels of about Referring to intercolonial federation, the speech expressed the opinion that speeed, have now been designed, and the delay in bringing this important duestion to an issue in the New Sonth Wales parliament should now give place to definite practical action. It was not intended to force a cut-andspeed. They will probably be about dried scheme on parliament, but members would be asked to reaffirm the federal principles on lines similar to those which had formed the basis of murderer was a painter, living at Shep- the duties of "catchers" as well as those the deliberations of the convention of ordinary first class boats. The bat- held in Sydney last year. They would tle-ships will it is understood, carry as then be asked to consider the plan of Two brothers, engaged in mowing their principal armament four 10in. or union formulated by that gathering. corn, near Chester, quarreled, and one 12in. breachloaders and ten 6in. 100- No obstacle would be raised to the onweath of Australia Bill, which as revised, would, if the other colonies assented, be then submitted to a second convention.

It is also proposed to amend the land laws with the view of encouraging settlement in the country districts and increasing the number of small cultivating landholders. The first favourable opportunity will be taken advant-Wales, and intrusted with adequate age of for converting the debt into one uniform stock. A favourable feature alluded to in the speech was the very marked expansion lately shown in the committee will be a very early act of area of land under tillage. The increase during a very recent period had

amounted to 25 per cent. In the year ending June 30, the railways and tramways of New South Wales earned £3,400,000, against expenditure of £2,160,000, leaving a net return of over 31 per cent. on the total capital. The increase in the traffic for the year represented £130,000. In the working of the tramways over 5 per

failed to induce the Black Mountain

Hassanzais, or to expell him from their country, the necessity has arisen for inflicting punishment. The proposed operations are to last a fortnight. The force under Colonel Lockhart will not touch the Black Mountain proper, but will confine its operations to the valley of the Indus. The main object is the destruction of Baio, which has harboured Hashim Ali, The force will assemble at Darband to day October I. Mr. Holder, the new premier and The troops selected for the expedition treasurer of South Australia, in his are the 4th Battalion of the 60th Rifles the Bedfordshire Regiment, the 2nd Battalion Goorkhas, the 4th Sikhs, the 25th and 30th Punjab Infantry, three British and one native mountain bat teries, two companies of sappers, and two squadrons of the 11th Bengal Lancers. Colonel Lockhart will take 4,000 men to Baio, leaving the remainder at

In ordinary and quiet times the announcement that another expedition against the Black Mountain tribes has been ordered would not attract much attention, but it is otherwise when the relations with the Ameer are in the present strained condition. The proposed operations towards the Black Mountain, of course, do not concern him, but it seems doubtful whether their ostensible reason is sufficiently important to justify the cost, while unless he proves complacent and withdraws his agents from Waziristan it is only too probable that the advance of British troops into that country will increase the tension, if it does not lead to an actual rupture.

The harvest of early crops continues fair. The standing crops are also fair, but somewhat damaged by excessive rain in a few places.

The Mission to the Ameer.

It has been finally anounced that the Ameer is to meet at Jellalabad General Roberts, who, with a large detachment of troops, was despatched last month by the Indian Government to meet the Ameer. The mission was accompanied by a political agent, and its main object is to arrange plans with the Ameer against internal feuds and against the dvance of Russia in Afghanistan.

The statement that the Ameer ha circulated a proclamation announcing the arrival of Lord Roberts's mission in Afghanistan is confirmed. It is believed at Peshawur that his Highness but no date is mentioned.

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AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS

OF THE

OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

will leave for Jellalabad next month, Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of this Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy English-men; 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 Motherland; 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 fol-lowing a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's

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

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 Experience has taught them 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

The Society is making rapid growth and has odges extending over Canada from the Atlantic They Sell Pure Teas only.

This month exceptional value in Tea Dust, Choice

They Sell Pure Teas only.

Independent of the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being for greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, nasur pounds for 25c.

Sugar Cheaper than the heapest.

\$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

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

are elected annually.

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such 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 frateral sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause of

British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersized.

> JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

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

ESTABLISHED 1887. THE ANGLO-SAXON

PUBLISHED,

On the 1st and 15th of every month. Devoted to the interests of Englis

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THE ANGLO-SAXON CO., "Patent Review Building," 135 Sparks Street, OTTAWA, - - ONTARIO.

E. J. REYNOLDS, Business Manager.

OCTOBER 1, 1892.

All communications for insertion to be address ed "Editor, THE ANGLO-SAXON, Ottawa, Ontario," and to be written plainly and on one side of the paper only.

All letters respecting advertisements and sub scriptions to be addressed to the "Business Manager.'

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 ut Canada, the States, Great Britain and the Empire.

Copies of the ANGLO-SAXON can be had at ch for mailing to addresses in the old country by the out-going mails; or they can be sent from the office of publication on the ad-dresses being furnished.

A NEWSPAPER'S MISSION.

Our lodge news on other pages in this issue seems to be simmering over with kindly notices of the work the Anglo- Beneficiary work promises to be one of Saxon is doing. We hope no one will the most useful and valuable features think we are blowing our own trumpet of the Order. Every member of the in calling attention to this. Far from yielding to a temptation so unworthy and so weak, we refer to the matter for a very different purpose. We point to these flattering notices not as praise of the individual, but as expressions of a pledged. The readers of the paper are surface. The ANGLO-SAXON finds its way not only to every part of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the United States, to Australasia, to India, and to the British dominions in Africa. There probably is no publication on the continent of America which travels farther than this self-same Anglo-Saxon, published ada. The reason why the paper is so widely circulated is not far to seek. The Anglo-Saxon is the only paper published in the English language devoted simply, solely, and exclusively to the unification, consolidation and supremacy of the English race and circulation. Its birth was humble, its migration into Canada is objects received development and became known, the recognition of its usefulness grew, and people began to get into the habit of mailing copies to friends and relatives elsewhere until as we have said the paper is now actually finding its way wherever the British flag flies, that is to say throughout an Empire on which the sun never sets.

As to the endorsements of the way in which the Anglo-Saxon is fulfilling its mission. The respected and experienced Supreme Grand Secretary of the Order Sons of England, Bro. J. W. Carter, it will be noticed, sends in most valuable testimony as to the plentiful lack of ignorance respecting Canada and its importance as a field for British settlement and capital that prevails in Great Britain. Much has been written on this subject, but Brother Carter's few brief pithy sentences tell the tale and point the moral to be drawn from it as powerfully as a three column article could do:

"Very few people in London seem to have any idea of Canada; in fact, hun-dreds and thousands of people in and out of London know little or nothing

out of London know little or nothing of this country, except that it is somewhere in America. They have no idea that we are building up such a country and such a grand national sentiment and spirit as we are. They need enlightenment and cannot have too much of the Anglo-Saxon!"

On another page, Bro. Capt. John R. Hooper writes us, on the eve of his departure for the south to convalesce after his long and severe illness. Bro. the colliery fund.

Hooper it will be remembered served gallantly with the Imperial army during the Boer war in South Africa, and of all who went forth on that historical * occasion, not one did his duty more faithfully and few who came back alive to tell the tale suffered more from exposure in the cause of his Queen and country. He too gives expression to an opinion as to the manner in which the Anglo-Saxon is performing its obligations to the race.

These and the other comments of a similar character in this issue are but an echo after all of the letters that are reaching us from all quarters. Not the least interesting are the kindly words sent by the secretary, Robt. Griffiths, of The Albion, the British organ in the Northwestern States, published in Chicago. The lesson conveyed by these gratifying communications is that the work of promoting the unification and supremacy of the race is beginning to recognized as an urgent duty worthy the best efforts of the Sons of England, that the settlement of the Northwest of British America is a vital object justifying in itself alone the existence of a representative newspaper, that organization of the race on the northern half of the continent of America has become an imperative duty, and that the ANGLO-SAXON, which exists only to promote these high and lofty objects is doing its work faithfully and well. We are satisfied with the progress made in public opinion among our own people as to the objects of union, and with the verdict of the constituency we represent, and hope to see the latter reflected in a tangible manner in an ever increasing subscription list for the current year, the sixth of publication of the paper.

The beneficiary board S. O. E. B. S., appears from reports elsewhere in this issue to be making rapid progress. order should belong to it.

ALGOMA'S CLAIMS.

There are good reasons and many of them why Algoma should be cut adrift general sentiment respecting the fulfil- from Ontario and be made a separate ment of the high and noble aims to province. In no other way can her which the Anglo-Saxon is devoted and claims to immigration be done justice to The district contains an area of 272,000 spread pretty nearly allower the earth's square miles and 54,000 inhabitants against 400,000 square miles and 70,000 inhabitants in the four northwest districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabasca and Saskatchewan. Few people, even Canadians, have the slightest idea of the enormous quantity of valuable agricultural, forest and mining lands in this enormous territory. Nothing is being done in the way of development by the Ontario Government. It is high in the capital of the Dominion of Can- time to confer powers on the people to look after their own interests

TAKE THE PICK OF THE LAND.

We are reminded by our Winnipeg correspondent's letter that Britain stands a good show of loosing the pick British interests all the world over, but of the lands in the British American more particularly on the continent of Northwest if the number of British America. Like all undertakings of immigrants does not show a very large wide scope, the Anglo-Saxon did not increase the coming year and for many spring all at once into a world-wide years afterwards. From the way imsphere at first circumscribed, but as from the United States, and the numdays went on and the paper's aims and bers of Scandinavians and Germans arriving and taking up land on the prairies, the numerical superiority of the British is threatened with extinction unless the stream of British settlers sets in with much greater force than has ever yet been the case. There are still immense areas for settlement throughout the "Great Lone Land," but intending emigrants need to remember that great stretches of the Great Lone Land of to-day are the wheat fields of next season; and next spring the settler must go further and further away from the railways in search of free fertile lands. Of course as settlements increase the railways will be extended, but then it is not unlikely that immigration may come in faster than the tracks can be built, and then the new settlers will have to go away off to take up their land and wait for the railways to come up to immigrants next spring, and that every member of the S.O. E. will do his utmost by forwarding marked copies of the Anglo-Saxon to the old country and in other ways to bring about that

> The Queen has signfied her intention the widows, orphans, and dependent material interests and honor.

TWO PICTURES. ENGLAND. CANADA.

THE ANGLO-SAXON

Winnipeg, Sept. 24—

* * With gratitude
we report the completion of a bountiful harvest and all the grain is
in, in as fine a condition
as it is possible for it to
be, as there has been no
rain of any consequence
fact is. Wheat is, if anything,
worse "the quality
and condition will not
allow it to be marketed
often half a crop at less
than half price "The
rain of any consequence
fact is, we are on the eve in, in as time a condition and it yields badly—
to be, as there has been no than half price. The rain of any consequence since the commence since the commence of a crisis which may at moment of the cutting, and the beautiful sunshine of the past three weeks have to for England.—Londesired—Oftawa Nation.

Here is Canada's opportunity. The London extract is quoted from the Times, an authority that will scarcely be questioned.

The situation is such that thousands of Old Country farmers must take steps at once to find homes for themselves where more favorable conditions prevail than at home.

Now is the time for Canada to make a big effort to direct the coming stream of immigration to the virgin prairies of our Great Lone Land.

NOW THE TRUTH WILL COME OUT.

At last, England, Canada and the United States are likely to hear the inside truth as to how it came to pass that the New York annexation agitator Erastus Wiman appeared before a Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at London, posing as a delegate from the city of Brantford in Canada.

Great surprise was expressed at the time it transpired, that the New Yorker was going to London as a Brantford man, charged with the duty of representing Canadian interests at the Congress, and it was at once seen throughout Canada, where Wiman's character is known, that trickery and treachery of a very bad kind had been at work. The appearance of Wiman in a British Congress as a Canadian delegate can only be appreciated at its real significance by imagining Lord Salisbury unexpectedly turning up at a United States Congress in Washington called say to consider the annexation of Canada and commercial war against Great Britain, with credentials in his pocket as a delegate duly appointed by the board of trade of the City of Chicago.

It soon transpired that Wiman, before he procured his credentials from Brantford, had tried Toronto and of course failed. He then sent his private agent/on to Brantford where after a personal "canvas" of certain members of the council of the board of trade, a majority was induced to act without consulting the board itself and take the astonishing course of appointing a New Yorker to represent a Canadian city in England. The minority was helpless and this bold act of treachery was consummated. The minority however resolved that Wiman should not be allowed to appear at the Congress without its being known at least that he was there against the wishes and protests of an influential section of representative men in Brantford. Accordingly a cablegram was sent to England intimating as much, and Wiman was duly choked off when he attempted to speak. It is very much to the credit of the patience and forbearance of the true representatives of Canada's interests that he was not then and there de nounced as an imposter and spy, present in false colors to damage and missent in the cause of another country the interests he was supposed to be there to champion.

Wiman had the effrontery after all was over to write to his friends at Brantford complaining of his true character having been exposed, and those friends determined to put a brave face on it and bring the complaint before the board, trusting in the influences, whatever they were, that had prevailed to get this spurious appointment made, to further endorse the annexationist Wiman, whose public career for years past has been been devoted to selling the country, the biggest half, and best half, and British half of the North American continent, to the Washington Ring and its

The matter was accordingly brought before the Brantford Board of Trade when Mr. Thos. Elliott, sender of the cable on behalf of the minority was attacked in a pecuriarly brazen manner them. We hope to see a rush of British by Wiman's tools. Mr. Elliott and his chance to lay bare the entire conspir acv by which Wiman got hold of credentials by which he was enabled to go over to London ae a spokesman for

the whole matter was appointed. We trust this committee will do its of giving a donation of £100 to the duty and expose the men who thus relatives of the men killed in the recent hope Mr. Elliott and his friends will recolliery accident in South Wales. The lax no effort to pillory the people Marquis of Bute will contribute £500 to who have shown themselves so ready to lend themselves to the schemes of a Canada.

New York money bagger, whose only object in Canada is to find out and purthe services of dupes ready to do

the bidding of their Washington masters and sell their country, this Canada of ours like a lamb for the shambles.

Let Mr. Elliott and his friends remember that the thoughts of Canada and of the Old Country are upon them, and do their duty without fear or favor, strong in the consciousness that their cause is the cause of patriots and the other side that of dupes of tricksters whose object is to steal from us our glorious heritage, the New Dominion of Canada, and reduce it to a vassal State of the Union.

It was said with great force and truth by Mr. Watts, at the meeting of the board of trade at which the matter was discussed, that if a Canadian under like circumstances had been sent to a United States Congress he would have been turned out and probably tarred printed to-day is as follows: andfeathered as well. Recent events in the States arising out of international relations between Canada and that country, show that this is a mild way of putting a conspicuous and undeniable fact. If Brantford is ready to sell itself to Wiman and his Washington masters the rest of Canada is not.

It will interest Sons of England to learn that the Mr. Elliott who is so sturdily resenting the trickery by which Friday, states that "the wheat is now Wiman went to England as a Canadian delegate, is Brother Thomas Elliott, the dition Supreme Grand Vice-President of the Order Sons of England B. S. Bro. Elliott may rest assured that all true Sons of Canada and all true Sons of England applaud and support his patri-

paying two Beneficiary claims this turnips are gone, whether eaten by fly or Bro. Noyse, of Oxford Lodge, Belleville, branches of agriculture the situation has and one to the widow of our late Bro. become Stiravent, of Sussex Lodge, Whitby. The matter of the Beneficiary cannot be too much discussed before the Lodges.

Literary Notes.

Lippincott's Magazine-The October number contains, The Kiss of Gold, by Kate Jordan, author of "The Other A portrait of the author is House." given. It is an ideal face, and lingers strangely in the thoughts, the face of a woman gifted beyond the most of mankind. Her story, "The Kiss of Gold," is written in a fascinating vein and crea tes a strong appetite for more of the same sort.

In other respects the current number of Lippincott's is a good one to have close at hand for the first leisure hour. An article which will be read with interest in Canada, -where every healthy young man is a natural born athlete, is one on Muscle-Building, by Edwin Checkley.

The Toronto Weekly Empire has produced a premium for its new subscribers this autumn which really calls for special compliment. The proprietors of that paper have prepared a hand some picture of the Conservative members of Parliament, well arranged, executed in the finest type of photogravure, and printed on excellent paper for framing. In the centre are the members of the Cabinet, while group- same way." ed around them are their supporters in the House. The pictures of Cabinet Ministers are large in size, and every one is an excellent likeness. In the centre the photo of the Premier is by far the best Sir John Abbott has ever had, while that of Sir John Thompson, the famous leader of the Honse of Commons, is literally a speaking likeness. The photos of the individual members are capital; and the Conserva tives of every county returning a Conservative will, in this group, possess an excellent likeness of their member. The picture, to give an exact idea of its importance, measures 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 4 inches. On the margin is a convenient key, giving the names of every member with numbers corresponding to the numbers on the photo graph.

The "Anglo-Saxon" in Chicago.

Robert Griffiths, Esq., secretary and editor of The Albion, of Chicago, a newspaper published in the interests of friends were only too glad to get a the English people in America, in commenting on the ANGLO-SAXON, a copy of which was sent to him in Chicago, says: "Allow me to congratulate you upon the paper. It is of such a stamp Canada, and a committee to go into that every Englishman should have it in his home.

Mr. Griffiths' likes the idea of the Anglo-Saxon in publishing a story of Mansion-house Fund for the relief of trafficked in and trifled with Canada's British battles, and The Albion may reprint them from these columns. The Albion is doing for the English of the Western States what the Anglo-SAXON is doing for the Dominion of

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF CROPS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

Wheat Turning Out Worse Than Expected -England on the Eve of a Land Crisis Formation of Farmers' Defence Associations.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The serious condition of the crops in Great Britian at a time when such plenteous crops have been harvested in British North America should encourage the Dominion Government to put forth new efforts to direct the main current of British emigration which is now surely to set in strongly next year towards Canada. The London Times' summary of the crop reports

"The weather of the first ten days of September has been marked by storms and heavy rains which have made the the harvest very tedious and dragging, the result being that the condition of the crops has by no means improved. Wheat is, if anything, proving somewhat worse than was then described, while barleys are lacking in colour and quality. A correspondent in Berkshire, writing on mostly carried, but the quality and con-

WILL NOT ALLOW IT TO BE MARKETED. and it yields badly-often half a crop, at less than haif price. The barley, which promised so well, was damaged by the storms, but there were some fine crops secured in good condition. The oats are The Supreme Grand Executive S.O. improved. but are backward, and will E.B.S. will meet on Tuesday, October delay harvest for a time. The roots are 11. The Supreme Grand Treasurer is improving, but many of the late-sown week. One to the widow of our late earwigs is scarcely known." In all

VERY SERIOUS

and it is significant that on the very day -last Monday week-The Times pointed out that inquities were being made as to the formation of tenant farmers' defence associations, two such bodies should issue manifestoes, and that they should come from districts representing dairy farming on the one hand and corn growing on the other. The first was issued in Lancashire and the second Lincolnshire, and there are at least three other counties in England where defence associations are being formed, to say nothing of Wales. Whether the establishment of

LAND COURTS,

which is asked for, would mend a situation which has been brought about by-(1) bad seasons at home; (2) low prices and keen competition in the world's markets; and (3) abnormally low freights, is matter for argument, as are all the other points of these manifestoes. With these ve are not dealing. The fact is that we

ON THE EVE OF A CRISIS which may, at any moment, create a very serious land question for England, and this has been brought about by the seasons and prices. It is becoming a distinct feature of the situation which it would be folly io ignore, that both "horn" and "corn" seem to be affected in the

Lodges Getting up "Anglo-Saxon" Clubs.

In addition to the Subscription Club Lists sent in and acknowledged in our last issue, the following lodges or officers of the following lodges, have notified us that they are getting up Lists of tens, fifteens, and twenties, and will send them in immediately:

Lodge Leeds, Weston, Ont. Lodge Leicester, Kingston, Ont. Lodge Victoria, Cornwall, Ont. Lodge Bedford, Woodstock, Ont. Lodge Britannia, Hamilton, Ont. Lodge Gloucester, Sherbrooke, Que. Lodge Lansdowne, Peterboro', Ont. Lodge Peterborough, Peterboro', O. Lodge Black Prince, Pembroke, Ont. Lodge Rose of Stanley, Stanley, N.B. As a number of lodges have not met within the stipulated period, we hereby extend the time for the Club Rates another 30 days, that is to say to Nov. 1 inclusive, by which time we hope all the lodges in the Dominion will have

completed their lists. Badly in need of Men.

Bagot, Sept. 19.—Threshing has begun and is general. Considerable grain is being marketed here, and is yielding about 25 bushels per acre. Nearly all the machines are short of men, and none can be found anywhere around to fill the vacancies.

Among the recent visitors to Ottawa was Lieut.-Gov. Royal of the Northwest territories on matters concerned with the recent political changes in the territories.

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Wales.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND SAY?

LET THE OLD COUNTRY KNOW THE NEWS OF THE HARVEST.

Can the United States or any Other Part of the Universe Tell a Story Like This? Facts for Farmers at Home to Ponder

Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—The harvest is over and, we ask, can any land in the whole universe tell a story like this that Manitoba and the British American Northwest has unfolded? The official returns of the United States year after year have shown how far behind our Northwest that official figures and they ought to be written in letters of gold. And just think of it, only a little patch of all the Great Lone Land has ever yet been touched. The stretches of land equally fertile to those that are yielding these grand results are so inconceivably vast that the human mind is incapable of grasping their enormous extent. And all this magnificent domain is virgin soil awaiting the hand of man to turn it into peaceful homes and smiling farms, where peace, plenty and pros-perity shall reign. Here the farmers their own for the trouble of coming across the sea to possess them. No landlords, no rents, no tribute to others, but the soil every man tils, his own forever, and the increase that rewards I have ever seen. I think it is the men. his toil at harvest time his and his place for the poor man to make a home

The following details by telegraph from a few of the scattered points in the country which have been settled and where farming is more or less carried on, often in a most slovenly way, will give some idea of the facts relating to the harvest reaped from one end of the land to the other where the soil has been "tickled with a plow to laugh with corn,"

MAGNIFICENT RESULTS.

A correspondent at Rockwood, writing under date of Sept, 20, briefly tells of the magnificent harvest which has been safely garnered in that section of the province. The same glowing reports are coming in daily from all sections of the province. The correspondent says:

With gratituds we report the completion of a bountiful harvest, and all the grain is gathered in, in as fine condition as is possible for it to be, as there has been no rain of any consequence since the commencement of cutting, and the beautiful sunshine of the past three weeks has been all that could be desired for such mottos as "Alberta, the Switzerdrying the grain in the shooks. The threshers are now busy on all sides and sunnyskies and happy homes"; "Grains, the yield is said to be fairly good. The sample is excellent although the straw is berta," and similar inscriptions. lighter than last year.

Plowing is quite general, and as farmers are now getting an early start there that visitors can see everything to the will doubtless be a large quantity got best adantage, and it is almost needready this fall for next season's crop.

Glorious Northwest Weather.

go at this season of the year to enjoy such and many are the compliments which called "The Winnipeg District Colonizaglorious weather as prevails just now, the two gentlemen in charge have re- tion Company." This company will acphlox, petunia, and scubiosa are a sight to see in the garden at this season. Even to see in the garden at this season. Even the pumpkins and squash are throwing out fresh flowers nearly every day, and outs as to the car would remove such out fresh flowers nearly every day, and outs as to the car would remove such out fresh flowers nearly every day, and outs as to the car would remove such of the flanks of the Riding mountain, it is a land abounding with countless little lakes and bluffs, with hills and dales. The did added to the flanks of the Riding mountain, it is a land abounding with countless little lakes and bluffs, with hills and dales. The did abound the flanks of the Riding mountain, it is a land abounding with countless little lakes and bluffs, with hills and dales. The did abound the flanks of the Riding mountain, it is a land abounding with countless little lakes and bluffs, with hills and dales. The did abound the flanks of the Riding mountain, it is a land abounding with countless little lakes and bluffs, with hills and dales. The did abound the flanks of the Riding mountain, it is a land abounding with countless little lakes and bluffs, with hills and dales. The did abound a supplied to see in the garden at this season. Even to see in the garden at this season. Even to see in the garden at this season. Even to see in the garden at this season. Even to see in the flanks of the Riding mountain, it is a land abounding with countless little lakes and bluffs, with hills and dales. The date of the flanks of the Riding mountain, it is a land abounding with countless little lakes and bluffs, with hills and dales. The date of the flanks of the Riding mountain, it is a land abounding with countless little lakes and bluffs, with hills and dales. The date of the flanks of the Riding mountain, it is a land abounding with countless little lakes and bluffs, with hills and dales. yet some people talk about this being a frozen country!

Farmers are in luck to get their wheat threshed as early as this, as it allows them to push on with their fall plowing.

Results Summarised. When writing, the harvesting in the N. W. was well forward. The Regina Leader says:—"The last two or three weeks have demonstrated the Territorial crops to be in a far more favorable condition than was thought in the summer. Farmers on getting into their fields found the grain thicker and the yield evidently much heavier than had been reported. On summer fallow a poor crop is the exception. This applies to nearly the whole of Assiniboia, except in the north-eastthe Yorkton and neighboring districts, where the grain is light but the yield is first-class in quality-and to nearly the whole of Saskatchewan and Northern

It may be safely stated that honest farming is this year rewarded everywhere fairly, in some instances handsomely, for while the general run on well farmed land will not exceed twenty bushels to the acre, many wheat fields there are that will give back to the faithful tiller as much as twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five bushels to the acre.

Generally speaking, we believe the harvest of 1892 will, everything considered, exceed the average yield, will be unexcelled in quality and will pay the farmers and the country in the long run as well if not better than the abnormal harvest of 1891.

ency of the men and congratulated Capt. Heward warmly.

The general remarked the superior class of the horses possessed by the Canadian dragoons.

"EXCELS THE WESTERN STATES."

accord of Del MoFarmers From the Eastern States of a Prospecting Tour in SPECIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF Canada.

The report of the Vermont farmers who visited the Northwest has been issued. It says they inspected the lands along the Canadian Pacific and the Manitoba & Northwestern in the Canadian Northwest, and also the Prince Albert district. "It is," says the report, "one of the finest countries on the American continent. We found black vegetable mould. It produced as fine crops as we have ever seen The climate is splendid, water abundcountry is in the production of ant, and we think it well adapted for the cereals. You have printed the mixed farming, stock raising, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, peas, etc. We found fine herds of cattle and sheep throughout the district, the best we have ever seen. We also found milch cows fat enough for market with calves grasses. After a thorough inspection of the vast tract of farming land between Prince Albert and Stony Creek, we arrived at the conclusion that no better place could be found for people seeking homes with little or no capital.

The report is signed by C. M. Barnes, H. Blair, W. S. Shepardson, J. E. of Britain may find homes and lands of Smith, C. Tilletson and H. D. Hall, The most of the grain has been harvestwho compose the committee.

> Following are extracts from individual reports, "I saw the best wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle and land rison are buying here this year all new for his children. S. C. Pollard, Essex, Vt." "It is the best place for the poor man to make his home." William A. Pollard, Westford, Vt. "Mild of climate, fertile of soil, and with the extension of the Manitoba Northwestern easy of access to the superior markets of the world, this country is bound to excel the Western States which keep the ways of commerce rolling with their millions of dollars of farm produce, and can most heartily recommend it to any who wants a cheap home with good living and money laid by for future periods." Arthur Ellis.

SPECIMEN PRODUCTS OF THE EDMONTON REGION.

Red Top Grass 8 ft. High and Wheat, Bar

ley and Roots in Proportion. Winnipeg, Sept. 20.-A carload of exhibits from the Edmonton region arrived by yesterday's express. The specimens have been collected by C. P. R. agents and the eastern fairs are the destination. The car is placarded on the outside with cards bearing land of Canada"; "Alberta, a land of grasses and roots from Edmonton, Al-

The exhibit is neatly arranged in the interior of the car and in such a way less to say that at each station where a Gladstone, Sept. 21.—Where can one the car has been crowded with people doubts for ever.

All kinds of grasses are exhibited. including the wild vetch, the Red top many others of an equally extraordinary growth.

Some splendid samples of wheat in the straw, and barley are shown. The Ladoga samples are probably the best. Some extra good samples of two rowed barley grown by Wm. Cust and Robert McCurnan, of the Edmonton region, occupy a prominent position in the car.

Besides the grain, one end of the car is almost filled with all kinds of roots and vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots, beets, cucumbers, tomatoes, huge cauliflowers and mammoth cab-

In addition to the foregoing are several prime beaver and mink skins and some samples of the Edmonton coal and bricks, which both seem to be of an excellent quality. The exhibit is certain to attract much attention in the east and it is worthy of all it receives.

Gen. Ross in the Northwest.

Winnipeg, Sept. 23.—Gen. Sir John Ross, commander of the imperial forces in Canada, accompanied by his A.D.C., Capt. Waldron (Royal artillery) paid a visit to the Fort Osborne barracks this morning and spent an hour or so in inspecting the corps there. The general was very much pleased with the efficiency of the men and congratulated Capt. Heward warmly.

NORTHWEST NEWS BUDGET.

THE FERTILE BELT.

Settlers Coming in From Washington Ter-ritory—Opening up Vacant Land Near

Winnipeg, Sept. 23.-W. G. Bragg, of Pullman, Washington Territory, left for Edmonton yesterday to select a large tract of land in that district for settleseveral land companies of Pullman and neighboring towns whose object it is to place farmers on lands which they have acquired by purchase. There has been Washington to this country this year, and all who have settled here are so well pleased with their prospects that in all probability there will be a much greater influx of settlers in the near future from by their sides, fed only on native the same quarter. The majority have settled at Wetaskawin, a station on the C. & E. road between Red Deer and Edmonton.

The New Wheat Moving.

Methven, Sept. 21.—Harvesting is about finished and the hum of the thresher can be heard now in all directions. ed in good shape. New wheat is beginning to move on the market. None of the old grain buyers except Mr. H. E. Mor-

Finer Wheat Never Produced.

Deloraine, Sept. 21.-The harvesting later end of next week. here is well advanced. With fair weather the stacking will be completed this week. Others are threshing out of the stook and teaming to the Elevators. While this district has held an unbroken record of high grade wheat, and carried off more than its share of prizes in the past it has never produced a finer average in grade or yield than the present crop. An unusual large amount of breaking has been done. This with fallow and fall plowing gives a large acreage for crop next year.

75 Per cent No I Hard at Alexander.

Alexander, Sept. 8.—Cutting all done; the elevator. The latter are to be con-

gratulated on the exceeding fine sample. All the wheat in the Alexander district will be in the hards. Seventy-five per of wheat 23 bushels; oats 45 to 50 per acre. C. E. Hall expects to have about 15,000 bushels of No. I hard. He is one thinks that what is worth doing is worth doing well, and is making wheat growing a perfect success.

Vacant Lands Near Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Sept. 23,-A meeting of those interested in the settlement of vacant lands lying adjacent to the city of Winnipeg was held on Tuesday last at the luxuriating in magnificent weather. stop of any duration has been made Commercial Bank of Manitoba, when it Farmers are busy closing the operations was decided to organize a company to be of a highly successful year. tion and valuation by the company, and will be paid for half in debentures bearing 6 per cent. interest and half in stock grass 8 feet 7 inches in height, and of the company. Sufficient lands were promised at the first meeting to insure the practical success of the company's start. Letters of incorporation will be applied for at once, and the company intend in a few weeks to commence active operations.

Clarkleigh.

Clarkleigh, Sept. 21.--Some of the best samples of vegetables have been grown here this summer that the heart of man could wish for. Mr. H. Langlay has in his garden several bushels of tomatoes, some measuring 334 inches in diameter. Cattle are rolling fat.

Sprung up Like Magic.

Estevan, Sept. 20 ..- This place, which has sprung up like magic, is wonderfuly developing in consequence of the fine coal and clay discoveries.

Several cars have been run down to the coal pits to be loaded, and will be shipped east in a few days. The coal is proving better and better and will be a great boon to the country.

Several traders' outfits have moved westward on the "Soo" towards Regina, others are still working towards the boundary, and are making good progress. Several applications, have been received by Mr. E. P. Leacock, the C.P.R. town site agent, to erect cottages, which the company will build at once. Sidewalks to the extent of over 60,000 feet will be laid almost immediately.

What A Farm Costs on the Prairies.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Dear Sir,-In answer to your enquiry I beg leave to say, there is still considerable land for sale in this district Price from \$4 to \$10 per acre, Crop record:

Wheat from 25 to 40 bush, per acre. Oats, 60 to 75 bush, per acre.

Barley, 35 to 50 bush. per acre. We have without doubt the best crop in Manitoba, Sample is also A 1. For mixed farming this part cannot be the soil of superior quality, a rich ment purposes. Mr. Bragg represents surpassed in Manitoba. There is plenty of wood, hay and good water, also wild fruits in abundance. Twenty miles north of Balmoral there is plenty of a large emigration from that portion of you a number of old country settlers' names, who will certify to my report, in a few days. I remain,

> Yours respectfully, R. RUTHERFORD, Postmaster, Balmoral

September 13, 1892,

A fine sample.

Monteith, Souris District, Sept. 18-The yield of grain in this locality is good and of fine sample, most of which no doubt will grade No. 1 hard. Farmers are busy stacking. Cereals promise a good yield.

The Hum of the Thresher. Birtle, Sept. 17.—The weather is all that could be desired, and judging from making their appearance in all directions the farmers are taking, advantage of it. The hum of the thresher will be the predominante sound in this district by the

Progress at Deloraine.

Deloraine, Sept. 19.—All the farmers in this district are through harvesting. Some are busy stacking and others have commenced threshing. Some wheat has already been marketed. The sample is

Considerable building is going on in the town and the sound of the hammer can be heard from early morn until

Sir W. P. Howland's Tour.

Sir W. P. Howland, who has been through the Northwest on a tour of inabout one half stacked. Some of the spection, returned to Winnipeg on the farmers are threshing and teaming to 10th ult., accompanied by Mr. Wadsworth and grandson. The travellers were seen by a reporter for a few minntes and expressed themselves delight- employed, in the winter six only. ed with the trip. They had travelled There are kept 12 horses and 21 head of cent will be No. I hard. Average yield over the greater portion of the provin- horned cattle. The garden is just ce and saw the grand sight of wheat standing in stooks everywhere the eve might look. Nearly all the grain was of our most enterprising farmers, and cut, and the samples were excellent. Stacking was being pushed forward. The experimental farm at Brandon was one of the interesting points visited. of progress everywhere.

A Highly Successful Year.

Elphinstone, Sept. 19.—Settlers are

Sportsmen have been in this vicinity since the commencement of duck and Flowers are blooming and blossoming ceived for the tasteful manner in which quire as much land within a distance of chicken shooting, and have found game nearly as bright as in early August. The the different grains and grasses have about twenty miles of the city suitable abundant. Hereabouts, and all along failures in other lands, and after much

An Englishman's Opinion of the

Northwest.

Mr. P. R. Ritchie of Essex, England, arrived in the city from the Northwest Territories to-day and is at the Russell. He was a delegate farmer from England, who came out for the purpose of seeing Canada and what inducements the county offered to English farmers to emigrate. He was now on his return from British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories after spending some five months in travelling and investigating the different sections and their adaptability for the object he had in view, the location of English farmers. He has prepared a very voluminous report for the Dominion government which wil probably be printed for distribution amongst intending English emigrants. Northwest.

grants.

British Columbia, Mr. Ritchie thinks, is a grand mineral and lumber country but the Northwest Territories are his beau ideal of a farming country. He has visited the Edmonton district and the Alberta ranching country and everywhere he found

the people happy and prosperous. He says
the Northwest is a country of magnificendistances and believes it will be a great
country in the very near future.

In the vicinity of Yorktown he came
across many farmers from Dakota and
Michigan who had come across to get a slice
of the rich Northwest.

Michigan who had come a ross to get a sucof the rich Northwest.

He read a letter from a friend of his, a
fruiter from a: English town, who had taken
up land last year and made a home for himself
and his family. The letter spoke of the great
beauty of the country and des ribed the wheat
yield as not less than 20 bushels to the acrewhile

while some farmers threshed out as many as 30 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Ritchie will have an interview with the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, minister of the interior, and the Hon. John Carling, minister of agriculture, before proceeding to England.

way to Siberia to secure the release of Canadian sealers.

Harvest excursions for all points in Manitoba, North Dakota and Minnestor of agriculture, before proceeding to England.

A MODEL WESTERN FARM.

AN INSTITUTION THAT SHOWS WHAT THE SOIL CAN DO.

What the Climate and Land is Capable of Doing-A Sample of Millions upon Millions of Vacant Territorry.

The following interesting account of the Brandon experimental Farm will interest many readers of the ANGLO-SAXON not only in this country but across the ocean:

The experimental farm is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine river land for home steading. I will send about three miles from the thriving city of Brandon. The farm was first opened in 1888; it contains 660 acres of good land and is well watered from springs which pour out from the bluffs in different places. Constant care, practical agricultural skill, and good taste are plainly seen in every department of this, to the public, most valuable institution. Grain, grasses, trees, fruits, vegrtables and flowers are all cultivated on the farm, and all seem to flourish there. Some wheat and oats were in shock, and the grain is of the highest quality. Of wheat some 10 different varieties were shown, some ripe, more quite green. Oats of 46 varieties, of barley 29, of peas 27 kinds, some 90 of potatoes, of millet 16 kinds, the rapidity with which grain stacks are and of small fruits about 60 different varieties. The different

PLOTS OF GRAIN AND GRASSES

are all quite separate one from the other, with quite a space between every two kinds. The grand object of Mr. Bedford is to test all varieties so as in time to give to the people the most valuable grain, grasses, fruits and vegetables that with proper cultivation will mature in this climate.

I saw oats on the farm that will yield at least 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Wheat will give from 16 to 25 bushels. As high as 62 bushels of wheat has been harvested on the farm, of oats 96, of barley 70, of potatoes 700, and of turnips 800. Let no man doubt these figures, they are from the books. Peas and carrots yield as well here as in rich Ontario, and in small fruits Mr. Bedford can beat all competitors. All will see and hear from him in Chicago next spring. Some 380 acres are cultivated. In the summer season twelve men are

A MODEL OF BEAUTY.

flowers in the richest, fragrant bloom, some in a thousand different varieties If the intelligent agriculturists of the districts within miles of this and other institutions of the kind would make About Winnipeg they observed signs the spring and autumn they might two or three visits to the farms during learn the most useful lessons as to what they could accomplish as farmers in this fast progressing country; there are no failures here.

Careful cultivation, good seed sown in good time, will, I am now satisfied, give the most gratifying results in Manitoba and the territories. I had heard much of failures in this country, the international boundary, are not to dreaded in this country to one-tenth of the extent that many writers assert.

SCORES OF THRIFTY FARMERS.

from Scotland, England, the United States and Ontario, many of them having cultivated the land here for ten years, informs me that a failure in crops they have never known in the country. Some admit that while 45 bushels of wheat was no uncommon yield that they have had as low as 12 to 20.

All admit that for the production of root crop, fat cattle, milk and butter this country has no equal in America. The road from Brandon to the experimental farm is one of the best country road over which I ever travelled In other days in Ontario, under the board of public works, I have made such roads, but here in this new country I must give due credit to these men that have constructed a costly road so much superior to the common country road in older countries. The thousands of trees, the neat substantial farms, in fact the entire surroundings of this model farm should be looked upon with pride by every lover of agricultural prosperity in this land of great promise.

A British man of war is now on the way to Siberia to secure the release of

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

Misterical Battles-Noteworthy Events in the Story of the Creation of the British Empire.

> (Continued from our last.) CHAPTER VII.

Agincourt, 1455.

The empty title of "King of France was claimed until recent years by our monarch; but Harry of Monmouth was the only English sovereign who ever really deserved the name. Taking advantage of the civil war which convulsed France, after his accession he revived the claim of Edward the III., and demanded the fulfilment of the Treaty of Bretigny. In derision of the force of the English, that in opposing the three lines of the enemy this, there came from the Dauphin for answer a bale of tennis-balls, as gentle hint that the young King of England was more fitted for such sports than the rougher game of war. Stung by this insult, Henry V. prepared for battle. The Duke of Bedford was appointed Regent; the royal jewels were pawned, loans were raised, and the great barons were called to arms; and though some delays arose in conequence of a plot in favour of the Earl of March—a plot for which Lord Scroop and Richard of Cambridge had to die-a fleet bore Henry with an army 30,000 strong (6,000 were horse) from Southampton to the mouth of the Seine. In five weeks he reduced the strong fortress of Harfleur, on the right bank of the river; and then, with an army reduced to nearly half its original number by sickness, wounds, and desertion, he formed the bold resolution of cutting a passage to Calais by the same route as that pursued by Edward III. when he marched his troops to victory. This daring march of a hundred miles, through every species of opposition and danger, began on the 8th of October. The English moved in three columns, with cavalry on their flanks. But Henry found the bridges of the Somme broken down, and the fords rendered perilous by lines of pointed stakes, till, after some delay, one undefended place was discovered near St. Quentin. He crossed rapidly, and marched upon Calais; while the Constable of France quietly awaited his approach at the village of Agincourt, on the road from Abbeville to St. Omer.

The night before Agincourt was dark and rainy, and to the toil-worn English it was one of hope and fear, for 100,000 French lay there before them; thus the odds against them were as seven to one. Amid the darkness of the October night, and the sheets of descending rain, they could see the whole landscape glittering with the watch-fires of the French; and frequent bursts of their laughter and merriment were borne on the passing wind, from those who were grouped about these fires or their banners, as they fixed the ransom of the English king and his wealthy barons. As for the common soldiers, they were all to be put to the sword, without mercy. Confident in their overwhelming numbers, yet could they forget that they were posted within but a few miles of Cressy?

As men who had staked their lives and the war-like honour of England on the issue of the coming day, the soldiers of Henry spent the night in repose, in making their wills and confessions, and preparing for battle with that gravity, order, and decorm which have ever been characteristic of British troops. The king himself took but little repose. He visited the different quarters of the army, and during a brief season of moonlight sent certain captains of skill to examine the ground; and, to keep the hearts of the men cheerful, he ordered the trumpets, drums, and fifes to play at intervals during the night; but history fails to record the airs by which he sought to recall the memory of their homes, or the deeds of other days. So the night ssed away; the French watch-fires died out, and the dawn stole on-the dawn of the great Feast of St. Crispin, the 25th of October, 1415. After solemn prayer, he formed his army in three great divisions, with two wings.

The archers, on whom he rested his principal hope, he posted in front of the men-at-arms," says Lingard, tersely, "and their savage appearance on this day, struck terror into their killed. Eighteen French knights had in the following year by the Crown in Many had stripped themselves naked; the others had bared their arms and breasts, that they their way to where they saw the royal Baron Gwydyr and 19th Baron Willmight exercise their limbs with more standard flying actually beat Henry oughby de Eresby, was the father of ease and execution. Besides his bow down upon his knees-the chief of Clementina Elizabeth, 20th holder of and arrows, battle-axe and sword, these were Brunelet de Masinguehem, the latter title, who, marrying Gilbert, each bore a large, strong stake on his and Ganio de Bornenville-but in a first Lord Aveland, became the mother shoulder, which he was instructed to few minutes all of them perished to a of the present peer, who also, in right man. "The French fell in heaps," of his maternal descent, is Joint says a writer, "some of these frightful Great Chamberlain of England along charge of the French cavalry."

where the latter were but four files deep the former were thirty.

The Constable of France, Charles first line; the Dukes of Bar and D'Alencon led the second; the Lords of Marle and Falconberg led the third. The distance between the two armies at first was about a quarter of a mile, and the ground between them was

night. Henry had literally three battles to

fight. Henry could only form two lines. standard of England, and he was assisted by his brother, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; Mowbray, the Earl Marshal; and the Earls of Oxford and Suffolk. The men, who were Dorset, afterwards Duke of Exeter.

Prior to all this, and while the mornng was dusk, the king had secretly letached a body of 400 lances, who oncealed themselves in a wood on the enemy's left, while 200 archers were posted in a low meadow and hidden by bushes on their right. Aware that the enemy far exceeded him in cavalry, and that his infantry, the chief strength of his army would probably be broken by the first charge, he had commanded some archers who were in the van to plant their stakes in front; but as the French did not advance, on the signal being made as described by Erpinging, the king cried, "Let us break through them, in the name of the Holy Trinity!" On this, the archers in front, under the Duke of York, began to pour their volleys upon the French; and being all chosen men, of great strength and dexterity, they did terrible execution, all the more so that the array of the enemy was so close or dense-being thirty files deep-that men could scarcely move. Spurring on their horses, and shouting their war cries, the French men-at-arms came thundering on, with flashing lance and sword, to cut to pieces the archers; but the latter retreated quickly to the rear of their stakes, "a wonderful discipline, in which the king had exercised them himself for some days." Floundering amid the wet clayed soil, the mailed cavalry came on, only to recoil from the pointed stakes and that withering shower of arrows; while at the same moment the archers among the bushes on their flank now rose suddenly and opened upon them. The wounded men and horses discomposed the ranks; the narrow ground in which they were compelled to act hindered them from recovering order, and over all the French front began to reign confusion and dismay. Many of their orses sank to their knees in the mud.

As they began to recoil, the archers slung their bows, and rushed among them with hatchets and halberds, swords and mallets, and all were now engaged in what the battles of those days always became-a wild and mingled mass of all arms, fighting men and horses. Henry, who had now dismounted and fought on foot, conspicuous alike by his valour, his glittering armour, and golden crown, in attempting to pierce the second line of French, under the Duke d'Alencon, was exposed to no ordinary danger. The Duke of Gloucester was beaten to the ground by the battle-axe of the Duke d'Alencon, but Henry drove back all about him, and saved his kinsman. Animated by rage and despair, the French prince now turned his weapon on Henry, and clove the gold crown on his helmet. Henry struck him to the ground, slew two of his attendants, and would have slain him, had not he called out-

"Hold, I yield; I am Alencon!"

On this the king held forth his but the duke was instantly hand.

The French order of battle resembled from the top or the sides of which the the English, save that in some parts two parties alternately fought, as if these mounds of carnage had been Ministry, he has resigned the presidcommon ramparts." It was a miracle ency of the Imperial Federation Leathat Henry escaped, as he was a mark gue, in accordance with the rules of de'Albert, Comte de Dreux, led the for the weapon of every Frenchman who could reach him. The death of Alencon so utterly discouraged the French of State for War, who has held the troops that, despite all the exertions of the Constable d'Albert, they began to years. The Earl of Rosebery has actake flight.

Their third line, being still fresh and gue. marshy with the rain of the past in good order, might certainly have restored for France the failing fortune With the French army were 5000 of the day; but their hearts were neavily-mailed men-at-arms and a already sinking, and when they saw body of crossbow-men, sent by John of the 400 English lances advancing at a Nevers, the Duke of Burgundy. Thus rapid trot from the wood upon their the disproportion between the armies left flank they gave way, and, without was enormous; indeed. so small was striking a blow, left to the mercy of an the force of the English, that in op- almost victorious enemy the broken troops of the second line, which it was their duty to cover and support.

In this battle, so memorable alike to England and to France, the French Edward, Duke of Kent, led the first, lost the Constable d'Albert, the Dukes aided by the Lords Beaumont and of Alencon and Brabant, the Count of Willoughby and Sir John Cornwall, de Nevers, the Duke of Bar, the Counts afterwards Baron Fanhope. Henry in of Vaudemont, Marle, Roussi, and person led the second, mounted on a Falconberg, more than a hundred of white horse; near him floated the different ranks who had banners borne before them, 1,500 knights, and 7,000 soldiers. Of the English there were slain only the Duke of York, the young Earl of Suffolk, and, if we are to believe certain English historians, armed with spears, bills, and halberds four knights, one squire, and twenty closed the rear, under Thomas, Earl of four soldiers. De Mezeray reckons the loss at 1,600 men, and Monstrelet at one hundred more than that number. To be Continued.

A Proposal, and a Refusal

The "Proposal" may be found at p. 460 of the August number of the Century Magazine, under the title of "A Love Song," and is as follows:

A Love Song. O Canada, sweet Canada, Thou maiden of the frost From Flattery Cape to Sable Cape
With love for thee we're crossed.
We could not love the less nor more, We love thee clear to Labrador; Why should we longer thus de vexed! ent, coy one, to be annexed. O Canada, sweet Canada

Our heart was always true; You know we never really cared For any one but you. Your veins are of the purest gold (We've mined them some, the truth be told) True wheat are you, spite chaff and scern, And O, your dainty ears (of corn).

O Canada, sweet Canada, John Bull is much too old For such a winsome lass as you, Leave him to fuss and scold; Tell him a sister you will be, He loves you not so much as we; Fair maiden, stand not thus preplexed, Come, sweetheart, come and be annexed -Charles Henry Phelps

An Answer to a Love Song. O Uncle Sam! poor Uncle Sam! Your courtship is in vain; I'm quite contented as I am,
And so will long remain.
I'm not the least in love with you, Then cease, at once, my charms to woo; You ask my hand—I am not vexed— But still—I will not be "annexed"!

O Uncle Sam ! poor Uncle Sam ! Your love I cannot share; Your passion seems to me a "flame," I candidly declare. For, as your doggerel rhymes have told, You want my wheat, you want my gold,

And therefore, sir, on no pretext

Whatever will I be "annexed"! O Uncle Sam ! poor Uncle Sam ! John Bull is not too old, Or feeble, to protect each lamb He rears within the fold. At present, I am fancy-free, And can't consent your bride to be; Don't reckon that I "stand perplexed" I cannot, will not be "annexed"!

—Geo. Murray

The Earldom of Ancaster.

The title of Ancaster, which it is understood will be in a few days revived, as an earldom for Lord Willoughby de Eresby and Aveland, existed as a dukedom in the family of Bertie, from its creation in 1715 in favour of Robert, Lord Willoughby de Eresby and fourth Farl of Lindsey, down to its extinction in 1809 in the person of Brownlow, the fifth duke. The barony of Willoughby was held along with it, as one of its inferior titles, down to 1779, when, on the death of the fourth Duke of Ancaster, unmarried, it pass ed into abeyance between his grace's two sisters, PriscillaBarbara Elizabeth, the wife of Peter Burrell, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent, afterwards by creation Lord Gwydyr, and Georgiana Charlotte, Marchioness of Cholmondeley. Out of this abeyance it was called registered a solemn vow to slay the favour of the elder sister, Lady Gwyformer, and some of these who fought dyr, whose son, Peter Robert, second piles reaching to the height of a man, with the Earl (designate) of Ancaster.

In consequence of the Earl of Rose bery having accepted office in the new that body. He is succeeded by Mr. Edward Stannope, the late Secretary cepted the vice-presidency of the Lea-

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A MIDLAND MIRACLE.

NARRATIVE OF FACTS CONNECT-ED WITH THE CASE OF MRS. F. A. CHASE,

A Sufferer for Over Ten Years-Treated by the Best Doctors in the Place, Only to Grow Worse-The Particulars of Her Recovery as Investigated by a Reporter of the "News-Letter."

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What wonderful progress the closing half of the nineteenth century has wit-nessed! Men still young have witnessed discoveries and inventions, which, while they have fairly revolutionized the methods of human life, are taken the methods of human life, are taken almost as a matter of course. New and wonderful discoveries are made almost daily; we quickly adapt ourselves to the changed condition, and even wonder that the inventive genius of man had not long ago penetrated the secrets of nature, almost daily being brought to our aid. While in all directions great advances have been made, perhaps in none have the strides been secrets of nature, almost daily being brought to our aid. While in all directions great advances have been made, perhaps in none have the strides been greater, than in the science of medicine. Old methods have entirely disappeared, the days of big nauseous, appeared, the days of big nauseous, doses, cupping and bleeding, have passed away, and diseases formerly held to be incurable now speedily yield to the treatment of advanced medical science. For more than a year past there have appeared in the columns of the "News-Letter," from time to time, the particulars of curres that have been the wonder of all who were acquainted with the persons restored. Perhaps the case of Mr. John Marshall, of Hamilton, was more firmly fastened in the public mind, for the reason that he had been paid a total disability claim of \$1,000, only after having been pronounced incurable by a score or more of men, who are leaders in the medical profession. As publisher of the "Canadian Workman" the writer has a knowledge of the proceedings under which a disability claim, is paid and when it is understood that all such claims have to pass the scrutiny of an investigating committee, the Local Medical Examiner, the Grand Medical Examiner, the Gran none but a genuine case of disability could a claim be paid. That the claim twas paid Mr. Marshall under this stringent scrutiny was unimpeachally the stringent scrutiny was unimpeachally the stringent scrutiny was unimpeachally the was afterwards made a well man was afterwards made a well man was due entirely to a treatment of Dr. Williams Pink Pills—probably the most remarkable, medical discovery of the age. This case was but the first due to the same grand agency, cach of which has been verified by the most trustworthy testimony. The "News-Letter" in common with many others, his taken a deep interest in noting the less than the continue the lady and verified by the most created from Midland, we decided to interview the lady and verify the truth of the report; with this end in view, Minland was visited, and Mrs. Chase found by sarvol suffering, beforeable learnodal the efficiency of Dr. Williams Pink Pills, for the benefit of other affilied persons. To the reporter Mrs. Chase said that up to her mistery. In January 1891, see, or intoxicating liquors to any the protein of the property with the state of the protein of the protei

discovery in the interests of humanity, restoring vitality to the broken down system. Considering that Mrs. Chase had suffered ten years, and last Octobes was looked upon as being at the point of death, there must be something of an almost miraculous virtue in the remedy which has raised her to her present condition of health, after she had spent hundreds of dollers in doctoring, and for other so called remedies, of various kinds. In fact Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recognized as one of the greatest modern medicines—a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer—curing such diseases as rhumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling resulting therefore. ralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous head-ache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling resulting therefrom, diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, the after effects of lagrippe, etc. Pink Pills restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, and are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, while in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

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rest, or obtain help, and before her restoration she had been unequal to the slightest exertion.

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Piccadilly No. 38.—Meets alternate Monday's from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street, J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland st.

Midland.

Cremwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Forresters Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors welcome. Frank Cook, Pres. R. O. Stokes, Sec.

Montreal.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets ever alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chat ham street at 8 p.m. R. Whiting, Pres. B. T. Sellars, Sec.

ham street at 8 p.m.
R. Whiting, Pres.
No. 132 St. Gabriel street,
Turcotte Ville, St. Henri.

Excelsior No. 38, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on
the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at
6 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome.
Chas. Chappell, Pres.
324 St. Antoine.
39 Metcalfe Ave.,
St. Henri.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, oor. Wellington and Richmond sts. J. G. Brooks, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 546 St. Paul St.

Denbigh No. 96.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street. Chas. H. Beckett, F. W. Cardwell, President, 5 Parthenais Sq. Greevener No. 120.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 465 St. Urbain st. Visiting brethren welcome.

Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres. M. H. Howell, Sec. 51 Emile St.

New Glasgow, N.S.

Mentiworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S.

Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock
in Oddfellows Hall. White Rose Degree
meeting 3rd Monday in the month at 8 p.m.
Visiting brethren always welcome.

R. Maynard, Pres. E. W. Thurston, Sec.

Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mon-days at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st. Henry Cuff, Pres., Austin Gilham, Sec.

Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, meets alternate

Monday from January 11th. 1892, in their Hall Mulcahey's Block Orillia. Visting brethren welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec., J. C. Iresiden, Pres. Box 63.

Catham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, Queen St., West, cor. Spadina Ave. over Devancy's new store. C. McClelland, Pres. F. W. Chorley, Sec., 22 Shirley St.

serby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st.
E. George, Pres.
Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Bewood No. 44, Ottawa-Moets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Tanner, Sec., W. J. Eastcott Pres. P. O. Box 298.

W. J. Eastcott Pres.

P. O. Box 298.

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

Geo. Brown, Pres.

Emssell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tupsday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh.

Chas. Sharpe, Sec., W. H. Snelling, Pres.

35 Mackay st.

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

W. J. Eastcott, Sec.

Owen Sound.

Mistletee No. 86, Owen Sound.—Meets in Fores ters' Hall, Red Rose 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, White Rose, the 1st Wednesday in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound cordially welcomed. Geo. Price, Pres. J. M. Spencer, Sec., J. M. Spencer, Sec., Box 192.

Pembroke, Ont.

Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.-Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Forrester's Hall, Visiting brethren welcome H, R. Neapole, Pres. L. N. Pink, Sec.

Prince Edward Island.

Eton, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent Andrew Meets and 3rd Thursdsy of every month, (W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Geo. D. Wright, Pres. | J. Edward Rendle, Sec.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Royal Standard, No. 112.—Meets or alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec.

St. Thomas.

Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
Chas. Ridalls, Pres.

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ernatinger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.

John Leach, Pres.

W. A. Hollins, Sec.

Smith s Falls.

Guciph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block.
A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. G. T. Martin, Pres. K. C. Townsend, Sec.

Stanley, N.B.

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

John A. Humble, Pres. Wm. T. Howe, Sec.

Stratford. Queen Victoria No. 78.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspeare Hall. F. W. Byatt, Sec.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Houcester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odells Block. Pearse, Fdwin Avery, Sec. Fdwin Avery, Sec.

Selkirk, Man.

Runnymeade No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Forresters Hall, Colcleugh Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. R. Little, Pres. C. Pages, Sec.

Toronto.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Avenue Hall, cor. Spadina Avenue and College street. B. Norwick, Pres. W. H. Syms, Sec., 140 Grange Ave.

B. Norwick, Fres.

140 Grange Ave.

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

W. H. Hewett, Pres. J. M. Williams, Soc.,
419 College st.
16 Carlton Ave.

Yerk No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave,
Queen street, west.
J. Baylis, Sec.,
216 Lippincott st

Brighton Nc. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd
Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West
J. J. Thorley, Pres.

74 Sussex Av.

omerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale. M. Crittell, Sec., 4 Saunder Ave. Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate
Mondays from July 18th, 1892, at Winchester
Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets.
Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. P. Williams, Pres.
W. T. Kendall, Seo.
342 Ontario st.
255 Sackvi le st.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets let and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. F. C. Payne, Sec., Geo, Tylor, Pres. Il Clarence st Lenden No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview, Ave. Visiting brethren welcome.

J. G. Bent, Sec., 415 Gerrard st.

President.

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

W. T. Empringham, Pres., W. H. Clay, Sec. East Toronto. 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,
H. W. Church, Pres., Saml. Leveratts, Sec.,
9; Adelaide st. e. 164 Spedina Ave. St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. R. S. Grundy, Sec., Geo. R. Moore, Pres. R. S. Grundy, Sec., 74 Saulter st.

and Yonge st.

Geo. R. Moore, Pres.

Chesterfield No. 97.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shafesbury Hall, Queen St., Wednes-Geo. Clatworthy, Pres., Joseph Oldfield, Sec.

3 and 4 Adelaide St., E.

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

J. H. Jewell, Pres., C. Chapman, sec., 145 Brock Ave.

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

C. J. Turver, Sec.,

E. J. Cashmore, Pres.,

628 Ontario st.

Vancouver, B. C.

Wilberferee No. 77.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Mon-day in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Lister Gill, Pres. G. B. Baker, Secretary, Box 552.

Victoria, B.C.

Alexandra, No. 116.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174. Weston. Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Vis-itors welcome. Smith-Richardson, Sec. Joshua Fitton, Pres. Weston, Ont.

Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 52.—Meets Alternate
Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich,
street, Visiting brethren are welcome.
H. Slater, Pres., Wm, J. Turner, sec.,
Box 64 Box 619, Windsor

Winnipeg.

Westward Ho! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Unity Hall, McIntyre block, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. T. C. Andrews. Jos. Harrison, Sec.

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month, nesday in each month, welcome. W. Jones, Pres.

Man.—Meets in U. R. D. 2nd Wed-Visiting brethren Visiting brethren Visiting brethren Visiting brethren See See See See See 4th Ave. N.

Woodstock.

Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fra-ternal visitors welcomed. John Pittmans, Pres., Wm. E. Barnett, Sec.

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BRITISH WAGES COMPARISONS.

THE PAY OF PUBLIC AND PRI-VATE EMPLOYES.

The Police Force of England, Scotland and Ireland and its Wage Lists Compared with the Price of Labor on Roads, Sewers, Gasworks and Waterworks.

An Imperial Blue book has been issued containing Part IV. of the special the disposal of the House for the purreturns relating to the rates of wages paid by local authorities and private companies to police and to workpeople employed on roads, pavements, and British colonies. The fact that the orisewers, gasworks and waterworks, ordered to be supplied by the House of Commons in 1886. Mr. Giffen states that it is a joke. If it is to be taken that the gas trade has the largest proportion of men paid at rates above 35s. per week, the differences being most marked in the group "of 35s. and under 40s." Roads have the lowest percentage number (2.2) above the 35s. line. Police and water have about the same proportion above the 35s. lineviz., about 6 per cent., but police has the largest proportion of the very highest rates of all. In the next two groups (of 25s. and under 35s.) police, with 62.2 per cent. heads the list, being nearly double gas and water, which have 33.8 and 31.7 per cent. respectively, and more than five times roads with 12.3 only. In the group "of 20s. and under 25s." which may be taken to be one of the great groups for labourers, water comes first with 51.3 per cent. and police last with 30.7, gas and roads having both about 36 per cent. Below 20s. per week there is hardly 1 per cent. of police, and these are mostly probationers and supernumeraries in Ireland. In roads, however, there are nearly 49 per cent., the greater number being rural labourers and town scavengers, with some old men and stone breakers working short time. In gas and water there are about 10 per cent., but in the former trade the number is, to some extent, made up of lamplighters who were not fully employed. To sum up, most of the police are paid 20s. to 30.; most of the road men 15s. to 25s.; most of men waterworks, from 20s, to 25s and in the case of the gasworkers, the men's rates are mainly distributed within the limits of 20s to 35s. per

The broad fact brought out by a comparison of the computed annual rates for each trade in the various districts is that in every district except London the rate for police is higher than the rate for any of the other three trades, and if the various forms of extra remuneration and the permanency of employment were taken into account dians, and reads: the superiority of the total pay of the police would be more marked than the money wages alone show. The difference is accounted for only to a slight extent by the police being exclusively men, while in roads, gas, and water there are only 97.0, 97.5, and 98.3 of men respectively. The rate for gas is in every district higher (except in one case, where the rates are equal) than the rate for waterworks, especially in the London and Irish districts; and the rate for roads is, in every district, much lower than the rate for either gas London stands first in all four trades, the superiority being especially notice carrying 2,000 tons, propelled by steam. cashire, the West Riding, and other counties in the north of England come next, being above the eastern and midland countries combined, but not probably above the Midlands only; Scotland, followed by the southern countries of England. Ireland is last, and the differences between its averages and those of the next above are interesting, being 13l in the case of waterworks, 7l for gasworks, and 3l for roads-the rate for police showing no difference. In the case of roads, the difference would have been much greater if the rates for the rural districts of Ireland could have been obtained.

Preparing for English Emigration.

Montreal, Sept. 23.—Rev. C. Lovekin, of Eastbourne, England, who has been visiting this city on his return from the Northwest, left for New York yesterday. In conversation he stated that next year a systematically arranged plan of emigration would be put in practice differing in a great extent from the previous indiscriminate landing of strangers in the country under conditions which often caused failure. Church, school, temperance and other organizations would come out with emigrants. The pioneers will have prepared as far as possible places where new settlers are to take up their abode. Houses would be erected and provision made for the first year of settlement. An agricultural instructor would also teach the new settlers things necessary for them to know. The first settlement was already arranged and would constitute the settlement was already arranged and would constitute for the settlement was already arranged and would con Northwest, left for New York yesterwas already arranged and would consist of some thirty families carefully selected. Some benevolent people were putting up the money.

M. P's.

A Scheme to Educate Imperial Parliamen on Colonial Matters

The London Daily Chronicle says :-We learn that a well-known member proposes, on some convenient occasion -probably when the next naval estimates come on-to move that the admore of Her Majesty's troopships at pose of conveying such members as care to avail themselves of the opportunity on an imperial trip to the chief ginator of this novel idea is a Scotchman seems to prelude the supposition seriously we have seen much worse legislation at Westminster.

It is indisputable that the large called upon to legislate for the empire have but the vaguest idea what this of it would be a revelation to them. In fact, one or two officials outside parliament would be much the better for seeing a little of the countries they rule so confidently. The expense of such an Imperial education tour would not be very great, and, of course, the members would be received with the greatest enthusiasm everywhere.

them gratis across Canada, and in most places they would be entertained at the public cost. Supposing that 300 went, it would be an advantage incalculable in money to diffuse the information that they would bring back throughout the country. Then there would be only one foreign policy, and could be made non party. That, perhaps, is the dream of the suggestor. At any rate he believes that every member would come back, like himself, a Radical jingo. It is not impossible that something may come out of the suggestion

Canadian Waterways.

Wheat can be carried from Manitoba to Montreal by water for 5c per bushel, whereas it costs 15c per bushel to send it by rail. These rates show what is in store for Sault St. Marie. To meet this increased traffic the Dominion government is deepening the waterways of the lower lakes to 14 feet, so that vessels laden at Fort William may sail through to Montreal without transhipment. An American opinion of Canadian waterways is given from the proceedings of the deep waterway convention. It is very flattering to Cana-

"Within five years from the present time at the present rate of progress, and within three years if the work is hastened a little, there will be a clear channel for vessels drawing 14 feet of water through Canadian territory, all the way from Lake Superior to the sea. Six feet of water in the Erie canal and two transfers of freight can no more compete with 14 feet of water through the Canadian canals and no transfer, than a wheelbarrow can compete with an express train. The canal boat carrying 200 tons, drawn by mules at the or water. As regards the districts, rate of four miles per hour, can by no works. Lan-and at the rate of 14 miles per hour. viz.: A and B. Class A inc has held his own fairly well against the semi-civilized wheat growers of India I do not see how he can hope to win in competition with men of the same race, men just as intelligent, with a climate no more rigorous, with a soil at least as fertile, and with transportion facilities immeasurably superior. The great plains of the Canadian Northwest are unsettled now, but when once the conditions of soil and climate which there exist are supplemented by passed, if equalled by those of any other region, I believe the Canadian Northwest will settle up with a race of hardy, intelligent and prosperous people, and will become the granary of the world. He who can most cheaply reach the markets of the world can control the markets of the world."-Minnedosa Tribune.

Against Opening the Gates.

Editor Anglo-Saxon: Having read the Manitoba letters about taking in the Scandinavian races into the S.O.E.-B.S., also the Nova Scotian letter sug-B.S., also the Nova Scotian letter suggesting, "Sons of Britain taking in Scotch and Irish brothers," I wish to gesting, "Sons of Britain taking in address you a few words on the subject. I yield to no man in admiration of Scottish and Irish citiens holding true British sentiments, and I appreciate highly the Scandinavian element, but the course proposed would defeat the objects we are banded together for. These letters to my mind indicate a flabby cosmopolitan- Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

PROPOSED VISIT OF BRITISH ism, the bane of Engishmen these fifty years past. Our purpose is to intertwine and knit together the best elements of Englishmen, to mollify religious sectarian differences, to soften social and class usages that unhappily tend to keep fellow Englishmen apart. Admittedly we are inferior to the Scotch in clannishness, and to the Irish in cohesiveness. We aim to develop a miralty be instructed to place one or strain that will do a nobler part in our adopted country, revive weakened sentiments, impart more vim and energy to those ideas that have carried the sway where healthy action has asserted them.

If our society had been in existence 30 years ago, Englishmen would now hold a far higher status in this country than they do at present.

A political league might obtain the ends theses writers desire, or what is more practical, intermarriage. Some majority of the members who are bleached half and half sort of Englishmen would do well to get toned up again by so doing. Members of lonely 'empire" really is, and that the sight lodges should not forget that the sturdiest oak is often the loneliest tree.

A SON OF ENGLAND. Ottawa, 22 Sept., 1892.

Bro. Squire's Remarks.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON: Dear Sir and Bro .- I fully endorse the remarks made by Bro. Squire in your ssue of Sept. 1st; that is, there should The Canadian Pacific would take be two separate funds in our beloved society, one called the Sick Fund to be used for sick pay only, and the other the Management fund, to pay the running expenses of the lodges; and I feel certain that if the running expenses could only come out of a separate fund it would be a check to waste and unnecessary expense in management. the office of the Foreign Secretary think, sir, some sort of a scheme could be devised to bring this about without raising the members'dues; if the latter were done it would in my opinion be an injury to the Order at large, at least

down, here.

Like Bro. Squire, I fear the attempt to open lodges in England will be a failure, as it is like taking coals to Newcastle. All the same, I wish Bro. Carter every success. I hope to see the time when our beloved Order will be extended to Australia and all the British colonies by agents from the Grand Lodge office, and the order widely extended in those comparatively untried fields of labor, the eastern parts of Nova Scotia and that good old loyal province of New Brunswick, also Prince Edward Island. Fearing to take up too much of your valuable space. I remain, dear sir,

Yours fraternally, E. W. THURSTON. Lodge Kenilworth, No. 149, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, Sept. 13, 1892.

THE

SONS OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Assessment System.

The Beneficiary Board is now prepared to re

Class A includes the present \$500 and \$1,00 Certificates. Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certi

All Beneficiary members at present in good standing will be eligible to join Class B (provid ing they pass a satisfactory medical examina-tion), on payment of \$2.00, \$1.00 of which is to be paid the Local Examiner, and the other sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 25c.

Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability clause. The rates of assessment in Class B is the

ame as in Class A, and until such time as an ssessment realizes \$1,000, the heirs or legatees

years of age, desiring to join Class B, may do so until six months from the date of this circular, —that is, November 2nd, 1892, after which time no such application can be entertained.

Members joining both Classes at the same time will pay an entrance fee of \$5.00; \$1.00 to go to the Medical Examiner, and the balance to be sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 50c.—25c. for each certificate, The Beneficiary Board meets on the Firs

Wednesday of each month. The age of an applicant is made up to the day the application and he would be fifty on the 22nd of the month, and it doesn't reach the Supreme Grand Secre tary's office until after the 22nd, it bars him from being admitted.

The Entrance Fees must in all cases be forwarded with the application.

JOHN W. CARTER,

S. G. Secretary.

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

- J. Critchley, Victoria, B.C.
- J. A. Edwards, Montreal, Que.
- R. S. Grundy, Toronto. E. W. Thurston, New Glasgow, N.S.
- T. C. Andrews, Winnipeg, Man. Chas. F. Chanter, Chatham, Ont. Arthur C. Bacon, Brockville.
- W. E. Pethick, Bowmanville.
- E. Doughty, Calgary, N.W.T. W. H. Boycott, New Westminster,
- British Columbia Sackville Hill, Chedoke, Barton, Ont. J. W. Gledhill, Huntsville, Ont. Edwin Avery, Sherbrook, Que.
- J. W. Hannaford, Hamilton, Ont. J. Ed. Rendle, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Wm. Swinton, Orillia, Ont. Chas, G. Cross, Simcoe, Ont,
- James Fisher, Hamilton, Ont. L. N. Pink, Pembroke, Ont.
- H. H. Martin, Hamilton, Ont. A. D. Thomas, Fredericton, N.B. Chas. Carr, Longford Mills.
- Wm. E. Barnett, Woodstock, Wm. H. Cruse, Kingston, Alfred Hansford, Capelton, Que.
- Ed. Oakley, Fort William, Ont. J. Lang, Barrie, Ont.
- C. J. Burgis, Lakefield. W. L. Hunter, Toronto. T. Dixon, Whitby, Ont. W. T. Kendall, Toronto.
- J. J. Turner, Peterboro. J. H. Baxter, Gananoque, Ont.
- Chas. Squire, Galt, Ont. H. Bolton, Guelph, Ont.
- W. S. Swaffield, Clinton, Ont. John Redford, 16 George St., Halifax
- J. Taylor, Guelph.
- W. Miles, 994 Queen St., w, Toronto C. E. Smith, 31 Sword st., Toronto.

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Print Blouses from 75 cts., (turn-down collar and tucks.)

New Chemises from 25cts. New Night Dresses from 65cts.

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New Drawers from 25cts.

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SPARKS ST

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