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THE S.G.S. BACK FROM ENGLAND

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 incoming 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 cold, which may take some time to entirely 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 idea 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."

BRO. CARTER AND S. O. E. EXTENSION IN ENGLAND.

With respect to the prospective establishment of S. O. E. B.S. lodges in England, Bro. Carter writes: "While I did not open a lodge, I have laid the foundation for future operations. With the approval of Supreme President Stroud, I appointed Bro. A. J. Craston, 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 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 CERTIFICATES 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 for present policy holders over 50 will expire on November 2nd. There are at present about 70 members holding Class B. Certificates.

REGISTERED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME GRAND LODGE.

The following members have registered 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, Brantford.

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, 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, his kindness of heart and zeal in all that affects the Order and the brethren, has won not only the esteem and respect but the love of all who know him.

Notice of the intention of Dr. Clarence Church, one of the most prominent physicians in the capital, to apply for initiation, was given.

Business was disposed of in excellent style and the members 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 Bro. 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 Superintendent of the Central Canada Fair, is just now crowded with work, doing his best with many others towards making the exhibition a success.

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 celo 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 co-inhabitants of cimex and prilex, the ill-fitting 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 fill it receives the sanction of the S.G.L., the Juvenile Lodge having opened its lists to applicants for a charter, the 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 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 is proposed to adorn with the name of England's immortal bard. How excellent a thing it is in this case that pre nataly we 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 corporation 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 Europe's surplus population, are rushing in to fill the void and to make glad with

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 philanthropic 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 BENEFICIARY 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 eruptions 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, upright and hard working brothers, always standing up for the interests of Englishmen.

Both have left families, and we are pleased to see J. T. Ramsden's name on the Beneficiary Roll, and sorry we cannot find the name of J. Fennell there. We trust that those of the old lodge who are not in the beneficiary, will not let another month pass without making application for membership. A lodge with a membership of over 450, and only 120 in the beneficiary, wants stirring up, and we sincerely hope a great rush for that department will take place before the end of this year.

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 don't think a more energetic secretary than Bro. Smith could be found. We wish her every success.

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 addresses on the above occasion, and pays him a high compliment for his zeal and devotion to the order.

From Captain John R. Hooper.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

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.

[Captain Hooper, it will be remembered has been on the sick list for some time, and we much fear his illness was largely brought on by his exertions and exposure as marshal on the occasion of the last Queen's Birthday S. O. E. Sunday parade in the capital. Captain Hooper showed his devotion to the cause on that memorable day by remaining in his saddle in the rain throughout the entire proceedings. He was without rubbers and his clothing was saturated with moisture. He sat 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 nearly four hundred pages, with colored maps. It is looked forward to with great interest.

SCOTCH AND IRISH BRETHREN.

SUGGESTIONS FOR WIDENING 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 loyalty (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 affrontery on the part of the writer to which he hopes he has never yet shown any inclination of making claim. In the matter of affliating 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 precisely safe to say, far more recent Culloden does not embitter Scottish sentiment toward England; but still these are traditional virtues; 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 idiosyncrasies, 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 Kingdoms a greater opportunity of extending 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 expatiation on this point. The Sons of England, of Scotland, of Ireland, will 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 abroad will not excite the average mind sufficiently to induce it to take action at times when effort is apparently uncalled for. But it is constant dropping wears away the stone.

In sentiment at least Charity is a magnificent watch word, a lovely theme. Out of your abundance to relieve the needy with a trifle you will not miss, oh it enables the moderately well to do self glorify themselves; but such a principle is not a basis on which to

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, 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 or later be returned to him or his representatives. He has 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 assembling 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 Order.

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 discovered a few months ago in 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 pages of papyrus when intact were about ten inches high and seven inches wide, each containing 28 lines of writing both sides of the sheet being used. The complete line contains from 14 to 17 letters. The sheets are bound together 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. It thus ranks in the age with the oldest Greek manuscripts of the Septuagint 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 has several new readings which surpass some of the other Septuagint texts in clearness of expression and simplicity of grammar. It would also appear that it was copied from another Septuagint Bible and was not written, as was frequently the case, from dictation. A second scribe has occasionally corrected some mistakes of orthography made by the original copyist. These are still clearly to be distinguished by the different colour of the ink.

THE ENGLISH AND THE SCHOOLS.

SYMPATHY ALIENATED BY WILD TALK IN THE PULPIT.

Rev. Father Drummond makes a Hot Attack on the British Privy Council and Makes use of Angry Language that Injures His Cause.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:—Herewith you 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 your paper, but at all events there is one extract from it which I quote, and on which I ask your permission to comment 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; Machiavellia might have learned 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 under 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. 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 of the Christian was wrong. This shows what is at the bottom of the decision. The Privy Council is practically an infallible body, we have no means of changing the judgment. Catholics yield obedience to the law, but they will not yield obedience to the judgement. 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 Catholics 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 government 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." And this is just where it has come in with a great many of us. We know 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 sympathized 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 catholicism, 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, 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 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 priest. Whatever may be the mean-

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 fully 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 future elections have intelligence sufficient to throw their weight in the opposite scale to that in which many of 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 44,710 in 1890 to 45,530 in 1891. In 1891 the number of passengers carried, exclusive of season ticket holders, increased from 817½ 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 803,000 for passenger traffic, 521,000 for mineral traffic, and 470,000 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 Englishman 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 idiosyncrasies 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 belords and lawgivers in the world. Our time has not yet fully come. But it will come. Neither the sparrow-like pertinence of France, nor the heavy-footed German, nor vast-aced 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 possession." The sense of this pretension—somehow cannot help declaring itself in the modern Briton in contact with other people.

A PIANO FOR NOTHING.

The new 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 person sending the largest list of words constructed from the letters contained in "Excelsior," will be given absolutely free of expense, one Mason & Risch fine toned high grade Upright Piano. To the two next largest lists one Lady's Gold Watch each. To each of the next five largest lists one Sewing Machine (value \$40.00). To each of the next ten largest lists 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 PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Toronto, Canada.

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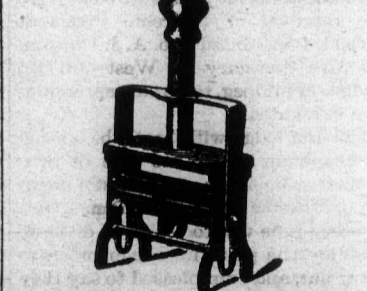
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All communications for insertion to be addressed to "Editor, THE ANGLO-SAXON, Ottawa, Ontario," and to be written plainly and on one side of the paper only.

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

Copies of the ANGLO-SAXON can be had at 5 cents each 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 addresses being furnished.

A NEWSPAPER'S MISSION. Our lodge news on other pages in this issue seems to be shimmering over with kindly notices of the work the ANGLO-SAXON is doing. We hope no one will think we are blowing our own trumpet 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.

There are good reasons and many of them why Algoma should be cut adrift from Ontario and be made a separate province. In no other way can her claims to immigration be done justice to.

ALGOMA'S CLAIMS. There are good reasons and many of them why Algoma should be cut adrift from Ontario and be made a separate province. In no other way can her claims to immigration be done justice to.

TAKE THE PICK OF THE LAND. We are reminded by our Winnipeg correspondent's letter that Britain stands a good show of losing the pick of the lands in the British American Northwest if the number of British immigrants does not show a very large increase the coming year and for many years afterwards.

The Queen has signified her intention of giving a donation of £100 to the Mansion-house Fund for the relief of the widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of the men killed in the recent colliery accident in South Wales. The Marquis of Bute will contribute £500 to 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 be 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.

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 denounced as an imposter and spy, present in false colors to damage and misrepresent in the cause of another country the interests he was supposed to be there to champion.

TWO PICTURES. CANADA. ENGLAND.

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 since the commencement of the cutting, and the beautiful sunshine of the past three weeks has been all that could be desired.—Ottawa Anglo-Saxon.

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.

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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 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 bosses.

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 peculiarly brazen manner by Wiman's tools. Mr. Elliott and his friends were only too glad to get a chance to lay bare the entire conspiracy by which Wiman got hold of credentials by which he was enabled to go over to London as a spokesman for Canada, and a committee to go into the whole matter was appointed.

We trust this committee will do its duty and expose the men who thus trafficked in and trifled with Canada's material interests and honor. We hope Mr. Elliott and his friends will relax no effort to pillory the people who have shown themselves so ready to lend themselves to the schemes of a

New York money bagger, whose only object in Canada is to find out and purchase the 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 and feathered 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 Wiman went to England as a Canadian delegate, is Brother Thomas Elliott, the 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 patriotic course.

The Supreme Grand Executive S.O. E.B.S. will meet on Tuesday, October 11. The Supreme Grand Treasurer is paying two Beneficiary claims this week. One to the widow of our late Bro. Noys, of Oxford Lodge, Belleville, and one to the widow of our late Bro. 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 House." A portrait of the author is 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 creates 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 handsome picture of the Conservative members of Parliament, well arranged, executed in the finest type of photograph, and printed on excellent paper for framing. In the centre are the members of the Cabinet, while grouped 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 House of Commons, is literally a speaking likeness. The photos of the individual members are capital; and the Conservatives 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 photograph.

"The Anglo-Saxon" in Chicago.

Robert Griffiths, Esq., secretary and editor of The Albion, of Chicago, a newspaper published in the interests of 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 that every Englishman should have it in his home."

Mr. Griffiths likes the idea of the ANGLO-SAXON in publishing a story of 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.

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 Britain 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 printed to-day is as follows:

"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 Friday, states that "the wheat is now mostly carter, but the quality and condition

WILL NOT ALLOW IT TO BE MARKETED, and it yields badly—often half a crop, at less than half 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 improved, but are backward, and will delay harvest for a time. The roots are improving, but many of the late-sown turnips are gone, whether eaten by fly or earwigs is scarcely known." In all branches of agriculture the situation has become

VERY SERIOUS and it is significant that on the very day—last Monday week—The Times pointed out that inquiries 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 in 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 we are not dealing. The fact is that we are

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 to ignore, that both "horn" and "corn" seem to be affected in the same way.

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', O. 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.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

Historical 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 this, there came from the Dauphin for answer a bale of tennis-balls, as a 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 consequence 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 decorum 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 passed 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 enemies." Many had stripped themselves naked; the others had bared their arms and breasts, that they might exercise their limbs with more ease and execution. Besides his bow and arrows, battle-axe and sword, each bore a large, strong stake on his shoulder, which he was instructed to fix obliquely before him in the ground and thus oppose a rampart to the charge of the French cavalry."

The French order of battle resembled the English, save that in some parts where the latter were but four files deep the former were thirty.

The Constable of France, Charles de'Albert, Comte de Dreux, led the 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 marshy with the rain of the past night.

With the French army were 5000 heavily-armed men-at-arms and a body of crossbow-men, sent by John of Nevers, the Duke of Burgundy. Thus the disproportion between the armies was enormous; indeed, so small was the force of the English, that in opposing the three lines of the enemy Henry had literally three battles to fight.

Henry could only form two lines. Edward, Duke of Kent, led the first, aided by the Lords Beaumont and Willoughby and Sir John Cornwall, afterwards Baron Fanhope. Henry in person led the second, mounted on a white horse; near him floated the 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 armed with spears, bills, and halberds closed the rear, under Thomas, Earl of Dorset, afterwards Duke of Exeter.

Prior to all this, and while the morning was dusk, the king had secretly detached a body of 400 lances, who concealed 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 horses 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, and 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 hand, but the duke was instantly killed. Eighteen French knights had registered a solemn vow to slay the former, and some of these who fought their way to where they saw the royal standard flying actually beat Henry down upon his knees—the chief of these were Brunet de Masinehem, and Gano de Bornville—but in a few minutes all of them perished to a man. "The French fell in heaps," says a writer, "some of these frightful piles reaching to the height of a man,

from the top or the sides of which the two parties alternately fought, as if these mounds of carnage had been common ramparts." It was a miracle that Henry escaped, as he was a mark for the weapon of every Frenchman who could reach him. The death of Alencon so utterly discouraged the French troops that, despite all the exertions of the Constable d'Albert, they began to take flight.

Their third line, being still fresh and in good order, might certainly have restored for France the failing fortune of the day; but their hearts were already sinking, and when they saw the 400 English lances advancing at a rapid trot from the wood upon their left flank they gave way, and, without striking a blow, left to the mercy of an 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 lost the Constable d'Albert, the Dukes of Alencon and Brabant, the Count of de Nevers, the Duke of Bar, the Counts of Vaudemont, Marle, Roussi, and Falconberg, more than a hundred of 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, four knights, one squire, and twenty-four soldiers. De Mezeray reckons the loss at 1,000 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. 400 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 vaxed? Consent, coy one, to be annexed.

O Canada, sweet Canada,

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 ear you, spite chaff and scorn, And O, your dainty ears (of corn).

O Canada, sweet Canada,

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 perplexed, Come, sweetheart, come and be annexed. —Charles Henry Phelps.

The "Refusal" is written by a Montrealer, and is entitled

An Answer to a Love Song.

O Uncle Sam I poor Uncle Sam I 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 I poor Uncle Sam I

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 I poor Uncle Sam I

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 Earl 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 passed into abeyance between his grace's two sisters, Priscilla Barbara 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 in the following year by the Crown in favour of the elder sister, Lady Gwydyr, whose son, Peter Robert, second Baron Gwydyr and 19th Baron Willoughby de Eresby, was the father of the latter title, who, marrying Gilbert, first Lord Aveland, became the mother of the present peer, who also, in right of his maternal descent, is Joint Great Chamberlain of England along with the Earl (designate) of Ancaster.

In consequence of the Earl of Rosebery having accepted office in the new Ministry, he has resigned the presidency of the Imperial Federation League, in accordance with the rules of that body. He is succeeded by Mr. Edward Stanhope, the late Secretary of State for War, who has held the post of vice-president for a number of years. The Earl of Rosebery has accepted the vice-presidency of the League.

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A MIDLAND MIRACLE.

NARRATIVE OF FACTS CONNECTED 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."

Orillia News Letter.

What wonderful progress the closing half of the nineteenth century has witnessed! Men still young have witnessed discoveries and inventions, which, while they have fairly revolutionized 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 greater, than in the science of medicine. Old methods have entirely disappeared, 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 cures 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 Finance Committee and the Grand Lodge Officers, it will be seen that in none but a genuine case of disability could a claim be paid. That the claim was paid Mr. Marshall under this stringent scrutiny was unimpeachable evidence of his total disability; that he 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 of a series of cures equally remarkable, due to the same grand agency, each of which has been verified by the most trustworthy testimony. The "News-Letter" in common with many others, has taken a deep interest in noting the testimony given in behalf of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, hence when the cure of Mrs. F. A. Chase, was reported from Midland, we decided to interview the lady and verify the truth of the report; with this end in view, Midland was visited, and Mrs. Chase found looking well and happy after long years of suffering, before she learned of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Chase herself admitted the reporter, who found her a lady of superior intelligence, who, while not wishing for notoriety, was willing to give her candid testimony in favour of Pink Pills, for the benefit of other afflicted persons. To the reporter Mrs. Chase said that up to her sixteenth year, she had been a healthy girl, but at that period sickness overtook her, and for the ensuing ten years of her life was one of almost constant misery. In January, 1891, she grew worse and finally had to take to her bed and was reduced by suffering to the point of death. All the time she was under the treatment of leading doctors. After a weary months Mrs. Chase longed for some change and in October asked her doctor if he would consent to her taking a trip to her mother's, who lives near Port Hope. This was finally agreed to and on Oct. 3 last she set out for that place. On the way, a lady, a stranger to her, noticing her weak condition strongly urged her to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and again on her arrival at her destination her friends urged her to try this wonderful remedy. On Oct. 10 she consented to give the Pink Pills a trial, and soon found such beneficial effects that it needed no persuasion to continue the treatment. In less than three months she was fully restored, and on Jan. 15 returned to her home in Midland, where her friends were rejoiced and gratified at the wonderful change which Pink Pills had wrought in her health and appearance. Mrs. Chase has since continued to enjoy good health, and says that she cannot too highly praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have rescued her from debility after many years of almost hopelessness. Her husband also expresses his thankfulness and appreciation of Pink Pills, and the unlimited pleasure with which he received his wife on her return, looking so well and happy, which was as he truly described it, "like receiving one from the dead." He said that his wife's condition had been such that in going only a few yards she would be obliged to rest, or obtain help, and before her restoration she had been unequal to the slightest exertion.

While in Midland the writer called upon Dr. McCartney, druggist, who reports large sales of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the most decided benefits to those using them. From many of our exchanges we have noticed with interest the reports of the great benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the case of Mrs. Chase goes to confirm the claim that they are a wonderful

discovery in the interests of humanity, restoring vitality to the broken down system. Considering that Mrs. Chase had suffered ten years, and last October 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 dollars 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 rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, 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. These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing our trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

IMPERIAL MAIL BAG.

(Continued from page 3.)

The Gilbert Islands.

The New York Herald's San Francisco correspondent states that further particulars have been received there concerning the annexation of the Gilbert Islands, Oceanica, by Great Britain. Her Majesty's screw cruiser Royalist, Captain Edward H. M. Davis, entered the lagoon forming the harbor of Butaritari on June 12, when the Captain, accompanied by an interpreter and several lieutenants, landed and proceeded to the King's Palace. He there read the following proclamation at a public conference:—

"Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, having this day assumed a protectorate over the Gilbert Islands, I remind all residents in the group, other than natives, that it is contrary to law to supply firearms, ammunition, explosive substances, or intoxicating liquors to any natives of the Gilbert Islands. This is hereby made known for general information."

"Given under my hand at Apamama, May 27, 1892.

"(Signed) E. H. M. Davis, Captain of Royalist and Deputy-Commissioner." At an assembly held in the afternoon, at which the American fruit firms doing business with the islands were represented, Captain Davis made a detailed statement, in which he explained to the King what Great Britain required of him. He ordered the King to pay forthwith his debt of \$40,000 to white traders or get out of the place. He then related how a British subject, Hong-Sam a Chinese store-keeper, had been robbed of tobacco and gin worth \$65 in January last and how the King neglected or refused redress; and, further, how a white man who was tried for the murder of a British subject, also a Chinaman, was allowed by the King to go to another island. Captain Davis finally said:—"If you will now have your flag hauled down, I will give you a very nice one to put up." The King's flag was then pulled down and the British flag hoisted in its place, the Royalist firing a salute.

In the evening the same action was taken in another part of the island. The few American residents were furious at the annexation, but were of course, helpless. On the following day the Royalist returned to Butaritari and reported the trial, conviction, and execution of the murderer of the Chinaman before mentioned, Captain Davis having compelled the King to shoot the prisoner. The Herald's correspondent adds:—

"The real cause of the seizure was King Tebareimoa's recent visit to the United States, when he vainly begged the American Government to assume a protectorate over the islands. It is surmised that the Germans and British have joined their forces with the object of driving American traders out of the South Seas. Coming so close upon the annexation of Johnston Island this act is most significant."

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- Halifax No. 160, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month at McLean Hall, Barrington st., Halifax, N.S. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. W. Offen, Pres. John Redford, Sec., 16 George st.

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

Vertical text on the far left margin, including "Hats," "Cotton," "Shing," "S," "ttawa," "NG," "ain 100", "her," "Annual," "ing from", "of books", "and over a", "the aid of a", "nation and", "nry books", "the firm's", "said and", "police. The", "nd to me", "the Parry", "is the most", "to any body", "in the copy", "other copy", "million Bay", "or one-half", "C. McCar", "pleasure", "with which", "he received", "his wife", "on her return", "looking so well", "and happy", "which was as he truly", "described it", "like receiving one", "from the", "dead." He", "said that his", "wife's con", "dition had", "been such", "that in go", "ing only a", "few yards", "she would", "be obliged", "to rest, or", "obtain help", "and before", "her resto", "ration she", "had been", "unable to", "the slight", "est exertion."

BRITISH WAGES COMPARISONS.

THE PAY OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EMPLOYEES.

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

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...

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.

PROPOSED VISIT OF BRITISH M.P.'s.

A Scheme to Educate Imperial Parliament 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 admiralty be instructed to place one or more of Her Majesty's troopships at the disposal of the House for the purpose of conveying such members as care to avail themselves of the opportunity on an imperial trip to the chief British colonies.

It is indisputable that the large majority of the members who are called upon to legislate for the empire have but the vaguest idea what this "empire" really is, and that the sight of it would be a revelation to them.

The Canadian Pacific would take them gratis across Canada, and in most places they would be entertained at the public cost.

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.

"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.

The Beneficiary Board is now prepared to receive applications for increased beneficiaries. The Beneficiary is now composed of two classes, viz: A and B.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON: Having read the Manitoba letters about taking in the Scandinavian races into the S.O.E.-B.S., also the Nova Scotia letter suggesting, "Sons of Britain taking in Scotch and Irish brothers," I wish to address you a few words on the subject.

ism, the bane of Englishmen 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.

A political league might obtain the ends these writers desire, or what is more practical, intermarriage. Some bleached half and half sort of Englishmen would do well to get toned up again by so doing.

A SON OF ENGLAND.

Ottawa, 22 Sept., 1892.

Bro. Squire's Remarks.

Dear Sir and Bro.—I fully endorse the remarks made by Bro. Squire in your issue of Sept. 1st; that is, there should 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.

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 remain, dear sir, Yours fraternally, E. W. THURSTON.

THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Assessment System.

The Beneficiary Board is now prepared to receive applications for increased beneficiaries. The Beneficiary is now composed of two classes, viz: A and B.

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

The rates of assessment in Class B is the same as in Class A, and until such time as an assessment realizes \$1,000, the heirs or legatees of a deceased member shall be entitled to receive only such an amount as shall be realized by an assessment made upon all members in good standing in Class B at the time of his death.

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 First Wednesday of each month. The age of an applicant is made up to the day the application reaches the Supreme Grand Secretary's office; for example, if the applicant is examined by the Lodge Surgeon, say on the 10th of the month, and he would be fifty on the 22nd of the month, and it doesn't reach the Supreme Grand Secretary'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.

Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

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Sackville Hill, Chedoke, Barton, Ont.
J. W. Gledhill, Huntsville, Ont.
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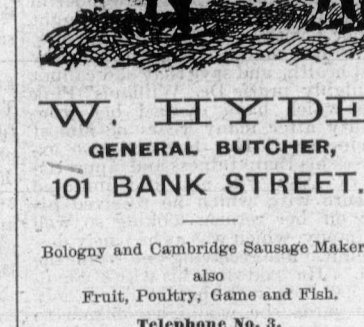
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