

THE ANGLO-SAXON

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE IN CANADA.

Volume I., No. 8.
Monthly.

OTTAWA, APRIL, 1888.

50 Cts. per Annum.
5c. per Copy.

BALTIMORE:
204 & 206 W. BALTIMORE ST.

NEW YORK:
112 FIFTH AVENUE.

WASHINGTON:
817 MARKET SPACE, PENNSYLVANIA AVE

WM. KNABE & CO.

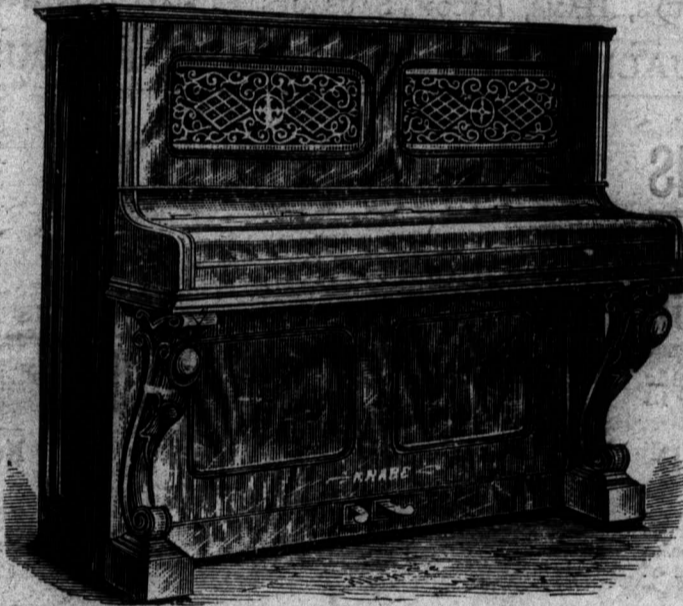
Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co.:

DEAR SIR: I have much pleasure in stating that in my opinion the Knabe Piano is not to be surpassed, if equalled, by any of the American or European makers. This I say after having been through the factories of Erard, Broadwood, Collard & Collard, Brinsmead & Kirkman, London. Since my arrival in this country I have tried and examined the leading American pianos, with the view of purchasing one for my own use, the result being that I purchased a Knabe from you, over two years ago, which is now as good as new, notwithstanding it has been in constant use ever since, (not only for my own practice but for teaching purposes,) and has given me more than satisfaction. Its action and quality of tone being perfect. I have also six Knabe's furnished by you in the Ottawa Ladies' College, and can testify to their durability, as these are in use about ten or twelve hours a day, and if a piano can stand that it will stand anything. Should I require another piano, either for myself or for the college, I shall certainly get a Knabe.

Yours faithfully,

DINGLEY BROWN,
Musical Director Ottawa Ladies' College.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1887.



Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co.:

DEAR SIR: After the thorough experience I had with your Pianos on my concert tours in the United States and Canada this season, during which I used them exclusively, I take pleasure in stating that in all my experience as concert pianist, I have never found an instrument which came up to all my requirements more fully than your Pianos, and I derived the greatest satisfaction in their use. They combine in the highest degree all the qualities required for an artistic interpretation of the different styles of piano composers so varied in character, greatest possible volume, depth and richness of tone, of refined and sympathetic timbre, combined with pearly brilliancy and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, with an action and touch of surprising lightness and responsiveness. Congratulating you on the success you have achieved, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

CHEVALIER DE KONTSKY
Court Pianist to the
Emperor of Germany

New York, Dec. 20, 1886.

For nearly fifty years before the public, these Instruments have, by their excellence, attained an unpurchased pre-eminence, which establishes them the unequalled in Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

J. L. ORME & SON, - Sole Agents, - 113 & 115 Sparks St., Ottawa.

JOHN DAVIS,

DEALER IN

Hard and Soft Wood and Dry Blocks,

494 CLARENCE ST., OTTAWA.

Orders promptly attended to.

G. F. STALKER,

= Architect, =

71 O'CONNOR STREET, OTTAWA.

Principal of the Ottawa School of Art Science.

Designs prepared for all branches of Industry.

R. W. CROUCH,

DESIGNER AND ILLUMINATOR,

33 Daly Avenue, Ottawa.

Mr. Crouch is prepared to illuminate Addresses, Testimonials, &c. Winner of the Governor-General's Prize for Design. Canadian Manufacturers' Association Silver Medallist for Design.

Charles J. Bott,

BOOTS & SHOES,

119 Rideau Street.

DR. DAVIES,

Organist and Director of the Choir of St. Alban's Church, Ottawa,

RECEIVES PUPILS

FOR ORGAN, PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.

Residence: 91 Daly Avenue.

CONNOR'S

Improved Washing Machine,

AND CHALLENGE WRINGER.

The best in the Dominion. First Prizes at all Exhibitions held. Call and see my factory and Warerooms,

544 SUSSEX ST., OTTAWA.

J. H. CONNOR, - Patentee and Manufacturer.

BUTLER & HUNT,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, etc., etc.,

343 SPARKS ST., COR. LYON, OTTAWA.
Farm Produce in Exchange. Fine Teas a Speciality.

Terms Strictly Cash.

B. HARAM,

Manufacturer of

Sofas, Lounges, Parlor Suits, &c.

179 AND 181 RIDEAU STREET,
AND 58 YORK STREET - - - OTTAWA.

Wholesale and Retail. Call and see my Warerooms

"GOOD MEDIUM CONGOU TEAS ARE EXCEEDINGLY LOW, AND AT PRESENT SHOW EXCEPTIONAL VALUE."

GOOD FAMILY TEA, BLACK MIXED OR GREEN,
ONLY 30 CENTS PER POUND,

And for this month with each pound we give a Decorated Cup and Saucer.

STROUD BROS.,

28 Queen Street West, 367 Yonge Street, 408 Queen Street West,

TORONTO.

ALSO AT MONTREAL, OTTAWA, KINGSTON & BELLEVILLE.

SATCHELL BROS.,

PURVEYORS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE,



AND HIS PREDECESSORS, LORDS MONK and LISGAR,
EARL OF DUFFERIN, and MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Stalls Nos. 1 & 2, New By Ward Market, Cor. York & William Sts., Lower Town, Ottawa.

Prime Fresh Meat in Season. Salted Rounds and Briskets of Beef.

FINEST PICKLED TONGUES, HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGES AND ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME.

QUALITY IS OUR LEADING FEATURE!

NOTICE.—Lodge Cards under this head will be inserted at the rate of \$1 per year.

REV. DR. WILD'S SERMONS

ARE AUTHORIZED TO APPEAR IN

THE CANADIAN ADVANCE

The new Religious, Literary and Home Weekly
—the Cheapest, Freshest, and best weekly in
Canada published

AT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

It is full of novel features, which make it a unique and valuable Journal. Some of these are

Dr. Wild's Great Sermons.

Read the world over.

Talmage's Friday Lectures.

We have the sole right in Toronto to publish these first.

Sunday School Lesson,

BY HON. S. H. BLAKE.

Mr. Blake is a member of the International Sunday School Lesson Committee, and one of the most successful Bible-class teachers in Canada.

The Rambler's Column,

From the pen of a wide-awake traveller.

The Querists' Column,

Being answers to Correspondents by the Rev. Dr. Wild.

Biblical Research, The Mission Outlook, Fresh Religious News, Crisp and Live Editorials, Contributions on Live Topics by well-known writers,

and many other features are presented in

THE CANADIAN ADVANCE.

Send \$1.00, or stamps, for sample copy to the publishers,

YEIGH & CO.,

10½ ADELAIDE STREET E.,
TORONTO, CANADA.

WALL PAPER,

BORDERS, &c.,

Ceiling Decorations,

NEW AND LATEST
DESIGNS.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Varnishes, Brushes, &c.,

IN EVERY QUALITY AND PRICE.

JOHNSON & HARPER,

Painters and Decorators,

153 BANK ST.

ESTIMATES FREELY FURNISHED.

MISS B. C. CROUCH,
PIANIST,

Is prepared to give Lessons at moderate rates, either at 33 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, or at the pupil's residence.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.



Sons of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

- No. 17.—Oxford Lodge** meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at their Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
Thos. Waymark, President. H. Tammadge, Sec.
- No. 18.—Chester Lodge**, St. Thomas, Ont., meet on 2nd and 4th Friday (W. R. D. 1st Friday) of every month. Visitors welcome.
Jos. Lee, Pres. P. R. R. Williams, Secy., care of Box 433. Box 433.
- No. 28.—Southampton Lodge** meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop St., Barrie.
Geo. May, President. Box 196
- No. 30.—Derby Lodge** meet on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month, in Oddfellows Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks Sts., Ottawa.
W. Percy, President. E. Aust, Sec., Sherwood St., Mt. Sherwood.
- No. 44.—Bowood Lodge** meet every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at their hall, 28 Rideau St., Ottawa.
R. J. Wicksteed, Pres. R. J. Tanner, Sec., 161 George Street.
- No. 55.—Stanley Lodge** meet every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at their Hall, Ottawa.
W. C. Teague, President. A. S. Morris, Sec., 706 Cooper St.
- No. 56.—Russell Lodge** meet on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at their Hall, New Edinburgh, Ottawa.
James Hope, President. C. C. Rogers, Sec., 217 Stewart St.

PRIVATE TUITION.

Lessons in English, Latin, French, Italian and Mathematics by a University man and first-class certificated lady teacher. Apply at this office.

Births.

Each notice under this head to be charged for at the rate of 25cts.



A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the Anglo-Saxon race in Canada.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA, APRIL, 1888.

A. SPENCER JONES, S. O. E. EDITOR.

Communications, Subscriptions and all matters pertaining to the business management of the paper should be addressed to MASON & REYNOLDS, Box 296, Ottawa, Ont. Subscribers are requested to remit by P. O. Money Order in preference to stamps. Subscribers failing to get their paper regularly will confer a favor by notifying Mason & Reynolds immediately, by postal card or otherwise. Communications respectfully solicited from every source for the benefit of all concerned.

CONTENTS:

Address to Englishmen—Editor	67
Editorial Comments	68
Personals	70
Correspondence	70
Sons of England	70
Cablegrams and Canadian Press	71
Union Meeting	72
Woman's Welfare	72

To Englishmen and their descendants in Canada, and especially to the Sons of England and St. George's Societies:

GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN,—

A body of men without a journal, through, and by which it can record its progress, advocate its claims, and maintain its opinions, cannot be said to be fully organized. The Sons of England Benevolent Society is now in the 14th year of its age, and yet up to the establishment of the ANGLO-SAXON, in September last, it possessed no official organ, through which matters of importance to the brotherhood could be communicated and discussed, and Englishmen, who have not yet joined our Order, informed of the great advantages to be derived from membership.

The Sons of England Society, though a benevolent association, is something else. It has also for its objects (see 1st clause of constitution) "The bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and support, and the maintenance of British connection." Furthermore, its sagacious founders, not from any ill-will or unkind feelings towards Roman Catholics personally, wisely resolved that membership in the Order should be confined to Protestants, and in the case of married men, to those whose wives also are Protestants. The object of this restriction is stated by them to have been "because this is a secret society, and Roman Catholics are prohibited from joining such." Our founders, while recognizing the fact that many Roman Catholics are kind hearted and benevolent men, dreaded that sinister influence of the Roman priesthood which extends its baneful presence into every relation of human life—political, social, and domestic—in which, especially in

Canada, members of that sect, and those belonging to the various Protestant churches are associated. Besides being a record of the proceedings and work of the Order, and the official organ, through which its members and friends can make suggestions for its improvement, the ANGLO-SAXON will, therefore, endeavour manfully and constantly to uphold the banner of loyalty to Canada—the loved and cherished home of our children and ourselves—to England that Grand Old Motherland, of our own or our progenitors' birth, and to Protestantism whose various manifestations are but the outward sign and proof of that Liberty of Conscience, which Rome sternly denies to her votaries, and would fain deny to us, did she possess the power. To oppose the pretensions to political influence, and to resist the increasing attacks on our schools, and the grossly unfair exemptions from taxation of the Romish hierarchy, will, therefore, be prominent parts of the ANGLO-SAXON'S work.

The ANGLO-SAXON will also at all convenient seasons advocate the claims of Englishmen to a due proportion of those posts of public honour or emolument—Dominion, Provincial or Municipal—in support of which they as taxpayers contribute so much, and from which, as office holders, they have hitherto received so little. This is unfair, and must be changed, but the change can only be made by Englishmen giving to Englishmen—if deserving persons—at the polls and elsewhere, the same preferences which men of other nationalities have to their credit, be it said generally, displayed to those of their own faith and race.

To the oldest organizations of colonial Englishmen, the St. George's societies, the ANGLO-SAXON also presents its claims for support. Dating back as some of them do for generations, the St. George's societies are the agencies through which the charitable feelings of our race finds both objects and means of action. The good done by them to newly arrived Englishmen, of small means, and often with large families, seeking work and unacquainted with the ways of the new country, is simply incalculable. Many an industrious and honest man has been guided on his course, and his family relieved from want, and provided with employment by the helping hand extended to him by some St. George's society. And in addition to the benefits conferred by them on their poorer countrymen, these societies have done much to foster social and friendly feelings among all classes of Englishmen. And last, not least, they have in dark and troubled days provided rallying points where, in no hesitating tones, the loyalty of Englishmen might be proclaimed. Their objects differ somewhat from those of the Sons of England, but each society has its own proper place and work, and no jealousy can or ought to arise between them, both being equally necessary and equally useful. We trust that the secretaries of St. George's societies will favour us with an account of their proceedings, dates of meetings, St. George's Day festivities, etc., for which ample room will be provided in the pages of the ANGLO-SAXON, which at an early day it is proposed to largely increase in size.

It is on these grounds, and as an advocate of the principles thus briefly stated, that the ANGLO-SAXON confidently claims the support and countenance not alone of members of the Sons of England and St. George's Societies but of every Englishman, and indeed of every loyal and patriotic Canadian Protestant who, seeing Romanish influence in Canada quietly and steadily rising, like a flood in the night time, and cajoling and coercing our Parliaments, our press, and our politicians—yes, and even some of our Protestant pulpits—desires to hear a manly protest raised against this silent conquest of the majority by the minority. The ANGLO-SAXON is still in its infancy, and its voice is as yet small and weak, though fearless and firm. But its publishers and editor feel that it will both live and grow, and that at a very early date the increase of its circulation and advertising patronage will enable them to add to its usefulness and make its influence felt.

The action of Mayor Hewitt, of New York, in refusing to review the Irish societies on St. Patrick's Day or to allow the Irish flag (whatever that may be) to be hoisted on the City Hall is not only most creditable to himself, personally, but is a proof, were proof needed, that American patience with the most ignorant and lawless class of city voters, and the blatant and venal demagogues who control their suffrages, is about exhausted. Mayor Hewitt is indeed the right man in the right place. A candidate for re-election to the mayoralty of America's greatest city, and even, if report be true, an aspirant to a still higher position, he has refused point blank to abuse his manhood before the motley organizations composed in part, no doubt, of hundreds of hardworking though deluded Irishmen, but also comprising the Fenians and dynamiters, the assassins and fire raisers, the fools and fanatics who counsel the blowing up of English railway trains full of women and children and the coldblooded murder of English statesmen as legitimate means of effecting the deliverance of their country from its imaginary "wrongs." And in thus acting, Mayor Hewitt displayed no hostility to Irishmen as such. He merely maintained his own self-respect by declining to yield to covert threats, and upheld the dignity of his high office by refusing his official recognition as an American mayor to any and all organizations with foreign aims, motives or objects. He declared that any societies with foreign objects, whether English, German or Irish, would in no case receive from him official acknowledgment. Unfortunately for themselves the Irish are the only people who use the votes given them by American or Canadian liberality, not for the purpose of improving, to the best of their ability, the government of their adopted country, but as a means of redressing or revenging the supposed oppression of their native or ancestral land. The German fugitives from military service, the Russian or Polish exile from the despotism of the Czar, do not form societies in American cities with military pomp, bands and uniforms bent on crushing Moltke or annihilating the legions of the Autocrat. It is possible, though, it has never been proved, that some of these continental exiles conspire secretly and raise funds for conspirators at home. But only Irishmen would and do commit an act of such supreme folly and impertinence as to demand as the price of their votes in American affairs official recognition for organizations which, when not bloodthirsty and malignant, are merely senseless displays of a childish spite which can harm neither England nor Englishmen.

The strangest part of the affair is the fact that for thirty-seven years successive mayors of New York, and we suppose of other American cities, should have tamely submitted to such insolent demands, and that the great majority of sensible and law-abiding Americans should by their silence have acquiesced in their doing so. To win the Irish vote may explain the action of the mayors who, as party politicians, would raise the flag of Hades, if Satan and his imps were on the voter's register. The supineness of the respectable electors can only be attributed to that lack of interest in municipal men and matters, half contemptuous and half hopeless with which machine politics have cursed the great cities of the Union. Cases of this political paralysis, though of a much milder type have been known in Canada, where the party machinery is as yet imperfect and the brains and hearts of individual voters still able to think, feel and act.

The admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion is preeminently a national question, and one that should be regarded from a national standpoint alone, and not as to its favourable effects on the fortunes of either party. Indeed questions of this description are usually looked upon by party leaders as something to be let alone and not to be touched or discussed until public opinion renders some decision necessary. No Canadian politician can possibly foresee the result to his party of such an unknown factor in

the political equitation as the Newfoundland vote. If merely a politician, and not a broad-minded statesman, he will therefore abstain as long as possible from opening the mysterious box which may perhaps contain enough political dynamite to blow his party and himself to the cold shades of Opposition. To a mere party leader, party success is the one end, and aim, an end that he cannot afford to jeopardize by pursuing dangerous and unknown paths. To a statesman, party success is but one among several ends, or rather we should say one means to his principal end—the greatness and prosperity of his country. Sir John Macdonald, the greatest of colonial statesmen, having gathered all the continental colonies of British North America into one confederation, sees that to complete the work, both for commercial and political reasons, the addition of Newfoundland is essentially necessary. It will provide 200,000 new customers for the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec; the accession of its hardy seafaring population will strengthen the maritime interests of Canada; and its commanding position at the mouth of the St. Lawrence will in time of war form part of our system of national defence. Till the arrival of the delegates, discussion of the terms of confederation is useless, but that this noble island, England's eldest daughter, may shortly join the continent to which she naturally belongs, is an event earnestly to be hoped for by all who desire the consolidation of the Empire.

The following figures taken from the official police returns of New York city speak for themselves, and fully justify Mayor Hewitt's refusal to prostitute his official position to gratify the national spite and vanity of a people who in every city of the United States and Canada can at least claim the proud distinction of producing more criminals per thousand than any other part of the population. In 1886 in New York city, out of 73,928 arrests, 20,266 were born in Ireland; 8,956 in Germany; 2,369 in England; 687 in Scotland; 448 in the British Colonies; 33,768 in the United States; and 7,434 in other countries. Of the 33,768 born in the United States, 10,130 had Irish parents or grandparents.

We notice that neither Archbishop Lynch nor any of his priests attended the recent meeting of the Toronto Land League. Disgust at the effrontery of certain prominent members of the League in daring to claim for Roman Catholic laymen the right to elect their own school trustees by ballot was doubtless the cause of their absence. "Not that I hate England less, but that I love Rome more," his ungracious Grace may truthfully say. Rebellion and rebels in Ireland against England dare very dear to the archiepiscopal heart, but Irish rebels in Toronto against Rome must be put down with a high hand. Fortunately for the recalcitrant children of Holy Mother church in Toronto, the so-called "palace" possesses no iron-barred dungeons like the Lollard's Tower at Lambeth, where, in the days of Popish power, so many brave and holy men pined away their days—the words cut by them in the walls, and still to be seen there proclaiming to us, and to all future generations of Englishmen, the cruelty of Romish priestcraft, and the value of that open English Bible for which so many of England's noblest sons—yes and daughters too, like Anne Askew and the other martyred maids and matrons of those bloody days—lingered in the cell, or groaned on the rack. This peculiarly Irish quarrel foreshadows what will certainly occur in Ireland on an infinitely larger scale, should that unhappy country ever be afflicted with Home Rule. When the accursed Saxon and his heretical brood have been killed or driven from the Island of Saints, the fight will then be for supremacy between the priest and the infidel—secret or avowed—of the former of which classes Rome has always contained large numbers. But as the Saxon will require a great many priestly curses to destroy him, we need not con-

cern ourselves about the matter just now. In the meantime, this Toronto quarrel between priests and people bids fair to grow into the proverbial Irish row in which Irish conspiracies have from time immemorial ended.

Col. Denison's motion for a committee of enquiry as to the advisability of the purchase by government of the Telegraph system is a move in the right direction. Sir Hector Langevin, while admitting the importance of the subject, suggested that the resolution should for the present be withdrawn, as the government were not able as yet to take it up; and that in the meantime its discussion by the press and public would prepare the way for future action. Col. Denison's speech contained much food for thought, and we hope to see this most important matter discussed during the recess of Parliament, as well as the kindred topics of the acquisition of the fixed plant and road beds of railways by the government—either Dominion or Provincial, according to circumstances. All gas works, water works, street car tracks and other municipal franchises should also be acquired by the municipality in which they are locally situated. The possession by the government or municipality of the franchises would not necessarily imply their management and operation by public officials. They could be worked on short renewable leases by individuals or companies owning the requisite rolling stock and movable plant. This is done to the great advantage of the public revenues, and still more of the public convenience and safety in most European countries. No European country possesses a Vanderbilt, a Jay Gould, or an Erastus Wiman, for the simple reason that the vast profits accruing from the control and ownership of public works which, through the shortsighted carelessness of American legislatures, have been permitted to flow into these men's coffers, have in continental Europe been reserved by the State for national objects. Nor have the frightful and constantly recurring massacres of passengers, due to the cupidity and carelessness of individual ownership, which have disgraced American civilization, occurred to anything like the same extent or frequency in the government owned railways of Germany, or the government regulated railways of Britain. The subject is a wide one, and we can merely glance at it at present, but should opportunity permit, there are many aspects of the question which we should like hereafter to notice.

We take the following from a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Kellogg, in St. James Square Church, Toronto, on the 19th February:—

No, this is not a dead issue. Rome is not, as some seem to fancy, an effete and dying power! So far from this, the recent revival of her influence in all Catholic and Protestant lands is matter of daily remark by the most thoughtful observers of our times. She directs the consciences of some 200,000,000 of our race; everywhere that the right of the ballot exists, in Canada, in the United Kingdom, and in the United States, she seeks to control elections, ready ever to give the vote of her millions to whichever political party will promise her the most; so that there is not a statesman in Protestant Christendom but is compelled, whether he will or no, to take Rome into account as a potent factor in every political question. She also, steadily, and—thanks to the blind infatuation and ignorance of many Protestant parents—with far too much success, seeks to reach and seduce our children in her many schools and colleges.

No! The question of the supremacy of Rome is far enough from being out of date. It is one of the chief, living, burning questions of our time. Let us then, as we value our souls and our liberties, see to it that we have clear views and settled convictions on this point; convictions based not on the fancies of men, but on the word of God. No text has proved of more vital moment in history than the text of to-day. Let us then see that we have clear and

unwavering views as to its teachings, and then act accordingly. We ignore Rome's claims, or make light of her power at our peril. Let us then, as loyal to Christ, resist her advances everywhere and always. As parents, let us keep our children from her influence, as from a deadly infection. As citizens, let us ever be found, without distinction of party, opposing Rome's aggressions always at the polls. And, above all, as Christians, let us seek in every way of kindly effort to place in the hands of Roman Catholics in every land that light and life-giving Word of God, which the Roman hierarchy, with a farseeing regard to its own stability, ever seeks to keep out of the sight of its people. Against these so misguided multitudes, no cause have we for hatred and bitterness, but rather for an immeasurable pity like that of the compassionate Saviour, whose prayer we may well make our own for these deluded ones, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

St. Patrick's Day, in Canada at least, was commemorated with a much scantier allowance than usual of that boast and bombast so dear to the Irish Celt. Some of the speeches—and notably that of Mr. M. F. O'Donoghue (not the Senator) at Peterborough—were moderate and conciliatory in tone, and devoid of the usual flourishes about fetters and freedom, moans and martyrs, O'Brien's breeches and Emmet's grave. Mr. O'Donoghue—unlike most of his compatriots—has searched history and not his own imagination for the facts on which his able lecture on the "Rise and Fall of the Irish Parliament" is based; and he had candour to state before an audience almost exclusively Irish that parliaments containing elected representatives were a gift of England to the sister isle—the principle of representation being unknown in Ireland till introduced by the English in the fourteenth century. Mr. M. F. O'Donoghue, who must not be confounded either with the Senator or the labour agitator of the same name, is a young man who will yet make his mark among his countrymen in Canada.

If Mr. O'Donoghue, a Roman Catholic, looks to Burke and Sheridan, Flood and Grattan as his models, the Rev. Mr. Pepper, a Protestant minister, evidently frames his oratory on the wind and whiskey pattern of modern Irish-American eloquence. Mr. Pepper hates both Scotchmen and Englishmen with the bitter, venomous hate of a renegade. In intensity, there is however—judging from his lecture—a marked difference, his hatred of Englishmen being, we suppose, only black pepper, while his feelings towards Scotchmen, or rather towards the Scotch Protestants of Ulster—his own race—are the pungent and fiery cayenne. This is the estimable and valorous gentlemen who proposes, should England persist in her refusal of Home Rule to his suffering compatriots, to lead an army across the sea to drive the Saxon scoundrels from the shores of what he and other Irish orators fondly term Holy Ireland. As he says nothing about shipping for the transport of his forces, the Irish patriots and their reverend commander probably intend to swim the Atlantic with the miraculous assistance of St. Zarlath, St. Bridget or St. Larry O'Toole. Surely saints of such typical Irish names ought to be a match for the British fleet,

In all the floods of gas and gush yearly poured from Romish pulpits about St. Patrick, how is it that we never hear a word of his having been the son of a deacon and the grandson of a priest—facts related by himself in a sketch of his own career in a letter still extant addressed by him to Caradoc, prince of the Welch county of Cardigan, which takes its name from him. Such facts, like the texts in the New Testament about Peter's wife's mother, Cephas (or Peter) leading about a wife, and that a bishop should be the husband of one wife, are never mentioned by the Romish clergy. Nor do we ever hear a word from them on St. Patrick's memoir of himself containing not a single allusion

to the Pope, nor to his ever having visited Rome. And in all their protests against imaginary English wrongs to Ireland they conveniently forget the greatest and worst wrong of all—the introduction of Popery in the twelfth century, for which Englishmen have for seven hundred years had to endure the bitter penalty of Irish rebellion and discontent. It was a bull of Pope Adrian IV, originally a swine herder at St. Alban's Abbey in Hertfordshire, and the only Englishman who ever attained the Papacy, that authorized King Henry II "to enter into Ireland and reduce its people to the true religion." That was indeed a most foul and detestable English wrong, the base and wicked deed of an English Pope and King entailing on Englishmen and Irishmen an heritage of blood and misery unequalled in the world's history.

The present Emperor of Germany and his spouse, our beloved Princess Royal, have the strong sympathy of every English and Protestant heart at this time of anxiety among our Teutonic brethren.

Personals.

Ottawa lodges of S. O. E., welcome among them during the session of Parliament, Bros. H. A. Ward, M.P., of Durham lodge, Port Hope, and Henry Corby, M.P., of Oxford lodge, Belleville.

Bowood's surgeon, Dr. R. W. Powell, left last week for a trip to England for the benefit of his health. We hope the Doctor will have a pleasant trip, enjoy himself, and return to practice with renewed vigour.

Bro. W. Percy, Derby's respected president, left last week to take charge of the steamer *La Minerve*, which will run on Lake Temiscamingue. Capt. W. Percy has the best wishes of his brethren.

School Trustee Samuel Maynard Rogers, a much respected member of the Order, has gone for a trip to Bermuda, Mrs. Rogers accompanying him. Bro. Rogers expects to return home about the 24th of May.

We are glad to announce to our many friends in the Queen City, that Bro. Wm. Barker, Past District Deputy, and member of St. George's lodge, Toronto, is the ANGLO-SAXON'S representative. We are sure the right man is in the right place, knowing that Bro. Barker carries with him the confidence and esteem of his brethren in Toronto.

The attention of the brethren, members of St. George's Society and Englishmen, in general is particularly called to the Grand Lodge advertisement in this issue—Aims and Objects of the Order of the Sons of England. They contain food for reflection; read them over, and write to the Grand Secretary, John W. Carter, Toronto, for further information.

The Irish Celt is generally credited with a keen sense of the ridiculous, and an abundant stock of wit and humour. Some of the race, however, evidently cannot bear a joke, of which they are the objects. Max O'Rell in a recent lecture having said that the Americans support Home Rule because they hope, if it passes, that the Irish Americans will return to Ireland, the *Montreal Post* cries out that Mr. Blouet must be boycotted. Such writer's ideas, either of a joke or of liberty of speech, seem to be very much mixed.

While strenuously opposed to every encroachment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, we have none but the kindest feelings towards individual Romanists; and it therefore affords us sincere pleasure to record an act of courteous kindness to a Protestant congregation by Messrs. Durocher and O'Leary, two Roman Catholic aldermen of Ottawa, in moving and seconding in the City Council a resolution granting to the Congregationalists the use of the City Hall while rebuilding their church. The action of these two gentlemen shows a liberality of sentiment which redounds to their credit, and will, we hope, be duly appreciated by Protestants, and imitated on similar occasions by the co-religionists of the worthy aldermen.

We are more than thankful for the many kind expressions made of late in our behalf, by individuals as well as by the voice of the lodges. We have been in existence now some seven months; and confidence has been expressed by the following lodges during the month of March:—Derby, Bowood, Stanley and Russell, of Ottawa; Oxford of Belleville; Chester of St. Thomas, and Southampton of Barrie. Following these kind words is the authorization for the publication of their lodge cards, which, to us means a small financial remuneration, but to members travelling a great deal more—a pleasant hour of fraternal greeting. We have also several more lodges making enquiries, all of which we hope will follow in the same manner. We have received from our brethren in South Africa an order for 20 copies of the ANGLO-SAXON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FRENCH TRI-COLOUR FLYING OVER QUEBEC.

E. G. S. complains that "on the Sunday the French frigate *La Minerve* left the harbour of Quebec, the tri-colour was hoisted on the main tower of the Parliament buildings of that city."

There is no reason for alarm, the French flag having been hoisted as an act of international courtesy, and in compliance with an Imperial regulation several generations old, but still in force, which ordains that the ships of war belonging to a nation at peace with the King or Queen of Great Britain shall be saluted on their arrival at, or departure from, any home or colonial port by hoisting the flag of their nationality on the principal government building or fort of the place. E. G. S. can scarcely be expected to have heard of this regulation, and very naturally misunderstood the intention of the authorities in hoisting the flag. We make this explanation with much pleasure. Sir Adolphe Caron, the Minister of Militia being, we believe, a thoroughly loyal man and incapable of sanctioning any action at all tainted with disloyalty. It was in compliance with a similar Imperial regulation that the flag was recently hoisted at half-mast on our own public buildings as a mark of respect to the memory of a friendly sovereign—the late German Emperor, William.—[ED.]

A LOYAL SOLDIER IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Editor of the *Anglo-Saxon*.

DEAR SIR,—Having once been a soldier, I am directly interested in the Canadian Militia, and read everything appertaining to the efficiency of that branch,—as I think that some day all loyal Canadians may be called on to protect, not only the flag that now floats over us, but also to maintain the unity of the British Empire. And although I have seen and experienced the ravages of war, still I am fain to believe that Imperial Federation will never be consummated until we pass through that fiery ordeal. I must confess that I have faith in our blood, and in the righteousness of our laws, and also a sincere belief that the Almighty never will permit despotism of any kind to overthrow a nation possessing an open Bible, and the best laws under which mankind to-day live. Consequently I believe whenever the struggle does come—though disaster may, and I think would, come to us at the beginning of the struggle—victory would crown us at the end, and the result would be the unity and consolidation of the Anglo-Saxon race under one flag and under one monarch.

St. John, N.B., March 13, 1888.

J. H.

Sons of England Society.

From our own Correspondents.

Toronto.—On Wednesday March 14th, at the annual supper of Lodge Manchester, No. 14, in the Lodge room, the chair was occupied by Bro. R. Ivens, P.P. A most sumptuous table was supplied by Bro. Jno. Ayre, treasurer of the lodge. After the usual loyal toasts, the evening was devoted to song and speeches. Bro. T. R. Skippon, P.G.P., and Bro. H. J. Boswell responded for the Grand Lodge.

Lodge Albion, No. 1, held its usual meeting on Thursday, March 15th, Bro. T. Down, president, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. One member was initiated and four propositions handed in. Bro. Chas. R. Smith, secretary, presented his annual statement. The total funds in hand amount to \$3,167.08 after meeting all liabilities. During the year 74 members have been initiated. The lodge is the most flourishing in the Order.

Lodge York, No. 6, held their annual supper on the same evening at the Hub, Colborne street. Bro. Chas. Farling, president, occupied the chair. A most pleasant evening was spent in singing and recitation. After the usual loyal toasts, Bro. John Mellon made an eloquent and touching speech in response to the toast of "Our Motherland." Bro. Dr. Pollard, M.W.G.P., and Bro. W. Barker, St. George's Lodge, Past District Deputy, responded for the Grand Lodge.

Lodge St. George, No. 27, held its meeting on Monday, March 19th, Bro. H. W. Smallpiece, president, in the chair, Bro. Wm. Lewis in the vice chair. A communication was read from Bro. J. R. Peel, secretary St. George's Society, inviting the members of the lodge to join in the annual church parade on Sunday, April 22nd, which was unanimously agreed to, the members to assemble at Shaftesbury Hall at 2 p.m. There were two propositions for membership. Receipts for the evening \$115.02. The lodge is in good shape and will soon be one of the leading lodges of the city.

Kent Lodge, No. 3, held their 12th annual concert on Tuesday evening, March 20th, in the Shaftesbury Hall, Bro. Dr. Pollard, M.W.G.P., in the chair, supported by Bro. C. Reeve, president, and Bro. J. Webster, vice-president of the lodge. The concert was most enjoyable and proved a success, both numerically and financially. The following were the artists engaged: Misses Russell, Mallory, Scott, Mathews and Bailey, Mr. Alex. Gorrie, Bro. W. H. Hewlett, C. Boucher, Bro. Hamp, Master W. Hewlett, Bro. F. H. Herbert, St. Bartholomew Glee Club and Wm. Ramsay the talented comedian. Miss English was a most accomplished accompanist.

Kent Lodge, No. 3, held their fortnightly meeting on Monday, March 26th, Bro. C. Reeve in the chair. A pleasing feature of the evening's business was the presentation of a photograph of Bro. T. R. Skippon, P.G.P., in full regalia, framed in plush and gold. It was presented on his behalf, by Bro. R. Caddick, P.G.P., in a neat and pleasing speech, which was delivered in his usual happy manner. Bro. Skippon, who was present, also addressed the meeting. The lodge room walls are also adorned with the likenesses of the First Grand President, Geo. Carrette, Bro. Jno. Clayton, P.G.P., and Bro. J. W. Carter, M.W.G.S. Bro. A. Partridge, Albion Lodge, who takes a very active interest in the Beneficiary Department, made an earnest and eloquent appeal to the members to join the same, in order to make provision for their families. There were four initiations. Receipts for the evening \$142.90. The lodge is making rapid progress.

Brighton Lodge, No. 7, held an "At Home" on the evening of Tuesday, March 20th, in the parlour of Shaftesbury Hall, Bro. S. Walker, president, in the chair, musical director; Bro. W. Miles, P.P. At the intermission the visitors were regaled with refreshments under the able supervision of Bros. F. Hayward and J. Poole. In addition to the concert there was a most amusing show in one of the ante rooms, admission 10 cents. The writer did not enter the mysterious chamber, as he opined—in vulgar parlance—that it would be a "sell." Bro. Stack (Albion Lodge), Bro. W. Miles, Samson, Adams and T. Rycroft contributed to the pleasures of the evening by their singing. We must not forget to mention "The Glee" of a number of brethren from Leeds Lodge, Weston, whose singing it was a treat to hear.

Worcester Lodge, No. 47, West Toronto Junction, held a social and entertainment in the Methodist church. After tea, at which about 500 persons sat down, the chair was taken by the president of the lodge, Bro. J. H. Raybould. The only speaker of the evening was Bro. W. Barker, Past District Deputy, who, in a brief but energetic speech, appealed to the members to join the beneficiary and proved conclusively that it was the cheapest form of insurance in the Dominion. After which a somewhat lengthy programme was gone through, much to the delight of the large audience. Master W. Williams, on the mouth organ and Fred. Cowley on the cornet, seemed the favourites of the evening. On the platform we noticed Bro. L. H. Collins, president, Bro. W. P. Parsons, P.P., H. Worman, secretary, and several members of Somerset Lodge, Bro. Fred. Hayward, P.P., Brighton Lodge, and Geo. Catts, St. George's Lodge.

Windsor Lodge, No. 35. The meeting of the above lodge was held Tuesday evening, March 27th, in the lodge room, corner Spadina Avenue, Queen street, west, Will T. James, president, in the chair. An address was presented to Bro. Benj. Peet (who is leaving for California) expressing the regret of his fellow members in having to part with so excellent a brother as he has proved himself to be. Four members were initiated and one proposition handed in. After the routine business, which was expedited as much as possible, the members and visiting brethren adjourned to partake of an oyster supper. Upon returning to the lodge room a most delightful evening was spent in speech, song and recitation. The lodge room is one of the cosiest in the city and well adapted for the purpose. We congratulate Lodge Windsor on being so well honoured. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bro. H. J. Boswell, P.G.V.P., Bro. W. Miles, P.P., Brighton Lodge; Bro. R. Blundell, P.P., and G. Hall of Middlesex Lodge, also W. Barker, St. George's Lodge.

Oshawa.—Essex Lodge, No. 4, S. O. E., has been showing somewhat of its oldtime enterprise lately. Last fall we bought the furniture and appurtenances of the Orange Hall from the Orangemen and have made many improvements. The ante room has been thoroughly fitted up and a new floor has been laid, and the carpenters and painters and glaziers have so completely changed the aspect of our meeting room that the oldest member would be almost stunned with surprise at the change. Bro. Wilson, chairman of the improvement committee, deserves especial praise for his indefatigable efforts in bringing this about. We sublet our hall to the "True Blues" and "Home Circle" Societies, and hope soon to make it the meeting place for other kindred institutions. Our Order in Oshawa has been successful, our members are ever foremost in every good enterprise, and with our good old flag floating proudly above us, we are determined that our principles shall ever prevail, and all innovations of the enemy be promptly repelled. Our town consists of a very fluctuating population, there being several large manufactories, the workmen in which are principally young men who have no permanent home, hence those who join our lodge often leave us, and there has been quite an exodus of this kind for the past three years, but prospects seem better now, and when we go down to Ottawa next year we expect to be able to report an increase of membership. The action taken by the last Grand Lodge in making it compulsory for lodges to hold degree meetings more regularly has been an incentive to bring members of this degree together more frequently, and will probably make the degree more useful. We wish the ANGLO-SAXON much success in its laudable work.

Belleville.—Since the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, Oxford Lodge, No. 17, has lost one of its warmest supporters in Bro. James Taylor, painter, who has gone to California, where he hopes to reap a better return for his labours. At our last meeting two candidates were initiated. The brethren have decided to celebrate the coming St. George's Day. The election by acclamation of Bro. Henry Corby for West Hastings, to the Federal House of Commons, will be welcome

news to the brethren throughout the Order. He is probably the most popular young man in Belleville. We take pleasure in welcoming him as M. P. Oxford Lodge can see the value of a lodge directory, and therefore inserts its card, hoping soon to see the cards of all the lodges in the directory columns of the ANGLO-SAXON.

Ottawa.—At the last meeting of Derby Lodge, Bro. Ackroyd, vice-president, was in the chair, and Bro. Cope took the vice chair. Several important matters were referred to and discussed, and Bros. Hickmett and Cope were appointed to act in conjunction with members from other lodges to assist in getting up the proposed union meeting.

Bowood Lodge, at the last regular meeting, was as usual more than lively with discussion. After an hour's strong debating, by Bro. C. C. Rogers, Secretary of Russell Lodge, and others, it was decided that the lodge co-operate with its sister lodges in the successful carrying out of the grand demonstration of the S. O. E., on the 17th April next, Bros. R. J. Tanner and E. J. Reynolds being appointed a committee.

At the quarterly meeting of Stanley Lodge, No. 55, held March 22nd, Mrs. R. J. M. Constant, the respected wife of the lodge treasurer, presented that body with a copy of the Book of Holy Writ, and Bro. Constant at the same time presented a large and magnificent oleograph of our Gracious Sovereign the Queen, for the adornment of the lodge room. Votes of thanks were tendered the donors for their very liberal and appreciative gifts, which are highly prized by the members. On the thanks of the lodge being conveyed to the Worthy Treasurer, Bro. Constant replied in a very feeling and touching manner.

A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with committees of other lodges in reference to holding a Union Meeting to more fully explain the objects of the Order.

A committee was also formed with power to make arrangements with Mr. Johnstone for the lease of his new hall on Wellington street for the future meetings of the lodge, the present quarters being found very unsatisfactory. Quite a boom in the membership is anticipated in the near future.

The 1st quarterly meeting of Russell Lodge, No. 56, was held on Monday evening, April, 1888, at the lodge in New Edinburgh. There was a large muster of the members, all anxious to pay up the quarterly dues; a very noticeable departure from the general custom being the fact that those who were absent sent their dues by friends. The secretary gave an account of the labours of the committee engaged in getting up the union meeting and loyal demonstration of all the lodges to be held in St. James' Hall, Sparks street, on Thursday the 17th April instant, special reference to which will be found in another column. Now is the time for zealous Sons of England to stir themselves so as to have an overflowing house on the 17th. Russell is doing her best to assist her sister lodges in the city in this great and good work of bringing Englishmen together so as to knit more firmly the bands of love for each other and fidelity to the mother land.

Cablegrams and the Canadian Press.

We reproduce, with pleasure, the following letter to the London *Times*, the writer of which is a member of our Order.—[ED. A.S.]

Anything more exasperating than the general tenor of the London cablegrams, garbled as they are through Irish-American influences, as received and published by our Canadian newspapers, can scarcely be imagined. The unsophisticated reader, of average British proclivities, may well rub his eyes and renew his troubled perusal of such remarkable anti-British cablegrams from the motherland, through Canadian sources, as it no doubt appears to him. I think it is high time for a genuine British company to manipulate the service as between London and New York.

No wonder that, under such a vicious system as the present, average Canadians are a good deal under a cloud as to the real meaning, object and scope of the Irish agitation, which is being and has been carried on so long and at such lengths, seeing that they are in the habit of reading anti-British versions of the trouble through the cable service. More particularly is all this misleading, on account of the wire-pulling going on through a partisan press, with a view of catching the Irish Catholic vote. The Canadians as a people are as loyal to the Empire as any Britons within the Empire; but unfortunately owing to the far-reaching machinations of the Roman Catholic church or its priesthood, and the mixed nationalities in the composition of the Dominion, we have in our midst an infamous crew of rebels and traitors, who make political capital of an anti-British agitation, agitators to whom honour and patriotism are unknown virtues.

RUPERT.

St. George's Society, Ottawa.

The following have been elected officers of St. George's Society for the ensuing year: President, Marcus Smith; 1st vice-president, Luke Marler; 2nd vice-president, Dr. Mark; treasurer, Wm. Mills; secretary, J. B. Wright; assistant secretary, S. Rogers; chaplains, Revs. H. Pollard, J. J. Bogert, P. Owen-Jones, A. W. Mackay; physicians, Dr. C. Church and Dr. Horsey; solicitor, E. P. Remon; committee, R. J. Constant, C. D. Fripp, B. Chilton, T. W. Leggett, W. Gliddon, E. A. Jones, G. Nicholson; stewards, Col. Chamberlin, E. L. Dakin, C. J. Tasker, and W. W. Willment.

WOMAN'S WELFARE.

This column has been given to me to look after, and as I am neither a strong minded woman, nor one devoted to fine clothes, I am going to begin, not with woman suffrage or the vagaries of fashion, but with a little talk to you young mothers on a common sense subject in which Eve was as much interested as you, i.e., the care of the baby. Every day brings the same routine, cooking, cleaning, mending and making, and baby is so restless, and you are tired out, so you let him sleep whenever he will, for it is such a relief to get him out of your arms, consequently he does not sleep well through the night, and your rest is worse than many a beggar's. Here is a little bit of experimental knowledge: If the little treasure is only a month old, wash him at 6 p.m., feed him and lay him down and leave him; he will never fear the dark nor cry for you to sit beside him till he goes to sleep, and you will be free in the evening to devote some attention to your husband. This is a change loving age, and we do not want to have only, but to hold, and just between you and me—I speak it *sotto voce*—men need about as much humouring as the children. But this is another question altogether, and I hasten to return. When you go to bed give baby another drink, and he will require no more till 5 a.m. He does not want to feed in the night any more than you do. If the baby is older follow the same plan, but it will be a little more trouble in the beginning. I recently gave this counsel to a lady here. "Oh," she said, "it might do with some children, but not with Charley; you couldn't conquer him," &c., &c. She gave him a drink whenever he cried, and he cried because his stomach was overloaded; then he got more and cried again. He never went to bed till his mother did, so she had him the whole evening, till at length her strength and patience too were well nigh exhausted, for he was just as fidgety in the night as in the day. It was telling on her health, and I quietly took the youngster in hand. I did not say, "Here, cross patch, come off to bed," but I had a few minutes' play with him, told him of all the nice things that would happen when he got up, laid him down, kissed him, told him to shut his eyes and not to call. He is over a year, but it only took two or three days teaching, and now he sleeps all night long in his cradle. He is not allowed to sleep late in the afternoon, but goes off early in the evening, and whimpering and whining have given way to peace.

I do not make use of that hateful "I told you so," for I had said so many times it could be done that it was kind of provoking to have it succeed so easily—we are such contrary creatures. One little injunction more: remember baby will be happier as well as you, that it is not a punishment but a blessing; and only wants a little gentle firmness to carry it out.

LIZZIE LYLE.

Wellington No. 19, S.O.E., and Canton No. 11, I.O.O.F.

The following have been sent to us, which we publish for the benefit of the brethren and their friends:—

Bowmanville, Ont., April, 1888.

We beg to draw your attention to a Grand Union Demonstration to be held in Bowmanville, on May the 24th, Queen's Birthday, under the auspices of Wellington Lodge, No. 19, S.O.E., and Canton No. 11, I.O.O.F. The day's celebration will consist of a Societies Parade and Reception of Visitors in the morning. Fancy Drill Exhibitions and Olympic Games during the afternoon, and a Grand Concert will conclude the day's festivities.

For any further information required address either T. C. Jewell, Sec. of Com., or N. S. Young, Chairman of Com., Bowmanville, Ont.



THOS. CLAXTON,
Importer and dealer in
Music and Musical
INSTRUMENTS.

Agent for J. W. Pepper's, Jean Whites, and J. S. Richard's (Petee's) and Southwell's Band and Orchestral Publications. CATALOGUES FREE.
Also, collections of Howe's, Samel's, Squire's, Ripley's, Fischer's, Dittson's and Young's Band and Orchestra Music.

ENGLISH SHORT, MODEL, LARGE BORE BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Price Lists with Cuts on Application.

No. 197 Yonge Street,

TORONTO.

Large illustrated Catalogue of Musical Instruments sent to any address on receipt of 10 c.

Union Meeting

The four Ottawa lodges of S. O. E. (Derby, Bowood, Stanley and Russell) will hold a union meeting and loyal demonstration on Thursday the 17th instant.

The objects of this meeting are to promote unity and friendship among the local brethren; to increase the membership by showing the advantages gained through it; to infuse courage, energy and self-reliance into the ranks of the Order, to give it prominence in the community, and to promote loyalty among all classes of Canadians by the publication of the speeches which will be made there.

Another indirect object is the discouragement of disloyalty in other nationalities and the production of a deterrent effect on the irrational, bigoted party composing the branches of the Irish National League, and the Nationalist and Ultra-montane parties among the French-Canadians.

The time of the meeting will be occupied by music, recitations, etc., inserted between speeches by members of parliament and others.

The subjects of these addresses will be Imperial and National, avoiding party politics. The defences, trade communications, and government of the Empire as a whole. The welfare of Canadians and their intercourse with the United States of America, etc.

The committee appointed to carry out the demonstration is composed of the following: Bros. Cope (chairman) and Hickmett, Derby; Tanner (secretary) and Reynolds, Bowood; Constant and Davidson, Stanley; Hawkins and Thorne, Russell.

"Sub Rosa."

But when we with caution a secret disclose,
We cry "Be it spoken, Sir, under the Rose,"
Since 'tis known that the Rose was an emblem of old
Whose leaves by their closeness taught secrets to hold,
And 'twas thence it was painted on tables so oft
As a warning lest when with a frankness men scoff
At their neighbour, their lord, their fat priest or their nation
Some among 'em next day should betray conversation.

British Apollo, 1708.

The origin of the phrase *under the Rose* implies secrecy, and had its origin during the year B.C. 477, at which time Pausanias the commander of the confederate fleet, of the Spartans and Athenians, was engaged in the intrigue with Xerxes for the subjugation of Greece to the Persian rule, and for the hand of the monarch's daughter in marriage. Their negotiations were carried on in a building attached to the temple of Minerva called the Brazen House, the roof of which was a garden forming a bower of Roses, so that the plot which was conducted with the utmost secrecy was literally matured *under the Rose*. Pausanias, however, was betrayed by one of his emissaries who, by a preconcerted plan with the ephori (the overseers and councillors of state, five in number) gave them a secret opportunity to hear from the lips of Pausanias himself the acknowledgement of his treason. To escape arrest he fled to the temple of Minerva, and as the sanctity of the place forbade intrusion for violence or harm of any kind, the people walled up the edifice with stones and left him to die of starvation. His own mother laid the first stone. It afterwards became a custom among the Athenians to wear Roses in their hair whenever they wished to communicate to another a secret which they wished to be kept inviolate. Hence the saying *Sub Rosa* among them, and since among Christian nations.

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

Anglo-Saxon

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

AT OTTAWA, ONT.

P. O. ADDRESS:

MASON & REYNOLDS,

Box 296.



SONS OF ENGLAND

requiring

GOOD MILK

Address: BRO. JOHN FRITH,
Care of this office, P. O. Box 296

SOCIETY SOE PIN!!!

AS ADOPTED BY THE GRAND LODGE.

IN SOLID GOLD, \$1.00 EACH

Address all orders to Grand Lodge.

A. M. WELLINGS

Manufacturing Jeweller to the Grand Lodge,

26 Adelaide Street, East, Toronto

WM. H. THICKE,

General : Engraver

WAX SEALS, NOTARIAL AND SOCIETY
EMBOSSING SEALS, WOOD ENGRAVING
AND PLATE PRINTING.

48 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada.

Ottawa Carpet House

—AND—

DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

House Furnishing Requisite to Suit the People.

COME! SEE! BELIEVE! BUY!

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

Hemp Carpets from 10c. to 40c. per yard
 Mattings—Plain, Striped and Bordered from 20c. to 75c. per yard
 Union Carpet from 35c. to 75c. per yard
 All-wool Carpet 2 ply from 60c. to 95c. per yard
 All-wool Carpet 3 ply \$1.20 per yard

TAPESTRY CARPET.

Largest assortment in the city in all the latest designs and colorings from 28c. to 85c. per yard
 Our 70c. line being balance of Shoolbred stock left over is exceptional value.

BRUSSELS CARPET.

With or without borders and stairs to match from 75c. to \$1.30 per yd.
 Something extra at \$1.00 per yd.
 Velvet Tapestry from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per yd.
 Royal Wilton at \$2.00 to \$2.25 per yd.
 (With Stair Carpet to match).

Matts and Hearth Rugs of all kinds and qualities.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Canadian from 30c. to \$2.00 per square yd.
 English and Scotch imported direct from best makers from 75c. to \$1.10 per square yd.
 Linoleums 75c. to \$1.10 per square yd.

CURTAINS.

Lace, White and Colored from 50c. to \$8.00 per pair.
 Roman, Striped and Chenille \$2.50 to \$12.00 per pair.
 Endless variety of material by the yard to make up at lowest figures.

CURTAIN POLES, CHAINS, RINGS, ETC.

Dado Blinds in latest patterns and newest shades from \$1.00 complete, put up.

Large stock of Stair Rods and Buttons at bottom prices.

Fresh additions are constantly being made to our great attractions for housekeepers.

N.B.—We guarantee prompt and satisfactory completion of all orders for work entrusted to our care.

Bryson, Graham & Co.,

Importers of and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

148, 150, 152 & 154

SPARKS STREET.

BELL AND WALLACE TELEPHONES.

MORELAND'S Weekly Payment Store,

165 SPARKS STREET.

HANGING LAMPS,

Ready Made Clothing, Winter Over-Coats Blankets, Bed Comforters, Wool Shawls, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Lace Curtains, Etc.

—ALL AT A—

SMALL WEEKLY PAYMENT

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

E. B. MORELAND,

PROPRIETOR.

W. E. BROWN

MANUFACTURER AND

WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

BOOTS, SHOES, MOCCASSINS, MITTS, ETC., ETC.

61 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

P. S.—Cases Free.

J. R. WALKER, 15 Common Street, Montreal,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

Paper Stock, Wool Stock AND SCRAP METALS,

Pig Iron, Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron.

BRANCH HOUSES:

Toronto Mill Stock and Metal Co'y., ESPLANADE, TORONTO.

ALEX. DACKUS,

MANAGER,

257 Cumberland St., Ottawa.

H. W. WILSON & Co.,

71 Sparks Street.

SPRING

EMBROIDERIES

We have just opened up one of the Finest Assortments of

LAWN AND SWISS

EMBROIDERIES

That we have ever had, ranging in price from 2c. up to \$2:00 per yard.

We would beg to call special attention to a large range of

INDIA LINEN

FLOUNCINGS

In White, Cream and White, and Brown and White with narrow Embroidery to match.

As we have only a limited supply it would pay you to see these goods at once.

H. W. WILSON & CO.,

71 SPARKS STREET.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Objects, Aims and Benefits of the Order.

ORGANIZED IN TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

Gentlemen and Fellow Countrymen,—

As the question is being so often asked: "What are the objects of the Sons of England Society?" we have been led to present this circular with the view of giving the desired information.

The objects are to unite all honorable and true Englishmen, who are in good bodily health and between the ages 18 and 60 years, in an association for mutual aid; to educate our members in the true principles of manhood, whereby they learn to be charitable, to practice true benevolence, and to keep alive those dear old memories of our native land; to care for each other in sickness and adversity, and when death strikes down one of our number, to follow his remains to their last resting place.

The government of the Order is vested in a Grand Lodge, and Subordinate Lodges. The Grand Lodge is composed of delegates elected by Subordinate Lodges to represent them. The Grand Lodge is supported financially by a per capita tax of ten cents per member per quarter. The Grand Lodge officers are elected annually.

Subordinate Lodges are supported by initiation fees, and weekly dues; they have control of their own monies, elect their own officers, make their own by-laws (subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge) and in every way conduct their business to suit the majority of their members. We meet in our lodge rooms at stated times in fraternal intercourse, learning each other's wants, giving words of encouragement, and good cheer, and to those in trouble or distress, substantial assistance. The moment we enter the lodge room all distinctions are lost sight of and we meet on one common level, and by this constant association and intercourse an amount of love and interest is felt for each other, which is made manifest by the good work accomplished.

The rapid growth of the Order has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and is steadily extending itself in the hearts of our countrymen, and we are confident that when the Objects and Aims are more generally understood it will become one of the

grandest and most useful of Benevolent Societies.

The Order has branches as follows:—One in Cornwall, Belleville, Kingston, Oshawa, Whitby, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Port Perry, Lindsay, Barrie, Collingwood, Galt, Woodstock, Bracebridge, Uxbridge, Almonte, Newcastle, Brantford, Dovercourt, West Toronto Junction, Windsor, Little York, Aylmer, Ont.; Weston, Exeter, two in St. Thomas, Peterborough, Orillia and Hamilton; four in Montreal, Ottawa and London, five in South Africa, and fifteen in Toronto, and we hope by bringing this circular to the notice of our fellow-countrymen, to imbue them with our enthusiasm and to swell our thousands into tens of thousands.

Though our Society is a secret society, there is nothing in that secrecy except to enable us to protect each other and to prevent imposition; our language of signs and grips enables our members to travel to places where we have lodges, make themselves known as members of the Order, when they will find brotherly influence surrounding them, receive advice, and if needed, pecuniary assistance.

In our initiatory ceremony and conferring of degrees, there is nothing but what will raise a man's self respect and kindle his patriotism and inspire him with benevolence; and the Order only requires you to live up to its teachings, honour your obligations, be true to the country and its laws, faithful to your families, and true to the Brotherhood and to God.

We recognize the teachings of the Holy Bible.

No political discussions are allowed in the lodge room.

The Sons of England Society offers advantages peculiarly suited to your nationality, and is second to none, and whatever benefits you receive and are not charity but your right, and paid to you by the proper officers without explanations or apologies, and all that is required of you is a small initiation fee, and prompt payment of your dues. Nearly thirty thousand dollars have been paid out for benefits.

The Beneficiary Department enables us to insure their life for 500 or 1000 dollars, and has already proved a great source of strength to the Order. By the payment of a small graded as-

essment, at the death of a member substantial aid is secured to the surviving relatives, which will assist them in being independent of the cold charity of the world. Members becoming totally disabled and unable to follow any occupation, receive half the amount insured for, if required; the other half is paid at the time of death.

The benefits and medical attendance and medicine, on joining, and sick benefits after being 12 months a member; in case of sickness the benefits are \$3.00 per week for 13 weeks, and \$1.50 for the next 26 weeks, \$20.00 on the death of a member's wife, \$7.00 on the death of any of his children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and \$50.00 on the death of a member. If the deceased member has no family nor nominee, the lodge undertakes the funeral.

The initiation Fees are, 18 to 30... \$ 3 00
30 to 45... 4 00
45 to 50... 7 00
50 to 55... 10 00
55 to 60... 15 00

The subscriptions are
weekly, from 18 to 30... 10c
30 to 45... 13c
45 to 50... 15c
50 to 55... 20c
55 to 60... 25c

On the formation of a Lodge, charter members are received on the first scale of payments, as regards initiation fees.

In conclusion we ask you to take this matter into your earnest consideration, and if there is not a lodge near you, agitate among your fellow countrymen, and soon as you can get 12 good men together, notify the undersigned, and all the assistance required will be given to organize you into a lodge; you will then be astonished how your membership will increase, and will wonder how it was so many Englishmen were living all around you without being known. Any information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto,
March 1st, 1888.