

THE ANGLO-SAXON

Devoted to the interests of the Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxons of British America and to the Sons of England Society.

Vol. II—No. 12.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1889.

50 CENTS A YEAR.

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



Sons of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Almonte.
Nelson No. 48, Almonte—Meets alternate Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome. Emmet Cockcroft, Sec., A. G. Horton, Pres. Box 52.

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

Belleville.
Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. H. Tammidge, Sec. Thos. Waymark, Pres. Belleville.

Bowmanville.
Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsell's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. J. H. Kenner, Sec. W. E. Pethick, Pres.

Brockton.
Birmingham No. 68, Brockton—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Parsons Hall, Brockton. Chas. Cashmore, Sec. F. Woolton, Pres. 237 Gladstone Ave.

Collingwood.
Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays in Union Hall. V. M. Durnford, Sec. Collingwood. Robt. Nash, Pres.

Cornwall.
Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. Frank Nelson, Sec. Robt. Carson, Pres. Cornwall.

Eglington.
Sherwood No. 70, Eglington—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month at the Town Hall, Eglington. Fred. Brooks, Sec. T. Moors, Pres. Deer Park.

Exeter.
Flymouth No. 63, Exeter, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month and every month in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Main st. Wm. Sanders, Sec. Daniel Davis, Pres. Advocate's office.

Galt.
Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Chas. Squire, Sec. Isaac Blain, Pres. Richmond Ave.

Guelph.
Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in the month, in the hall in Tovell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec. Harry Bolton, Pres. Box 210.

Hamilton.
Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec. Alfred Hannaford, Pres. 57 Oak Ave.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Robt. Jarrett, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec. 13 James st.

Kingston.
Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts. on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. L. Allison, Sec. Joseph Salter, Pres. Albert st.

Montreal.
Excelsior No. 38, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place de Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres. Chas. Chappell, Sec. 102 St. Felix st.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Sebastopol sts. Hy. Irons, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec. 4 College st.

Orillia.
Hampton No. 68, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall, 1 Mississauga st. W. H. Stevens, Pres. G. H. Swain, Sec. Orillia.

Oshawa.
Essex No. 4, Oshawa—Meets every alternate Friday in the S.O.E. Hall. Thos. Martin, Sec. Wm. Holland, Pres.

Ottawa.
Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Oddfellows' Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks sts. E. Aust, Sec. J. W. Foster, Pres. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Wooded No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington st. Dr. Chipman, Sec. R. J. Tanner, Pres. Protestant Hospital.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington st. A. S. Morris, Sec. W. C. Teague, Pres. 108 Cooper st.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at their Hall, New Edinburgh. C. C. Rogers, Sec. James Hope, Pres. 217 Stewart st., Ottawa.

Peterborough.
Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in the Foresters' Hall, George st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. E. W. Elcombe, Sec. T. J. R. Mitchell, Pres. Box 277.

St. Thomas.
Chester No. 18, St. Thomas, Ont.—Meets on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (W. R. D. 1st Friday) of every month at cor. Talbot and Elgin sts. Wm. Gay, Pres. Thos. H. Jones, Sec. Box 283.

Toro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts. on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Robt. A. Mackay, Pres. J. W. Yearsley, Sec. 9 Hughes st.

Toronto.
Aldion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street West. R. D. Clarke, Pres. C. E. Smith, Sec. 27 Sword st.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst st. and Queen st. West. W. H. Syms, Sec. Geo. Hall, Pres. 18 Eden Place.

Ken No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. A. Watkins, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec. 16 Carlton Ave.

York No. 8, Toronto—Meets alternate Thursdays at Oddfellows' Hall, cor. Spadina Ave. and Queen st. West. J. Baylis, Sec. Hy. Aishorpe, Pres. 210 Lippincott st.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. E. Davis, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec. 70 Sussex Ave.

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks Hall, Parkdale. H. Worman, Pres. W. P. Parsons, Sec. 29 Lawrence Ave.

Surrey No. 11, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Hinchcliffe's Hall, Bloor st. West. C. Sendell, Pres. T. Cannon, Jr., Sec. 415 Manning Ave.

Warwick No. 13, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Jackson's Hall, Yonge st., cor. Bloor st. A. Riddiford, Sec. J. Poffley, Pres. 671 Yonge st.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Winchester Hall, Winchester st. cor. Parliament st. T. P. Williams, Sec. A. E. Corking, Pres. 28 Sword st.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. S. H. Manchee, Sec. Harry Leeson, Pres. 14 Baldwin st.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Queen st. East. J. W. Lane, Pres. J. W. Hayes, Sec. 136 Broadview Ave.

Stafford No. 32, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Copeland Hall, King st. East, corner Sherbourne st. Geo. W. Ansell, Sec. W. G. Fowler, Pres. 18 Trafalgar Ave.

Windsor No. 35, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Oddfellows' Hall, cor. Spadina Ave. Queen st. West. Frank West, Sec. John Fawcett, Pres. 57 Vanauy st.

Portsmouth No. 45, Dovercourt, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Mechanics' Institute. Thos. Buckley, Sec. G. Hutchings, Pres. Delaware Ave.

Worcester No. 47, West Toronto Junction—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at James Hall, West Toronto Junction. Fred Innes, Sec. C. C. Boon, Pres. Box 5 Carleton West.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meets alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall. W. H. Clay, Pres. A. Sargent, Sec. Coleman P.O.

Norfolk No. 57, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Oddfellows' Hall, Dundas st. H. A. Seaton, Pres. F. H. Kidd, Sec. 64 Gladstone Ave.

Richmond No. 65, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. J. T. Easton, Sec. Capt. C. W. Allen, Pres. 52 Gwynne st.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. Collis, Sec. J. H. Horswell, Pres. 5 Wellesley Ave.

Weston.
Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visitors welcome. Theo. Holdsworth, Sec. Geo. Asham, Pres. Weston, Ont.

Woodstock.
Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month. W. E. Walker, Pres. J. M. Cope, Sec. 20 Mill st.

SONS OF ENGLAND NEWS.

Important Resolutions.

The Supreme Executive Called to Account

At the regular meeting of Lodge Richmond, No. 65, held in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday the 23rd July, the ordinary interest of the proceedings was varied by the introduction of a very important subject. After several other matters had been disposed of under the head of "general business," the president (Bro. C. W. Allen), requested the past president Bro. Davenport (in the absence of the vice-president) to take the chair. The guides having distributed copies of the official circular to every brother present, proceeded to move the following resolution, which was seconded by Bro. Skardon, and, after a brief explanation by the mover, adopted unanimously and ordered to be printed:

WHEREAS—The Supreme Grand Executive have seen fit to publish as an advertisement in the ANGLO-SAXON, and to otherwise distribute, a certain prospectus, purporting to afford correct information as to the "Objects, Aims, and Benefits of the Order," but which grossly misrepresents the same in that all reference to the maintenance of British connection is suppressed, the restrictions upon membership are concealed, and the secret work of the Society and the system of payment of dues are falsely described;

RESOLVED,—1. That Lodge Richmond, No. 65, S. O. E. B. S., emphatically protests against the further circulation or publication of an official document which misrepresents the objects and practices of the Society under its Constitution and Ritual, thereby deceiving the public and misleading intending candidates.

2. That a copy of this resolution, duly signed by the President and Secretary and attested by the seal of the lodge, be transmitted to each member of the Supreme Grand Executive, accompanied by a copy of the prospectus to which exception is taken, with the omissions and false statements complained of clearly indicated.

3. That a copy of this resolution, properly attested, by transmitted to the secretary of each subordinate lodge, to the end that its delegates to the Supreme Grand Lodge may be duly instructed how to vote on any claims hereafter presented for the printing or advertising of the prospectus above mentioned.

In the course of his remarks, the mover said he had no desire to reflect on any particular member of the Executive, as it was but within the ordinary course of duty that the name of Supreme Grand Secretary was appended to such a document; but, as this objectionable prospectus had been printed and circulated officially last year as well as this, it was clear the past as well as the present Executive officers must all be held responsible. While it was the duty of all members of the order to uphold and obey the authority of the Executive in all lawful acts, it must not be forgotten that they were the appointees of the Grand Lodge and responsible to the delegates elected by the order at large. Though diverse opinions might and did exist as to what should be the policy and practices of the order, all true Sons of England would agree that any misrepresentation, calculated to deceive the public or mislead intending candidates was highly improper. He held that, though the Executive were not accountable to any subordinate lodge for their acts, they were amenable to discipline by the Grand Lodge; and it was competent for any lodge to protest against the discrimination of false information respecting the order, whether as to its objects or its system.

Further, Lodge Richmond was fully justified in calling the attention of the other lodges to its protest so that they might, if they concurred, instruct their delegates to refuse to vote payment of accounts of printing and advertising of an improper character. In taking the action suggested by the terms of this resolution, Lodge Richmond would take the only course open, and it would be for the Grand Lodge to deal with the Executive as it thought fit, after it had received such explanation as they might be disposed to offer. It was time that the members generally looked after such matters. The only excuse for the circulation of such a disingenuous official document would be that the Executive did not know that it misrepresented the society. In that case they were not entitled to confidence. Should they admit that they wilfully sup-

pressed all reference to British connection and designedly misrepresented our financial system to the outside world, then a more weighty reproach would rest upon them. As the subject of the inaccuracies this prospectus contained had been mooted in Grand Lodge, also in a Grand Lodge White Rose meeting, and also mentioned personally, and yet the Supreme Executive persisted in circulating and advertising it at the expense of the Order—\$100 having been paid to the ANGLO-SAXON last year on this account—it was clear that the scandal could only be checked by the lodges taking decided action. In conclusion, Bro. Allan again disclaimed any personal animosity against any of the individuals of the Executive, with all of whom he was on the best of terms, having been shown nothing but kindness and courtesy in his intercourse with them.

[While we give publicity to the above we cannot say that we fully endorse either the resolutions or the subsequent utterances of the mover. We have not the slightest doubt but that the resolutions were brought forward with the object of remedying, what are supposed by some to be sad grievances; but before pronouncing sentence, we would urge brethren of all sister lodges to reflect upon the injury inflicted upon the Executive before they have been tried and proven guilty. Anyway let them be tried by their peers in Grand Lodge assembled. We feel satisfied that the adoption of the above resolutions was based upon a misconception worked up in the imaginative mind or minds of brethren who see through different "specs" than others. If any grievance exists, let it be brought forward in a constitutional manner, and be sure that brotherly love be allowed to pre-empt the minds of all during the discussion. When the trial comes on, those brethren will find that if any misleading statements exist, they are there by sanction of Grand Lodge, and are not merely the work of a few on the Executive. However, as Sons of England, we think it would be superfluous to be called upon day after day to affirm and re-affirm that we desire and will fight for the maintenance of British connection. Why, even the rebel and Fenian knows that much about us, without our being called upon to emblazon it on every document put forward as objects of the S. O. E.—Ed. ANGLO-SAXON.]

NOTES.

The Sons of England of Belleville were fortunate in having perfect weather for their excursion to Kingston and the Thousand Islands on the 17th ult. The party was under the management of Bro. J. W. London, who was active in seeing that the best of order was kept.

The experience on Dominion Day in Toronto, which was one of the hottest, has suggested to many of the lodges the idea of having a flag and staff of suitable dimensions to carry in processions instead of attempting to fling to the breeze on a four mile trudge the regular lodge Union Jack. There is no use in "making a toil of a pleasure."

A number of visiting brethren recently attended by invitation a meeting of Lodge Brighton, Toronto, for the special purpose of hearing a promised address by R. W. Bro. J. Carter, S.G.S., on the "Objects and Aims of the Order," but, he being called away to inaugurate the new lodge at Lambton Mills, Bro. R. Caddick, as substitute, delivered an impromptu speech instead. It is hoped as soon as the evening's get a little cooler that Bro. Carter will redeem his promise, as an authoritative exposition on the topic he selected would just now be very timely.

The following resolution was passed at the last regular meeting of Old England lodge, Port Perry, which speaks for itself:—"Moved by Bro. John Nott, seconded by Bro. Thomas Grummett, and resolved, That we the members of Old England Lodge, No. 9, S.O.E.B.S., take this opportunity of tendering to our worthy Bro. Wm. Edmett, our heart-felt sympathy in his recent troubles, first in losing his aged father; again in a few days a darling boy who was so suddenly snatched away by the hand of death. May our Heavenly Father, who rules and governs all things aright, sustain him and his estimable family in this their sad bereavement, and while they have hours of sorrow they have the assur-

ance that their loved ones are at rest in the land where no sorrow is ever known, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the office of the ANGLO-SAXON for publication, also to Bro. Edmett."—Port Perry, July 16th, 1889.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will find THE ANGLO-SAXON a superior advertising medium. A limited amount of space will be devoted to that purpose, and none admitted but reputable houses engaged in reputable business. The advertising patronage of such firms is solicited. THE ANGLO-SAXON, Box 206, Ottawa.

An Englishman to take the Census of the United States

Mr. Robert P. Porter, who will have charge of the United States census of 1890, is an Englishman by birth. He went to the United States when very young, and when arriving at the age of maturity became naturalized as an American citizen. He is in the neighborhood of 45 years of age; has a large and well proportioned head; is dark complexioned with bright black eyes. He was one of the principal assistants of Professor Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, the Superintendent of the census of 1880.



ROBERT P. PORTER.

He is, however, especially known as an advocate of a high protective tariff, and first became prominent as secretary of the tariff commission, whose inquiries in 1882 secured the passage of the Tariff Act of March 3, 1883. During that year Mr. Porter went abroad as special correspondent of the New York Tribune, and wrote a series of articles on industrial England, France and Germany. After this he was connected for a while with The Philadelphia Press, but soon went abroad for the purpose of writing for a syndicate of newspapers and furnished a series of articles on the condition of the labor classes in Europe. In connection with ex-Postmaster General Hatton and others he established The New York Press, of which he has since been manager. Mrs. Porter is a woman of considerable literary attainments, and has been of great assistance to her husband. She is now a constant contributor to The Press.

Major E. Evans of Bermuda Visits Ottawa.

The Capital was recently visited by a typical Englishman, Major Edw. B. Evans, Royal Artillery, Bermuda. The major was in South Africa when the first S. O. E. lodge was started there. He is now Inspector of "Warlike Stores" with headquarters at Boaz Island in the West Indies. Having served on home service with the Cinque Ports division, he has successively been on foreign service at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Louis and Mauritius with his garrison battery. While at the latter place he was called with his battery for field service to Natal during the Zulu Boer and Kaffir wars. Being desirous of giving his daughter an education, which facilities at Bermuda did not permit, he accompanied his wife and daughter to Halifax, and thence to Rimouski to catch the Allan liner homeward bound. Having seen them safely embarked he took a run up to Ottawa to see an old military friend, Bro. J. R. Hooper, of Derby lodge, who showed the gallant major the sights of our Canadian Capital. Referring to the country, and in answer to the question, "What do you think of it?" he said, "It is worth fighting for," and also believed the Canadians as a rule were loyal to the Empire. At Bermuda there is at present stationed a battalion of Infantry, three batteries of Artillery, two companies of Engineers, one a sub-marine mining corps, and a detachment of the Army Service Corps. Referring to the proposed dynamite gun and ship in the U. S., he said he would not want to go to sea in one, as if struck by a heavy shot the crew would be "hoist by their own petard."

Englishmen of Ottawa, come to the S. O. E. picnic—Tickets, round trip, adults, 35c; children, 20c

DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch one insertion	\$1.00
" two "	1.50
" three "	2.00
" six months "	3.50
" one year "	6.00
Two inches six months	6.00
" one year "	10.00
Three inches six months	8.00
" one year "	12.00

Or ten cents per line for one insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion (nonpareil measurement).
 TERMS for greater spaces made known on application.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

THE ANGLO-SAXON

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THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1889.

WE regret, through want of space, to leave over till next issue, the continuation of "Shakespeare," chap. iv., on "Popular Acquirements."

WE beg leave to offer an apology to our Belleville brethren for having, in our last issue, painted their respected and reverend brother green. We promise to be more careful in the future, and feel satisfied that Rev. Bro. Geen will hold no hard feelings against us after this apology.

SOME people in New York city are possessed with a mania for pulling down British flags that are hoisted by British residents who choose to assist in United States celebrations. While at this business why do not these flag pulling maniacs take a walk down to the wharves of their city some Sunday, and there they would find British flags enough on which to try the practice of their hobby, nine-tenths of the ships in the harbor flying it? But those fellows only pull down flags where there is no risk.

WE wish to inform the members of the S.O.E. that the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON are always open to any member wishing to discuss topics of interest to the Order in a temperate and brotherly-like way. Of course, as our space is limited, we would urge upon correspondents the necessity of being as brief as possible. We make this announcement for the edification of some of our brethren who have written to us upon this subject, at the same time quoting clause 55 of the Constitution, which, in their estimation, precludes them from such a privilege. This, we think, is a wrong interpretation; it may appear to be the letter of the law, but we prefer the spirit only in such apparently obnoxious clauses.

A TELEGRAM from Montreal on the 11th ult. states that the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, who had been appointed by the Dominion Government as Canadian Commissioner to Australia, sailed for England in pursuance of his mission. The purpose of his mission is to promote commercial relations with that important and prosperous colony. While in England, Mr. Abbott will put himself in communication with the British Government and the representatives in London of the Australasian colonies previous to his departure for the latter country, where he will arrive this autumn in time to attend an inter-colonial conference on the subject of trade relations between the members of the Australasian group and other parts of the Empire. Mr. Abbott's commission, it is understood, authorizes him to deal with questions of trade and tariff, as well as with direct steamship communication with Canada and cable connection. This, we believe, is a move for Colonial Union, and a primary move towards what ultimately must be, Imperial Federation.

CLOSE OF VOLUME II.

With this issue volume two is brought to a close. We feel it our duty, therefore, before entering upon another volume, to thank many of our readers for the support given us and the words of encouragement received. We have endeavored to produce a readable and reliable paper containing most valuable subjects of sound doctrine and patriotic ideas, as well as imparting the latest information regarding the progress of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, and at all times standing up in defence of those civil and religious liberties so dearly fought for and won by our noble ancestors, and we are pleased to be able to say that our efforts have been appreciated to a greater extent than we anticipated. We may here intimate, however, that there is still room for further extending our circulation, and we would therefore ask our present subscribers when remitting next year's subscription, to endeavor to try and forward another name with their own. For months we have carried the names of many in arrears, some even a whole year and two years in arrears. Such a proceeding must end some time, and the present is most opportune. The subscription fee is very small, only fifty cents a year, and we doubt if there is a reader of the ANGLO-SAXON who cannot afford such a small sum; if there is, by communicating us to that effect we will willingly place such a person on our list of subscribers, gratis. Those who can afford it, and have experienced our past leniency, are requested to remit at once, and not send back this number, endorsed "refused." Having accepted it for a year we certainly are entitled to payment therefor.

Extra copies sent to Secretaries of S. O. E. lodges month after month are gratis, and intended for distribution among Englishmen and members of the S. O. E. not already subscribers. This is made in explanation to enquiries by certain secretaries who have communicated us in reference to it, and fearing they would be called upon to pay for more than their individual subscription.

We also desire to tender our thanks to those secretaries who have assisted in building up the circulation of the ANGLO-SAXON by soliciting subscriptions, and we hope they will continue in their good work and that others will follow their good example.

SEND all remittances to P. O. Box 296, Ottawa, Ont. The next issue will begin vol. iii., and should be paid in advance. Those in arrears will oblige by forwarding one dollar—fifty cents for the year just ended and fifty cents in advance.

ROTTEN REEDS.

It is very satisfactory to Englishmen and the sons of Englishmen in Canada to know at last what their fellow subjects of French extraction in Quebec are politically driving at. The ideal of that nationality is frankly stated by *La Verité*. The theory of a united Canada, a Canadian nation, is scouted. "Such," says *La Verité*, "is not, never will be, the desire of French-Canadians. For us, Confederation is a means, not an end. It is a means of enabling us to dwell in peace with our English neighbors, safe-guarding our rights, developing and strengthening our resources, and making ready for our national future!" Not a future of Canadian nationality, but a future of French nationality, French autonomy, French supremacy. What does this mean but the rebel leaguer Irish doctrine of England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity? The French are "making ready" for their "national future" on this continent in full trust that an opportunity—England's difficulty—will in due time occur. "Let us never lose sight of our national destiny," writes *La Verité*. "Rather let us constantly prepare ourselves to fulfil it worthily at the hour decreed by Providence, which circumstances shall reveal to us"

Can anything be plainer? Is it possible for human language to convey to human brains a clearer impression of the fact that a people are growing up in our midst who are animated, politically speaking, by the sole hope of turning upon us like traitors in the camp in the hour of battle, and at our utmost need.

FRENCH GOOD QUALITIES.

Mr. Thomas Cross, of Montreal, has been dealing with the French-Canadian question in the *Montreal Witness* in a trenchant manner. He declares that the issue is different *in toto* to what politicians and wire-pullers would make it appear. In the sense ordinarily accepted, he says, there is no French-Canadian question at all. The only question worth attention, in his judgment, is social and economic rather than political. He says: "Let us use our franchises less like a flock of sheep and more like individual freemen. Let us avoid slavish imitations of English extravagances. The example of the leisured classes in England is not altogether to be recommended to the inhabitants of a country where everybody has, or ought to have something useful to do. By using our franchises like men, we may checkmate all combinations which may threaten the common weal. By checking our growing tendency to give our money for that which is not bread we may get rid of the dread of early marriages, and, like our French friends, learn to prefer a household of children to a household of servants." We can agree with this and still find plenty of material for a French-Canadian political question and one of very large proportions. But be that as it may, we go heartily with Mr. Cross in his contention that the French-Canadians show their British fellow citizens an example of moderation, frugality, and thriftiness and in their home lives a love and appreciation of their large families that is worthy of all praise. By the exercise of these qualities it is undeniable that our French-Canadian fellow subjects are progressing most creditably in population, wealth, and all the possessions and appliances of civilized life. It is equally undeniable that there is some ground for the criticisms of Mr. Cross on the tendency among certain classes of our people to a life of ease. But on the other hand that may be taken to indicate how much larger a proportion of the British than of the French-Canadian population has reached a stage in life at which ease and comfort and a cessation from the grinding struggles of a precarious existence is possible.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

In many of the various churches of London, Ont., last Sunday, the petition of the Equal Rights Association to the Dominion Government to disallow the Jesuits' Estates Act was read and the members requested to step up and sign it. Many thousand signatures were obtained.

We are pleased to see that some of the members of the Supreme Executive of the S. O. E. have identified themselves with the Equal Rights. As representatives of a good loyal and Protestant body of men, they have done a wise thing, thereby showing to the world, and especially knavish politicians, which side we are on. There are now over eight thousand votes in our ranks to help sweep the traitors from our legislative halls.

Miscellaneous.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD. It is announced by the Secretary of the Admiralty that the inspection of the fleet at Spithead, by His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, will take place on Saturday, August 3, and not on Monday, August 5, as previously announced.

We welcome "The Rainbow" among our list of exchanges. This is a neatly printed monthly newspaper published in New York city, and is especially devoted to the interests of the Order of Chosen Friends. It contains some interesting literature on Household, Arts and Sciences, and other popular subjects.

SCIENCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The following is from an English paper and shows, we believe, the average impression made by science lessons in public schools. Yesterday a half-time pupil, Standard V., was reading a temperance book on "Alcohol." The word "capillary" came rather often, and everytime he came to a dead stop. At last there was a sentence beginning—"Now the capillaries of the Stomach." He went at it bravely, in a good round voice—"Now the caterpillars of the Stomach, &c."

A MAN PASSES FOR 85 YEARS AS A FEMALE.—There has just died, at Tavistock workhouse, England, an old person, 85 years of age, who was known to the authorities as Mary Mudge, and who, until some few years ago, kept a small dairy in that town. On the body being prepared for burial it was discovered to be that of a man, although previously no suspicion had been entertained as to the sex. Miss Mudge, as deceased had long been called, had all the outward appearance of a woman, and no cause has been assigned for the disguise.

A LOYAL TAR.—Here is a nautical story: An English sailor was drinking with a German confrere, when the latter proposed that they should toast the young Emperor William. They toasted him, and then in turn Jack suggested that they might drink health to his Queen. But the Deutscher stolidly refused, much to the other's irritation, who, going to the door and leaning forward after the manner of those afflicted with mal de mer, cried: "What, you won't drink to our Queen, won't yer? Well, her-her-hup comes your blooming Emperor then!"

SALISBURY ON FEDERATION.—Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Mile End on the 17th ult., told his hearers that they must not expect the day would ever come when the colonies would become a federation in the same sense as the United States, but he hoped that by a common agreement the present difficulties would be removed. Regarding Irish affairs, he said it was appalling to think that years hence their sons and grandsons might still be discussing the Irish problem with nothing new to say on the subject.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.—During the last session of the Dominion Parliament a return was asked for showing the names of the veterans of the war of 1812 now living, their respective places of residence and the amount of the pension received by each. The return has just been published. It shows the veterans received \$80 each from the Dominion Government last year. Fifty-two of the old gentlemen live in Quebec, forty-two in Ontario, four in New Brunswick, four in the United States, one in Nova Scotia and one in Manitoba.

HE STAKED HIS REPUTATION.—Hon. Wm. Macdougall, at a Montreal meeting, staked his reputation as a constitutional lawyer on the statement that the practicability of the Jesuits Estates Act could be tested in the ordinary Provincial Courts. Dr. Davidson, chairman of the meeting, differed with Hon. Mr. Macdougall, but he was very mild in the expression of his opinion. Latterly nothing has been heard of the man that was willing to give \$500 to the one who could tell how to get the Jesuit Act into Court. It is now becoming apparent that it would be easier to get the case into court than out of it.—British Whig.

THE SABBATH IN JAPAN.—The wonderful spread of Western civilization in Japan is evidenced by the circumstance that Sunday is now set apart as a day of rest, more after the British than the Continental model. This innovation began with the closing of Government offices in Tokio, and the example thus set was soon followed in all the places of business in the capital. The movement, thus begun in Tokio, rapidly spread to other towns in Japan. The Japanese have thus again shown what a marvellous contrast they present to the Chinese in the facility with which they adapt themselves to changes which they feel to be improvements on the old state of things.

Canadian Topics in England

(From the Colonies and India.)

By the way, why do the papers call O'Connor—who is to row Searle, the New South Wales sculler, in September next—the American oarsman? He may be the champion of America, but he is a Canadian to the backbone, and lives in Toronto. The coming contests for the world's championship is between two Colonists, and this is very good evidence of the vigour and strength of the youth of Greater Britain.

It is very evident that the Toronto city loan is regarded with much favour in London, and there seems to be no doubt that it will go off favorably. Toronto is now the second city in Canada as regards population, and it is a question whether it is not growing more rapidly than Montreal. The debt is small, the taxation light, the development of the city has been remarkable, and the security offered for the loan is first-class. The price at which the new loan is being issued is a favourable one, and it is certain that the security will go to par before long, if it is to be judged by other stocks of the same character. It is being issued by the Bank of Montreal.

An understanding has at last been arrived at between the Canadian Government, and a London firm, for a fast steam service, subject to some conditions that will no doubt soon be made known. This is the outcome of the negotiations that have been pending for some time, and the result of the Act of last session, authorising a subsidy of \$500,000 per annum for ten years in support of such a service. There seems every probability, therefore, that before long a line of steamers will be running between Canada and Great Britain equal to any now crossing the Atlantic.

THE National Debt of England began in the reign of William III, who, in 1692, borrowed a million at ten per cent. on the security of the liquor duties, for the purpose of carrying on the war with France.

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Communications.

The Liberty of the Press.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON. SIR,—As some members seem to think that Clause 55 of the Constitution utterly prohibits them from criticizing the acts of the Executive, I venture, on behalf of a good many who would like to express their opinions through your columns, to ask whether it be really true that Sons of England may not agitate for the redress of long established grievances? Have we who, as free British subjects, enjoy the right in public meeting or the press, to criticize the acts of members of parliament, the government, or the Queen herself, no privilege whatever, as Sons of England, to discuss the doings of those we elect to office and pay for their services? If so, is it not about time the Magna Charter were repealed.

A TRUE BORN ENGLISHMAN. Toronto, July 24th.

French Audacity.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON. The following appeared in the Ottawa Evening Journal of the 11th ult:

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

In the Russell rounds a French-Canadian gentleman stopped a reporter and said: "I have a complaint to make. I understand that the city assessors now going around in Lower-town cannot speak anything but English, and as you know, a large number of residents there cannot speak anything but French. How is that?"

If the "French Canadian" was not very ignorant he would know that in Ontario, formerly "Upper Canada," the French language has no legal standing. It is not recognized by the Provincial Legislature or the Courts. Germans, Italians and other people speaking foreign tongues learn the English language: why should these Franco-Canadians not do the same? They would be insulted if called non-progressive, but what are they compared with the people spoken of in this clipping from the Citizen of the 12th inst.:

When Nansen, the Greenland explorer, arrived last fall on the west coast near Godthaab, the first question asked him as a crowd of people came to meet the party was, "Can you talk English?" Even in Danish Greenland the English language seems to be as common a medium of communication as the Danish tongue.

"Plucky Pam" (Lord Palmerston) I think it was, who said that wherever the British subject was there the British flag would be found to protect him. No Saxon myself, I fully feel the grandeur of the Saxon constitution and the magnificent pluck which has enforced under it freemen's rights all over the world to those who claim the flag's protection. People should learn the language of the flag which shelters them.

Ottawa, July 13, 1889.

NATIVE.

Canadians Who are not British.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON.

SIR,—The following abusive editorial appeared in the Toronto Globe of the 21st June, attacking a letter to the Empire and a public speaker emphatically declining to be called "a Britisher" while at the same time claiming to be a "Canadian," which you will kindly insert in the ANGLO-SAXON along with the letter above mentioned:

AN INSOLENT IMMIGRANT. (Toronto Globe.)

"We entreat Canadians to read with patience some extracts from a letter signed 'Anglicanus,' which appeared in Wednesday's Empire. This intreaty is necessary, because there is a peculiar mixture of insolence and foolishness in the production which may tempt sensible people to say: 'Pshaw, why should I waste time upon this? Any ass can write a letter to The Empire.' Read this, for instance:—

Secondly, it is astonishing that in an assembly of professedly loyal men, any delegate should have had the impudence to style himself "Canadian" in contradistinction to "British." This refers to Mr. Holmes, who had the astonishing assurance, in an assembly composed of Canadians, considering a Canadian question, which, as Colonel O'Brien says, must be settled by Canadians alone, to say that he was a Canadian first. This is what Anglicanus calls 'impudence.'

But lest any one should mistake this noise for the roaring of the British Lion, listen now to this, which doth resemble rather the voice of the animal which arrayed itself in the lion's skin:—

If Mr. Holmes, who was the offender, glories in being a Canadian rather than a Briton, he should be prouder of being an Ontarian rather than a Canadian, a Yorker rather than an Ontarian, an Etobicocker rather than a Yorker, and Budd's Cornerer rather than an Etobicocker. Here you have what mathematicians call the "reductio ad absurdum."

If Anglicanus means to tell us that he has succeeded in saying something very absurd, we fully agree with him. Were it not for the injunction against answering a certain person according to his folly, we might ask Mr. Anglicanus whether he is prouder of being an inhabitant of the world than a citizen of the British Empire.

After some suitably silly remarks about the great benefit to persons travelling in Central America of claiming to be British subjects, Mr. Anglicanus once more becomes offensive to the people from whom he gets his bread and butter:

If those Canadians, who, like the frog in the fable, try to swell themselves up into the belief that they will amount to something in the world

We don't give the rest of the sentence, because at this point Mr. Anglicanus once more relapses into asininity. The gist of it is that Great Britain spends as much on a single warship as the annual revenue of this Dominion.

We call our readers' attention to the letter of Anglicanus, because, though, like the toad, "ugly and venomous," as well as foolish, it "bears yet a precious jewel in its head." The jewel is the lesson that we want more Canadians like Mr. Holmes, who are not ashamed to stand up in their own country before their own countrymen and say that with them Canada is first. If it were not so, a Canadian journal professing to be an advocate of a National Policy would not have published without proper rebuke this string of stupid insults to Canadians, and would not have remained skulking in the rear while so staunch a Conservative as Mr. Holmes was being attacked by a bumptious adventurer."

Now, Mr. Editor, this editorial from the Toronto Globe is a most unfair one as it attacks some loyal Englishman—possibly an S.O.E.—who undertook to rebuke a public speaker for most improperly asserting himself as Canadian and declining to be called British. Surely no national aspiration of our French-Canadian fellow subjects could be more deserving of censure. Your readers will be amused by observing how the Globe suppresses the strong points of Anglicanus' argument, while it attacks parts of his sentences. This has always been a characteristic of the leading Reform paper in dealing with an opponent. In my opinion those Canadians who are not British stand very much in the ridiculous position of the foppish subaltern, who, having been personally referred to (as the expected responder) by the proposer of the toast of the "Army, Navy and Volunteers" at a banquet, with execrable taste, objected to being alluded to as a "soldier." He soon found his level, however, when the speaker whom he had interrupted, with ready wit, called upon "this officer who is not a soldier" to reply to the toast. Surely a Canadian who is not "British" by sentiment as well as birth should take a back seat in all public assemblages in this Canada of ours.

That your readers may know what Anglicanus really did say, leaving the Globe not a leg to stand upon, had it done him the justice to publish the whole of his letter, instead of garbling it to suit its own unpatriotic purpose, I give the complete extract:—

TWO STRIKING ANOMALIES.

To the Editor of The Empire.

SIR,—Reading your excellent report of the closing session of the anti-Jesuit convention, I could not help being impressed with two very striking anomalies therein set forth.

First, it seems an almost ridiculous outcome of the agitation so industriously fomented, to undo by discrimination the incorporation and endowment of one particular branch of a certain church, that an organization should have been formed under the altogether contradictory title of an Equal Rights Association. Verily, might one exclaim, in contemplating this result, "In the name of the prophet, figs!"

Secondly, it is astonishing that in an assembly of professedly loyal men, any delegate should have had the impudence to style himself "Canadian" in contradistinction to British. Surely it Mr. Holmes, who was the offender, glories in being a Canadian rather than a Briton, he should be prouder of being an Ontarian rather than a Canadian, a Yorker rather than an Ontarian, an Etobicocker rather than a Yorker, and Budd's Cornerer rather than an Etobicocker. Here you have what mathematicians call the "reductio ad absurdum."

Canadians who wish to be known as such, rather than as British subjects, belong, as a rule, to the class of men who rarely travel beyond the confines of their own township. Men like Principal Grant, who have visited Australia and other countries, learn to realize the fact that Canada has but a very small influence on the outside world, whereas the British name is a power the world over.

If ever it should be the lot of Mr. Holmes to travel in Central America or elsewhere and need protection for person or property, he would soon feel the advantage of claiming to be a British subject, in the assertion of his rights; and no captain of a man-of-war would refuse his appeal as such, even though, as a Canadian, he had never contributed one half-penny towards the maintenance of the Royal Navy.

Again, if he should ever set foot in Australia, Cape Colony, India, or England itself, Mr. Holmes might, if he pleased, claim every political right enjoyed by those native to the soil—not, however, because he is a Canadian, but because he is a British subject, and therefore heir to an Empire "on which the sun never sets." Slightly varying the last verse of a well-known national song, Mr. Holmes might well ponder the sentiment therein conveyed:

The Canadian may traverse the pole or the zone, And boldly claim his right; He shares the vast domain we own, So the sun never sets on his might. Let the haughty stranger seek to know The land of his home and his birth, And a flush will pour from cheek to brow When he claims that 'twas British earth. 'Tis a glorious charter, deny it who can, That, breathed in the words, 'I'm an Englishman.'

A denizen of the great Roman Empire would proudly say, "Quis Romanus sum" (I am a Roman citizen.) If those Canadians who, like the frog in the fable, try to swell themselves up into the belief that they amount to something in the world, would only reflect that Great Britain thinks nothing of spending a sum equivalent to the annual revenue of this Dominion upon the building and equipment of a single warship for the protection of themselves, among others owing allegiance to Queen Victoria, they might come to realize in some degree what a privilege they enjoy in being members of the most powerful and progressive community the world has ever seen.

ANGLICANUS.

I have now, Mr. Editor, given both sides, and, I think, have clearly shown that the Globe has assailed a Britisher without just cause.

Thanking you for the privilege of trespassing so much on your space,

I am, yours respectfully, DRURY LANE.

Hamilton, July 20, 1889.

The BELLEVILLE people who relish a good cup of Tea all purchase at STROUD BROS.

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 so often being 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 of 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 Supreme Grand Lodge, and in Subordinate Lodges. The Grand Lodge is composed of delegates elected by the Subordinate Lodges to represent them. The Grand Lodge is supported financially by a per capita tax of 10 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 moneys, 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 the 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 and 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 created 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 it is steadily extending itself into 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:—in Toronto 20, South Africa 3, London 5, Ottawa 4, Montreal 4, Hamilton 2, St. Thomas 2, Orillia 2, Peterboro 2, Kingston 2, and one in each of the following places: Oshawa, Whitby, Port Perry, Cornwall, Port Hope, Belleville, Bowmanville, Lindsay, Woodstock, Galt, Barrie, Collingwood, Bracebridge, Brantford, Almonte, Dovercourt, Newcastle, West Toronto Junction, Weston, Little York, Aylmer, Exeter, Eglington, Gravenhurst, Guelph, Aurora, Hensall, Vancouver, Stratford, Clinton, Brockville, 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 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 a brotherly influence surrounding them, receive advice, and if needed pecuniary assistance.

In your 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, honor 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. The Sons of England Society offer advantages peculiarly suited to your nationality, and is second to none, and whatever benefits you receive are not charity but 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 one hundred thousand dollars have already been paid out for benefits.

The Beneficiary Department enables its members to insure their lives for \$500 or \$1,000, and has already proved a great source of strength to the Order. By the payment of a small graded assessment 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 are medical attendance and medicine, on joining; full sick and funeral 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 20 weeks; \$50.00 on the death of a member's wife; \$7.00 on the death of any of his children between the age of 5 and 15 years, \$100.00 on the death of a member. New members are entitled to half funeral and sick benefits at the expiration of six months.

The Initiation Fees are— 18 to 30..... \$3 00 30 " 45..... 4 00 45 " 50..... 7 00 50 " 55..... 10 00 55 " 60..... 15 00

The Subscriptions are weekly, from 18 to 30..... 10 cents. 30 " 45..... 13 " 45 " 15..... 15 " 50 " 55..... 20 " 55 " 60..... 25 "

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 take this matter into your earnest consideration, and if there is not a lodge near you, agitate among your fellow countrymen, and as 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, Supreme Grand Secretary, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto.

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OBITUARY.—On Thursday, July 19th, word was received from Prince Edward Island that Mr. Chas. Doney, of this city, who had left for the benefit of his health, had become worse, and a few hours later that he had passed away. Deceased was 35 years and four months of age. He was an Englishman by birth, but had long been a resident of Ottawa, and for seven or eight years has been in the boot and shoe business on Sparks street. He was a contributor to many trade journals, such as "The Boot and Shoe Recorder" of Boston; "Boots and Shoes," of New York; "The Shoe and Leather Recorder," Chicago; "The Shoe and Leather Journal," Toronto; "The Boot and Shoe Journal," of London, England. His essays in these and others had gained him several valuable prizes. He had been married less than two years, and leaves a young widow and infant daughter to mourn his loss.

THE LATE LORD CECIL.—Lord Adelbert Cecil, who was drowned near Kingston, Ont., recently, was a descendant of the Earl of Exeter, of "Burling Hall, by Stamford Town," famed in Tennyson's ballad. He was the grandson of "The Cottage Countess." In June, 1791, Mr. Henry Cecil divorced his first wife; and the first summer he took lodgings in the village of Bolas, Shropshire, where he passed by the name of Jones, and gave himself out to be a travelling artist. He fell in love with Sarah Hoggins, the daughter of the host, and without telling her of his rank or expectations, married her early in October of the same year. Upon the death of his uncle in 1793, he became the tenth Earl of Exeter, and thus his wife became the Lady of Burling. The laureate tells in delightful verse how her spirits became weighed down, and how, when she died, she was buried in the gown that had been her wedding dress. As a matter of fact she lived long enough to become the mother of four children—three sons and a daughter. One of the sons, Brownlow, became second Marquis of Exeter, and was father of the present Marquis, and of the late Lord Adelbert Cecil. The daughter of "The Cottage Countess" married Mr. Henry Manvers Pierrepont, a son of the first Earl Manvers. Their daughter married Lord Charles Wellesley, the father of the present Duke of Wellington, in whose veins the blood of the village beauty of Shropshire commingles with that of "the Iron Duke."

PRESENTATION.—An open meeting of the Orange Association was held in this city on the evening of the 11th July, in the Orange Hall. After a few selections from the O. Y. B. five and drum band, and a few songs, speeches and recitations, Mr. Taylor McVeity, on behalf of the lady friends of the fraternity, presented the District with a cushion for the altar, on which stands the Holy Bible, a neat foot-stool for the chaplain, and a handsomely designed banner. The ladies making the presentation were as follows: Mesdames Wm. Cherry, Jas. Clarke, J. Mannors, J. W. Peck, D. Donaldson, J. A. Davitt, E. McMahon, P. Stewart, Spencer Jones, C. J. Bott, A. Smyth, C. Ross, A. J. Short, J. Shepherd and Miss...

but one were already provided for, and hoped the Orangemen present would settle amicably among themselves which one would win the younger lady. Bro. Chas. Bott, the popular boot and shoe merchant of Rideau street, who is an honored member of L.O.L. 227 as well as of Bowood S. O. E. rendered valuable assistance by giving a recitation in a manner that is hard to equal; also Bro. John Davis, of L.O.L. 221 and Bowood S. O. E., gave a side-splitting song entitled "Picadilly." Refreshments were plentiful, and one of the largest, if not the largest assemblage ever held in the new and handsome Orange Hall, came to a termination about half past 10 o'clock.

Our space being over crowded this issue we will print the prize winners of the Alexandra Picnic next month. The picnic, we believe, was a monetary success. There was present some 1200 from Montreal and 300 from Ottawa.

The Supreme Grand Vice, Ald. W. R. Stroud, paid an official visit to Excelsior lodge Montreal, last week. He speaks in eulogistic terms of his reception by the brethren of Montreal.

Communications intended for publication should reach us not later than the last Thursday of each month, to ensure insertion. Address, ANGLO-SAXON, Box 290, Ottawa.

The Brockville members of the Sons of England took an important part in the celebration of Dominion Day held in that city. Well done Norfolk.

A Jambou Among Chimneys. The tall chimneys erected by the Hargraves and Globe yarn mills now bid fair to be eclipsed by one being erected at the Fall River Iron Works company's mill. The experts on the heights of chimneys say that it will be the second highest in this country.

Instead of hoisting the brick and mortar on the outside, as is commonly done, an elevator is being built to run up the interior of the chimney. It is to be run by a hoisting engine by means of a wire cable. As the work progresses the guides for the elevator will be erected inside, and the overhead work moved upward. There will be 1,500,000 bricks used, and the total cost will not be far from \$10,000. The work on the foundation is completed. It contains 2,000 tons of Fall River granite, held together with 700 barrels of Portland cement. The bottom stone is 8 feet below tide water and the top one is 8 feet above. The total height of the chimney above the level of the ground will be 340 feet. The pressure on the foundation stones will be two and a half tons per square foot. At the base the stack will be square, but about 20 feet from the ground the corners will be sloped away, and the whole affair will rise in circular form into the air, and in general outline will seem like a gigantic baseball bat. Away up in the air the chimney will be crowned by a terra cotta cap, each section of which will be 5 feet thick. Other dimensions are: Diameter at base, 80 feet; diameter at head, 21 feet; diameter at smallest part, 15 feet 4 inches. The flue will be 31 feet in diameter.—Fall River Globe.

A Literary Hermit. Delaware mountain, near Middletown, N. Y., boasts the possession of a literary hermit in the person of Judson Ellis. He lives in a one room hut built by his own hand, and scantily furnished. His sole companions are the goats, upon whose meat and milk he lives, and a large colony of cats. Mr. Ellis is 60 years of age, and in his early manhood was a reporter on The Tribune, then under Horace Greeley's editorship. He now employs his time in writing short stories for a newspaper syndicate.—Harper's Bazar.

Cheaper Telegraphy. There has lately been invented a new system, which, it is claimed, will make it cheaper to telegraph messages than to mail them. Dr. J. Harris Rogers, of Washington, D. C., is the inventor, and he claims that the world will be almost revolutionized by his discovery. The new system, Mr. Rogers says, reduces the English alphabet to ten elementary characters. The messages are prepared by means of a machine resembling a typewriter and manipulated in the same manner. With the use of ten keys, one for each character, any desirable message can be written. A test of the new apparatus was held in New York a few days ago, and a message of seventy-six words sent over in twenty-five seconds and printed on a tape in plain Roman characters. The inventor says that he can by this system make one wire do the work that ten do now by the system in vogue.

They Die with Their Boots On. "The Altons die with their boots on." That was the constant boast of the late Col. Bob Alton, famous throughout Georgia as an editor and politician. His grandfather and his father had died that way, and one day after he had made that boast he was shot to death. Not long after this one of his boys committed suicide in Washington, D. C. Today another was jailed at Lithonia, Ga., on a charge of murder named William Alton, a young Scotchman named William Alton, who was shot to death in a bar.

crime. The prominence of Alton and his family makes the case of particular interest.—Atlanta Special.

An Exiled Russian Grand Duke. A good many society people who attended the grand ball at the Galt house, given in honor of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis, will be interested in the news from St. Petersburg that that handsome prince has been disgraced and exiled to Siberia. Alexis has been conducting a "flirtation" so open and shameless with the Countess Zenaide de Beauharnais, wife of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, that he has been deprived of his office of lord high admiral of the fleet and shorn of his other honors and exiled besides—at least the dispatch says so, though it looks incredible. The lovely countess has been given permission to leave the empire for an indefinite period.

When Alexis visited this country he was the recipient of a constant round of social attentions. He was in Louisville in 1872, I think, and the ball given in his honor was one of the most brilliant in the history of the city. The belles of Kentucky vied with each other in their efforts to secure the favor of this scion of royalty. Alexis made a good impression while in this country, and seemed to be very much of a gentleman, even if he was a descendant of an effete monarchy. A poor lady living in Henry county went insane on the subject of the prince's visit to Louisville, and imagined herself engaged to him. Her friends could never up to the day of her death relieve her of the hallucination that she was the promised bride of Alexis. She would frequently come to Louisville to look for him and prepare for the wedding. She went by the name of "the Princess Lucinda," and was of a good family.

CANADA'S EARLY COURTS.

NOW JUSTICE FLOURISHED IN OTHER DAYS.

The Jury Deliberating in an Orchard—An Administration in Which Apples Played a Prominent Part.

We give several interesting sketches, reproduced from a copy of the Illustrated London News, of the year 1855. The sketches are accompanied by the following letter-press, which cannot fail to be of interest to the people of Ontario, old or young: The Division or County Courts were established some few years ago, for the trial of civil causes in which the amounts at issue do not exceed the sum of £25. They are presided over by a barrister, who is also chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and generally termed Judge; and who makes the circuit of the different townships, in which the courts are held, about once in every two months. These courts have been found very successful in preventing the ill effects of litigation among the poorer settlers, as the cases are decided in a manner purely patriarchal; the judge hears the evidence on both sides of the question, and gives his judgment accordingly; and as this decision is guided more by justice than by the strict letter of the law, and the cost is very trifling the parties generally return to their homes perfectly satisfied.



EXTERIOR OF COURT HOUSE.

A short time ago I accompanied a young barrister, who was about to plead a cause before one of these courts, in one of the remotest parts of the county of Simcoe. We set off one fine afternoon in a one-horse vehicle, technically termed a "buggy," and reached that evening a small hotel in the flourishing village of Keenansville, about five-and-twenty miles from the shores of Lake Simcoe, which said village consisted of a saw-mill, two log houses, a tavern and a store. Our host, a comical Irishman, who prided himself on being the founder of the village, after supplying us with a capital supper, provided us with beds, evidently intended for short people, causing us to coil up in a manner by no means agreeable. Next morning we set off, through a beautiful and tolerably well cleared country, for the court—a distance of about nine miles, over a road quite rough enough to sharpen our appetites sufficiently to enable us to enjoy a second breakfast with the judge, who had slept the night before at the house of the clerk of the court, M. M'Annus, who



THE TRIAL.

rejoices in the possession of a capital farm and a portly and most hospitable wife. He had shortly before moved from the log shanty (shown in the sketch) in which the court was held, and in which he had lived since he first located himself in the woods with his axe some five-and-twenty years ago, to a substantial brick house, the pride of Mrs. M'Annus's heart. After breakfast we adjourned to the court-house, which was already filled with a crowd of plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses, and spectators. The apartment in which the court was held had been the principal room in the old house, and had been divided along one side by a strong wooden bar to keep the crowd at bay. After several small cases had been satisfactorily disposed of, the one in which my learned friend had been retained came on, and, as the amount at stake was considerable, the judge availed himself of the power which he possesses of summoning a jury of five to take the responsibility of the decision off his shoulders.



THE JURY DELIBERATING.

The jury having stowed themselves in a corner of the room, the plaintiff, an artful fellow, commenced pleading his own cause; and after cross-examination of witnesses and a little perjury, my friend replied in a most powerful speech, demolishing his adversary in a manner which established his fame in that region, as lawyer and orator. When the case was closed, a difficulty presented itself in the fact of there being no room to which the jury could retire to consult upon their verdict. The judge, however, soon arranged this by telling the jury to betake themselves to some quiet spot out of doors, and charging them on their honor not to speak to any one until their return. The jury accordingly went out; and, after looking about them, they with one consent and wonderful foresight and sagacity betook themselves to the orchard, and squatted down under an apple tree to combine mastication with argument. In about the time required to eat half a dozen apples a-piece, and to cram their pockets, they returned, and, as was fully expected, gave a verdict for the defendant; the crest-fallen plaintiff applying for a new trial, and vowing the next time he would not be beaten by the want of a lawyer.

WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY ?

In the ordinary course of trade the consumer buys his tea from the retailer, the retailer from the jobber, the jobber from the importer, the importer from the producer: This is commonly known as the regular channel of trade. This is necessary in most cases as many merchants, both wholesale and retail, have not sufficient trade to purchase from the place of growth.

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are one of the few firms who have built up a trade sufficient to enable them to purchase from first hands and the benefit of such buying enables them to be the medium through which the Consumer of Tea can purchase that article WITHOUT PAYING SEVERAL PROFITS.

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Thames, Baltimore, Md.

A Song for the Sons of England. (TUNE—"The Minstrel Boy.")

Old England is our home, and Englishmen are we; Our tongue is known in ev'ry clime, our flag in ev'ry sea! We will not say that we alone the right of freedom know— There's many a land that's free beside, but England made it so.

The thunder of her battle-ship was heard on many a shore; But her healing words of peace are heard above the cannon's roar; Then let us shout for England, the world-beloved England— Let ev'ry true man shout with us—Hurrah! hurrah! for England.

Mothers and wives of England, be to your birth-right true! The welfare of the peopled-earth is given by heaven to you; Ye bear no common sons! the child, who on your breast doth lie, Though born within a peasant's shed, is meant for doing high.

And let each child of England rejoice that it has birth; For who is born of English blood is powerful on earth! Then let us shout for England, and the great good hearts of England— Let wives and children shout with us—Hurrah! hurrah! for England!

Stand to your guns Englishmen of Ottawa and attend the 4th annual picnic at Besserer's Grove on the 15th of August, Civic Holiday.

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