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MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE HELPED TO MAKE ENGLAND GREAT.

The period of which I have written, and of which I am now writing is somewhat misty, and the characters named do not show up in definite relief, and many things that might be said to the advantage of the leading spirits of those days, is not sufficiently clear to admit of being formulated as historical facts; though, whether myths or facts, many of the wonderful things told of as having happened in the days of the Saxon and Dane have left their impress for good on the character of the Anglo-Saxon race.

In 511, A. D., Gildas, surnamed the Wise, was born in Wales. He studied in France for several years, returned to Wales and founded a school and church in Pembrokeshire, and wrote his *Destruction of Britain*, and gave a history of the Romans in Britain, their departure, and the consequent ravages of the Picts and Scots, and denounced the rapacity of his countrymen in calling to the Saxon for help. This history was written in Latin, but it has done much to perpetuate the knowledge of the Roman occupation and the Saxon intervention. Geoffrey, of Monmouth, who wrote about 1149, A. D., speaks of Gildas in the highest terms and calls him the "Greatest of Writers," and says: "All who have their origin to Britain may feel proud of their early originator of native written thought, for his ideas and style are not only forcible but original and impressive." His works, under the title of "Gildas' Chronicles," were read all over Europe during the middle ages, and were used in the old seats of Germany as a sort of text books on style and logic.

The oldest epic poem in Europe is an Anglo-Saxon production, the *Lay of Beowulf*, which describes an expedition made by Beowulf to deliver a Danish King from a demon or monster called Grendel. "Beowulf vanquished the she-wolf of the abyss; she sank upon the floor, the sword was bloody, the man rejoiced in his deed; the beam shone, light stood within, even as from heaven mildly shines the lamp of the firmament."

The next prominent Anglo-Saxon after Beowulf is Caedman, the Monk of Whitby, who died about the year 680 A. D. Caedman was a poet of nature, something like Burns. He was the poet of the people. Like Burns, he was a tiller of the soil and a herder of swine and cattle. Caedman sang or recited his compositions in pure Anglo-Saxon and laid down the foundation of our present glorious literature. Owing to the influence of the poetry of Caedman and the wisdom of the Abbess Hilda, Whitby, or Steoneshau, as it was then called, became the centre of learning and culture in England, and remained so for over half a century. Following close on Caedman was Cynewulf, another Northumbrian poet, who wrote what is known as the "Exeter Book." Several other fragments of Anglo-Saxon literature have come down to us from that time and place, all containing more or less evidences of Caedmanic influences.

About A. D. 682, the energetic churchman Wilfrid assumed the Bishopric of York and introduced many reforms in the church and guild government. He encouraged

better methods of farming, started schools for the people and preached in the vernacular. Another Bishop—Biscop—also opened schools in Northumbria, introduced painting and established the first library in the British Isles, and the first in Europe outside of Rome and Spain.

In A. D. 887, one of the brightest lights in early Anglo-Saxon history died, and his bones rest to-day in the Cathedral of Durham. I refer to St. Cuthbert, to whose efforts towards Christianizing England the present generation owes much. Perhaps no Saint in the English Calendar, St. Dunstan and St. Thomas-a-Becket excepted, has had so many wonderful exploits attributed to him as Cuthbert, and certainly the bones of no English Saint, except Thoma-a-Becket; have experienced so many vicissitudes. So far as can be discovered, Cuthbert was a genuine philanthropist and a thorough Christian, and he lived several hundred years before his time. He did much for the Church, but more for the people. He was a great man, but he had one fault—he was a woman-hater, and for centuries, no woman was permitted to approach his tomb. He now sleeps quiet enough, not far from his great countryman, the venerable Bede, under the crested canopy of Durham's stately cathedral.

FRANK T. HENDERSON,
Collingwood, June 27th, 1895.

THE "ANGLO-SAXON."

ITS RELATION TO THE ORDER AND OUR NATIONALITY.

Some time ago the Executive issued a circular asking the lodges to subscribe to the *ANGLO-SAXON* for the six months ending March, 1896, by that time the Executive hope the members will become familiarized with the necessity of fully supporting an official organ.

While a good number of the lodges have replied to the circular, approving of the action of the Executive, there are still lodges which have not yet replied, and the secretaries have been instructed to have the lodges decide without further delay to the demands of the circular.

What is it the Executive asks the members to do? To pay the small sum of 5 cents per quarter, and receive direct through the post a copy, each month, of the *ANGLO-SAXON*!

It is not necessary for me to inform the members what the *ANGLO-SAXON* is, or what it has done. Almost every member knows it is a powerful advocate of our society. British Columbia, Manitoba, the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, all testify to the good it has accomplished. It goes to South Africa and is warmly welcomed. In Ontario hundreds of members appreciate the paper and the good it is doing for our nationality.

The *ANGLO-SAXON* is the only paper, or organ, we have for expressing our views; for publishing our Aims and Objects; why, then, are the members so slow in deciding this matter? Out of 12,000 members there is not *One Hundred* who cannot afford to pay 5 cents a quarter!

The object of the Executive is to strengthen and build up the Order; give it prestige and a name among the societies of the Dominion; but it cannot do so without the co-operation of the members. Let the matter be settled at once. There should be no hesitation about it. The object is a good one.

Bro. Reynolds has published his paper in our cause and the cause of our nationality for years, let us support it unreservedly.

SUPREME GRAND SECRETARY.

THE SONS OF ENGLAND.

WHAT IS THEIR OBJECTS AND WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

Editor *ANGLO-SAXON*:

SIR,—I have been closely watching for some time past the objects which the different national societies have in view. Being an Englishman, I thought St. George's Society would cover the national aspirations of the average Englishman. But the Sons of England seem to have forged for themselves, and are creating a strong national sentiment in Canada, which I do not regret.

Yours truly,
JAMES F. G.

Ottawa, July 22nd, 1895.

In reply to our correspondent we reproduce the address issued to the Order, which he will notice is clear and pointed as to what are the objects of the Sons of England. The Society has now gained a national character in Canada. It has members in all parts of the Dominion, in South Africa and Australia, and wherever Englishmen are found there will the Sons of England be established; and where are not Englishmen found?

AN ADDRESS TO ENGLISHMEN:

The Society of the Sons of England was founded in the city of Toronto, on the 12th day of December, 1874, by George F. Garrette, James Lomas, Samuel Buchner, and others.

The Sons of England Society was established for the purpose of uniting Englishmen and their descendants together for their mutual benefit and support. Other nationalities had united themselves together and formed kindred associations, and by their advice and means aided and assisted their members.

"An Englishman's heart is as warm and true to his countrymen as are the hearts of those claiming a different nationality. History proves this fact; we claim the privilege of uniting Englishmen together for their moral, mental and social advancement, for assisting each other in times of sickness, need and death, for rendering pecuniary and beneficial aid to the widows and orphans of deceased members, and for other good, noble and patriotic purposes. There is a noble society doing a great work amongst Englishmen—the St. George's Society—but are we Englishmen, if visited by sickness or distress of any kind, to be compelled to solicit charity? No man of fine feeling and high principle can receive charity without feeling humiliated. Why should we not, as Englishmen, loving our country and countrymen, have a society from which we can, when in sickness or distress, claim aid as our right, and not as a charity—a society from which we can receive assistance without feeling that we are under any obligation to each other. Providence has not given to any man an indemnity from affliction, and it is a duty we owe ourselves and our families to provide against the distress which inevitably attends its visitation.

"In our society we can meet as brother Englishmen, and from which we can demand relief, not as a gift, but as a right to which we are justly entitled, from having, when in health and prosperity, provided against adversity. There is a charge—and to some extent a truthful one—that Englishmen will not unite for their mutual good. Men claiming a different nationality from ours have been greatly benefitted by uniting together in a common cause. It is thus certain that we, united, shall derive mutual benefits, and increase in strength and usefulness.

"Where is the Englishman, who afar from his native home, whose heart does not warm when he meets one of his countrymen?"

"All worthy Englishmen who can comply with our constitution, we assure a most hearty and cordial welcome into our ranks."

"TORONTO, 1895."

The above address carries with it a true spirit of patriotism; it guards the feelings of Englishmen and mentions that old adage that other nationalities have so often in the past used against Englishmen that they cannot unite for their mutual good. The Sons of England society of to-day is a living example of the fallacy of such a statement. True, we may not be as clannish as some would wish, but we are determined to unite for the purpose of mutual protection.

For 20 years past we have been gathering strength and adding numbers to our ranks, and there is not in Canada to-day a society doing the same good, and wielding the same amount of influence as the Sons of England?

The unification of Englishmen means the tightening of the national cords which bind the colonies to the Empire, and all legislation running in these grooves have the warmest endorsement of the members.

The numerical strength of the English population forebodes a favorable future to the Order. We have now 220 lodges comprising some 15,000 members, in the Dominion, who are doing a great amount of good. The Grand Secretary in his report states as follows:—

Cash received	\$78,907 23
Paid sick dues	22,083 38
Paid doctors	14,360 48
Cash invested	44,592 79
Total wealth of lodges	50,037 17

With this large amount within the control of the members for immediate call in case of sickness or other causes allowed by the constitution gives one a confidence in the Order.

The insurance branch of the Order is in the hands of a board of management elected at each Grand Lodge. Its usefulness has been demonstrated when it has paid out over \$90,000. A member, if he desires, can get insurance on his life in the sums of \$2,000, \$1,000 and \$500 at a minimum cost, and unsurpassed by any other fraternal society.

Answers to Enquiries.

In reply to many questions regarding the official circular issued by the Executive to the lodges, we summarize as follows:—

1. Will the *ANGLO-SAXON* continue to publish at the same rate after the expiration of agreed term of six months? Yes. That is the end in view—to supply the paper to every member at 20c per member per year.

2. How about members who paid in advance? Every subscriber, whose subscription does not expire by the 1st of September, will have his account balanced, and whatever the amount to his credit may be, it will be refunded.

Also, we would be glad if subscribers who are in arrears would kindly remit to us not later than the 1st of September.

3. Why do we not receive the paper fortnightly? The Executive felt that a monthly issue would better answer the purpose of the Order.

4. Will the *ANGLO-SAXON* continue on the same society-patriotic platform as in the past? Yes. Stronger if possible.

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PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

Historical Battles—Noteworthy Events in the Story of the Creation of the British Empire.

St. Jean D'Acre, 1799.

(Continued from last issue.)

Defended by the English Sailors.

Daylight showed the tricolour on the outer angle of the tower, near which the French had constructed two traverses across the ditch, composed of sandbags and the bodies of the slain built up together, the bayonets alone being visible above them, so high were these ghastly ramparts. At this critical moment, when the Turkish troops were nearly giving away, Sir Sydney Smith brought the boats' crews ashore, armed them with cutlasses, pistols and pikes.

"Many fugitives returned with us to the breach, which," he states in his dispatch to Nelson, "we found defended by a few brave Turks, whose most destructive missiles were stones, which, striking the assailants on the head, threw the foremost down the slope and impeded the progress of the rest. A succession, however, ascended to the assault, the heap of ruins between the two parties serving as a breastwork for both, the muzzles of their rifles touching, and the spearheads of the standards locked together. Djeddar Pasha, hearing that the British were on the breach, quitted the station, where, according to ancient Turkish customs, he was sitting to reward such as should bring him heads of the enemy, and distributing musket cartridges with his own hands."

The enthusiastic old Turk pulled many of the sailors down, saying, "If any thing happens to my English friends Acre is lost!"

This amicable contest as to who should defend and who die in the breach, caused a rush of Turks to the spot, and thus time was gained for the arrival of succour, under Hassan Bey.

Sir Sidney had now to combat the repugnance to admitting any troops save his kilted Albanians into the garden of his seraglio. Of the original 1,000 of these fine mountaineers, only 200 now remained alive; and as this was no time for debate, he overruled his objections by marching in the Chiffie regiment of Osmanlees, 1,000 strong, armed with muskets and bayonets, and which had been drilled in the European manner under Sultan Selim's own eye.

"The garrison, animated by the appearance of such a reinforcement, was now all on foot; and there being consequently enough to defend the breach, I proposed to the pasha," says Sir Sidney, "to get rid of the objects of his jealousy, by opening the gates to let them sally and take the assailants in flank."

"He readily complied, and I gave direction to the colonel to get possession of the enemy's third parallel, or nearest trench, and to fortify himself by shifting the parapet outwards. This order being clearly understood the gates were opened and the Turks rushed out, but were not equal to such a movement, and were driven back to the town with loss."

Meanwhile old Bray, the carpenter on board the Tigre, swept the approach to the town with grape from his sixty-eight pounders. In repelling the sortie, the enemy were compelled to expose themselves once more to the flanking fire from the shipping, which brought them down in vast numbers; so that the small force left lodged in the shattered tower was soon destroyed by Mr. Savage, a midshipman of the Theseus, who threw hand-grenades into it.

Renewed Attack.

The enemy began a new breach by an incessant fire, directed to the southward of the lodgement, and every shot knocked down "whole sheets" of the ancient walls of crusading times.

A little before sunset, a dark and massive column of the enemy came rolling slowly yet steadily towards the breach. The pasha's idea was not to defend it at this time, but to let a certain number in and then close with them hand to hand in the true old Turkish fashion. The column thus mounted the breach unchallenged, and penetrated from the rampart to the pasha's garden where in a few moments the bravest of them lay headless corpses; "the sabre, with the addition of a dagger in the other hand, proving more than a match for the bayonet."

The rest fled with precipitation. Their leader, General Lasau, who was seen encouraging them sword in hand, was borne off the field mortally wounded by a musket shot; while General Romband was killed.

The British uniform, which hitherto had served as a rallying-point for the

old garrison wherever it appeared, was now in the dark mistaken for the French by the newly arrived Turks of Hassen Bey, who could not distinguish one from the other; thus many a severe sabre-cut had to be parried by our officers, among whom Colonel Douglas and some others nearly lost their lives.

Napoleon Forced to Retire.

The conflict of the 9th of May lasted no less than twenty-five hours, and ended "leaving both parties so fatigued as to be unable to move." One of Bonaparte's aides-de-camp, General Fowler, a Scotch-Frenchman, was killed by his side; and after having besieged Acre for sixty days in vain, and having sent word to Grand Cairo that he would return as a conqueror, he found himself at last compelled to abandon the idea, to quit his lines, and retire like a fugitive.

The last hours of his stay were dedicated to revenge; for not content, as formerly, to turn his cannon against the fortification, he spitefully gave orders to destroy an aqueduct, bombarded all the principal edifices, and endeavoured to reduce the pasha's palace to a heap of ruins.

While he was concealing or destroying his battering-train, and retreating from the plain of Nazareth, which was the boundary of his conquests, Sir Sidney Smith wrote letters to the sheikhs of the Drusas and the people of Mount Lebanon, in which, in a true crusading spirit, he invited them "to choose between the friendship of a Christian knight and that of an unprincipled renegade."

He also seized upon Napoleon's field and battering artillery, amounting to twenty-three pieces; together with 2,000 of his wounded, whom he sent to Damietta, "whose expressions of gratitude to us were mingled with execrations," says his dispatch, "on the name of their general, who exposed them to peril rather than fairly and honourably renew the intercourse with the British, which he had broken off by a false assertion that I had intentionally exposed the former prisoners to the plague."

Killed and Wounded.

In this affair of Acre, the total number of losses accruing to the squadron under Sir Sidney, between the 9th and 20th of May, were 53 killed, 123 wounded, 13 drowned, and 82 taken prisoners. Of the enemy, according to Berthier, there died of the plague 700 men; killed in action, 500; wounded 1,800. This includes those who perished in the passage of the desert; but 2,000 fell into the hands of our admiral at Acre alone, so the French accounts can never be relied on.

Sir Sidney Smith Rewarded.

The thanks of Parliament were voted to Sir Sidney Smith, his officers, and men, and a pension of £1,000 a year was settled on him. The City of London—never behind in recognizing gallant services—presented him with a sword valued at a hundred guineas; while the Turkish Company presented him with another, valued at thrice that sum.

To Bonaparte he was personally an object of extreme hatred, as chiefly through him he was compelled to relinquish all hopes of conquest in the East.

"That man," said he, bitterly, when speaking of Sir Sidney at St. Helena, "caused me to miss my destiny!"

Two great atrocities connected with the retreat of Acre are imputed to Bonaparte—the proposal to poison seven sick men, admitted by himself as a means to save them from torture; and the deliberate murder of 1,300 unarmed people, an act which however expedient, no British officer would ever conceive, and no British troops would have executed; and yet in the "Voice from St. Helena," both these acts are confessed and their justification attempted.

IS PARALYSIS CURABLE.

MR. GEORGE LITTLE OF ESSEX COUNTY, SAYS IT IS.

He Gives His Own Terrible Experience to Prove the Truth of His Assertion—Suffered For Over Two Years—Both Himself and Family Thought That Only Death Could End His Sufferings—Again Enjoying the Blessing of Sound Health.

From the Essex Free Press.

Life is truly a burden to those not blessed with a full measure of health and strength, but when a strong man is brought to the verge of utter helplessness, when doctors fail, and their is apparently nothing left to do but to wait the dread summons that comes but once to all, the case assumes an aspect of extreme sadness. In such a con-

dition as this did Mr. George Little, of the township Colchester North, find himself, and recently the Free Press hearing incidentally that he had recovered health and strength, a reporter was sent to investigate. When seen, Mr. Little expressed a willingness to state the nature of his case, and his story is as follows:—



"Had to sit with feet in a hot oven."

Some four years ago Mr. Little suffered from a severe attack of la grippe which left his lower limbs partially paralyzed. He called in one of the best known physicians in Essex county, who appeared to do all that lay in his power for the relief of Mr. Little, but to no avail. For two and a half years he suffered the most intense pain and was confined to his bed for the greater part of the time. The doctor was puzzled with his case and as he seemed to obtain no relief, he changed doctors for a period. The second doctor did no better than the other, and Mr. Little returned to the one he had first called in. Finally, despairing of ever obtaining relief, he told the physician that he did not see any further use of taking his medicines, and believed that he should die if he did not obtain relief in a short time. He had wasted to little more than a mere skeleton, and was an object of pity by his neighbors, and felt himself a burden to his family. His wife and family had given up hope, and his neighbors all thought it was merely a matter of time when Mr. Little's death would relieve his sufferings. While his limbs were partially paralyzed, he could use them sufficient to hobble about the house and door yard, but if he undertook to walk to the stable he would be confined to his bed for a week after. His limbs grew numb and cold. During the hottest days of summer he was obliged to sit with his feet and legs in a hot oven, wrapped in flannels and hot clothes, until the skin would come off in scales. Mr. Little believed that his physician was doing all that could be done, and has nothing but the kindest feelings for the treatment he received at his hand, but he is certain the doctor had no hope of his recovery. He had tried an advertised mineral water, taking in all seven gallons of it, but failed to obtain relief. After suffering for two and a half years, Mr. Little, in summer of 1893, read of a case similar to his own, that had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Grasping at this last hope, he sent for a few boxes and began taking them. Before the second box was all used, Mr. Little was satisfied that he had found a remedy that could cure him of his exceedingly painful and mysterious ailment. Mr. Little continued to use Pink Pills for several months and was able to get out and do light work on and about his farm, which he had not been able to do for over two years. He continued taking Pink Pills a while longer, when he fully recovered and able to do any of the hard work on the farm and in the winter time worked almost steadily at saw-logging and wood-chopping. During the past fall, he says he was frequently caught in heavy rain storms when away from home, but he had so far recovered that his exposures have not brought any bad results. During the very cold weather of the present winter he was hauling to Windsor, a distance of fifteen miles. He looks at present as if he had hardly seen a sick day in his lifetime.

Mr. Little feels deeply grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and claims that his recovery is entirely due to the use of the pills. He gives his testimony for the benefit of others who may be similarly afflicted. Mr. Little's wife, who was present at the interview, corroborated Mr. Little's testimony and believes he owes his entire recovery to the use of Pink Pills. The entire family look upon the husband and father as one rescued from the grave by the timely use of Pink Pills.

On inquiry among Mr. Little's neighbors, we find that he is a man of undoubted veracity. He has lived in Essex county all his lifetime, on his farm in Colchester North, about four years. He is the superintendent of the Edgar Mills Sunday school, and his case is too well known in that district to be disputed. His neighbors looked upon his cure as a most miraculous one, his death had been expected among them for many months before he began the use of Pink Pills.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of the Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Mother land; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

Great Financial Benefits, viz.: Sick pay, Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

Reference for and adherence to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on. Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started South Africa

and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

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

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

JOB PRINTING!

The ANGLO-SAXON solicit Printing from Lodges and Members of the ORDER.

If you desire to get honest work at reasonable prices, or to ascertain the Rates for Advertising in our columns, address THE 'ANGLO-SAXON' Box 296 - - - - - Ottawa.

Our Office Address is 36 Elgin St., Ottawa.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA AUGUST, 1895. Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Table with columns for CLOSURE, MAILS, and DUE. Lists various mail routes and times, including West-Toronto, Hamilton, London, Peterboro, etc.

BRITISH MAILS. 1 45 Monday, 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th. Via New York. 1 45 Tuesday, 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th. Supplementary. Via New York. 1 45 Wednesday, 14th, 21th, 28th. Via New York. 1 45 Thursday, 18th, 15th, 22nd, 29th. Via New York. 1 45 Friday, 2nd, 16th, 30th, Supplementary. Via New York. 5 30 Saturday, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st. Via Rimouski. 4 30 * Parcel Post Dispatched with these mails.

Letters for registration must be posted fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the last mails. Post Office, Ottawa, August, 1895.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Money Order, Office and Savings Bank from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. J. A. GOULIN, Postmaster.

A WINTER IN PARIS.

MR. G. T. FULFORD'S RETURN FROM THE WORLD'S GAYEST CITY.

A Reporter's Interesting Interview With Him—Some Statistics and Information of General Value.

From the Recorder, Brockville Ont. Mr. G. T. Fulford, who is understood to have been doing big things in Paris during the past winter and spring, introducing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, has reached home with his family, and on the evening of his arrival was interviewed by a Recorder reporter, and asked to give an account of himself.

"Well," said he, in reply to a question on the status of Pink Pills, business in France, "of course it isn't altogether an easy matter to introduce a foreign article into a strange market, but I don't think we can complain of the progress made, and it is gratifying to report that some, at least, of the Paris doctors are open to recognize a medicine of which the intrinsic merits can be demonstrated to them. One of the best of them—at Versailles, a Paris suburb where the Emperors used to hold their court—has given favorable testimony through the press of quite wonderful cures through the use of Pink Pills in his practice; and the Religieuses, an order of Nuns like the Sisters of Charity, have also made an extensive use of them in their charitable work, and give strong testimony as to their good effects."

"How do you find business all round?" "Pretty good. We have sold in the past twelve months a little over two million three hundred and sixty thousand boxes of Pink Pills."

"That is a big order, isn't it?" "It is the best twelve months business yet. Look for a minute at what the figures mean. If all the pills were turned out in a heap, and a person set to count them, working ten hours a day and six days a week, the job would take—I reckon it—4 years 21 days, 6 hours, and 40 minutes, counting at the rate of 100 a minute. Or if you want further statistics, it is somewhere about two pills a head for the combined adult population of Canada, Great Britain, Ireland and the United States. I don't give these figures to glorify the business, you will understand, but to enable you to make the facts tangible to an ordinary reader."

"Does Great Britain do its share in the business?" asked the reporter. "Yes, I think we have a record there. The head of the leading advertising agency in London, to whom I showed my figures, told me that no business of that kind had ever reached the same dimensions in England in as short a time; for though we have only been working two years, there are but two medicines there that have as large a sale as Pink Pills, and one of these is over thirty years old, while the other has been at work at least half that time."

"How do you account for the way Pink Pills have 'jumped' the English market then?" "I cannot attribute it in reasonable logic to anything but the merits of the pills."

"Was everything lovely," asked the reporter, "or were there any crumpled rose-leaves in the couch?" "Can't grumble, except in one way. There was a certain amount of substitution in some retail stores, and there is a man in Manchester, England, that I have had to prosecute on the criminal charge for it."

"But what do the substitutors do—do they duplicate your formula under some other name?" "No, not a bit of it; that is the worst feature of the fraud. No dealer can possibly know what is in Pink Pills; and if he did, he could not prepare them in small quantities to sell at a profit. They are not common drug and by no means cheap to make. I suppose I have spent from ten to twelve thousand dollars, since I took over the trade mark, in trying if the formula could be improved, and spent a share of it for nothing."

"What do you mean by for 'nothing'?" "After I acquired the trade mark I saw that if the thing was to be made a success it was imperative that I should have the best tonic pill that could be gotten up. Consequently, I obtained the advice and opinion of the most noted men in medicine in Montreal and New York—and expert advice of that kind comes high. I made the changes in my formula suggested by these medical scientists, and the favor with which the public has

received this medicine demonstrates that it is the most perfect blood builder and nerve tonic known. However, I was anxious to still further improve the formula, if that could be done, and have since spent a great deal of money with that end in view. On going to London, two years ago, to place Pink Pills, I went into it again, with the best medical men there, as you know, the medical expert is not too friendly to proprietary medicines; and at least of all to a good one, and I don't blame the doctors either. It isn't good for their business if a man can get for fifty cents medicine that will do him more good than \$50 in doctoring. Consequently advice came high, but I obtained the best there is, not only on this continent but in London and Paris.

"When I went to Paris last winter I placed my formula and a supply of Pink Pills in the hands of one of the most noted doctors in that city for a three months' trial in his practice, with a view to getting suggestions for improvement; at the end of that time his answer was 'Leave it alone, it cannot be bettered. You now have a perfect blood and nerve medicine.' This opinion cost me 10,000 francs, but I consider it money well spent, as it determines the fact that the formula for Pink Pills is now as perfect as medical science can make it. And coming back to the question of substitution and imitations; what I have just told you will show what a poor thing it is for a man who goes to a store for Pink Pills to let something else be pushed on him in place of them—more especially if it is a worn-out thing like Bland's pills—a formula in the French pharmacopoeia that has been a back number for years till a few storekeepers tried to push it on the strength of the Pink Pill advertising. You can take it from me that a store keeper who tells any one that Bland's pill (which is not proprietary at all, any one can make it that wants to) is in any way a substitute for Pink Pills is an ignoramus and never ought to be trusted to sell medicine at all. A druggist as ignorant as that certainly is not fit to put up a prescription, and will poison someone one day."

Doctors' Daring Deeds.

(Concluded from last issue.)

The recently regretted death of Surgeon-Major Parke recalls our memories to the perils and vicissitudes experienced by Stanley's expedition into Central Africa. It was when he was left in medical charge of the rear-guard that he showed conspicuous valour. Sickness and death attacked the camp, the Europeans were struck down, yet, in spite of severe illness and anxiety, he never forgot his medical duties and care for those placed under him, and it was due to his untiring energy, dauntless courage, and unflagging zeal that there were any survivors of that hapless band.

We will now turn to the more peaceful side of the picture, and depict a few instances of heroism in the cause of science.

Many years ago a young physician was much impressed by the terrible suffering inflicted by operations. Anesthetics were unknown, and Dr. Simpson (afterward Sir James Simpson) made it his study to produce some compound that would ameliorate human pain and misery. He set it down as a principle that the proud mission of the physician is as much to alleviate human suffering as to preserve human life. He made a number of experiments, and succeeded in producing a compound which he called "chloroform." He always experimented upon himself, and more than once his life was in danger. This discovery revolutionized the surgical world, but like most innovations it raised a storm of opposition and disapprobation, alike from the public, men of science and members of his own profession. But Simpson was undaunted; he was firm in his convictions. He did not rest satisfied with his discovery; he went on working with other gaseous compounds, in the hope of perfecting his invention. During one of his experiments he became unconscious, and was found in that condition by his butler. These experiments demanded the same kind of heroism as is required of the soldier.

Simpson lived to see opposition break down, and a general acceptance of the benefits conferred upon suffering humanity by his devotion and perseverance.

We want hustlers, that is men who don't mind doing a little work, both for the lodge, for themselves and for others. To be right in it you will have to do more for others than for yourself; push out for member, inform them of the benefits of the Sons of England.

Brockville, Ont.

The Sons of England and their friends spent a delightful time at St. Lawrence Park on the occasion of their grand basket picnic. The steamer Haggart called at the Park on her four regular trips, commencing at 9.30 a.m., and was more or less crowded each time. When the passenger had been landed, it was estimated that including those who rowed, walked, drove, or reached the island by some other device, there were 800 people on the ground. The morning was devoted to amusements of different kinds such as boating, quiting, putting the shot and strolling through the shady walks of the beautiful park. The Island City Band arrived on the scene early in the afternoon, and after discoursing a few well-timed selections the splendid orchestra of that musical organization took their positions in the large and spacious pavilion, and dancing was commenced and kept up with a vim until nearly 9.30 p.m. when the excursionists were conveyed home.

When the time for departure arrived everybody left the resort feeling that an exceedingly enjoyable day had been spent. Everything passed off pleasantly, and all having charge of the arrangements did their work well. Great credit is due the committee, Bro. Wm. White, president, worked indefatigably from start to finish.

ENGLAND'S OLDEST INDUSTRY.

The oldest industry in Great Britain—older it could hardly be, for its existence has been traced back to the prehistoric stone age—is still carried on at the village of Brandon, on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk, and it is reported to be in a flourishing condition. It is a manufactory of the gun and tinder-box-flints. The work is done in little sheds, often at the back of the townsfolk's cottages. It will naturally be asked, Who wants tinder-box-flints and gun-flints in these days of phosphorus matches and Martini-Henry?

The answer to the first question is that there is a good trade in tinder-box-flints with Spain and Italy, where the tinder-box still keeps its ground in very rural districts. Travellers in uncivilized regions, moreover, find flint and steel more trustworthy than matches, which are useless after they have absorbed moisture. Gun-flints, on the other hand, go mostly to the wild parts of Africa, where the old "Brown Bess," sold by auction long ago for what a flint musket would fetch, has found its last refuge.

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The following are the Deputy officers so far appointed by the Executive:

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SPECIAL DISTRICT DEPUTY.

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT WATERLOO.

Not long before his death, in 1857, Sir James South told me the following—

"Lord Ashley, after visiting at Strathfieldsaye, dined with me at the Observatory here; he alluded to conversations with the Duke: one was, the Duke of Wellington said the opposed generals were clever men, Soult especially.

"But how was it, sir, you always had the better of them?" asked Lord Ashley. "Why, I blundered as well as they, but my men got me out of scrapes, theirs left them in," was the Duke's reply."

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Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. S. S., Hamilton, meets in Reliance Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. Haney, Sec., 157 Mary street.

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NOTICE TO READERS.

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

"SIT DOWN, FATHER!"

It is now about thirteen months since the Colonial Conference of 1884, held at sittings in Ottawa. At that time the impression was prevalent that the late Liberal Government was well disposed towards it, and indeed, by sending a special representative in the person of the Earl of Jersey, it had contributed very materially to the importance of the meeting. Lord Rosebery himself had expressed by cablegram to the President of the Conference his sympathy and interest in its proceedings, which he said "should be of such happy augury for the future of the Empire." But it seems that his Lordship reckoned without his host, and that a premier is of no consequence compared with a secretary of state for the colonies. No better proofs could be furnished of Lord Rosebery's lack of influence with his colleagues than the despatches which Lord Ripon was allowed to send to the Colonial Governors, stating the English Government's views regarding the resolutions adopted by the Ottawa Conference.

These despatches seem to have been very decidedly influenced by the peculiar views regarding trade and finance which prevail among Liberal politicians and Colonial Office officials. They are full of free trade fallacies, and betray a fear of offending foreign governments and losing foreign trade which is as pusillanimous as it is unfounded. Preferential duties in Great Britain or in any of her colonies in favor of each other are disapproved, and the abrogation of the Commercial Treaties with Germany and Belgium is pronounced to be disadvantageous to the Empire generally. The proposals made by the Conference are discussed and the opinion expressed that they would fail to secure the object aimed at, namely, the stability and progress of the Empire. In short the Conference is snubbed and Colonial aspirations are repressed in the manner usually employed by Liberal administrations in the old country. It may be said that as far as regards their intercourse with the Colonies the Liberals in England are like the Bourbons; they have forgotten nothing and learned nothing. In their utterances their traditional hostility to colonial interests is still perceptible; in them nothing can be found to indicate that they are aware of the marvellous growth of the colonies during the last fifty years. Their position reminds us of an incident in real life in a Scotch city which came to our knowledge not long ago.

The narrator was the engineer on board a steamer of one of the many mail lines which connect England with the outer world. He was of most respectable parentage, although during his last visit home he became aware that his father occasionally took a glass too much. This failing the mother had long succeeded in concealing from the children, but at last it did not escape the knowledge of the grown-up son. One evening the father came home in a worse condition than ever before, and in his drunken folly raised his hand against his wife. The son entered the room and interposed; upon which the father attempted to chastise him as he had often done before. But the son gently forced him into a seat saying, "Na, na, father; that'll no dae noo. Sit down, father, for ye hae raised a better man than yersel." Now, from this relation we do not wish to hint

that Canada is any better morally than the old country, although it is said that there they consume three times as much alcohol as in the Dominion. But we do wish to convey the idea that, in many respects the Liberal old man at home is behind the age; that he is blind to the vastness and importance of England's colonial possessions, and that he is even a little heartless as regards the condition of the working classes, and the state of agriculture in the old country. We are also disposed to maintain that we can see more clearly than he the cause of his trouble, having our own experience as well as his to guide us, and that the suggestions of our Ottawa Conference deserved a more sympathetic consideration than they have received at his hands. For these reasons we are disposed to say to the old man, "Sit down, father!" and rejoice most heartily that Lord Ripon and his colleagues have been forced to "take a back seat."

It is when we are treated to a piece of superciliousness on the part of the Colonial office, like that above referred to, that we begin to realize what the condition of colonists must have been a hundred years ago, and how unceremoniously their representations must have been treated. Bitter must have been the resentment occasionally created, and we cease to wonder at the revolt of the thirteen colonies. Even a Liberal government ought to know that times are changed now, and that some attempt ought to be made to comply with colonial wishes, or at least take into consideration in an accommodating and conciliatory spirit, the conclusions of such a body as the Ottawa Conference.

We are inclined to believe that the Governments who took part in that meeting are not likely to allow its work to be laid aside as useless, and we are certain that the Dominion Cabinet will leave no stone unturned to bring about preferential trade within the Empire. The Government is pledged to this policy and fortunately for its success a change of government has been brought about in England of the most promising description. Mr. Chamberlain has replaced the Marquis of Ripon as Colonial Secretary, and makes the statement that he has accepted the position for the purpose of bringing the autonomous colonies closer to the Mother Country, and for developing the resources of the Crown possessions. We most heartily wish him success in his efforts, and hope that his first official act will be to revise or retract the Ripon despatches.

THE "CITIZEN'S" PLAN.

We notice with much pleasure that our esteemed contemporary the Ottawa Citizen is discussing with much earnestness the trade relations of Great Britain and her Colonies. In a recent article on "The Colonies and the Empire," the Citizen supports the principle of trade preferences within the Empire, approves of the Conference resolutions and evidently hopes for the establishment of a British Commercial Union. We have long advocated the ideas now put forward by our contemporary, and we now welcome it into the ranks of those journals which are working for Imperial consolidation. At the same time we must caution the Citizen against allowing its zeal to outrun its discretion, against loving "not wisely but too well." The ideas above indicated are now on the point of emerging from a theoretical stage and are gradually assuming a practical shape. It is of the greatest importance that the practical suggestions made by the Citizen or any other paper or person favorable to the advancement of Imperial interests, should be well thought out, and be really such as will bear close and candid examination. We scarcely think that this is the case with the Citizen's plan, which we give in the following quotations from the article above mentioned:

"The time may come when Great Britain will view things with different eyes. In the meantime the colonial governments should press assiduously for the liberty so to adjust their tariffs as to give them the privilege of bestowing special favours upon other parts of the Empire at their own discretion. If Great Britain is of opinion that her interests would not be served by the means suggested, that is no reason why the Colonies should not use their tariffs to strengthen British trade by giving the mother country an advantage in the colonial markets."

"Let the colonial governments allow British goods to be brought into their borders on payment of lower rates of duty than those imposed upon foreign goods, and a great boon will be conferred upon the trade of England, and a first step towards an Imperial trade union."

leanings and are just beginning to study the subject. Nevertheless it is one which it would be the height of un-wisdom to follow. Let us suppose that the government of Canada were to decide to carry it out, and that parliament were to amend the Customs Act and reduce the duties on goods imported from Great Britain, leaving those imported from foreign countries to be charged with the present rates of duty. The consequence would most probably be that the Imperial Government would be forced to disallow such a Customs Act, and for the following reasons: In 1862 England entered into a commercial treaty with Belgium, Article XV of which stipulates that "Articles the produce or manufacture of Belgium shall not be subject in the British Colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin." In 1865 England made a similar treaty with the German Zollverein which contains almost precisely the same stipulation, and this stipulation extends to other countries whose commercial treaties with Great Britain contain a "most-favored nation" clause, and which apply to British Colonies. A list of our treaties with these other countries is given in a return presented to the House of Lords in June 1888 from which it appears that the system extends almost over all the civilized world, the chief exceptions being Spain and the United States. It would thus appear that Great Britain has tied herself up pretty effectually, and is unable to accept any commercial favours from her colonies which are not extended to all the world as well.

But let us suppose further, and in spite of all this, that the Home Government should fail to disallow the amended Customs Act, and that Canada should carry it into operation. The consequences are not difficult to imagine. Each "favoured nation" would present its little bill to John Bull and demand the restitution of the duties levied on their goods in the Colonies in excess of the rates charged on those from the United Kingdom, and John Bull would have to pay unless he took to imitating Uncle Sam, and postponed indefinitely the payment of his just debts.

It will thus be seen that the Citizen's plan would not work, and that unless Great Britain decides to abrogate the treaties with Belgium and the Zollverein, she must be left out of consideration in any scheme of British Commercial Union. In such a case the Union would have to be consummated by the members of the outer Empire alone, for as Mr. Balfour declared in 1892 the "self-governing colonies are free to form commercial leagues among themselves," but Great Britain could only become a party on the consideration that Belgium and the Zollverein received similar treatment."

The Dominion government has already taken a first step in the direction which is most likely to lead to an Imperial Commercial Union. It has sent a commissioner to Australia to improve our commerce with that part of the Empire. Let preferential trade relations be first established with that country, and then with South Africa and the West Indies, either on a freer or free trade basis. Such an objection would not be without its effect in England, and would be certain, sooner or later to elicit a proposal from her to expand this first formed Inter-colonial Commercial Union into one embracing the whole Empire.

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?"

It was in 1892 that Lord Salisbury's government suffered a very decided defeat, many constituencies in the country of the "predominant partner" having turned against him. The majorities in these constituencies were no doubt sick of the "Home Rule" wrangle and glad to get a settlement of it, almost at any price. On the return of the Liberal Government to power the position of the parties was as follows:-

Table with 2 columns: Party Name and Seats. Conservatives 239, Liberal-Unionists 45, Gladstonians 275, Anti-Parnellites 72, Parnellites 9, Total 670.

The Liberals, therefore, had a majority of 41 and Mr. Gladstone was placed in possession of *corte blanche*, only to find however that he had undertaken a task "passing the wit of man" to accomplish. A second Home Rule bill giving to Ireland a local parliament, almost completely independent of Imperial control, and still retaining Irish representatives in the House of Commons, was thrown out by the House of Lords, who at the same time challenged the Liberals to appeal to the country. This appeal was post-

poned for two years, during which the government lost several seats and the votes of the Parnellites. At last came defeat, dissolution, and the judgment of the electorate which fully justifies the position taken by the Upper House. The following is the present state of parties:-

Table with 2 columns: Party Name and Seats. Conservatives 338, Liberal-Unionists 73, Liberals 177, Anti-Parnellites 70, Parnellites 12, Total 670, 152.

The Unionist party now possesses the enormous majority of 152 over the Separatists, from which it is evident that 96 constituencies must have been gained to the present government since 1892, after deducting losses.

Lord Salisbury being thus replaced in power and supported by such an overwhelming majority, the greatest curiosity will, no doubt, be manifested as to what he will do with it. From now until the English parliament meets there will be incessant speculation as to the policy of the new government, unless indeed its leaders choose in the meantime to take the country into their confidence. Among the measures generally spoken of as likely to be proposed is a redistribution bill for Ireland, reducing the excessive representation which it at present possesses, and also a local government measure for the same Kingdom.

But from our point of view the question of greatest interest is what Lord Salisbury and his majority will do concerning the political consolidation of the Empire. Of course there is no other way of forming a judgment except by reference of Lord Salisbury's public utterances on the subject which are neither few nor indefinite. As far back as 1885 in his Newport speech he said: "I believe the drawing nearer of the colonies to this country is the policy to which our English patriots must look, who desire to give effect in the councils of the world to the real strength of the English nation. We desire to draw all the advantage that can be drawn from that marvellous cluster of dependencies which our Empire, above any other Empire of ancient or modern time possesses." Lord Salisbury was never an Imperial Federationist, but it was under his Government that the first Colonial Conference assembled in 1887. In August of the same year the premier expressed himself at Norwich as follows: "If you once allow our Imperial strength to fall . . . then, depend upon it, your Imperial power will vanish like a dream; in every part of the world your weakness will be known; your great dependencies, on which your strength rests, will learn the lesson that is taught them, and you will be left to meditate in fear, in affliction, in destitution, and under the loss of all the commercial and economical advantages by which this country has been distinguished, on the folly of neglecting the truth that commercial greatness depends on Imperial strength."

Lord Salisbury seems thus to have been always fully alive to the importance of Imperial consolidation, but he does not appear to have had very positive ideas as to the measures for accomplishing it, although he might have acquired such from the speeches of his great predecessor Beaconsfield. As for adopting those of the Imperial Federation Leaguers he did not seem to think that they had any. This is proved by his famous expression regarding the "ten letters." It was at the banquet given in his honour on the 14th November, 1888, by the Irish Non-conformist ministers that the guest of the evening made use of following words:—"We are sometimes told that we are preparing a Federation of the Empire. I wonder if any of you has the faintest idea what it means? To my mind it means ten letters which constitute the word "Federation," and it means nothing else. I have never seen in any detail the results at which it aims or the measures by which it is proposed to be brought about. I do not condemn it; it may be something absolutely delightful. I only say that I have never seen it." At the time this was said many people characterised it as a sneer at Imperial Federation, but it was in truth only a hit at those political doctors who professed Imperial Federation and offered no prescription for its accomplishment. The same professors of political economy were no doubt equally scandalised when he told them at the Guildhall in 1890:—"Every bit of the world's surface that is not under the English flag is a country which may be, and probably will be, closed to us by a hostile tariff, and therefore it is that we are anxious above all things to conserve, to unify, to strengthen the Empire of the Queen, because it is to the trade that is carried on within the Empire that we look for the vital force

of the commerce of this country." There is a great deal more to be said regarding Lord Salisbury's attitude to Imperial consolidation before an opinion can be ventured as to what he will do with his great majority in this direction. But this article is already too long, and we hope to return to the subject in a future issue.

THE NEW LEAGUE AND THE OLD.

In our last issue we gave an account of the steps which had preceded the formation of the "latest league" for the advancement of Imperial unity, and in the present number we are able to lay before our readers a copy of its constitution, adopted at a meeting held last May in London.

The programme of the "British Empire League" embraces a great many of the objects and principles which have for a long time formed the ground work of the Imperial Federation League in Canada, and the latter is therefore bound to co-operate with the new league for their advancement. But there is one very important omission to which we desire to call attention. The term "Imperial Federation" is dropped by the B. E. League, and there is no hint its constitution of any desire for the closer political union of the various parts of the Empire. On the other hand the Canadian League has for its object "to secure by Federation the permanent unity of the Empire." There are other principles which the League in Canada has adopted, and measures which it favours and which cause its constitution to differ very materially from that of the British Empire League.

Of course these circumstances need not prevent both Leagues from working harmoniously in the same direction, but they do constitute very serious obstacles to their amalgamation. It would not be possible, and at the same time just to the history and antecedents of the old League to cause it to join the British Empire League and become merely its Canadian appendage.

Nor is there the slightest reason for the adoption of such a course. The Canadian League would be much more influential if it were to preserve its position of entire independence. It could reasonably claim equality in position with the new organization, adopt its own course and make its own recommendations. There is for instance no reason why it should not address Lord Salisbury direct, and not through the medium of another association, if it thought fit to do so for the purpose of advancing the cause of Imperial Unity.

A TIGHT PLACE.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on the 22nd July, after a few scenes of unusual interest. The proceedings attracted crowds to the galleries of the House of Commons, who perhaps cared less for the Manitoba school question than for certain ministerial explanations. The letter proved very conclusively that a "crisis" had been hovering round Parliament Hill for some time, and had even invaded the Council chamber. It had driven out one minister and seriously scared other two. At last the demon of discord had been mastered; the Hon. Mr. Ouimet and Sir Adolphe Caron were again seen in their places, and every one seemed to be satisfied except Her Majesty's loyal Opposition, whose eloquent leader moved, in amendment to the motion to go into Committee of Supply, "that this House regrets the failure of the government to deal with the Manitoba school question in a manner demanded by the best interests of the country, and is of opinion that the ministerial declarations in regard to the question are calculated to promote a dangerous agitation among the Canadian people."

The Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech gave no indication of what was "demanded by the best interests of the country," and his amendment appealed to two very distinct classes of the government supporters. Considered practically it seemed to signify that the Opposition regretted very much that the Government had not coerced Manitoba, a step which would have much displeased a large section of the Government members. But read between the lines, it might also be supposed to mean that the Opposition regretted that the Government had decided not to interfere, a step which would have disgusted another large section. In either case the Opposition seemed ready to join either of the discontented factions and defeat the ministry. In this they would only have been adopting the principle laid down by Mr. Tierney as far back as 1819 who said, "It is the business of an Opposition to oppose everything and turn out the government."

The Hon. Mr. Foster exposed the hollowness of the Opposition plea, and even its entire want of principle. He challenged their leaders to state what they were in favor of this question and charged them with "skulking through the House and through this country without giving the least information to the people of where they stand; looking only and hoping only for profit to themselves and power to themselves through the disintegration which may come to their opponents." Seldom has the leader of the House been heard to greater advantage, and hearty applause greeted his peroration in which he spoke of Mr. Laurier. He said, "the hon. gentleman talked around everything; he committed himself to nothing; he endeavored by declaring: I am not going to commit any chivalrous blunder. No, the blunders my hon. friend commits will never be chivalrous. He has made many blunders, he will make many more; but he does not run many risks of making that chivalrous blunder which consists in simply rising and stating plainly and frankly and honestly his position on the great questions of the day."

The Government was sustained by a majority of 44, but it has to be conceded that they are still "in a tight place." Their difficulty has only been postponed, not solved. They have undertaken that unless a satisfactory arrangement is made with the Manitoba Government they will propose remedial legislation at the next session of Parliament to be called "not later than the first Thursday of January next." Is it possible to suppose that a Liberal administration, such as Manitoba possesses, will move a little finger to extricate a Conservative government from a difficulty? To do so is to form too high an estimate of political human nature. The crisis of July, 1895, is sure to re-appear in January, 1896, unless some very energetic course is in the interval adopted by the Government. It is for them to

Miss not the occasion; by the forelock take that subtle power of never halting time. Let the mere moments putting off should make

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

Offices at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, London, E.C. President: His Grace The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

At a conference held in London on July 20th, 1894, the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart. in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that an association be established with the object of maintaining and strengthening the connection between the United Kingdom and the outlying portions of the Empire, by the discussion and promotion of questions of common interest, more particularly those relating to trade arrangements and mutual defence.

In pursuance of this resolution a further meeting was held at the House of Commons on May 30th, 1895, the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P. in the chair, when it was determined to constitute the proposed association on the following lines:

CONSTITUTION.

(1) The association to be called "The British Empire League."

(2) The following to be among the principal objects of the League:—

(a) To promote trade between the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and to advocate the holding of periodical meetings of representatives from all parts of the Empire for the discussion of matters of general commercial interest, and the consideration of the best means of expanding the national trade.

(b) To consider how far it may be possible to modify any laws or treaties which impede freedom of action in the making of reciprocal trade arrangements between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, or between any two or more British Colonies or Possessions.

(c) To promote closer trade intercourse between the different portions of the Empire, by the establishment of cheaper and, where required, more direct steam and telegraphic communication, preference being given to routes not traversing Foreign Territory.

(d) To develop the principles on which all parts of the Empire may best share in its general defence; endeavouring to bring into harmony public opinion at home and in the Colonies on this subject, and to devise a more perfect co-operation of the military and naval forces of the Empire with a special view to the due protection of the trade routes.

(e) To assimilate, as far as local circumstances permit, the laws relating to copyright, patents, legitimacy and bankruptcy throughout the Empire.

(3) It shall be an essential principle of the league that the existing rights of local parliaments as regards local affairs shall be scrupulously respected.

(4) The league shall use every constitutional means to bring about the objects for which it is established, and shall invite the support of men of all shades of political opinion throughout the Empire.

(5) The league shall advocate the establishment of periodical conferences to deal with such questions as may appear ripe for consideration, on the lines of the London Conference of 1887, and the Ottawa Conference of 1894.

C. FREEMAN MURRAY, Secretary.

ENGLISHMEN UNITING.

Englishmen abroad are beginning to learn how to organize, and it is none too soon. Here in Canada we have the Sons of England doing good work in this direction; the Navy League is also an organization we must work up, and now, at Chicago, of all places in the world, Englishmen are combining together. The proposal has been received with favour by our countrymen in Chicago, and the new society, which within the last few days has begun its existence in that city, is called the British Public Schools and Universities Association.—Mail and Empire

It is well known there is a strong spirit abroad among Englishmen that to get any advantages for their nationality they must unite. All organizations among the English have in their platform—no matter in what country—a strong expressive desire for affiliation with all parts of the Empire. What, in a great measure, has made Englishmen think and act, is to be attributed to the unjustifiable Irish Home Rule agitation. We are glad of the wakening up of Englishmen; its effect upon the national aspirations of a mixed community will be beneficial.

CABINET CONSTRUCTION.

At the morning session of the House of Commons on Friday, the 19th July, Bro. Col. E. G. Prior said:—

"He thought it was a pretty theory, but nothing more, to talk of considering a man's qualifications for a seat in the Cabinet and not paying any attention to the locality from which he came, and pointed out that the rule generally pursued was to appoint a man because he was a well known Frenchman, a well known Catholic, a well known Orangeman or a well known Nova Scotian."

While we do not advocate a position in the Cabinet for that of an Englishman, yet we claim there should be in the Cabinet Englishmen as well as Irishmen or Frenchmen, if the Cabinets of Canada are constructed of that material. The Englishmen of the Dominion have never put forward a national-clannish plea for representation, but with their numerical strength as a national factor in Ontario and the Northwest, the day is not far distant when the English will demand and have their place in the Cabinet. The remarks of Col. Prior bears evidence that the best material is not used, although available, when the Cabinets are made or repaired.

BE LOYAL AND PATIENT.

A period of transition is always a time of more or less care and anxiety, whether it be in the life of an individual, a society or a nation. New conditions call for new regulations, new regulations necessitate care and watchfulness in administering and more or less mutual forbearance and consideration all round. A peculiarity of such times is, too, that they often lend themselves to the hypercritical, and furnish opportunity for questioning and fault-finding. Some one who does not quite see the necessity for some change or altered condition, and who possibly has not had the opportunity to become fully possessed of all the details and minutiae of the case takes it for granted things are not going right because he does not just see how, and unwilling to trust the wisdom and foresight of others, and too impatient to wait and prove it, rushes forward with objection and criticism which a little more observation and investigation would most probably prove unnecessary.

We are moved to these remarks by the receipt of a letter from a brother in the west who appears to be in trouble over the changes in the Beneficiary Department. His communication is not written in the most friendly spirit; under the circumstances we withhold its publication. He objects to the statement made in our June issue in Bro. Patching's letter, that rates have not been increased, and proceeds to compare the average of the past five years with the present rate. Why does not our brother take the trouble to read the full sentence which is: "The rates have not been raised in any section of the scale, OVER THE RATES WHICH PREVAILED LAST YEAR." As to the three extra calls which the constitution gives the broad power to make under very exceptional and improbable circumstances, the same gives the alternative of only paying to the beneficiary what the original call realizes. Which would our good brother prefer in his individual case? Further, a comparison is invited between our rates and the rates of other Friendly Societies; we too urge such comparison, for the result will be to show our rates are as low as any society, which is being run on a sound financial basis, while we doubt if there is one of our readers who cannot call to mind societies that charge more than we do.

But, perhaps, the most extraordinary statement in the brother's letter is one to the effect that the legislation of the department must be enacted by the members thereof. Of course it must. Why assert this when no one disputes

it, and when it always has been thus enacted? Is there a lodge in the Order which has no beneficiary members? If so the delegates from that lodge should remain silent on the floor of Grand Lodge when Beneficiary matters are under discussion, but if a lodge has one beneficiary member, that member has a right to a voice through his lodge delegate. Are none but beneficiary members to be eligible to seats at Grand Lodge? Surely, if a lodge sends a non-beneficiary member as its delegate, it is an indication that it has full confidence in him to act in the best interests of all. This is a matter settled so long ago we wonder at our brother raising it again.

After all, brethren, what does the trouble amount to? Changes have been made in our beneficiary constitution by the properly accredited delegates in Grand Lodge assembled. Three years at least have been consumed in discussing these changes; they have each and all been threshed out in the subordinate lodges and fully debated on the floor of Grand Lodge, and all the chief points were carried either unanimously or by very large majorities. That amendments were necessitated by the changes time had brought about was admitted on all hands. We fail to see how those changes could have been brought about more carefully or deliberately. All that remains now is for the brethren to be loyal to the Order and themselves, and with patience work out the revised scheme. The beneficiary never was in as good shape as now; the members are realizing this every day, old members who were lapsing are coming back, new members are coming in. The department is one of the greatest branches of our noble Order's work; it is the one deserving the greatest consideration and encouragement. Let the members unite in heartily supporting the management in carrying out the constitution as handed down to them by Grand Lodge; let them show by their warm endorsement and co-operation that they have faith in themselves, and while helping any brother in honest doubt or difficulty, let them resolutely discourage the brother who is so forgetful of his oath of fidelity that he would sooner wreck the institution, if he could, than give way to the judgment of others.

The selection of Mr. George R. Parkin, the well-known advocate of Imperial Federation to be head master of the Upper Canada College is a wise step.

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(marked "Immigration Branch")

Or to
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., England
Or to any Canadian Immigration Agent.

Sons of England Notes.

We regret to learn that Bro. Purrott, of Britannia lodge, Hamilton, fell some 25 feet from a scaffolding, while attending to his work. He received a severe shaking up, and will be confined to the house for some time.

Bro. Ald. Fred. Cook, left Ottawa for England, on the 20th July. Bro. Cook is Canadian correspondent for the London Times, England. He is also Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto World, as well as several Pacific and Atlantic coast paper. He hopes to return about the middle of September.

The ANGLO-SAXON, with the September issue, commences its ninth year. What changes has taken place within that time; what strides our nationality has made. Forty-four lodges was the number then on the Grand Lodge register, now we have 220. A comparison of events will be interesting.

Everything indicates a better time commercially. There are many who have been unable to join the Order through lack of means during the past few years, happily that time is no more. Now is the time for members to wait on their friends and secure their applications for membership. Let each one try and get only one member during the year.

The membership of the Order should pay more attention to the whole organization than to the individual lodge. How often do we find members who think that they themselves, and at most their lodge, comprise the whole membership of the Order, and should receive their dictation in how it should be run. What is more generally wanted is the earnest attention of all the members for the benefit of whole organization.

An exchange, the Maple Leaf, of Port Dover, through a correspondent, points out the business ability of our late Executive officer, Bro. Thos. Elliott, P.S.G.P. It notes, "with such a man on the directorate of the proposed electric railroad, which is designed to run through Galt, Paris, Brantford and Port Dover, with a terminal point on Lake Erie, its success is assured." Bro. Elliott, although out of office, keeps a watchful interest, and is in constant touch with the Order.

There are continually passing round us events, if specially marked, would be of interest to all classes of people, but there has been none of more interest to the general reader, and more particularly to the Englishman, than that which took place at Bisley, England, on the 20th July. The winning of the Queen's Prize by a Canadian has brought before the world the importance of the word CANADA, and it will bear good fruit. Such an effort on behalf of Canada cannot be calculated in what is its value in money. No wonder he is looked upon as a prodigy. We congratulate Pte. T. H. Hayhurst upon his achievement, and we are proud of the fact that he is an Englishman.

ALIVE AND DOING WELL.

The attention of the brethren are called to the card of Lodge Alexander, No. 212, Alexander, Man., Fred. Cornsell, president; Jno. Farnden, secretary.

An up-to-date lodge is the one that advertises itself, either in its local paper or the ANGLO-SAXON. The advantage of advertising in the ANGLO-SAXON is in the fact that a large number of Englishmen take notice of the night of meeting, and note that there are Englishmen living in that particular locality. Travel is now so easy, and a large number of our brethren being connected with commercial enterprises, which call for a great amount of travel, that places hitherto seldom visited are now crowded by travellers and tourists, and among them are Englishmen, members of the S. O. E., who would enjoy a pleasant evening with their brethren. The notice of your lodge, when advertised in the ANGLO-SAXON, will reach all, thereby ensuring you many visitors for only \$1.00 a year.

A CARD OF THANKS.

The following resolution was unanimously passed and ordered to be inserted in the ANGLO-SAXON:—

"The brethren of Lodge Severn, No. 189, in lodge assembled, desire to express their hearty thanks to the brethren of the several lodges in Ottawa for their kindness in visiting our late Bro. George Simpson.

Signed on behalf of the lodge,
"H. G. SMITH, Sec."

CARLETON PLACE.

The brethren of this town are pleased that their Dominion Day celebration was a financial success. The committee in charge were: Bros. Jas. G. Bate, H. Kemp, W. W. Cliffe, John Rigby, J. S. Jackson, H. Hickin, Jas. Rowledge and A. Keyworth.

Beaconsfield Lodge is in a prosperous condition, although we have had a great deal of sickness.

Bro. John Wallwork and wife arrived in Carleton Place on Sunday morning the 28th, from England, where they had been on a vacation for 10 weeks. During that time they visited many places, among them Manchester, London and Birmingham. It was 22 years since they visited England. The trip was very enjoyable to them both.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES

Our September number will commence the six months term, explained in circular from the Executive to the lodges. It would greatly facilitate our work if every Secretary will kindly send in the names and address of the members of their respective lodges, if possible, not later than the 1st of September. To insure the safe delivery of the paper, please bear in mind, each address must be clear and distinctly written.

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A Story for the Boys.

LORD HORATIO NELSON.

"Fear grandmother!" said the youthful Nelson. "I never knew fear: what is it?" Nor did he ever know fear all through his long and glorious career.

Once after a gloomy reverie, in which he wished himself overboard, he suddenly cried out, as a glow of patriotism was kindled in his bosom, "Well then, I will be a hero, and, confiding in Providence, I will brave every danger!"

Nelson was sure of his "brothers" as he called them, and sure of himself. Many of his sayings appear boastful, but they are not. "If I fall it shall be in a manner worthy of your Lordship's faithful and obliged Nelson."

Here is the war-horse, indeed, who "mocketh a fear and is not frightened." For such awful hours as those, when the fates of nations are trembling in a balance, came Nelson into the world.

Nor was the daring Nelson more remarkable than his activity and readiness. When Blackwood called on him at 5 a. m. one morning at Merton, he found the Admiral up and dressed.

Like many other great men, Nelson divined his future. When some one ventured to pity once, he said, "Pity, sir! Pity did you say? I shall live to be envied! And to that point I shall always direct my course."

"What will the world say if we succeed?" asked one of his captains, on the eve of the battle of the Nile. "There is no 'if' in the case," replied Nelson. "That we shall succeed is certain; but none can say who will live to see it."

When a pompous old General said to him, "Sir, such as I are not in the habit of taking advice from young gentlemen," Nelson's reply was ready: "I am as old as the Prime Minister of England, and think myself capable of commanding one of His Majesty's ships as that Minister is of governing the State."

Nelson frequently did startling things of his own responsibility, because he felt a confidence in his own superior judgment and penetration. This would not answer, unless a man were of the Nelson type; able to decide, and ready to sacrifice himself for his country.

There was a strong religious feeling in this heroic Englishman. The si-

lence after the battle of the Nile, during which every sailor was engaged in rendering thanks to God for the victory, was most impressive, and the French crews were much affected by it.

Nelson was greatly beloved by his sailors. To them he was their ideal of goodness and greatness. As a sailor he was as near perfection as a sailor can be; brave, capable, vigilant, generous, a father to his fleet.

With out being blameless, for it were idle to say Nelson had no faults, we may regard him with admiration and pride. Truth, and honour, and duty, and devoted loyalty to king and country, were his watch-words.

BITS OF HUMOUR.

"A little nonsense now and then, Is relished by the wisest men."

"HALF-PAST NINE."

Thus spake a little married man To his ambitious spouse, With voice and gestures which were meant Her terrors to arouse; "What mean these knickerbockers vile, These 'mannish' gaiters, rough and black, This coat of mine upon your back, Permit me to inquire! You're not the husband, you're the wife; Why dress in male attire? And whither are you going now, Your eventide to spend, While I must stay at home, no doubt, The baby to attend?"

Mary had a little lamb; it followed her each day, till Mary put her bloomers on, and then it ran away.

Mr. McSwart (getting ready for church)—"Lobelia, what's the matter with this necktie of mine? I can't find any way to fasten the thing on." Mrs. McSwart—"O! O! O! Put that down, Billiger! That's my new hat."

"Doctor, I have an important physiological question to ask you. When I stand on my head the blood rushes into my head. Now, when I stand on my feet why does it not rush into my feet. Because your feet are not hollow."

Papa, soberly—"That was quite a monstrosity you had in the parlor one evening." Grace, nettled—"Indeed! that must depend upon one's understanding of the term 'monstrosity.' Papa, thoughtfully—"Well, two heads upon one pair of shoulders, for example."

Young Man—"So Miss Ella is your oldest sister? Who comes after her?" Small brother—"Nobody ain't come as yet; but pa says the first fellow that comes can have her."

HOW TO OPEN OYSTERS.

"Talk of opening oysters," said Old Hurricane. "Why, nothing is easier, if you only know how."

"And how's how?" inquired Starlight. "Scottish snuff," answered Old Hurricane, very sententiously. "Scottish snuff, my boy. Bring a little of it ever so near their noses, and they'll sneeze their lids off."

"I know a genius," observed Meister Karl, "who puts the oysters in a circle, seats himself in the centre, and begins spinning a yarn. Sometimes it's an adventure in Mexico, sometimes a legend of his loves, sometimes a marvellous stock-broking operation. As he proceeds the 'natives' get interested. One by one they gape with astonishment at the tremendous and dreadful whoppers which are poured forth. Then as they open their mouths my friend whips 'em out, peppers 'em, and swallows 'em."

"That'll do," said Starlight, with a long sigh. "I wish we had a bushel of 'em here now. They'd open easy."

Are you working to increase the number of beneficiary members in your lodge. If not, why not?

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

On July 12th, 1856, the Crimea was finally evacuated by the British forces, after a war of over two years. All the remaining stores and the establishments having been embarked, a company of the Fiftieth British regiment was posted outside the town of Balaklava to receive the Russian troops, and on their approach marched in with the Russian guard, which was composed of about fifty mounted Cossacks and a similar number of Cossack infantry.

During this war the British lost 3,500 killed in action or died from their wounds, 4,244 of cholera, and nearly 16,000 who succumbed to other diseases, making a total of 23,744, of whom 270 were officers; and besides these 2,873 were disabled. The loss of the French allies was estimated at 63,500 men, while the loss of the Russians on the opposite side was reckoned as high as 500,000 men.

Notwithstanding the enormous amount expended, Britain asked from Russia no pecuniary compensation, nor gained one inch of land, but the defeat of the Russians kept them out of Constantinople and made the way to India and the East clear. The memoirs of Earl Russell show that it would have been a disaster for the Turkish Empire much internal benefit if the French had been as disinterested as the British and not required in that case some territory for themselves.

DAUGHTERS AND MAIDS OF ENGLAND B. S.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The Daughters of England Benevolent Society is formed and composed of honourable and true Protestant Englishwomen who are in good bodily health and between the ages of 16 and 50 years, in association for mutual aid; to educate our members in true principles of womanhood, whereby they learn to be charitable; to practice true benevolence, and to keep alive those dear memories of our native land; to care for each other in sickness and adversity, and when death strikes down one of our members to follow her remains to its last resting place.

EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTION.

Rule 36.—Each Lodge shall, at its institution, consist of not less than twelve members, who must be daughters of Englishmen; but at no time shall have more than eight male financial members, who must be members of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, and every lodge can admit an unlimited number of male honorary members, who must be members of the S.O.E.B.S.

Rule 79.—The Initiation Fees into this Order shall be paid in every case before the candidate is initiated, less 50 cents paid on application. All candidates shall pay according to the under-mentioned graduated scale, (Charter members excepted), should they desire to join as financial members:

Table with 2 columns: Age range and Fee. 15 to 25 years: \$2 00; 25 to 35: 2 50; 35 to 45: 3 00; 45 to 50: 3 50.

Charter Members' Initiation Fees shall not be less than one dollar and twenty-five cents (provided they join within one month), but dispensations may be granted to remain open longer. The benefits are medical attendance and medicine on joining. New members are entitled to half sick and funeral benefits at the expiration of six months.

We are anxious to have a lodge of the Society in every town in the Dominion. Any information respecting the formation of new lodges will be cheerfully given by the following Grand Executive officers:—

- MRS. C. F. SMITH, Box 405, Whitby, GRAND PRESIDENT. E. W. TRUMP, ST. THOMAS, ONT., GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT. LEONARD G. CROSS, TORONTO, Address, 804 Gerrard St. E., GRAND SECRETARY. JOSEPH SHONE, TORONTO, GRAND TREASURER. FRANK H. REVELL HAMILTON, GRAND PAST-PRESIDENT.

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THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY. Entry may be made personally at the local office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation charges.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT. May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the homestead inpector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION. Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch) Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase, on easy terms, from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

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WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Keep the World in good order. Norman, Ont., January 15, 1890. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,—Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" are the best regulator for the system that humanity can use. Life is as the time-piece; frail and delicate are many of its works. A tiny particle of foreign substance adheres to the smallest wheel in the works, and what is the result?—at first, only a slight difference is perceptible in its time-keeping, but wait you; as the obstruction grows, the irregularity becomes greater, until at last, what could have been rectified with little trouble, in the beginning, will now require much care in thoroughly cleansing the entire works. So it is in human life—a slight derangement is neglected, it grows and increases, imperceptibly at first, then rapidly, until what could, in the beginning, have been cured with little trouble, becomes almost fatal. To prevent this, I advise you to purify the system frequently, by the use of Morse's Pills, and so preserve vigor and vitality. Yours faithfully, H. F. ATWELL. The Travellers' Safe-Guard. AMAGAUDUS POND, N.S., Jan. 27, '90. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,—For many years, I have been a firm believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." Not with a blind faith, but a confidence wrought by an actual personal experience of their value and merit. My business is such that I spend much of my time away from home, and I would not consider my travelling outfit complete without a box of Morse's Pills. Yours, &c., M. E. McINNIS. A valuable Article sells well. BORACIOUS HARBOR, N.S., Jan. 13, '90. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing. Yours, &c., N. L. NICHOLSON. To save Doctors' Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. THE BEST FAMILY PILL IN USE FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

CANADA AND ITS DESTINY.

WHAT CANADIAN POLITICIANS SHOULD OBSERVE.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:
SIR,—Whatever may be our religious opinions, or to whichever side of the political house we may belong, there can be little doubt that amongst well informed Englishmen the stand which our Premier has taken on the Manitoba School Question has given satisfaction. He has let them know that in him they have found an Englishman, holding high position in the councils of his country who has the courage of his convictions without reference to consequences as they may affect the immediate future of either his party or himself. But there are other issues as important, and which probably will more materially affect the welfare of this province than even the School Question of Manitoba.

RAILWAY OUTLET.

One of these is the early construction of a railroad connecting Winnipeg with a north-easterly outlet to the ocean by way of Hudson Bay. The subject of the practicability of navigating Hudson Bay, and the Straits of that name, is too hackneyed, and the contention of the opponents of the enterprise too absurd, to be worth while entering into here.

Suffice it to say that if the Canadian, eye and American also, Northwest is to be developed, if Manitoba and the Territories are to retain, and augment their population, there must be found some other way of transmitting their produce to the consumers than by an expensive land transit of nearly

TWO THOUSAND MILES.

Let us hew to the line: We have no quarrel with the C. P. R., but we may be sure it is impossible for them, let them reduce freight rates as they may within sound financial limits, to carry grain to the sea-board, some EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MILES, for nothing. Now, this is practically what they would have to do if the Hudson Bay Railroad was an accomplished fact and they endeavoured to compete with it.

It is not only a pity, but a burning shame, that mere political partisanship should stand in the way of developing this, for the whole of Canada, most important public work.

HARD NORTHERN WHEAT AREA.

A glance at a map of the world will show that between the 50th and 60th parallels of N. latitude lies the most important hard northern wheat area on this continent.

If we follow the same parallel across the Atlantic, passing over the British Isles, France, and part of Norway, we shall strike the great Russian Empire. Ascending northward to the latitude of 70 degrees E. long. will find us in the Kara Sea; from thence let us draw a line which will terminate in the Sea of Ochotsk, in 53 degrees north latitude and 150 E. long. We shall then be able to form some idea of the line of route now being constructed by the Russian Government, not merely as a military road by which pessimists profess to suppose that power intends to strike a blow at Britain's Indian Empire, but as a colonization road to induce immigrants to settle on what are now known to be the "Fertile Plains of Southern Siberia," a region hitherto as much maligned as to its Arctic sterility as has been in the past this great country of almost unlimited agricultural possibilities. But this is not Russia's last or only stroke by which she would wrest from us the profitable privilege of furnishing the granaries of the world.

OPINIONS FROM ENGLAND.

About two months since, at Gresham Hall, in the city of London, before the Board of Trade and many eminent merchants and financiers, Captain Wiggins, who has spent a life time navigating high northern seas and waterways, with the aid of maps and charts, described the "Magnificent Series of Water Stretches" through which, by the formation of a canal, or a lock, here and there, a ship might sail from London, or Liverpool, direct to the North Pacific Ocean by way of Kara, an inland navigation to Skhotsk, deliver a cargo for China or Japan, and, returning by the same route, ship a cargo of Russian wheat for delivery at her point of starting.

Either, or both, these routes completed, what chance can we in the heart of the North American continent, handicapped by high wages and still higher freight rates, stand against the enterprise of a strong autocratic government possessing within itself

the power to compel the rich of one portion of its Empire to support the poor of another?

And not only this, the hardy northern, and without disrespect be it said semi-barbarous Russian peasant has for ages learned to keep his needs within the limits of very slender means, thus bringing the wages question down to a minimum.

Here has been drawn no fancy picture, nothing has been said but facts which can be demonstrated, so it is evident if the Northwest is to successfully compete, and hold her own in the

GRAIN MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Canada must build the only road which will give the whole Northwest of America the shortest possible route to the ocean; she must also assist local enterprise in the construction of feeders to the main line, and thus also lay the train for both the obtaining and retaining of immigrants. It is time there should be sufficient intelligence amongst our people for a majority of them to understand that what was good for one part of Canada must in the end be of benefit to the whole country; that no part can prosper but that the prosperity will sooner or later affect all others. No one denies that Canada is, and always must remain, essentially an agricultural country. Such being the case, does it not seem good business policy that the earliest opportunity should be taken and the greatest energy displayed in developing that which holds out the greatest promise of success, both in the present and for the future?

OLD AND NEW CANADA.

It is a great misfortune, but it really seems as if the older settled portion of Canada appeared to think that the new Canada of the Northwest was yet in leading strings; that there could be no other use for its inhabitants than force them to consume at most terribly enhanced costs their products and manufactures, and that any remonstrance they might make amounted to nothing but boyish impertinence. The good people of the East, at least as represented in Parliament, appear to forget that most of the successful business men and members of the professions either arrived at or attaining to prominence amongst us are for the most part recruited from the better element of the older provinces. No matter their distinctive nationality, the inhabitants of the Northwest are for the most part intensely British, Canadian, and their patriotism is strong within them, but if the obstructive tactics of the numerically superior eastern politicians is to continue to keep the country back by the crushing of enterprises calculated to develop its resources, and that by virtue of their petty jealousy and numerical superiority alone, then must they be prepared for a general exodus, one which the mere accident of a phenomenal crop this year will retard but a very short time. Even the patriotic endurance of an energetic and determined race of people cannot support much more the continued hardship and privation which they have hitherto had to endure with little other hope than the prolonging of an existence subordinate to such consideration as might be magniloquently extended to them by the giant monopoly which now condescends to carry their goods to market. Another grievance is the projected attempt by the Federal Government to impose upon the Province of Manitoba a Lieutenant-Governor entirely unknown to a majority of the people.

With such an one it is felt there can be no sympathy. This province is yet young, the majority are all workers, the stilted usages of artificial life are not in accord with local surroundings. It is felt that one who has born the brunt of life's conflict with stern necessity in this new country shoulder to shoulder with themselves is the man best qualified to stand as representative of the Crown between the Federal power and their Provincial rights, and whose experience of their wants and requirements and general knowledge of Imperial and Dominion politics is not likely to allow him to be lead astray when called upon to act in time of emergency. The appointment of such an one would give general satisfaction, but the sending of a stranger would be felt, as has been aptly put in the protest of several S. O. E. lodges, "a misfortune for the Province, and an injustice to its people."

FREE LANCE.

Winnipeg, July 9th, 1895.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Westville.

Forest of Dean No. 192 meets every alternate Saturday night at 7.30 o'clock in Robt. A. McDonald's Hall, Westville, N.S. Visiting brethren always welcome. Wm. Clark, Pres. Thos. Floyd, Sec.

OUR BENEFICIARY.

SHAFTESBURY HALL,
TORONTO, Aug. 5th, 1895.

The returns for the month just closed (being the first under the new system) are very gratifying. The change necessitated considerable expense in providing a new set of books for the lodge secretaries, and a great deal of explanation in order to avoid mistakes. Upon the whole, the secretaries have entered into the new work very heartily, and a large number express their approval of the change, and say that the new system will prove of great benefit to the department.

A few more words of advice to our members, I trust, will not be considered presumptuous on my part, as my desire is to explain the law affecting the members, so as to prevent any wrong impression as to time limit, also to explain to the secretaries how to deal with members who do not pay their contributions on or before the first of every month.

Members not paying on the 1st of the month are at liberty to pay any time during the month, with this proviso, that after the 1st of the month, they run their own risks. It will, therefore, be to the interest of the members to pay promptly. Members not paying during the month will have to furnish a medical certificate of good health; members should avoid this, on account of the annoyance and expense.

Lodge secretaries must make their returns on or before the 8th of the month. This must be strictly carried out. The extra work in the Supreme Secretary's office necessitates prompt returns. The monthly returns have to be audited at the close of each month, and the proper amount placed to the credit of the reserve fund.

While a few are still opposed to the new system a very large majority are in favor of the change. A good deal of latitude has been given during the first month, on account of the change, but the prospects are very encouraging for the future. There are false prophets in every society; we have them in ours; but I am pleased to say that we have had fewer lapses under the new system than we had during the last two or three calls under the old.

One great object of a society like the Sons of England is to give a guarantee to every member that his benefits are secure. Under the new system we can do this; under the old we could not. While we have no desire to accumulate large surpluses for advertising, we are, however, exceedingly anxious to have a sufficient reserve to meet extra calls without extra burdens upon our members.

The winter months are the most trying to a large number of our members. I would respectfully suggest that they may pay to their lodge secretary one or two monthly payments in advance, during the fall months, which would be credited to the member, and if anything should happen to him, the advanced payments will be returned.

The following payments made during the month of June will be sufficient to prove the value and usefulness of our beneficiary:

- Certificate No. 217, Bro. Dean, Middlesex lodge, \$1,000.
- Certificate No. 563, Bro. Lush, Lansdowne lodge, \$1,000.
- Certificate No. 568, Bro. Reeves, Primrose lodge, \$1,000.
- Certificate No. 1424, Bro. Hinchcliffe, Primrose lodge, \$1,000.
- Certificate No. 1844, Bro. Morris, Albion lodge, \$1,000.
- Certificate No. 523, Bro. Simnett, Middlesex lodge, \$1,000.
- Certificate No. 1863, Bro. Thorpe, Commercial lodge, \$1,000.
- Certificate No. 1188, Bro. Brittain, York lodge, \$1,000.

The above figures are facts, and speak for themselves. In every case expressions of thankfulness and gratitude, has been given for such a grand system of mutual benefit. I trust the members will appreciate these few lines, and make the beneficiary a subject of careful consideration, and brethren who are not insured should do so at once. No need to leave your friends destitute, when, by the payment of a small monthly contribution, you can make them independent of the world's cold charity.

Fraternally,

JOHN W. CARTER.

The Sons of England Benevolent Society is making wonderful progress throughout the Dominion and has now a firm footing in Manitoba. There are lodges in Winnipeg, Brandon, Carman, Alexandra, Rathwell and Selkirk, and they should be organized in every town in the province.—*Minnesota Tribune, Man.*

TORONTO S. O. E. NEWS.

Commercial Lodge No. 200 met on Saturday evening, July 6th, when Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, D. D., Centre Toronto, attended and installed the newly elected officers, consequent upon the death of our worthy brother Geo. H. Thorpe, the late president of the Lodge. Bro. H. Perks, the efficient V. P., was unanimously elected to the president's chair. Bros. J. Perks V. P. and Smythe, chaplain.

Bro. A. E. Taylor, W. P., of Kent Lodge, in consequence of business arrangements, has removed to London Ont., and Bro. A. W. Harris, an old time member of the lodge, was unanimously elected to fill the office of Worthy President for the rest of the term. We feel confident the member's choice has been judicious and wise as Bro. Harris is a regular attendant of the lodge and has always taken a marked interest in the proceedings.

The past and present officers of the various lodges (with one exception) in Centre Toronto district, have formed themselves in to a District Council for the purpose of the welfare of the lodges and the Society in general. The Council will meet once a quarter with Dr. C. A. Hodgetts D.D., Centre Toronto, as president of the council. At the meeting in September the question debated will be the best and most feasible plan formaking the ANGLO-SAXON paper, the representative and official organ of the Sons of England Society.

The President of Avondale Lodge No. 170, having resigned his position, Bro. F. B. Lindon, has been elected to fill the chair for the balance of the term.

Bradford Lodge, No. 91, Lambton Mills, held their regular meeting on Thursday evening June 27th. Bro. J. W. Jarvis, W.P., in the chair. Bro. Clatworthy, S.G.P., and Bro. Enoch Ward, D.D., for northwest Toronto, paid an official visit. Bro. Clatworthy complimented the lodge on its good standing, and also referred to the advancement of the Order throughout the Dominion. It being the anniversary of the lodge, after business was concluded an open meeting was held, when friends of the members were admitted. Among those present were noticed, Bros. J. H. Raybould, P.P. and W. H. Pooler, V.P., of Worcester Lodge and Bro. J. Fitton, W. Sec. Leeds Lodge, also Dr. E. Bull, W. T. Elliott, Wm. Scott and G. Way.

The annual meeting of the Sons of England Building, Loan and Savings Association, was held on Friday, July 5th, for the election of officers. The statement for the past year which was presented by Bro. Geo. Clay, secretary of the society, was most satisfactory to the directors and shareholders. A dividend of 6 p.c. on the shares for the year was declared. We feel confident that in the near future when the Building Society becomes better known to the bulk of the members of the S. O. E. B. S., it will be exceptional to find a member of our Order without a home of his own with such facilities for acquiring the same at his command. The society is incorporated under Chap. 169, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, and approved by Sup. Grand Lodge. The election of officers resulted as viz.: President, Bro. Jno. Aldridge; Vice-President, Bro. Jno. Poffley; Treasurer, Bro. J. W. Carter. Directors: Bros. Dr. S. B. Pollard, Geo. Clatworthy, Chas. Reeve, A. W. Harris, T. W. Barber and Wm. Beers. Solicitor, Bro. W. H. Church; Secretary, Bro. Geo. Clay; Auditors, Bros. J. Hall and E. C. Davenport. Rules and prospectus can be had upon application to the secretary 17 Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto.

Obituary.

In the death of Past Supreme President, BRO. PETER MILLINGTON, the Sons of England has lost one of its most zealous advocates; though of late years BRO. MILLINGTON has not given so much time to the Order as in earlier years. Still he was one of the most fearless and earnest workers that we ever had in our Order, of a bold and dashing character, and was always in the front rank. He joined Kent lodge, by clearance, from Albion in October, 1876. His abilities soon won him the esteem and confidence of the members, and in a very short time he was sent as a delegate to the Grand Lodge, where his personal influence and powerful debating ability obtained for him the distinguished honor of S. G. President, in 1877. In addition to being elected President of Kent Lodge, BRO. MILLINGTON held the office of President of Warwick Lodge, Toronto, for more than one term. During the time he held this position, Warwick Lodge was the best governed lodge in the Society. At that time it was called the model lodge, chiefly through the time and interest taken in it by our good brother. Time would fail to tell of all his good qualities; extremely kind-hearted and liberal minded, he would sacrifice his own comfort and sometimes his home to benefit the Society. While he was loyal to the back bone to his Queen and country, true as steel to his countrymen, he was strong in his denunciation against half-hearted men who claimed to be Englishmen, but who he often said were not worthy of the name. In the earlier years of the Society, when true and honest men were needed, BRO. PETER MILLINGTON was a giant in the work, and never faltered. The writer will always revere his memory, cherish and admire his manly qualities.

J. W. C.

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