

13th Year of Publication.

THE ANGLO-SAXON THE BRITISH ADVOCATE

Vol. XIII, No. 1

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER, 1899.

\$1 a year. 10c. a copy.



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WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

It is reported that Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and conqueror of the Soudan will ere long pay a visit to the principal cities of Canada and the United States.

The Registrar-General reports that the annual rate of mortality in the thirty-three great towns of England and Wales averaged 20.7 per thousand. The rate in Birmingham was 21, Bristol 13, Derby 16, Leicester 14, and Wolverhampton 13.

In a recent speech at Epsom College Lord Roseberry highly praised Marchand and said to such men as Kossuth and Garibaldi had the English given the most enthusiastic reception. He said that the English people prized before anything the honest and manly man.

At a meeting of the Manchester city council, it was stated that the total indebtedness of city is over 16 millions sterling, the assets exceeding total liabilities by upwards of four millions and a quarter pounds.

The Queen has approved of the medal granted in 1865 for certain operations in Eastern and Western Africa, being also awarded to the forces employed in the operations in British Central Africa between 1894 and 1898.

Queen Victoria has announced to Viscount Peel, chairman of the board of trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, London, her decision to present to the gallery, as a national possession, a portrait of herself, in the robes worn at her coronation, painted by Sir George Hayter, and at present in the Kensington Palace. At a special meeting of the Board, the trustees accepted this gift in the name of the nation, and offered to her Majesty their most sincere and humble thanks for the honor thus conferred upon the National Portrait Gallery. The

treasurer recently declined to make any grant to the gallery for the purchase of a similar portrait of the Queen.

At Barrow-in-Furness the first-class battleship "Vengeance" has been launched. The newest addition to the British Navy is one of the most powerful ships afloat, nearly 400 feet long and 74 feet beam. She can run an enemy's ship without her skin plating being ruptured, being practically one ship inside the other. In the qualities of offence she is more than a match for any battleship ever constructed.

The abolition of the penny postage stamp is the latest proposal that has been made to the post-office for the improvement of its system. It is suggested that a form of automatic machine should be employed, with a slit into which the letter could be inserted. When a penny is placed in the slot the machine will stamp the letter and thus obviate the use of ordinary stamps.

The annual meeting of the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace was held the other day at Stratford on Avon. The committee reported that during the year more than 34,000 persons had paid for admission to Shakespeare's house, representing 35 different nationalities, and more than 10,000 had visited Ann Hathaway's cottage at Shottery.

Mr. Richard Sleath, the Labour Member who wrested the representation of Wilcannia in the New South Wales Commons from Mr. Edward Bulwar Lytton Dickens, is in trouble with his constituents over Federation. The youngest son of Charles Dickens and godson of the first Lord Lytton held the seat in two Parliaments. It was then a pastoral and agricultural constituency, but when it became swamped by an invasion of miners the political career of Mr. Dickens came to an end. Mr. Dickens carries on business in Wilcannia as a stock and Station agent in partnership with his elder brother, Alfred Tennyson Dickens. His Parliamentary experiences were apparently not happy. He said on the night of his defeat that the only incident of his legislative career that he recalled with satisfaction was his friendship with Sir Henry Parkes.

The Royal Geographical Society has received news that the section of the famous mpundu tree which marked the place where Dr. Livingstone died has been successfully removed by Mr. Codrington, the Deputy-Administrator of North Rhodesia, and will be sent to England for preservation. To mark the place where the tree stood a large cairn has been erected, with a staff made of telegraph poles in the centre, held in their place by stays of telegraph wire. The temporary memorial will serve to preserve the identity of Livingstone's death place until such time as a more permanent memorial can be erected.

Mr. W. McDonald, of Leith, has established a new record for the journey up and down Ben Nevis, performing the feat in 2 hours and 18 min., which is 9 minutes less than his previous record and two minutes less than the time occupied by William Swan, Fort William, who has held the Record until now. The day was fine but very sultry and there was a good deal of fog hanging about the upper reaches of the mountain, which doubtless hindered the competitor's progress to some extent.

In the second report on Scotch salmon fisheries for the last year there is an occasional complaint of the falling off due to whatever cause. But good sport may be had yet. A salmon was caught by rod on the Tay weighing 56 1-2 lbs, one of the Nesse of 39 lbs., and one in the Lochy of 41 1-2 lbs. and there are many about and above 20 lbs. The average reports show good results from net fishing.

Ottawa St. George's Society.

This Society has just issued a report of the past year's work, ending March 1899. This closes the 55th year of the society which in many respects will be a memorable one. The charitable department of the society has done good work and relief has been accorded many suffering countrymen—in all 150 cases.

There is considerable talk going around about the establishment of an employment bureau by the St. George's Society here and a portion of the report is devoted to the citation of facts concerning such institutions in Europe where they have proven a remarkable success.

Of the original members but two remain, the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada and Mr. H. V. Noel, manager of the Quebec Bank. It is worthy of note that the late secretary Capt. Winter was successful in winning the second prize of 30 guineas in the Naval Competition upon the subject of the "Protection of Commerce during War," in competition with the Imperial officers of the royal navy. The members feel that an honor has been also conferred upon the society.

The treasurer's statement shows a surplus of \$1288.47, which, considering the amount of relief

accorded is very encouraging. A complete list of members is also given. All is neatly printed in pamphlet form and has just been issued to the members together with a special copy of Rev. Dr. Herridge's sermon which caused such favourable comment.

Altogether the report shows a marked success during the past year, reflecting great credit upon the president, Fred Cook, and the able staff of officers who assisted him.

"Canada for the Canadians."

Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR,—Can it be possible that any person can be found upon the face of the known world, who would say that England and England's Queen is not the greatest country and the greatest, noblest, and most beloved monarch in the world?

Yes, I believe there is!

The bragging Yankee, not the true American, or rather the so-called "American," for Canadians are Americans as well as the Yankees. Their newspapers, and their public men, have nothing good to say for England and her possessions, unless they are wanting some favor. Then they can rub the Lion down with a "camel hair brush," while they have a *rough curry comb* in the other hand to use it when the Lion has been filled with the *Yank's* sophistry.

Is Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, blind and asleep, or may be does not want to see, or won't wake up to the fact, that the tricky Yankee is making fun of him and his government, every time he takes a junketing trip to Washington? How many times has the American Government sent an official to Ottawa in the past three or four years?

Can Sir Wilfrid answer this?

The public press here says, "not once, and never will."

They, (the newspapers and officials here) say that they never will. When anything does not suit them they will retaliate on something the Canadians want imported into their country or something they wish to export into our country here. Look at the great expenditures of public monies that have been made by the Canadian Government for the past 25 years, on the Welland Canal and other canals of the St. Lawrence river, and if the Canadian Government want to put on a toll to make the Welland and other canals self-supporting, the Yankee, like a licked dog, shows his teeth and watches to see when and where they can retaliate by biting back again.

It is not long ago—surely within the memory of the majority of the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON—when the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was within a few months of completion, that the Yankees put such a toll upon all Canadian vessels, which was, literally a positive prohibition, to pass through the canal on the American side of the rapids. Although Canada had miles and miles of Canals through which the American craft were passing, at rates much below [what] the actual expense of [the running of the canals of the Dominion were.

Cannot many to-day remember how long it took the American Government to pay the Halifax Fishery Award, and it was not until every possible means were found to wriggle out of paying the above did they do it. Look how prompt England paid the Alabama Award in 1871, only a few weeks elapsed after the 8th of May, 1871, when the whole amount of \$15,500,000 was paid, and now there is a

balance of \$5,000,000 remaining in the treasury of the U. S. which they do not know what to do with, and have asked England several times to accept it back again, but John Bull has rightly refused to do so. Why any reader could go on and on and dilate on the trickery of the Yankee and fill a whole paper, or book with it, and then not tell all, but enough has been said to show that they have lived up to the old saying, "America first, and last and forever." Let Canadians stick to Canada and when the next election comes around stand shoulder to shoulder and show that they are sick of these junketing trips to Washington by the Premier.

Yours for the Dear Old Flag and Home,

K. A. NUCK.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 25th, 1899.

Great Britan, Alone.

Before Abram could be blessed as God wished him to be, it was necessary that he should be separated, just as even now God cannot bless unless there is an entire separation from the world. As with the individual, so with the nation.

Balaam prophesied of Isreal thus: "The people shall dwell alone, and shall not be reckoned among the nations."

Moses, in blessing the twelve tribes in the latter days, says: "Israel shall dwell in safety alone"

We maintain that the time has not yet arrived when the fulfilments are fully apparent, but that the national separation process is still going on. Israel, at different periods of her history, did separate from the heathen nations with which she was surrounded, and at such times was more particularly in the enjoyment of God's favours, and increased in wealth and dominion. In Solomon's reign, when he followed the Lord God in truth, his power and influence was greater than at any subsequent period of the history of the Chosen People, and the extent of territory over which he ruled was greater than it had ever been before or was after in any other reigns of the kings of Israel.

When the nation forsook God, their reputation and glory departed, but with their return to God, and adherence to Him, prosperity followed.

We who claim to be the Seed Royal—God's chosen children—to whom pertain the promise, can see the same thing in our own day and nation. When, at the time of the Reformation, we in thought, word, and deed separated ourselves, and undertook from henceforth to serve the Lord God of Israel in spirit and in truth, we have gone on from strength to stronger, increasing in numbers, in wealth, in learning in possessions, until now we stand at the head of all other powers,—to use the words of Moses, "The head and not the tail."

Can we at the present time recognize a nation other than Great Britain deserving to be called "Great," standing above all other nations ("High above all," are the words of God) not in one thing but in everything which has for its object the wholesale welfare of humanity? If we can then we may begin to doubt our Sonship; but if not, we may rejoice with trembling that we belong to the new creation having Christ, the second Adam, our Head, Leader, with whom we are fellow heirs of "the Kingdom."

Now let us look the matter square in the face, and we shall see that the Saxon race is pre-eminently *above and not beneath* all other races.

Great Britain and the United States, taken together compare as follows with the next nationality in each department.

1. In millions of population, 474 to 300 (China).
2. Imports and exports, millions of pounds, 1300 to 400 (Germany).
3. Tonnage, &c., as 15 to 2 (Norway and Sweden).
4. Number of ships they possess, 14,300 as against 4,200 for Norway and Sweden.
5. Warships, 671 as against France's 473. (Russia follows with 279).
6. Revenue, in millions, 285—Russia coming next with 142.
7. But when we come to the Army, we find the tables reversed, for we stand *last but one* in the list, having but 720,000, while Russia stands at the head with 2,530,000. Is this right? Certainly! for Israel obedient was to under number her enemies, and yet conquer them at the rate of five to a hundred, and ten to a thousand. Yes, "they were to come against Israel one way and flee seven."

8. Then again we take the lead in works of righteousness, missionary labours, and relief in cases of natural calamities, such as plague, war, earthquakes, famine, storms, fire, explosions and every form of trouble.

9. We are at the head in the Postage department being able to send half-way round the world for a penny what other nations have to pay twopence halfpenny for.

The Bishop of Calcutta lately used these words:—"When he looked out upon the world, he could not but see the British Empire was the most conspicuous human fact upon earth, and to all appearance the influence and authority of that Empire would not grow less but rather greater with the centuries. As the centuries passed the influence might become, and ought to become, more powerful, more sacred, more divine."

Mr. Chamberlain, early in this year speaking of the present characteristics of the United Kingdom, said that "Never before in its history has prosperity been so evident; never before was the number of unemployed so small in proportion to those who are fully employed. Never were the necessaries of life cheaper, or the remuneration of labor and of capital higher and more assured; and never before was the influence and power of the country more completely established abroad, and more effectual for our protection and for our position at home. If any other nation could show such a record of triumph and success during the past twelve months, he believed that their statesmen, politicians and journalists would raise a psalm to the skies, and would call on their neighbors to admire and envy them."

We do indeed, then, stand "High above all the nations of the earth." Let it be our high resolve to struggle and pray for righteousness. So shall we fulfil the desire of our Lord, and become "the righteous nation," in whom He shall delight.—*M. J. Crampton, in the August, 'Covenant People.'*

An erratic French scribbler comes out in the *Revue Des Deux Mondes* with a new scheme to take Westminster Abbey. It is no less than a project to embark some 500,000 men in jolly boats and hurl them across the channel in a body. Torpedo boats having cleared the way, wind and weather being propitious, and no stupid Albon being on hand to repel, it is believed that the thing might have chances of success. Quick-firing guns are to be the only artillery besides the torpedo tubes. Just what the channel squadron of the British navy would do is not said.

The finest tomb in Great Britain is undoubtedly that of the Duke of Hamilton, in the grounds of the Duke's seat. It cost over a million dollars.

British Battles

on Land and Sea.

THE CASTLE OF ALICANTE, 1709.

While the war was thus being waged in Flanders, the contest for the throne of Spain between Phillip, Duke of Anjou, and Charles, son of Leopold I, was continued with varying success; and in that strife the defence of the castle of Alicante by an old English regiment and one composed of foreign refugees, against more than 12,000 French and Spanish troops, presents a remarkable instance of fortitude and obstinate bravery.

Admiral Sir George Byng, by order of Admiral Sir John Leake, had taken Alicante by storm, in August, 1706, compelling the governor, Colonel Count Mahoney, an Irish soldier of fortune, to capitulate, after he had been severely wounded and had 160 of his guns which faced the sea dismounted by the British fleet. But he had defended himself with such bravery that honorable terms were given him; and marched out at the head of 130 dragoons (thirty of whom were Irishmen), the sole survivors of this force, with four pieces of cannon, and lighted matches.

Major-General Richard Gorges was now entrusted with the defence of Alicante, a post of great importance, its harbour being one of the best in Valencia. It stands nearly in the centre of the bay, on a narrow peninsula, which abuts into the sea, and, like its fortress, the city is of vast antiquity.

On April 15 Gorges succeeded Arthur, Earl of Donegal, in command of the regiment afterwards known as the 35th or Dorsetshire. He erected an additional defence to Alicante, called Gorge's Battery, between the castle and the town; and the first duty performed by its guns, was a funeral salute in honour of Marcus, Viscount Dungannon, who died at Alicante. He was colonel of an English regiment which is no longer in existence, and was son of Colonel Marcus Trevor, who was said to have wounded Oliver Cromwell at the battle of Marston Moor.

Major General Michael Richards was appointed Governor of Alicante on the recall of Gorges to England. He was a Catholic, and consequently was greatly esteemed by the Valencians, "though to give him his own he behaved extremely well in all other respects," says Carleton in his "Memoirs." He was a brigadier of the year of the Revolution; and, as Catholics were not then allowed to hold such high rank, we must conclude that Richards adhered to the religion of his forefathers in secret.

Alicante was now invested and besieged by a strong force under Chevalier d'Asfeld, afterwards Marquis and Marshall of France. He had with him 12,000 French and Spanish troops, with a strong train of artillery. The castle was surrounded and the city blockaded by sea and land; but the defence of both by the two regiments of Hotham and Sybourg became one of the most brilliant feats of the war. Night and day the breaching batteries played upon Alicante, which at last was deemed no longer defensible, so on the night of the 3rd of December, 1709, the troops retired into the castle, which had been deemed impregnable since the days of the Moors.

Incredible were the exertions now made by the soldiers of the two regiments to protract the defence until the arrival of a relieving fleet; and, to procure water they sank three deep cisterns in the solid rock on which the fortress stands.

On the 5th of April, 1705, six regiments of infantry were raised in England. One of these was commanded by Sir Charles Hotham, Bart., M. P. for Beverly, an officer who had served in the wars of King William, and who died in 1723, a general, or colonel of the eighth or King's. He embarked with his regiment for Spain, and served with it at Alicante when the battle of Almanza was fought; but he must have left it soon after, as during the disastrous siege we are about to narrate it was commanded by Lieut-Col. Edward Thornicroft.

The regiment of Colonel Fredrick Sybourg was chiefly composed of French Protestant refugees, was one of seven such corps then in our service. These were the French dragoons under Lieut.-Col. La Fabrique, and the infantry of Brigadier Vimare, Colonels Fontjulian, La Bathe, Sybourg, Blosset, and Count de Nassau d'Auverquerque, who was killed at the battle of Almenara, in Spain, in 1710.

Colonel Sybourg personally commanded his battalion in Alicante; his Lieut.-Col. was Balthasar d'Albon, Francis Vignioles was major, and Bernard Richon was chaplain.

The Chevalier d'Asfeld, after he had made some progress in blocking up these solitary regiments in the castle of Alicante, saw that it was impossible to attempt with success an assault; the elevation of the old fortress was too great for breaching-guns to effect it. He therefore resolved to undermine the solid rock, and blow the castle and its garrison into the air together.

This scheme was deemed quite impracticable by General Richards and his officers, and they confidently awaited the arrival of the naval squadron, under Sir Edward Whitaker, from Barcelona. In the meanwhile, by shot and shell, musketry and hand-grenades, they did all in their power to destroy the French sappers, and also endeavoured to counter-mine their work. The working parties of the Chevalier toiled day and night at their task; and numerous bands of sturdy Valencian peasantry were pressed into his service to aid them.

Twelve weeks of peril and unremitting toil were necessary to complete the mine; and when filled it was charged with 1,500 barrels of gun powder and other combustible materials.

By sound of drum, on the 2nd day of March, 1709, the castle was formally summoned to surrender, and a safe and honorable convoy so far as Barcelona was promised to the regiments of Hotham and Sybourg, with all their arms, colors and baggage, if they capitulated within three days, and thus prevented the total destruction of the fortress and themselves. And to this offer the Chevalier added a solemn threat that if once the mine was sprung, no mercy or quarter would be shown any officer or man who escaped the explosion.

The Chevalier d'Asfeld, to prove that he was in sad earnest, requested General Richards to come in person or to send certain officers, to see for themselves the formidable nature of the mine beneath the garrison, and the terrible fate that inevitably waited them. This invitation was accepted by Lieut.-Col. Thornicroft, of Hotham's Regiment and Captain Page, an English engineer in the service of King Charles.

They descended into the mine accompanied by the Chevalier, who requested them to examine it as closely as they pleased. They did so, and on their return reported to General Richards "that if their judgement did not deceive

them, the explosion would carry up the whole castle to the eastern battery, unless it took vent in their own counter-mine, but at least they were certain it would carry away the sea-battery, the barracks in the castle close, and some of the chambers cut in the rocks for soldiers' quarters, and they much feared it might effect the great cistern."

On hearing all this, many of the officers thought the whole affair a mere farce. Some asserted that the mine was a mockery and that the bags and barrels seen by the colonel and captain were filled with sand and not gunpowder; but there were others who had their wives and children with them, and look forward to the end with the deepest solicitude.

By order of General Richards, a Council of War was held; and the soldiers reported an increasing scarcity of water, which was not the least of many of the hardships they had to endure: but believing that Whitaker's fleet must soon arrive from Barcelona to their relief they resolved unanimously "to commit the sequel to the providence of God, and sent word to the enemy to fire the mine if they chose."

Barcelona was two hundred and sixty miles distance; and the sea was swept in vain by there telescopes, as the sight of the last day faded, for the expected British fleet.

The third fatal night closed in, and the Chevalier, who, though a resolute, was not an unmerciful officer, sent once again a flag of truce, with tidings that the train of powder was laid through the gallery, and should be fired at six o'clock precisely on the following morning.

"Blow away!" was the brief response of the besieged; and at nightfall the Chevalier ordered "all the inhabitants in the quarter near the mine to withdraw from their houses before five o'clock next morning."

Slowly passed the eventful night. The besieged kept all their guards and sentinels posted as usual, but no man undressed or went to bed. Alarm and dread expectation were to keen to admit of sleep, and many a brave soldier passed that night in meditation and prayer. General Richards, and Colonels Thornicroft, Sypourg, and Balthasar d'Albon, sat together in governors quarters; and all their brother officers were grouped elsewhere, to pass this miserable night.

Captain Carleton, in his Memoirs, says, "some further particulars I soon had from Colonel Sybourg's gentleman. He told me that the night preceding the unfortunate catastrophe of his master, he was waiting on him in the casement, when he observed, some time before the rest of the company took notice of it, that General Richards appeared very pensive and thoughtful—that the whole night long he was pestered with and could not get rid of a great fly, which was perpetually buzzing about his head and ears, to the vexation and disturbance of the rest of the company as well as the general himself."

When day dawned again, the sea was searched in vain by the anxious eyes of those who gathered on the battery that stood immediately above the terrible mine. It was then proposed that they should have a couple of bottles of wine, "to drink for the last time the health of Her Majesty the good Queen Anne."

Afterwards the general was informed that the people of Alicante were hurrying multitudes to the western part of the town, on which he went to the battery which overlooked that quarter, attended by the field officers, and remained there some time. Lieut.-Col. Thornicroft was urged by him to retire, saying that his being there was of no service.

"There is no danger to be apprehended here, more than in any other place, and we shall wait the event," was the reply of the colonel and of Sybourg.

Such was the force of discipline that they remained there because their superior did so, and other officers imitated their example; while the poor soldiers, now by mere force of habit, got under arms in the castle yard, and remained in silence and expectation, awaiting death in their ranks; but hope began to dawn in the hearts of some as the fatal hour was past.

Suddenly a corporal cried aloud, "The train is fired!" Then smoke was seen to issue from the fissure in the rocks beneath them, and the general and field-officers were implored to retire from the sea battery, but all refused.

At last with a dreadful crash and roar, the mine was sprung!

The whole rock of Alicante, to the eyes of those in the city, camp, and fleet below, seemed to open and shut again, while a vast dark cloud rose high in the air, and hid the ancient castle. The whole mountain trembled to its base in the sea; and when the dust cleared away the castle seemed to have changed its shape, and in many parts was a mere mass of ruin, amid which the general all the field officers save d'Albon, with many soldiers, ten guns and two mortars, were buried.

From base to battlement the old fortress vibrated and shook; part of the great cistern was destroyed, another was nearly choked by the fallen masonry, and in the closing rocks a poor soldier was seen shut up to the neck, beyond the power of extrication, and in that terrible predicament he remained alive for many hours. Twenty officers of all ranks, thirty-six soldiers, and several women and children were buried alive, and the groans of some of these miserable creatures were heard for two or three days after.

In Alicante many of the houses were beaten to the earth and overwhelmed by masses of fallen masonry; and that any portion of the castle remained undestroyed was owing to certain fissures in the rock, and countermines formed by the garrison, having weakened the force of the explosion.

And now, inspired with fury and vengeance, Lieut.-Col. Balthasar d'Albon drew out a mixed detachment of his own regiment and that of Hotham, and made a desperate sally into the city at the point of the bayonet, to show that the survivors were still undismayed. From the batteries that remained uninjured, bombs, corcasses and grenades were shot into the streets in all directions. D'Albon was driven in with severe loss; but the shattered castle and the ruined streets presented a strange spectacle to our fleet, when ultimately it did arrive to succor the few brave fellows who had so sturdily kept the Union colors flying on the towers of Alicante.

Sir Edward Whitaker had brought with him from Barcelona 3,500 men, under General Stanhope; and when he entered the gulf, on the 15th of April, the garrison were reduced to their last biscuit and last bullet.

Chevalier d'Asfeld's forces had been greatly increased. The weather was rough, and to attempt the relief of the garrison by the strong hand was deemed impracticable. The general sent a flag of truce on shore capitulating for the garrison, now reduced to 500 of all ranks; and on the 18th of April, 1709, they marched out with the honors of war, with two pieces of cannon in front, with balls in their muzzles and matches lighted, their bayonets fixed and drums beating, and with their colors flying.

The French and Spanish troops presented arms to them as they marched to the beach, and amid the cheers of the British fleet, embarked for Barcelona; after which they were put for a time "in quarters of refreshment."

The rent made by the terrible mine of the Chevalier d'Asfeld is still distinctly visible in the castle rock of Alicante, and when Townsend, the traveller visited the city in 1787, he found masses of the cliff still threatening it with destruction.

The castle has always been described as being one of great strength, and many noble Spanish families were wont to take shelter there, to escape the ravages of the Algerines. In 1813 when aided by a British fleet, the fortress and town successfully resisted the French Marshal Souchet.



THE ANGLO-SAXON

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ST. GEORGE'S UNION OF
NORTH AMERICA.

Address all communications and contributions to
EDWIN B. REYNOLDS, Manager, BOX 296, OTTAWA, CAN.

R. BLASDALE, (Toronto, Ont.) - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

The ANGLO-SAXON, as will be seen from the Report of the North America St. George's Union Convention, which has just finished its labors at Hamilton, has been unanimously declared by the Union to be its official organ with Mr. R. Blasdale of Toronto associate editor, who will have charge of this department. Mr. Blasdale is on the management committee of the Toronto society and has assisted the ANGLO-SAXON in many ways during the present year. The leading newspapers in Toronto also find room for occasional contributions from his pen. It is the aim of the ANGLO-SAXON, to make its columns as bright and readable as possible and contributions on St. George's Society matters are asked for from all parts of the Union (which comprises the whole of Canada and the United States) and which will always receive prompt and careful consideration at the hands of the associate editor.

NORTH AMERICA ST. GEORGE'S UNION IN CON- VENTION AT HAMILTON.

FIRST DAY (WEDNESDAY)

The assembling together on the 23rd, 24th and 25th days of August last marks the 18th and possibly the most important of the several conventions held within the extensive range of the Union's operations for many years past. On the 1st day—Wednesday—delegates were arriving from the chief cities of the United States and Canada and as many as could be accommodated taking up their temporary residence at the headquarters of the convention, the New Royal Hotel. The evening of that day witnessed what ought to be said the opening of the convention—a reception given by

the Mayor of the city and the president Mr. W. F. Burton, assisted by several Past-Presidents and Officers of the Hamilton St. George's Society, together with other prominent residents of the city took place in one of the parlours of the New Royal. A number of ladies were present. Past-president H. N. Kittson presided, and in the name of the local organization gave the visitors a hearty welcome. The Delegates and Friends were from Washington, Philadelphia (the latter being very strongly represented), Utica, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, London and other cities. Expressions of the warmest and most devoted character were freely indulged in concerning love of country and the existing good feeling dominating the entire Anglo-Saxon race, more especially the two countries on either side of the Atlantic, Great Britain and America.

President W. F. Burton endorsed the chairman's greeting and expressed the pride and pleasure entertained by the Hamilton Society in welcoming the delegates and their friends to the city. Mayor Teetzel welcomed the visitors in fitting words and regretted that business engagements would necessitate his leaving the city for the next few days. He would, however, leave the keys of the city in the hands of his friend President Burton who, he had not the least hesitation in saying, would do all the honours required on the part of the mayor. In introducing Hamilton's first Citizen, Mayor Teetzel, Mr. Burton said it had been difficult to determine the Mayor's nationality, but at any rate he was saturated with English sentiment. In closing, Mr. Burton said that it was likely the new club in Buffalo would be based on the constitution of the St. George's Union.

The mayor referred in the pleasantest manner to the fact that this was the third convention of the Union held in this city and Mr. Burton was the third Hamilton man to be president of the Union. George Roach, one of the grand old men of the city, W. H. Gillard, in the vigor of his manhood, and W. F. Burton, still in youth. (Applause) He extended to all, the freedom of the city, with all the benefits the term implied. In reading over the Union's Constitution, he had been struck with its broadness. It had a platform broad enough for the 80 millions of the continent to stand upon. He wished that more similar societies existed. They served as a foil against tricky Politicians and Foolish Editors. In closing the mayor referred to the good feeling that existed between England and America, and trusted that it would long continue. To reach the ideal of universal peace it would be necessary for the two great Anglo-Saxon countries to unite. "Such organizations as St. George's Societies" said the mayor "tended to the permanency of the international friendship which has so marked the past year or so."

W. H. Gillard, past president of the Union was pleased to greet so many friends who were at the last convention in this city ten years ago. He said he could scarcely credit the fact of the Union's prosperity, in the United States in face of certain differences that had arisen between the the Americans and Britons in recent years. He hoped that they had now entered on an era of happiness.

Postmaster Adam Brown, though a Scotchman and consequently not a member of St. George's society, in eloquent and sympathetic words bade the visitors welcome. He believed he said that the man who loved his Mother Country made the best citizen in his adopted land. A man was not a man who could not be stirred by remembrances of the Old Land and yet not be faithful to the land in which he had taken his home. In conclusion, he said he hoped the time would never come when a shot would be fired between the United States and Great Britain. At this stage of the proceedings the visitors were regaled with light refresh-

ment and on resuming, the President of the Philadelphia Society, Mr. W. H. Lucas who visited the city on a similar occasion 10 years ago voiced the large contingent of his brethren who accompanied him from the Quaker City in speaking their warm appreciation of the welcome extended to them and said he knew from experience that the visitors would be placed on the mountain peak of pleasure and comfort when they came to this city.

Mr. George Dixon of Philadelphia followed in similar words and following him the 1st Vice President of Ottawa Society, Mr. J. A. Phillips, with a patriotic recitation of his own composition which elicited the warmest applause.

Mr. Thomas Y. Yeates of Washington, General Secretary of the Union, was given such a warm reception that he confessed to being quite upset by it. When he was asked to speak, the delegates and visitors stood up and cheered him lustily and sang "He's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Yeates modestly said that he had tried to do his duty to the Union since he was elected secretary in 1884. He was born in England but had been an American citizen for 35 years, his feeling was for the old land; but if any difference arose between the two countries and America was in the right, he would fight for America.

Mr. D. T. Symons a Past-President of the Toronto Society in responding, hoped that nothing would occur to mar the present good relations existing between the two countries.

Dr. Smythe, Q. C., Kingston, referred to the decline in St. George's Societies in Canada and the United States which was much to be regretted.

Mr. Alfred R. Wiggan, 1st Vice President of the Union in terse and well chosen words also spoke on behalf of his Philadelphia Brethren.

Mr. Seneca Jones, Sec. of the Hamilton Society, Mr. John H. Long, and Mr. J. K. Cox, London, followed and the meeting was broken up by the singing of "God Save the Queen." During the evening songs were sung by Mrs. P. Griffin and Mr. John Porter—who were heartily applauded—Mr. Ben Arthur, accompanied them on the piano.

SECOND DAY, (THURSDAY.)

The Delegates and Members attended Divine service in Christ Church Cathedral this morning at ten o'clock. The Rev. Canon Sweeny D. D., Rural Dean of Toronto, and Chaplain of the Toronto St. George's Society officiated assisted by the Rev. W. H. Wade.

Sermon preached in Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 26th, 1899, by Rev. Canon Sweeny, D.D., Rural Dean of Toronto.

TEXT: *Acts vii; 26.*—"Sirs, ye are brethren."

Was there ever such an age of conventions as the present? Was there ever a time when men were more in earnest in their desires to meet each other for the promotion of one common object, one definite aim; were facilities ever greater than at present for such a purpose? While you and I are met together here in this western Canadian city, far away in the East, down by the sea, another convention, also of men, men of a religious brotherhood is assembling, and for aught I know a score of other conventions may even now be meeting in the great area of the country from which we welcome delegates to-day. The mastery of man over the forces of nature, the subjugation of steam and electricity to the service of mankind, annihilating distance and shortening time, as well as the

recognized benefits of such gatherings, these are the facts which make the present an age in which one of the great characteristics is that it is an age of assemblies, conventions and meetings, Ecclesiastical, Political, Philanthropic and Social.

Descending from the general to the special, we are met together on this 18th biennial-convention of the St. George's Union, to advance the two great objects for which the Union stands, viz:

1. The promotion of patriotism in the broadest sense as it affects the Mother Country.

2. The promotion of friendly relations between the members of the various St. George's Societies represented here.

1. You are assembled to-day from different parts of our great Western Hemisphere, from goodly Provinces and states, from throbbing centres of population of wealth and influence, from east, and west, north and south representing the numerous local Societies of St. George, animated by a strong desire to promote the objects of the Union as set forth in the 2nd article of the Constitution, so well known to you all. Patriotism, Fraternalism to the rising above and transcending of local limitations and conditions, surmounting obstacles of distance and difficulty, reaching out to attain their ideals in this convention. What is this "*Amor Patrie*" which Ovid tells us is "stronger than reason." 'Tis that emotion which swells the human breast at the recital or remembrance of our Country's achievements. It feeds upon the grandeur of its physical features, its mountains, oceans, forests and the like, it fastens upon the dower of sunshine and prosperity which the Almighty Father bestows upon it, it dwells upon the long line of its heroes and great men in past and present, and grows strong by the exercise of unflinching loyalty.

Patriotism which makes us all affirm,—

"The patriot's boast, where'er we roam,
His first, best country ever is at home."

Patriotism which makes you, fellow-countrymen of the Great Republic, revere the first great name on your roll of honoured men, and echo the well-known sentiment of the Resolution which recorded his Country's sense of loss and appreciation.

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens." Patriotism, that large, lofty and deep emotion which covers all degrees from the budding devotion of the cadet to the all absorbing conviction of the veteran, who on the bloody field of war believes it true, "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" To promote this goodly national virtue where "St. George and Merrie England" is concerned, to make men turn with eyes of lustrous interest, with ears attent to where the scenes and sounds of Fatherland are, to make them jealous of the national honour, sensible of the national responsibility; jubilant in her successes, sympathetic in her woes, living as part of her great throbbing national life, this is the object before you. And is not this a noble and all sufficient object for which to bring men together from afar? For this affects nearly a quarter of the human family—300,000,000 souls are concerned in this patriotism, our great and Gracious Queen is concerned in it, yea and our Great Almighty Father is not indifferent to it.

2. The Fraternal and Social objects.

"Sirs, ye are brethren." A boundary line, divides this continent in twain. You who come from the South and whom we welcome here to-day represent a people of nearly 70,000,000. We who welcome you, represent a smaller population. Yet, though this boundary line divides us in this great Union of St. George, "Sirs, ye are brethren." Brethren as members of a common society whose impulse rests, on the

great law of Christian obligation, "Bear ye one another's burdens," working in a hundred centres on lines of helpful philanthropy, brethren, of the great Anglo-Saxon Stock and Brotherhood, and as such, "behold how good and pleasant a thing it is to dwell together in unity!"

For the third time in the history of this Union the city of Hamilton extends a Canadian greeting to you brethren from the great Republic, may I, as identifying myself with her, extend in the name of all Canadians a cordial welcome to you. We recognize your greatness as a modern power, politically, commercially and socially, we accord to you a great place in national wealth and influence, as co-heirs of the inheritance of the ages, as products, even as we, of the lives that have contributed to your lives and ours, we extend Canadian hospitality to you, the right hand of brotherly regard and friendship. We, who still belong to that great Mother from whose Household you have gone forth, to you, who have set up an independent establishment of your own.

This is in every deed "*fin-de-siecle*" Convention. Our minds revert to a contrast between this year and that of 1799. A "*fin-de-siecle*" Convention we say, for whatever side we take of the controversy which is in progress, old as the last, and the century before last (as a writer assures us) viz. as to when the new century begins, yet it is evident few more Conventions can mark the close of this Century. To dwell upon the comparison would mean to recount the marvellous growth and progress of this hundred years now closing, for which we have not time this morning, may I, therefore, commend to your notice, Mr. John Ashton's clever article in the "Leisure Hour," Dec. 1886, on "The beginning and end of this ninth Century," also the able work edited by Mr. Jas. Samuelson, on "The Civilization of Our Day," a compilation of able essays by writers of the first rank upon the topics upon which they deal, e.g. The Art of Locomotion by Sea and Land. The progress of Postal, Telegraphic and Telephonic facilities. The utilization of natural products. The advance of Social and Economic Science, of Educational, Intellectual and Religious conditions.

But one Historical contrast we must take time to mention. At that distant date, war clouds hung on the horizon, which burst on the field, wet with the blood of Abercromby, but lo, this last year sees the close of a "Peace Conference in the realm of Europe's young Queen, under the presidency of an historic name and though the results may not be such as the most sanguine hoped for, yet perchance a way has been prepared for the advent of the hour when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more"—but by the calm reasonableness of arbitration settle International disputes.

May this convention realize its objects fully. May the roseate dawn of the new Century, which even now is breaking over the hills of Time, bring with it an Anglo-American graft upon the Anglo-Saxon stock. A strong consolidation of the English-speaking race, a joining of hands to help the race to reach that destiny which God the Creator designed for it, which God the Son, the Redeemer died to secure for it, and which God the Holy Ghost enables it to attain unto. AMEN.

During the offertory G. Bruce McCallum, a young soprano sang Handel's "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," with much sweetness.

The Delegates then proceeded to the Board of Education rooms and the eighteenth convention of the Union began shortly after eleven o'clock with President Burton in the chair, Past President Dr. Smythe, of Kingston and First Vice-President, A. R. Wiggan, of Philadelphia were seated on either side of the President.

The officers present were: Warren F. Burton, president, Hamilton; Alfred R. Wiggan, first vice-president, Philadelphia, Pa.; John B. Cox, second vice-president, London; Thomas Yeates, general secretary, Washington D. C., and Sen. Jones, corresponding secretary, Hamilton. The delegates present were: James Hewer, Guelph; H. N. Kittson, Hamilton; Dr. E. H. Smythe, Kingston; J. B. Cox, London; J. A. Phillips, Ottawa; W. H. Lucas, Geo. Dixon, F. Sutton, J. V. Mawby, Edward Darby, Joseph Lees, G. R. Hunt, Philadelphia; Canon Sweeny, Geo. Musson, John Taylor, D. T. Symons, R. Blasdale, Wm. Moss, Geo. Stanway, Robt. Elliot, Toronto.

Many members of local St. George's Societies were also present.

The President's annual address as presented by Mr. Burton proved of exceptional interest, after reviewing the work of the Union since its establishment in 1873, the President referred feelingly to the loss of several members by death since the last convention and continuing said:

Brothers of the North America St. Georges Union:—

The occasion of the eighteenth convention of this Union emphasises the fact that the Organization has had a life of twenty-seven years, and before proceeding to discuss some thoughts which the meeting naturally suggests, it may be profitable to take a short retrospective view of the Society for the benefit of those who, like myself, while in the fullest accord with its aims and purposes, have only within the last few years become identified with it.

From the archives of the Union I find that it was cradled in the city of Syracuse, where on 12th February 1873, the Union sprang into existence, fostered by the warm-hearted and benevolent men who were sensible that union was strength, and who were actuated by a strong desire to promote good fellowship, social intercourse, benevolence and mutual assistance among those English speaking and English thinking members of St. George's Societies wherever they could be found prosecuting their good work, whether in the States of the Union or in the Dominion of Canada.

The second meeting was held in Utica, which was no doubt marked by the same spontaneous, warm-hearted hospitality which was the feature of the last convention held two years ago in the same city, when you did me the honor to elect me your presiding officer.

The meetings have been held since then by what would appear to be an eminently proper arrangement, alternately in the States and Canada, and thus the little organization fostered by the kindly and cheerful aid of friends on both sides of the line has grown to be an ever increasing important factor in creating, perpetuating and cementing friendship and cordial sympathy between those in both countries whose constant aim has always been to ameliorate the condition of their fellows and to promote patriotism, loyalty and true charity, which is the very key-stone of their existence, and I may also add in the words of our constitution: "to promote social intercourse and mutual assistance between the members of the affiliated societies, and for the advancement of friendship between the English speaking nations, for the preservation of Anglo-Saxon institutions, and, I may venture to add, English traditions.

It falls, however, more particularly to me in the discharge of my duties, to deal rather with what has transpired of interest to our members since the last meeting of the Union at Utica, to which I have referred, than to touch upon the statistical part of the work which has been accomplished by the Union since its inception, now twenty-seven years ago, all of which is dealt with in the elaborate report of our indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Yeates, prepared in the manner which characterizes all his work, and to which we cannot accord to him too high praise.

To proceed therefore to a short retrospective glance over the principal public events which have transpired since our last meeting it would appear to be becoming that some reference should be made to the loss sustained, not only by the Empire, but by the community at large, by the going out of that great star in the literary, and diplomatic world, and whose death provoked a sincere sympathy on this side of the water as in the country to which he owed his allegiance.

It would be impossible in an address of this nature to do more than refer to the great loss which the Empire has sustained in the death of Mr. Gladstone, a man who through out his life was possessed of an eager passion to do the right thing at all times and who always lent the influence of his great ability towards the amelioration of mankind and the suppression of wrong. Sometimes no doubt he took a wrong view of things, but, to use Mr. Justin McCarthy's words: 'He never was inspired by any save the most rightful motives: no human interest was indifferent to him, and the smallest as well as the greatest wrong aroused his sympathy and made him resolved that the wrong should be righted.'

Nor has alone, since our last meeting, the English nation been robbed by death of one great statesman, notably the "Grand Old Man," who, to use the words of a life-long opponent: 'was one of the most brilliant figures who served the state since parliamentary government began,' but the diplomatic circle lost two of its greatest ornaments in the death of the Honorable James Russel Lowell and the Honorable F. Bayard, two brilliant scholars of the Republic, who adorned the Court of St. James, adding lustre to their hitherto brilliant attainments by the dignified polished and tactful manner in which they discharged their delicate duties at critical times in the history of the two great English speaking nations, who were made to understand and appreciate the value of successful and conciliatory diplomacy in settling great international questions of vital importance.

We have to mourn in our Society the loss from our midst of one who in the full vigor of a useful life helped to make our visit to Utica delightful and attractive, and I must be allowed to add my tribute of admiration and respect to the memory of the late Mr. Joseph Fortescue, one of our Kingston Brethren, who recently joined the silent majority, leaving behind him the savor of a kindly and honest life spent in well doing and in constant effort to relieve distress and misfortune.

I regret to have to call attention to the fact that the number of affiliated societies has not increased, but there is reason to believe that the true spirit which promotes the good work of our Canadian Societies for the larger centres has in no way diminished and we have very gratifying results from time to time of the work done, as is shown by the report of the Executive Committee which will be presented to you for consideration and action.

It is important, however, to emphasize the fact that if this organization is to live and to exercise that important influence in the community which its promoters had a right to expect, some strong effort should be put forth not only to bring into existence societies of our Patron Saint, who in turn shall become feeders of this organization, but that those in existence should recognize the value of furthering the aims of the Union, not only by their moral but with their financial support, and a resolution having that end in view and for the purpose of stimulating the affiliated Societies to renewed activity might profitably be presented for your consideration.

The presence here on this occasion of representative men from the important cities of the United States and

Canada, having a common purpose and with one common aim is a further indication of the friendly relations existing between the two countries, and which has of late years in many national events become so pronounced, and demonstrates even in this comparatively small organization that the English speaking people of this great continent have nothing to distinguish them beyond their form of government.

It is a matter of congratulation that the citizens of both countries when united in such benevolent work as forms the object of this, or any other broad and liberal organization, can exert, and does no doubt exert a healthy and powerful influence in perpetuating that friendly and fraternal feeling which should always—and which we believe does exist among the better thinking classes of both countries and which it is sincerely hoped may long continue to mark their intercourse.

It is perhaps hardly within my province to enlarge upon a sentiment which is so closely associated with the whole spirit of the organization under which we work in one country as St. George's Society and in the other as "Sons of St. George," both with a common Patron Saint, but it is assuredly cause for sincere congratulation that the two great English speaking nations of the earth continue to advance hand in hand and are potent factors in advancing civilization, and freedom through the world. Long may they continue to vie with one another in the development of science, art and literature. Long may they act in concert in preventing tyranny, wrong doing and oppression and long may the two flags—emblems of civilization, chivalry and courage remain entwined, as they do to-day in our presence, tokens of a union alike honorable and advantageous to both countries.

This convention was called to meet here at this time in order that the spirit of the constitution might be complied with, but in some respects it is unfortunate on this occasion inasmuch as many of the most enthusiastic members of our local board are absent and it may perhaps present itself to you as advisable that the Executive Committee should have a little more discretion as to the time for holding these meetings so that they may be governed by the peculiar circumstances which might surround each meeting, and make arrangements accordingly.

I cannot conclude, nor would it be generous to do so, without putting on record my appreciation, and in giving expression to it I am sure I voice the sentiment of all present and absent members of the Union of the zealous, careful and admirable manner in which the secretary has discharged his duties. No words of mine can adequately express the debt of gratitude under which we are and always shall be placed to Mr. Yeates, to whose untiring efforts and work we owe the very existence of the Union.

Brethren, I should also be wanting in the instincts of gratitude if I do not again express to you, as I did at Utica, my thanks for the honor done to me in placing me in the position of President of this Union, succeeding as I have done so many prominent and capable men, who have been instrumental in assisting to perpetuate the spirit and sentiment which brought into existence the North America St. George's Union, and when I vacate my place for a worthier successor I shall always look back with intense pleasure and pride to my connection with the union and remember with gratitude the honor my colleagues did me in electing me as President of so important and useful an organization, for which I bespeak in the future the hearty co-operation of the St. George's Societies of both countries, feeling assured that its high aims must in time exercise a wide and useful influence for good.

Continued on Page 13

Established 1887.

The Anglo-Saxon,

OTTAWA, CAN.

A monthly journal devoted to matters of use and interest relating to the Colonies and Great Britain.

EDWIN B. REYNOLDS, - - - - - Manager.

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

With this issue THE ANGLO-SAXON passes another milestone in the history of its lengthy and useful career. For 13 years we have kept up a steady and resolute march. Each year, by reason of the success of the one closed, began with fresh energy and an insatiable desire to do better. Fortune, in favoring us with the 12 volumes we now possess has placed us amongst the few successful newspapers. Usually 90 per cent. of the papers started are dropped in a few years, but success has favored THE ANGLO-SAXON. Among the latest, munificent fortune has bestowed, is our appointment during the past month as the official organ of St. George's Union of North America.

Despite the mythical tradition which calls the thirteenth year the unluckiest, we expect it to be the best of all and are tolerably sure of the fulfillment of our expectation.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION—As we go to press the South African question is in a critical state. The Boers are holding stiffly to the stand they took some time ago, and England has gone so far that there is no turning back. War may break out at any moment, and realizing this, British troops are being hurried to the front, and every precaution is being taken to ensure the success of the British arms in the event of hostilities. The Boers are good fighters, and their success in the last war with Britain has given them a confidence in their ability that is not justified by facts. This time England can be relied upon to fight to a finish—the finish will be the complete subjection of the arrogant Boers. Efforts are still being made to avoid the conflict which no matter how it ends, is horrible to contemplate. It is clear, however, that the only settlement that can be made is the complete back down of Kruger, and as he declares that he will not back down. It seems almost beyond the bounds of possibility that war will not be declared in the Transvaal.

A CHARGE AGAINST ENGLAND—Aquinaldo's personal representative has contributed an article to the September North American Review, entitled, "Aquinaldo's Case Against the United States." He does not spare the American's whom he charges with having broken all their promises, but he excuses them, holding that England is responsible for what has occurred in the Philippines. He writes:

"Perfidious Albion is the prime mover in this dastardly business—she at one side of the lever, America at the other, and the fulcrum in the Philippines. England has set her heart on the Anglo-American alliance. She is using America as a cat's-paw. What she cannot obtain by force, she intends to secure by stratagem. Unknown to the great majority of the American people she has taken the American government into her confidence, and shown it "the glorious possibilities of the East." The temptation has proved too strong. Now, in this, England is playing a double game, on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose." If America should win, all is well; England has her ally safely installed in the East, ready at her beck and call to oppose, hand in hand with her, the other powers in the dismemberment of the Orient. If America loses, she will be all the more solicitous to join in the Anglo-American alliance." This is not fair to Great Britain. However well she may be pleased to have the Americans in possession of the Philippines, she can not be charged with having in any way aided, or even sympathized with them in their war with the Philippines. It is not in keeping with the blunt characteristic honesty of Englishmen to do anything underhanded. If she was, as this writer states, working for an Anglo-American alliance, she would do it openly, not caring who knew it.

DREYFUS—The whole world has been shocked by the exhibition given at Rennes of what is called French justice. To the Anglo-Saxon mind the conviction of the unfortunate Captain Dreyfus, and indeed the conduct of the whole trial came as a sudden, horrible shock. In English-speaking countries where the protection of life and liberty are most sacred charges of the state, where ever man is innocent till he is proven guilty, such a mis-carriage of justice could not occur. While we sympathize with the unfortunate victim and condemn his judges, we have reason to thank Providence for the genuine liberty we enjoy, under the dear old flag that protects its followers in the remotest corners of the earth. Well may we bless the kind fate that decreed that we should come under the just rule of English laws and enjoy all the privileges guaranteed us by a British constitution. The knowledge that such outrages can be perpetrated in the name of justice in other lands, should make us more ardent in the support of the splendid institutions which are our own by right of British citizenship.

An organization under the caption of the "Ancient and Illustrious Knights of Malta" is about to be started in Canada with headquarters at Ottawa, and Sir N. A. Howard-Moore, late of Syracuse, N.Y., Supreme Organizer. The society appeals particularly to Britishers, and undoubtedly will have a large following in Canada. The early date of the organization, the beauty of its ritual, are of the greatest interest to all, but particularly to those who have read its history or are acquainted with the historic and worthy deeds of this time honored institution. We would refer our readers to an article in the August issue of the ANGLO-SAXON under the heading of "Knights of Malta." The grand organizer, though coming from a city in the United States, is a Canadian, or rather an Englishman. He has for many years lived in Canada and was for some time the respected secretary of the Sons of England Lodge at Gananoque, Ont. His acquaintance with the Canadian people is broad, and we congratulate the authorities who have chosen so enterprising a gentleman as Sir N. A. Howard-Moore as their organizer, upon the clearness of their judgment.

Sons of England

*These pages are open for Correspondence
from members and Editorial Discussion.*

We have seen so many valuable suggestions in correspondence received at different times, that for the benefit of the order, and to better enable the brethren all over the country to express their views, which in the present state of affairs they are unable to do, we have decided to begin this, semi-editorial department of the paper. It will include correspondence on various matters which may arise, as well as editorial opinions and suggestions by a practical, live, member of the Sons of England.

The demands which are being made, principally by individual lodges, for an exclusively Sons of England paper with some material in it, that would be a credit, and not a disgrace to the order, have caused us to consider the advisability of issuing a "SONS OF ENGLAND EDITION OF THE ANGLO-SAXON," devoted entirely to that Society and full of British news, articles and stories, as well as the regular lodge news and discourses on the Society and on national topics. It would not be said of so large and interesting a paper that the members were ashamed to recognize it. On the contrary it would be such a paper that an Englishman would enthusiastically hold out to other Englishmen, saying, "This is our official organ; don't you wish to become a member of a Society that can manage to issue such a paper?" With the impetus that so good a paper would prove, there would be greater field for enlarging and strengthening the order.

Meanwhile, we invite all members who are interested in the various problems at present agitating the order to use these pages freely in discussing them. It is by these means that our national Society will be bettered. It enables the brethren at the Atlantic to know what their equally zealous brethren at the Pacific are doing and thinking. It enables the Ontario lodges to recognize a rising power outside that province, which some day, and some day soon, must be heard upon what effects our national institution.

The Independent Order of the Sons of England.

This is the title of an institution which the lodges of Manitoba intending forming themselves into unless remedial measures are promptly taken and a thorough investigation of their grievances made. As they pointed out in their address to the Vice-president, the territory between Port Arthur and the Rocky mountains has so few lodges that they could be counted upon your fingers. Opportunity for organization was never better, the population is the choicest and the times prosperous. Still the Grand Executive do not comply and shortly the golden opportunity will be gone.

Such being the case small censure can be passed upon the Western brethren, yet to the sedate and blind followers of conventional ideas the suggestion of anything of such a nature will appear monstrous. There are some in the Society who follow, withersoever they are led, and would never murmur so long as their Executive are the leaders. They have not a mind of their own and when a lodge or lodges find it necessary to deviate from the sometimes despotic rule, they are shocked. The purpose of the Manitoba

brethren in introducing this innovation, is by no means to balk or destroy the present order. It is simply to do what that present order is not doing, it is to band together and help Englishmen, who under the present system are left to drift by themselves, are loosely scattered and will, ere long, lose their identity.

The Maritime provinces are also making known their needs in no uncertain sound and we publish in this issue a letter from the late Secretary of Kenilworth Lodge, New Glasgow, which speaks the sentiments of the brethren down by the Atlantic.

A Voice from the West.

We have received the following resolution, under seal of the lodge, from the members of that enterprising lodge, Calgary No. 240.

We publish it in full and are pleased at any time to receive the opinions of Englishmen.

MR. EDITOR.—Your articles on the importation of foreigners have caused considerable argument in the lodge room and if your paper is open to give the feeling of Englishmen who are surrounded by these Foreigners, we would like to see it in print.

"We, the members of the Sons of England Benefit Society in Calgary, Alberta, are anxious to have others of the same Society help us in showing our disapproval, as Englishmen, of the introduction of the Doukhobors, Galicians, and Fins so that the matter might be brought before the present government in order that they may know that the Dominion of Canada is for Anglo-Saxon speaking people, and not for the dregs of foreign countries. We, the members here, know full well that if the same sum of money was expended amongst the great centres of civilization in England, and the large towns there, that we would have brothers of the same blood, speech and feelings as ourselves, and we, therefore, wish to have the brethren of our Society join in our protest against this wholesale way of shipping in such uncongenial neighbours. We are fully aware that our Eastern brethren do not feel so keenly upon this question as we do, but were they out here, where we already have such a mixture of nationalities and are given to understand that more are coming to be dumped on our prairies, they would feel sore and their protests as ours would assume a more definite and effectual form than that of passing resolutions if this thing continues.

This is a very serious question when we come to consider what a hard struggle some of us have to make ends meet, to know that thousands of foreigners are coming to elbow them out of what they can do, and knowing the foreigners live from hand to mouth, and have no idea of home-making as the Englishmen have."

Trusting your paper, if it is opened for such things and has the interest of Englishmen in the forefront will give the members of the west a notice of events which deeply concerns them. I have the honour to remain,

EDGAR HOOPER, Secretary.

Still Another.

A witty Montreal member sends us a rather long epistle in which he sets forth the various styles of rejoicing which the members go through when they expect the *Record* to arrive. We regret that we are compelled by want of space to cut out a large part of this but have left the open-

ing sentences and his poetical closing. He entertains a hope that this closing verse will be adopted as the war song of the Anglo-Saxonites at the next Grand Lodge. What we publish is as follows:

"I have read your criticism of the July number of the *Record*, and in nearly every detail I acquiesce. I honestly believe that the executive officers are ashamed to father such a sheet and that sooner or later will give it a genuine kick out, for I know we have some very creditable officers on our Executive. * * * We want a paper full of British news that we can hand to a prospective member and that will interest him and will make him wish to join his brother Englishmen, to swell the roll of our beloved Sons of England. We can't have this in the *Record*, that's sure, but go on ANGLO-SAXON, the strength of the Order is with you. I have heard some of our members ask Secretary if he could not prevent the *Record* being sent to them as they positively did not want it. Indeed, if it is flaunted before us much more we will have to substitute the old jingo war song:"

"We don't want to fight (the Executive)
But, by jingo, if we do
We've got the *voice*, we've got the *men*
We've got the SAXON too."

The Grand Vice at Winnipeg.

From different parts in the west we have favourable reports of the impression made by Bro. Cook upon the various Lodges which he visited. Among the many demonstrations none were more enthusiastic than that which greeted him at Winnipeg when he passed through there on his return trip. The visit was so short that no social reception was attempted but the Sons of England of the 90th Battalion turned out in full uniform to honor the S. G. V. P. An honor which Bro. Cook claims has never been conferred upon any other member of the Sons of England. At the lodge rooms he was escorted by two military guides in full uniform with side arms through the guarded portal to his place on the dias. And at the conclusion of the evening the whole company marched down through the city to the O. P. R. Station, where the final salutes were given and received.

On the understanding that Mrs. Cook was accompanying her husband a very large and handsome nosegay of red and white roses was provided to present to her on the cars, but it was found the lady had taken time by the forelock and was already far on her way to Ottawa. Evidently the Manitoba brethren were desirous of impressing upon the Ottawa members that even in Manitoba Our Lady of the Snows can furnish a wreath of roses when occasion demands which would not disgrace such an august personage as Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Bro. Cook having refused to become the bearer of such a fugitive, fragile and somewhat bulky offering, it was proposed and became the unanimous choice of all present that the floral offering be presented to the genial spouse of their District Deputy, Bro. J. L. Broughton.

The Address Presented to Bro. Cook.

The following address was read to Bro. Fred Cook, S. G. V. P., on the occasion of his visit to Winnipeg on September 4th, 1899:

To Fred Cook, Supreme Grand Vice-President of the Sons of England Benefit Society:—

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

The undersigned, on behalf of the Winnipeg District Council, S. O. E., and the lodges in the district, beg to ex-

tend to you a hearty welcome to our city. We would have liked to have made this reception take a different and more social form and one that would have been remembered both by yourself and us, but the unfortunate brevity of your stay renders this impossible. You will however take the will for the deed.

We have, since the visit here of Bros. Elliott and Carter some years ago extended numerous invitations to our Supreme Grand Superiors to come and see us and enquire personally into our peculiar necessities but without avail. The latest of these invitations was one to our present head, Dr. Hodgetts and yourself to visit us officially, with the result that we have you with us for an hour or so as a side incident on the occasion of your trip with the Ontario Press Excursion, a time altogether too short to make your trip of any practical use, but we will endeavor to place our grievances and requirements before you as briefly and intelligently as possible, with the hope that you in your present capacity of Supreme Grand Vice, and your coming capacity as Supreme Grand President, will realize fully our necessities and give us your practical support and assistance as Chief of our Order.

Your trip through this vast and fertile country, largely peopled with men and women of our nationality, must have convinced you of the grand future before it and of the immense field for the work of our Society that here lies open to it, but alas, what are the facts? In the great stretch of territory between Port Arthur and the Rocky Mountains you may count the S. O. E. Lodges on the fingers of your hands notwithstanding the favorable nature of the country, population and everything connected with it. The heads of our Society have, in the past, seemed wilfully blind to all this, but not so with other benefit societies; the Odd-fellows, Foresters, Workmen, Macabees, Knights of Pythias, Malta, etc., are everywhere pushing their work in this new country with all the energy they are capable of. They are spending time and money unstintingly in propagandistic work with the result that we Sons of England view with deep sorrow men that should in every sense belong to us taken possession of by some one or two of the orders mentioned because the heads of our Society are to apathetic to look past the boundary line of Ontario. Our money is received at head quarters and we get next to nothing in return, not even a suitable or proper enquiry into our needs nor acknowledgment of our appeals. At the close of last year we asked for a comparatively insignificant sum (500.00) in aid of the propagation of the order in this province and our request was not even replied to. This seems a severe charge but it is a true one, and we feel that we have good grounds indeed for complaining of what looks like studied neglect on the part of the Supreme Grand Lodge.

Lodges are instituted here through the self sacrifice and patriotism of some brother who can ill afford the loss of time and money involved, and then these lodges are left to themselves by the Supreme authorities to sink or swim as they may. This is fully proven by the history of the Order in the Northwest. Our necessities have time and again been brought to the notice of the Supreme Grand Lodge, both in and out of session, only to be filed away for all time, and our request regarding representation at Supreme Grand Lodge meetings have been wholly ignored. Only some two or three times in the history of the Order here has one of our number been sent east as a delegate, and then largely at his own expense.

We feel, Dear Sir and Brother, that the time has come for more than mere plicants and petitions and that we must either enforce attention to our claims or take matters wholly into our own hands, and unless remedial measures are passed in our favor in the near future, we shall be compelled to ask for permission to withdraw from the parent fold and establish a Provincial Grand Lodge here. Although we realize our weakness for this venture we feel that it is our only hope, and we have the unbounded confidence in the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the brethren here, of which we

have had innumerable instances, to know that all would unite in bringing even this venture to a successful issue.

The proposed centralization of sick benefit funds at Toronto, would not be tolerated for a moment by the Order here. This is a point on which the brethren are as one man. Such a step would totally destroy the usefulness and benefit of the Order, and the lodges might as well disband at once as entertain the idea.

We consider it advisable, Dear Bro. Cook, to embody in the form of an address to you, what we wish you to take note of as time for the proper discussion of the several matters is not available. At the same time we wish to assure you of our hearty loyalty to the Supreme Grand Lodge and the constituted authorities of our beloved Society. We claim to be true and loyal to our obligations in all respects, but at the same time we charge that the eastern members, through apathy, persistent neglect of us in the west, and a failure to properly exemplify in our behalf the right spirit of the Order, and treat us as true brothers, have rendered themselves liable to the charges we advance, and deserving of our just censure. To you as the future head of our Society we confidently look, for not only advice, but redress, as you will by this time have seen, and personally experienced what the other members of the Executive have only been told or read of.

We unite in wishing Mrs. Cook and yourself God-speed on your journey home, and trust that your return will be pleasant and safe, and that you will carry with you a kindly remembrance of your brothers of the Sons of England in the far west.

JAMES L. BROUGHTON,
Dist. Deputy and President of Council.
GEORGE DAVIS,
Past President and Secretary of Council.

"Party Politics in the Sons of England."

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON :

SIR AND BRO,—The letter you published in your August issue headed, "Party Politics in the Sons of England," strikes me as most unjust to that Order, particularly if you claim,—that your paper reaches many who are not members of the Order,—is well founded. The individual and personal opinions of "A member," who apparently, is not sufficiently sure of his ground to disclose his identity, are worth just as much, or just as little, as any anonymous expression of opinion ever is, but when you give his effusions space in your columns and attached a note there to, which practically places the editorial imprimatur upon the opinions expressed in the letter, there is danger that the uninitiated—many of them eligible Englishmen whom we most desire to interest in the Order,—will naturally conclude that there are grounds for the statements made, and that political influences are unduly active in the Society of the Sons of England.

Under these circumstances it does seem to be necessary that some denial should be given to the utterly unfounded assertions of your anonymous correspondent. I do not doubt, for a moment that, not only the leaders in the Society, but also the majority of the membership, take an intelligent interest in current politics, and doubtless many of them are strong partisans; but that simply means, that they take the personal interest which good citizens should, in that which concerns the well being of their country, but I deny emphatically that there is the slightest foundation for the charge, "those who exercise the chief executive power," either at the present moment or in the immediate past "allow any ideas of party, to interfere with work connected with our Society," and I challenge your correspondent to make good his statement.

I understand the gravamen of the charge however to refer particularly to "The Record," the official paper of the Order; as one of those who had much to do with the institution of that paper, and its first Editor, I may be allowed some knowledge of the condition under which it came into existence. The first editorial in the first number stated

the purpose and scope of its work; the closing sentence of that editorial, you will perhaps permit me to quote:—"As far as possible, room will be found for any and all topics of interest to our membership, with one sole and only restriction, no matter of a controversial nature can, under any circumstances find a place; no politics, no sectarianism, no sectionalism; but with these qualifications our columns are at the service of the brethren at all times." It is more than three years ago, that that statement first appeared; will "A Member" do the management of "The Record" a simple act of British justice by either pointing to a single case where that undertaking has been broken, or else withdrawing his allegation of partisanism?

Were there the slightest ground for the accusation I would go further and point out the absurdity of the charge that the alleged introduction of politics has come from Liberal members of that Order. The simple fact is, that from the day of its inception, two of the three members of the committee managing the paper, have always been Conservative, and the political stripe of the brother who had had editorial control for the past year and eight months, is as "blue" as they make them.

These facts must be known to yourself Mr. Editor, and I cannot believe that your instinct of fairness as an Englishman, and your sense of duty as an obligated member of the Order, will allow you to refrain from adding the weight of your testimony of these statements, which it has been my purpose and desire to make absolutely emphatic and unequivocal.

Fraternaly yours,

R. PATCHING.

Ottawa, Sept. 6th, 1899.

[In reply to the doubt insinuated by Mr. Patching concerning our outside circulation we would be pleased at any time to place our subscription list before him that he may see for himself, furthermore, being the official organ of the St. George's Societies both in Canada and the United States furnishes abundant proof of our claim—Ed.]

Organization in the West.

Pleasing reports which have reached us concerning the Grand Vice-President's Western visit, cause us to believe that he is making a very favourable impression. He is everywhere amicably received and when he departs he leaves the members in a more amicable frame of mind. It is doubtful whether a better man could be found to do just what is wanted to be done in the West, even if the whole order were picked over. Our Brandon correspondent says, "He seems to be a good fellow and shows great aptitude in grasping and understanding our needs. We have great hopes of good resulting from his visit."

To-day the great want in the west is a competent organizer. Manitoba is particularly ripe for organization and has some of the best quality and broadest minded Englishmen of the country inside its jurisdiction. Further west they are not far behind the prairie province, and possibly, in some cases, ahead of it. If the executive wish to keep on good terms with the western members the best mode of action they can adopt is that of promptly sending a capable Son of England into Manitoba and the Northwest to organize.

It is interesting to note the determined stand the western lodges are taking, which is characteristic. One could safely assume, that, if the Grand Executive refuses to comply with the request and send an organizer, they themselves will promptly form a Provincial Grand Lodge, appoint organizers, and in a short time have the stronger half of the Sons of England Society well west of Ontario. This is the material the western members are made of.

Organizers Wanted!

We publish the following communication from A. E. Fenety, late secretary of Kenilworth Lodge, New Glasgow, N.S., making an appeal to the Executive for organizers in the Lower Provinces. It will be borne in mind that the S. G. V. P. represented Kenilworth Lodge at the last Grand Lodge meeting, and as a delegate of such was elected to the position of Supreme Grand Vice-President:—

MR. EDITOR,—I beg to use your columns as a means of drawing the attention of the Executive and enlisting the sympathy of the order to the need of competent organizers for the Maritime provinces. In these progressive times when the idea of expansion seems to permeate every country and organization regardless of other interests, is it not strange that the S. O. E. Executive have been so backward in expanding the Society? Would it not be in the interest of the Sons of England at large, if our Grand Executive would appoint an effective organizer to canvas and constitute lodges in the Maritime Provinces and New Foundland? Do they realize that they are letting slip a golden opportunity in not opening up these provinces, the land of the Loyalists, whose descendants are equally as loyal to their flag and country as those men of old proved themselves to be is ripe for organization.

Is the Supreme Executive waiting for local enthusiasm to establish lodges and bring Englishmen into the ranks of our grand Society? Are they waiting for funds to carry on an effective campaign? If so they may find that when they have funds the Goose of the Golden Egg has flown and only a worthless invitation left. Gentlemen of the Executive awake to the sense of your responsibilities. Appoint an organizer on a salary, and a commission on the lodges he institutes and more money will roll into your treasury than has been known since the existence of the Order. Don't wait. Delay is fatal to everything and everybody. Be up and doing for now is the time to reap the harvest. Other societies have realised this and every town and village is besieged by canvassers. Where are the canvassers of the Sons of England?—coming—echo answers, coming. But we are weary waiting. Mr. Editor, without taking too much of your space I cannot close this letter without an earnest appeal to our Executive, and especially to our Supreme Grand Vice-President Bro. Fred Cook, to consider the matter and start the ball rolling, and I am convinced that in a short time the results will be surprising.

Yours fraternally,

A. E. FENETY,

Kenilworth Lodge.

New Glasgow, N.S.

What is Our Society?

A question which will assume gigantic proportions as time goes on is, "Whether or not our Society is a national one." It has been claimed that it exists solely to assist and render benefits to its members in time of distress and death and that the 'Sons of England' is nothing more or less than the name of a benevolent society. Another paltry opinion has found voice, which, though somewhat loud, backed by so few that it is scarcely worth consideration. Some actually advocate the idea that the Sons of England is a workingmen's society.

We will look at the first question. It has been said that we are never likely to settle a question rightly than when we discuss it freely. This is our intention, though we merely touch upon the matter in this issue to start the ball rolling. One of the fundamental principles of the Society is "to uphold and maintain the integrity of the Empire," does not every member in joining our society do so from pat-

riotic reasons, and is not patriotic argument and persuasion used to induce him to become a member? I have seen the Sons of England, connected with St. George's Society, and mentioned by papers in the United States as being the principal barriers in Canada against annexation, by which it will be noticed that we are looked upon as a *national* and *political* society rather than a benevolent one. We are considered a band of Englishmen, 13,000 strong, that will prove a formidable force against any advances by any country, party or individual which are detrimental to the good of the British Empire. When inducing men to join us we emphasize the patriotic side and leave more to the background the idea of pecuniary benefits, even though they are very commendable. It is the patriotic argument which in every case proves the incentive, and they join us knowing we are banded together for national purposes. I know full well that had the attempt been made to establish a purely beneficial order, that had the name of Sons of England not been attached, and in 1874 a society had been formed simply to supply its members with benefits there would not be the combination of strength and utility which now characterizes the Sons of England. It would have found its place by the side of those other societies that are solely beneficial and are the same in everything but name. They extend benefits to the members of their respective orders and do this, which is their business, remarkably well. These purely beneficial societies are open to almost anyone, so if it is merely benefits an Englishman is looking at, why not join them; but join the Sons of England, who are bound to be the dominating power, to assist in building up the Empire.

In regard to the suggestion of some that our society is a workingman's, I cannot allow myself to fall in line with those who persist in noising it abroad. They are happily few and do not belong to the broadest minded section. This is apparent, for were they otherwise they would know that when an Englishman joined the Sons of England be he of whatever station, he loses all differences and is taken into that fraternity which so co-operatively exists in upholding the glorious principles of our great national Society. Let us hear no more about a laboring man's society or an aristocratic Society, but like men and Englishmen lose all differences of station, mingle freely and do what can be done while we may for the betterment of the empire and the flag of which we are so proud.

Personal.

Dr. R. W. Powell, of Ottawa, was elected President of the Dominion Medical Association at its convention held in Toronto last month. Dr. Powell was the first medical doctor to Bowood lodge, he has held an active membership ever since. He is one of the most active workers on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, he also holds the position of honorary secretary of that institution.

Mr. Harry Bott, manager of the C.P.R. Telegraph Co., Ottawa, left on the Imperial Express last week for British Columbia, where he will spend a three week's vacation. Mr. Bott is treasurer of Bowood Lodge, No. 44, Sons of England.

Ald. H. W. Hewlett, has accepted the position of Superintendent of the Metropolitan Electric Co. Mr. Hewlett is a member of Stanley lodge Sons of England. He has leased his business to an enterprising firm of young business men of Ottawa.

The Daughters of England, of Ottawa, hold their annual dance on September the 28th. This lodge—Ivy—is composed of the wives and daughters of the members of the Sons of England. We are informed the lodge is in a flourishing condition numerically and financially. They have been established in Ottawa about four years, and a great deal of good has attended their efforts in many ways upon which they have been called to assist.

Report of St. George's Society of Toronto for the 18th Convention of the N. A. St. George's Union held at Hamilton, Aug. 23, 24 and 25.

St. George's Society of Toronto was organized in 1835 and went into practical existence in the following year. It has experienced the usual ups and downs of similar societies, but has always remained in active operation up to the present time, and now it may be fairly said to be in a most flourishing condition.

In 1858 an act of incorporation was obtained from the then Legislature of Canada, and under that act the Society still carries on its operations.

The objects of the Society as laid down in the Act, are for the benevolent purposes of affording pecuniary, medical and other relief, to such natives of England and Wales, and their descendants, as may from sickness and other causes, have fallen into distress, and that the Society has faithfully carried out its obligations in these respects, is shown by its Annual Reports, from which I have taken the following facts:—

As far back as 1858, nearly \$800 were paid out in relief; in 1868 the amount was almost double. Ten years afterwards, the expenditure for the same object was nearly \$2000, and so on down to the present time large sums have been expended year by year to relieve the necessities of our poorer countrymen.

Many of the foremost citizens of Toronto have presided over the destinies of the Society, and members of the present day look back with pride to the list of honored Past-Presidents, whose portraits with few exceptions, adorn the walls of the Society's offices.

There is of course a social side to the Society, as, upon the anniversary of St. George's Day, a banquet is held, at which members meet in large numbers and enjoy themselves as only Englishmen know how to on such an occasion. On the last Anniversary some 140 guests sat down to dinner. Also, during the Winter season Smoking Concerts are held, which are largely attended and are most enjoyable.

On the Sunday proceeding St. George's Day, the Society attends Divine Service at St. James' Cathedral, where a sermon suitable to the occasion is preached by one of the chaplains, and a collection taken up in aid of the Charitable Fund.

The chief function of the Society, however, is the distribution of Christmas Cheer, when, between 600 and 800 poor English families are given a substantial Christmas dinner. No Englishman in the city of Toronto need be without a prime roast of Beef and other good things on Christmas Day.

Not only does the Society look after the poor whilst living, but, when the Grim Reaper comes along, there is a beautiful plot, surmounted by a magnificent Monument, in St. James' Cemetery, where the poor and weary Englishman may rest until the great awakening.

The membership of the Society is divided into three classes, viz:—Honorary, Life, and Annual, and at the present time about 870 members are in good standing—108 new members have been elected since the Annual meeting in February last.

To make our monthly meetings more attractive and interesting, after getting through with the ordinary routine of business, we have introduced the custom of having papers read by members, on subjects especially interesting to Englishmen, which has proved a great success, and tended to augment the attendance.

At the Exhibition of the Historical Society held in Toronto in June last, at Victoria University, Queen's Park, the Society made quite an interesting exhibition, consisting of

old records relating to the history of the Society, from the formation of same in 1835 to the present time, together with the portraits (with few exceptions) of all the Past-Presidents, their Jewels of office etc; also both the old and new Banners belonging to the Society.

The finances are in a healthy condition, the invested funds now amount to almost \$16,000, besides a large interest in the St. George's Hall Co's building on Elm St., where, should any of the gentlemen now present at any time visit, a cordial and fraternal greeting will be given them. God save the Queen.

GEO. MUSSON, President.

The Royal Family,

Current Incidents of Interest Concerning Them.

The *Illustrated London News* says, "No photograph of the Queen does her the least approach to justice, the mingled sweetness and intellect of her countenance cannot be fixed by a stolid camera."

Princess Beatrice is perhaps the greatest photograph collector in England. She has 800 photographs placed about her various rooms, while she has thousands safely stored away. She has been an assiduous collector of photographs ever since she was a little child.

The Queen is simply attired in Black dress, not always silk, and wears a widow's cap with small lappets at the back, her silver hair neatly brushed on either side of her temples. Upon her fingers are plain memorial rings, and she invariably wears a bracelet having the portrait of her latest grandchild or great grandchild placed in it as a medallion. The Queen always has a handkerchief bordered with lace resting in her hands as they lie folded in her lap, the survival of an ancient fashion.

The Prince Wales generally assumes the title of the Earl of Chester when travelling incognito. In connection with his favorite title a good story is told, the episode taking place in Paris. His royal highness and an equerry were looking at some pictures in the great Louvre gallery, when they were observed by a party of Americans, one of whom remarked:

"I'll bet you \$10 that's the Prince of Wales."

"Done," said his friend.

A few minutes later the American approached the prince's equerry, who was examining a picture close by, and asked him the name of his companion.

"The Earl of Chester," was the truthful answer.

"Sold," said the man in a disappointed tone.

Book Reviews.

The "VOYAGE OF THE PULO WAY" by Carleton Dawe. Published by the Musson Book Company Toronto. Paper 75c.

We have received a copy of Carleton Dawe's latest book, "The Voyage of the Pulo Way," which has caused such favorable comment amongst the reading public. The book is printed in the neat style of the Musson Company and affords a few hours of interest reading.

The book could be easily called a timely one, at least the story is laid in that part of the world which of late has been the scene of so much excitement—not far from the late domain of Admiral Dewey.

The story opens with a sketch of the environments of Tom Ravensford, the hero, who is weary of the continual pen-pushing in the offices of Messrs. Latheson & Co., Hong Kong. When his weariness has reached its height he is summoned by the chief official of the company who informs him of his promotion to the managership of the company's branch at Manilla. He immediately negotiates with a freight steamer of rather suspicious character, for his voyage which is to be made hastily. His negotiations are successful and the boat leaves on what proves to be a most eventful voyage. The longer he is with the steamer the more his suspicions of the disreputable crew are verified. He is surprised at the erection of a cannon and the transfiguration of a big Chinese cooly into third mate—and Mr. Gupp. In no way could any information be gleaned concerning the erection of this heavy piece of ordinance. Soon, however, his curiosity was satiated for when the 'Chung Tong' from Australia hove in sight, carrying many boxes of English sovereigns she was promptly sunk after the gold had been removed. Had it not been for the friendship of the second mate, Frank Hayling, who was also opposed to such tactics, Ravensford, the hero, would probably have fared badly.

By the sinking of the 'Chung Tong' a new actor was thrown upon this floating stage, in the person of Miss Ethel, a beautiful lady, the sole survivor of the wrecked vessel. This makes the situation all the more interesting, she being the only lady on board. Owing to the friendship existing between Hayling, Ravensford and our Lady of the Seas, as they choose to call her, there arose a difference between the remainder of the crew and these three, who with plenty of provisions fortified themselves in the wheel-house, which they defended with vigor for a considerable time. After some days of mismanagement on the part of the crew the vessel was stranded and left to the three in the wheel-house, the life boats being taken by the crew. The three on the stranded 'Pulo Way' were rescued by a sister ship of the sunken 'Chung Tong.'

The above is a very brief outline of the plan of the story, which while reading has a peculiar fascination and proves extremely interesting. Our admiration goes out to the noble Hayling, our sympathies to Miss Ethel and our plaudits to Ravensford. The fortitude with which Hayling bore his suffering, the gentleness and consideration which so big and rough a man could show to a woman causes us to revere him. Macshiel, the captain is a well-drawn character so is Gupp the third mate. The courage which Ethel displays and the faith she has in her two companions is very commendably shown by the author.

When returning home Ravensford overheard the following conversation between Ethel and Hayling. Hayling was talking in a low tone to Ethel, "I could not speak before; I dared not. But now you are free, now you are your own mistress."

THE TELLER—A charming story by the author of "DAVID HARUM" has reached us this week. An unusual subject for romance, the hero, a bank teller, falls in love with the daughter of one of the directors, and the plot deals with the difficulties and complications which ensue in an interesting and admirable manner. The story is published by The Poole Printing Company, Limited, Toronto, and is for sale by all newsdealers, at the low price of 15 cents, or will be sent post paid by the publishers on receipt of price.

Unofficial estimates say that to date 33,000 settlers have arrived in the west this year and that 75 per cent of them have located in Manitoba. The harvesters are not included in the above. It is estimated that about 5,000 of these will remain and farm in Manitoba.

It may be a matter of surprise to some people to learn that the forest covered land of Canada exceeds in extent that of any other country. A table in Science places the area of such land in this country at 799,120,720 acres as against 450,000,000 in the United States, Russia leads the latter by about 48,000,000 acres. India has the next largest area to that United States, 140,000,000 acres. France possesses 53,466,450, and Germany 34,347,000 acres, while the British Islands have only 2,695,000. There are immense forests in Africa and South America, not included in this table.

ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.

(At the grave of Charles Darwin.)

England's greatness! not the sword avenging,
Not the nations bowed beneath her heel,
Not the cross of blood that to her kingdoms
Sets its seal.

These are ghosts of old barbaric splendours,
Rotten where Imperial Rome lies low,
Things that thrill the heart like tales of slaughters
Long ago.

Far beyond them is her glory shining,
Brighter than the sword within the sun;
It shall last when these superb oppressions
All are done.

Other armies has she as victorious,
Slayers, those whose hands are clean of blood,
Soldiers whose sublime and steadfast phalanx
Wrong withsoeth.

England's greatness! this abides unchanging,
Won by arms that sound no loud refrains;
When all wars and warriors shall have perished,
Truth remains.

ELLEN GLASGOW.

The Case of Laker

"Well, what? The poor women are nearly out of their minds with terror and shame, that's all, but, though they may think Laker a criminal, they'll never desert him. They've been following us about with a feeble, vague sort of hope of being able to baffle us in some way or help him if we caught him, or something, poor things. Did you ever here of a real woman who'd desert a son or lover merely because he was a criminal? But here's the doctor. When he's attended to him will you let your men take Laker home? I must hurry and report to the Guarantee Society, I think."

"But," said the perplexed Plummer, "where did you get your clue? You must have had a tip from some one you know. You can't have done it by clairvoyance. What gave you the tip?"

The Daily Chronicle."

The what?"

The Daily Chronicle. Just take a look at the agony column in yesterday morning's issue and read the message to 'Yob'—to Gunter, in fact. That's all."

By this time a cab was waiting in Lombard street, and two of Plummer's men, under the doctors directions, carried Laker to it. No sooner, however, were they in the court than the two women threw themselves hysterically upon Laker, and it was long before they could be persuaded that he was not being taken to goal. The mother shrieked aloud: "My boy, my boy! Don't take him! Oh don't take him! They've killed my boy! Look at his head! Oh, his head!" and wrestled desperately with the men, while Hewitt attempted to soothe her, and promised to allow her to go in the cab with her son if she would only be quiet. The younger woman made no noise, but she held one of Laker's limp hands in both hers.

Hewitt and I dined together that evening, and he gave me a full account of the occurrences which I have here set down. Still, when he was finished, I was not able to see clearly by what process of reasoning he had arrived at the conclusions that gave him the key to the mystery, nor did I understand the "agony column" message, and I said so.

"In the beginning," Hewitt explained, "the thing that struck me as curious was the fact that Laker was said to have given his own name at Palmer's

in buying his ticket. Now, the first thing the greenest and newest criminal thinks of is changing his name, so that the giving of his own name, seemed unlikely to begin with. Still he might have made such a mistake, as Plummer suggested, when he said criminals usually made a mistake somewhere—as they do in fact. Still it was the least likely mistake I could think of especially as he actually didn't wait to be asked for his name but blurted in out when it wasn't really wanted. And it was conjoined with another rather curious mistake, or rather would have been a mistake, if the thief were Laker. Why should he conspicuously display his wallet—such a distinctive article—for the clerk to see and note? Why, rather had he not got rid of it before showing himself? Suppose it should be somebody impersonating Laker? In any case, I determined not to be prejudiced by Laker's betting. A man may bet without being a thief."

"But again, supposing it were Laker. Might he not have given his name and displayed his wallet and so on while buying a ticket for France, in order to draw pursuit after himself in that direction, while he made off in another, in another name and disguised? Each supposition was plausible. And in either case it might happen that, whoever was laying this trail would probably lay it a little further. Charing Cross was the next point, and there I went. I already had it from Plummer that Laker had not been recognized there. Perhaps the trail had been laid in some other manner. Something left behind with Laker's name on it, perhaps? I at once thought of the umbrella, with his monogram, and making a long shot, asked for it at the lost property office, as you know. The guess was lucky. In the umbrella I found that scrap of paper. That I judge fell from the hand of the man carrying the umbrella. He had torn the paper in half in order to fling it away, and one piece had fallen into the loosely flapping umbrella. It is a thing that will often happen with an omnibus ticket, as you may have noticed. Also, it was proved that the umbrella was unrolled when found and rolled immediately it was found. So here was a piece of paper dropped by the person who had brought the umbrella to Charing Cross and left it. I got the whole advertisement as you know and studied it. 'Yob' is backward for 'boy,' and is often used in nicknames to denote a young, smooth-faced thief. Gunter, the man I suspect, as a matter of fact, is known as the 'Hoxton Yob.' The message then was addressed to some one known by such

a nickname. Next, 'H. R. shop roast. Now, in thieves' slang, to 'roast' a thing or person is to watch it or him. They call any place a shop—notably a thieves' den. So that this meant that some resort—perhaps the Hoxton Row shop—was watched. 'You 1st there to-night' would be clearer, perhaps, when the rest was understood. I thought a little over the rest, and it struck me that it must be a direction to some other house, since one was warned of as watched. Besides there was the number 197, and "red bl" which would be extremely likely to mean 'red blinds,' by way of clearly distinguishing the house. And then the plan of the thing was plain. You have noticed, probably that the map of London, which accompanies the Post-office directory, is divided for convenience of reference, into numbered squares?"

"Yes. The squares are denoted by letters along the top margin and figures along the side. So that if you consult the directory and find a place marked as being in D5, for instance, you find vertical division D, and run your finger down it till it intersects horizontal division 5, and there you are."

"Precisely. I got my postoffice directory and looked for 'O 2.' It was in North London, and took in parts of Abney Park Cemetery and Clissold Park. 'Second top' was the next sign. Very well. I counted the street intersecting the top of the square counting in the usual way, from the left. That was Lordship Road. Then '3rd L.' From the point where Lordship Road crossed the top of the square I ran my finger down the road till it came to '3rd L.' or, in other words, the third turning on the left. Hackworth road. So there we were, unless my guesses were altogether wrong. 'Straight mon,' probably meant 'straight moniker'—that is to say the proper name, a thief's real name, in contradistinction to that he may assume. I turned over the directory till I found Hackworth road, and found that No. 197 was inhabited by a Mr. Merston. From the whole thing I judged this. There was to have been a meeting in the 'H. R. Shop,' but that was found at the last moment to be watched by the police for some purpose. So that another appointment was made for this house in the suburbs. 'You 1st. Then to-night.' the person addressed was to come first, and the others in the evening. They were to ask for the house-keepers 'straight moniker'—Mr. Merston. And they were to come one at a time.

"Now then what was this? What theory would fit it? Suppose this were

a robbery, directed from afar by the advertiser. Suppose on the day of the robbery it was found that the place fixed for division of spoils were watched. Supposed that the principle thereupon advertised (as had already been agreed upon in the case of emergency) in these terms? The principle in the actual robbery, the 'Yob' addressed, was to go first, with the booty. The others were to come after, one at a time. Anyway, I determined to try No. 197 Hachworth road. I have told you what I found there, and how it opened my eyes. I went, of course, merely on chance, to see. But luck favored and I happened on that coat—brought back rolled up, doubtless by the thief who had used it, and flung carelessly into the handiest cupboard. That was this gang's mistake."

"Well, I congratulate you." I said. "I hope they'll catch the rascals."

"I rather think they will, now they know where to look. They can scarcely miss Merston, anyway. There has been very little to go upon in this case, but I stuck to the thread, however slight, and it brought me through. The rest of the case, of course, is Plummer's. It was a peculiarity of my commission that I could equally well fulfil it by catching the man with all the plunder, or by proving him innocent. Having done the latter my work was at an end, but I left it where Plummer will be able to finish the job handsomely."

Plummer aid. Sam Gunter, Merston and one accomplice was taken—the first and last were well known to the police—and were identified by Laker. Merston, as Hewitt had suspected, had kept the lion's share for himself, so that altogether, with what was recovered from him and the other two, nearly £11,000 was saved for Messrs. Liddle, Neal & Liddle. Merston, when taken, was in the act of packing up to take a holiday abroad and then cash his notes, which were found, neatly packed in separate thousands, in his portmanteau. As Hewitt had predicted, his gas bill was considerably less next quarter, for the latter two months of it he spent in goal.

As for Laker, he was reinstated, of course, with an increase of salary by way of compensation for his broken head. He had passed a terrible twenty-four hours in the cellar, unfed and unheard. Several times he had become insensible, and again and again he had thrown himself madly against the door, shouting and tearing at it until he fell back exhausted with broken nails and bleeding fingers. For some hours before the arrival of his rescuers

he had been sitting in a sort of stupor, from which he was suddenly aroused by the sound of voices and footsteps. He was in bed for a week and required the rest of a month before he could resume his duties. Then he was quietly lectured by Mr. Neal as to betting, and I believe, dropped that practice in consequence. I am told he is "at the counter," now, a considerable promotion.

[THE END.]

Poetry

THE HIDDEN FLAW.

Only a hidden flaw—
In the silk of a wedding gown,
Covered by billows of priceless lace,
Spied by a maiden with pallid face
And dew-laden eyes of brown.

Only a hidden flaw—
A maiden, fearful, sighs,
Emblem of sorrow in future life,
Type of the pain of an unloved wife
Is the flaw to the maiden's eyes.

Only a hidden flaw—
The bridegroom is rich and old,
Proud of an ancient and honored name,
Proud of the bride his wealth can claim,
Of his lands and his plate of gold.

Only a hidden flaw—
The bride in her dream doth see;
Never the bridegroom old and gray—
Only a handsome gallant gay
And a broken penny fee.

Only a hidden flaw—
A ruined and shattered life,
Husband false to his wealth bought bride,
Home of misery veiled by pride,
And a broken-hearted wife.

—KATRIONA

EVENING BY THE SEA.

Over the sandy beach
The tide comes rippling in
With many a glossy back,
Many a silvery fin,
While the golden sun in the purple west
'Neath the brilliant waters sinks to rest.

The hum from the fishing town
Floats up on the evening breeze,
Shouts from the busy quay,
The muffled boom of the seas,
With the rippling surf on the hard sea sand,
And the sailor's song as they near the land.

The fleeting ships glide down
Over the sea's red rim,
While in the twilight's gloom,
Shadows fall dark and dim,
And the silver-tongued nightingale carols
its lay,

A sweet "Fare-thee-well" to the closing day.

—JAMES RUSSELL WILSON

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Fort William

Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome.
R. F. Waddington, Sec.,

Galt

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Tuesdays beginning with first Tuesday in January, 1898, cor. Main and South Water streets.
R. Barnes, Sec., Box 597

Guelph

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome.
Harry Bolton, Sec., Box 210.

Hamilton

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, cor. Charles and King streets. Visitors welcome.
James Fisher, Sec.,
Chas. Hannaford Pres., 101 Oak Avenue,
232 Robertson street.

Hamilton, No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in S. O. E. Hall, cor. of King st. w. and Charles street. Visiting brethren welcome.
H. P. Bonny, Sec.,
84 Steven St.

Ingersoll

Imperial, No 176—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month at the Foresters Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.
J. W. Cadlipp, Sec.,
Box 207.

London

Kennington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. Wm. Tyler, Sec.,
43 Saunby st., w.

Milton

Milton, No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in every month, in Hamstreets Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. Wilson, Sec.,
Milton, west.

Merritton

Union Jack No 201, meets in the R T of T Hall on the 2nd and 3rd Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome.
John Pullan, Sec.

Niagara Falls

Norwich No. 100, nights of meeting—Red Rose 2nd and 3rd Wednesday, each month. W. Rose, 4th Tuesday in each month in Sons of England Hall, Ward's Block. Visitor are cordially invited to attend.
Ed. Howe, Sec.

Ottawa

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. J B Hunt, Sec.,
Sam I Smith, Pres., 664 Maria stree

Bowwood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of each month at A O U W Hall, Sparks street. W D Jordon, Sec.,
Jos Charles, Pres. C P R Telegraph Office

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. J. Folks, Sec.,
W Davidson, Pres. Wellington st.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Wm Short, Sec.,
Breary Slinn, Pres. Creighton street

Queen's Own No. 233 meets 2nd and 4th Monday in Moreland's Hall, cor. 3rd Ave and Bank street. Visiting brethren welcome.
Walter Hunt, Pres. J S Worsley, Sec.,
157 Percy Street.

Paris

Derbyshire No. 195, meets Monday evening April 20th, and every alternate Monday after. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. Barrowclough, Sec.

Pembroke

Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Forrester's Hall. Visiting brethren welcome
Wm. G. Cressey, Sec.

Port Hope

Durham No. 15—Meets alternate Wednesdays, first meeting in the year, January 10th, 1894, in S.O.E. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
Henry White, Pres. J. H. Rosevear, Sec.,
Box 375.

Peterborough

Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. WRD meets 2nd Thursday in every month.
H. L. Beal, Sec.
F. J. Stenton, Pres.

Petrolia

Duke of Cornwall No. 185—Meet in the Hall, in Kerr's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome.
John Read, Sec.,
Box 205, Petrolia.

St. Thomas

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ernatinger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
W. E. Trump, Sec.
Box 1003.

Smith's Falls

Guelph No. 124—Meets in K. of P. Hall, Main street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
J. Lewis, Pres. W. Bradshaw, Sec.

Sudbury

Sudbury No. 168 meets on 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Victoria Hall.
Arthur Eva s, Pres. F. A. Lucas, Sec.

TORONTO.

Middlesex, No. 2 Toronto—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at McBean Hall, cor. College Street and Brunswick Ave.
T. E. Braime, Pres. W. H. Syms, Sec.,
140 Grange Ave

Brighton, No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St.
T. E. Barker, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec.,
108 London Street

Somerset, No. 10, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Weeks Hall, cor. of Dunn Ave, Queen st. west; visiting brethren always welcome.
W. Laws, Pres. T. P. Worth, Sec.,
34 Maud street.

Portsmouth, No. 45—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays W. R. D. every 2nd Tuesday after R. R. R. in Ossington Hall.
Wm Crane Pres. Wm. G. Skelcher, Sec.,
Ossington Ave.

WOODSTOCK.

Bedford, No. 21, Woodstocks—Meet in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed.
R. H. Harrison, Pres. E. Blandel, Sec.,
Box 516.

QUEBEC.**Capleton.**

Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capleton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome.
Chas. R. Oliver, Sec.,
John Tregideon, Pres. Box 12, Eustis, Que.

Montreal.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at Castle Hall, 6 Phillips Square.
C. Shaw, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec.,
29 Metcalfe St., St. Henr

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Fraternity Hall, 715 Wellington st.
A. Taring, Pres., J. P. Hartly, Sec.,
101 Ash Ave. 711 Wellington st.,
(Point St. Charles)

Denbigh No. 96—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Jubilee Hall, 1008 St. Catherine
Visitors always welcome.
Sam Hayes, Pres. W. Wynn Hayes, Sec.
68 Dorchester st.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, -at 466 St. Urbain st., corner Prince Arthur st. Visiting brethren welcome.
S. Sobey, Sec.,
Geo. J. Way, Pres. 781 St. Urbain st.

Britannic, No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, in Orange Hall, 246 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome.
Hy. Jelly, Sec.,
Arthur Earby, Pres. 157 Quesnel st

New Rockland.

Fidelity No. 179—meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at New Rockland Hall. Visiting brethren are always welcome.
W. H. Killingbeck, Pres. Jacob Davies, Sec.
New Rockland, Que

Hochelaga.

Monarch No. 182—Meets in 323 Notre Dame St. Hochelaga, the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock.
J. E. Rawstron, Sec.
G. Ineson, Pres., 250 St. Catherine st.

MANITOBA.**BRANDON.**

Brandon 174, Brandon, Man., Meets in Foresters' Hall, McDiarmid Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. Percival, Pres. John Hugginson, Sec.

Rathwell.

Holly No. 198—Meets in Woodman's Hall, First Wednesday in each month.
James Coles, Pres. T. Woolway, Sec.

Russell.

Queen of the West—Meets in the Foresters Hall the 1st and 3rd Mondays.
B Lyon, Pres. Andrew Setter, Sec.

Selkirk.

Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Oddfellow's Hall, Dugg Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
S F. Roberts, Pres. H. H. Bamford, Sec.

Alexander.

Ivy No. 212, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at Masonic Hall at 8 o'clock.
W. R. meeting 3rd Wednesday in each month. Visitors welcome.
Jno. Farnden, Sec.
Robert Hawes, Pres. P. O. Box 72.

Winnipeg.

Shakespeare No. 164—Meets Sons of England Hall, Stobart Block, 290 Portage Avenue the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at eight o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.
Chas. Gowsell, Pres. F. Clark, Sec.,
282 Magnu Ave.

TERRITORIES.**Calgary.**

United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in S. O. E. Hall, McLean Block, Stephen Ave.
W. Roland Winter, Sec.

Calgary No 240—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall, Clarence Block, Calgary, Alta. Visiting brethren welcome.
H. S. Lott, Edgar Hooper,
President. Secretary.

Regina.

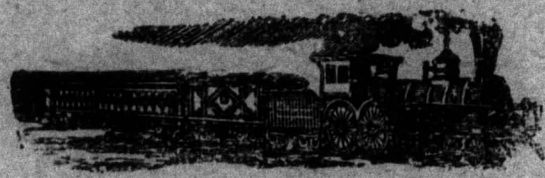
Empress of the West No. 177—Meets in the C. O. F. Hall, Railway st., 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.
John England, Pres. A. Covington Sec'y

BRITISH COLUMBIA.**Chilliwack.**

Chilliwack, No. 191, Chilliwack, B. C., meets 1st Saturday of every month at 8 p. m. in Munro Hall. Visiting brethren will in accord a hearty welcome.
Geo. Melhuish, Pres. S. Mellard, Sec.



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OTTAWA and NEW YORK BY

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

In Effect on and after June 12, 1899.

11 Mxd. a.m.	1 Pass a.m.	3 Pass p.m.	—	2 Pass a.m.	4 Pass p.m.	12 Mxd. p.m.
			Lv Ar			
7 30	9 37	5 21	Cent'l D'pt	9 22	4 50	7 10
7 50	10 10	5 36	Hawthorne	9 08	4 36	6 54
7 54	10 14	5 40	Ramsey ...	9 05	4 33	6 50
8 08	10 26	5 50	Edwards...	8 56	4 24	6 35
8 45	10 37	6 02	Russell ...	8 45	4 13	6 20
9 03	10 44	6 08	Embrun...	8 39	4 08	6 08
9 13	10 50	6 14	Cambridge	8 31	3 59	5 42
9 30	10 58	6 21	Crysler ...	8 23	3 51	5 23
9 41	11 04	6 27	Berwick...	8 17	3 45	5 10
9 46	11 08	6 31	Finch ...	8 12	3 40	4 41
10 23	11 17	6 40	Newington	8 03	3 31	4 28
10 45	11 33	6 57	Black Riv'r	7 45	3 14	4 06
11 12	11 50	7 17	Cornwall J	7 29	2 57	3 43
11 15	11 53	7 20	Cornwall..	7 27	2 56	3 40

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Ottawa.

Lion Lodge No. 2, meets in Burgess Hall Bank Street, on 2nd Wednesday of the month. W. Charles Pres., E. Aust, Sec.

St. Thomas.

Waterloo Lodge No. 13—Meets in Chester lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec. 151 Manitoba st.

ONTARIO.

Almonte

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Jas. H. Bennett, Sec. Box 217.

Arnprior

Severn No. 189 Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Workmans' Hall, John street. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome. H. G. Smith, Sec.

Barrie

Southampton No. 28, Barrie Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop Street. J. N. Hobley, Sec. Box 34

Brantford

Salisbury, No. 42 Meets alternate Thursdays from June 30th, 1898, in A.O.F. Hall Dalhousie st. Visiting brethren welcome. W. A. Peart, Sec., Box 475.

Bracebridge

Lancaster No. 38, Bracebridge—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Bastedo Hall. Visitors made welcome. R. J. Ford, Secretary.

Belleville

Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. J. Fenn, Sec., Belleville.

Burk's Falls

Gainsboro, No. 137—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, Burk's Falls. Visiting brethren welcome. G. H. Swain, Sec., Box 76, Burk's Falls.

Burlington

Burlington, No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. H. Lowe, Sec.

Cornwall

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Liddle's Block. Visiting members welcome. John Sugden, Sec., Box 424, Cornwall.

Fride of the Island No. 131.—Meets in Workman's Hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome.
F. Tubbs, Pres. H. T. Gravlin, Sec. Hulton street.

Victoria.

Alexandra, No. 116.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in A O-U W Hall, Yates street. Visiting brethren welcome.
Jas. Nankevell, Pres. J. G. Taylor, Sec., Oak Bay Ave.

Vancouver.

Wilberforce No. 77.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited
W. R. Lawson, Pres. T. H. Robson, Sec.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton.

Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B.—meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Church of England Hall, Carleton street. Visiting brethren always welcome.
Chas. A. Burchill, Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Stanley.

Rose of Stanley No. 160, Stanley, N.B.—Meets Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Stanley at 7.30, fortnightly, dating 3rd September. Visiting brethren welcome.
John A. Humble, Pres. Wm. T. Howe, Sec.

Moncton.

Shaftesbury No. 208—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Oddfellows' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
Geo. B. Willett, Pres. Chas. E. Norton, Sec.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax.

Halifax No. 150—Meets Maling's Hall, Barrington street, the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. W. R. D. 2nd Monday each month. Visiting brethren welcome.
G. H. Bridge, Pres. W. Taylor, Act'g Sec., 14 Albarmarle, st. 17 Arty Lane.

Chebuco, No. 223, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Victoria Hall, Agucola street. Visiting brethren always welcome.
C. Legg, Pres., E. Reeves, Sec., 3 Willow St., Halifax.

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.
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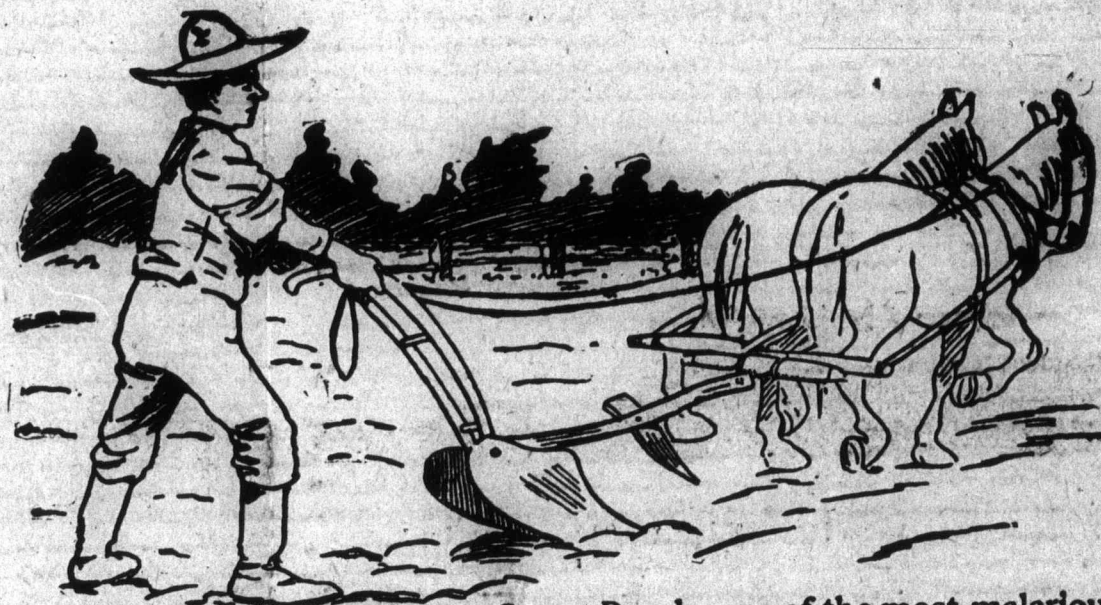
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I am a farmer located near Stony Brook, one of the most malarious districts in this State, and was bothered with malaria for years, at times so I could not work, and was always very constipated as well. For years I had malaria so bad in the spring, when engaged in plowing, that I could do nothing but shake. I must have taken about a barrel of quinine pills besides dozens of other remedies, but never obtained any permanent benefit. Last fall, in peach time, I had a most serious attack of chills and then commenced to take Ripans Tabules, upon a friend's advice, and the first box made me all right and I have never been without them since. I take one Tabule each morning and night and sometimes when I feel more than usually exhausted I take three in a day. They have kept my stomach sweet, my bowels regular and I have not had the least touch of malaria nor splitting headache since I commenced using them. I know also that I sleep better and wake up more refreshed than formerly. I don't know how many complaints Ripans Tabules will help, but I do know they will cure any one in the condition I was and I would not be without them at any price. I honestly consider them the cheapest-priced medicine in the world, as they are also the most beneficial and the most convenient to take. I am twenty-seven years of age and have worked hard all my life, the same as most farmers, both early and late and in all kinds of weather, and I have never enjoyed such good health as I have since last fall; in fact, my neighbors have all remarked my improved condition and have said, "Say, John, what are you doing to look so healthy?"

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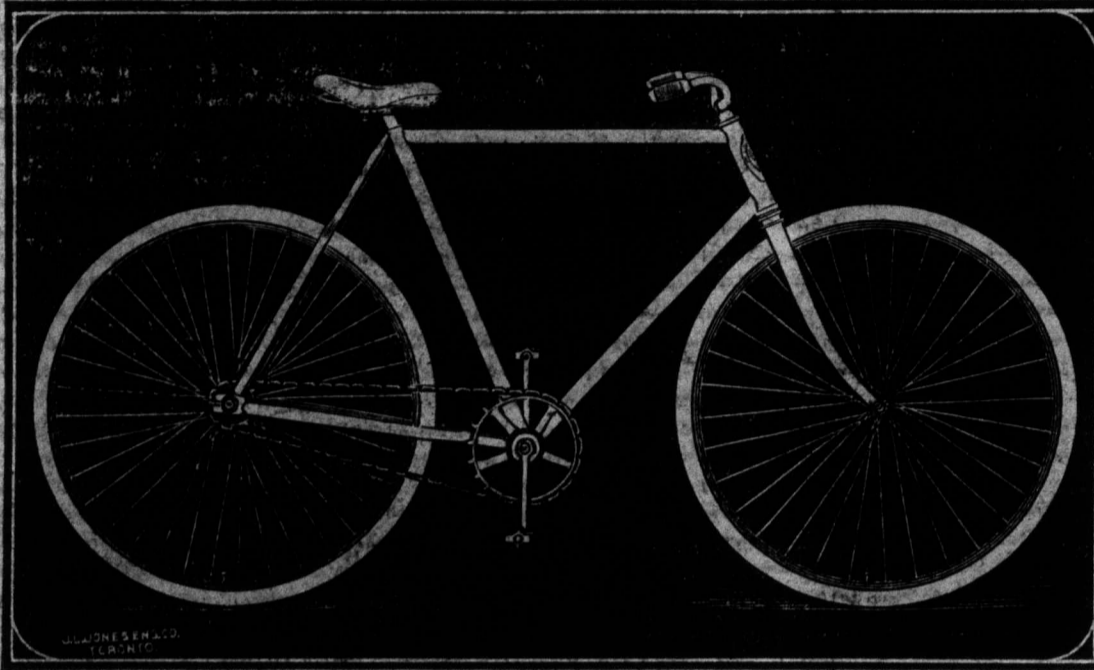
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