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A NEW LODGE FOR WINNIPEG.

GRATIFYING GROWTH OF THE S. O. E. IN THE N. W.

Other Winnipeg Matters—Agrarian work Engaging the Attention of the Winnipeggers.

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]
Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—For the past two weeks business and everything but the weather has borne an air of unusual dullness for this city. The explanation of this state of affairs is found in the fact that every body who is any body, is more or less interested in agrarian pursuits. What the city has lacked in life and enterprise has been amply compensated for by the fierce energy displayed in the vast and bounteously plished harvest field of our Province and surrounding Territories, so none of us being so far, as I am aware gifted with the power of ubiquity, or of being in two places at the same time, will account for the comparatively deserted appearance of our streets.

But even in the city things are not dead if they have been apparently sleeping.

ELECTRICITY INSTEAD OF HORSES
Last evening the air was resonant with the discordant yells and shrieks which yet do duty amongst Canadians for a cheer. The cause of the uproar was the first trip of the electric car on Main street, proper.

There has been an electric car system for one year, in the suburban residence portion of the south end, a locality known as Fort Rouge, but this is a new innovation about which perhaps the least said will be the sooner mended. Suffice it, that our magnificent chief artery of traffic which it may be truly said had the opportunity of being second to none as a drive way, with any city on the American continent, is traversed by four lines of street car rails with the usual switches and combinations.

Horse car tracks and electric car tracks parallel each other side by side. The advent of electric cars in Toronto is giving a death rate of one person per week, here. If the statement be true they intend making a speed of 12 miles an hour, and as we never do anything in a small way, it may reasonably be expected that the death rate will be such as to show a perceptible depletion in the population ere the termination of the present year.

THE HARVEST.

Seed time has passed and harvest has nearly concluded, nature will soon be preparing herself for the long sleep she requires in this country to recuperate herself after her tremendous efforts during this short but fruitful summer; but things are not thus with the Sons of England. With them there is no let up. Like the mills of the gods, which the ancients tell us, ground slowly, they go ever on in their remorseless course. These unfortunate Englishmen are always accused of being apathetic, slow to move, lacking in energy, but still somehow as a power and as a people they get there all the same. It is an old axiom in mechanics that speed and power cannot be gained at one and the same time; but there are exceptions to all rules, even this one, as was illustrated by the rural philosopher when he headed the school-master up in a barrel and sent him rolling down the hill, by this means gaining both power and speed at one time.

But what has all this got to do with the "Sons"?

Just simply this—On Oct. 18th, 1889, was instituted in this city at the hands of Bro. Kemping, S. G. P., of Barrie, the first lodge of the Sons of England in the Northwest, Lodge Westward Ho, No. 98.

At the time of its inception it was touch and go whether it could get a start at all, and but for the energy displayed by a few members of the St. George's Society and one or two outsiders it would not then have obtained a footing.

A NEW S. O. E. LODGE FOR WINNIPEG.
Now we have two vigorous lodges, and ere this appears in print, will likely have inaugurated a third. It is intended the new lodge shall rejoice in hearing the name of England's immortal bard, Shakespeare. The last named great authority has asked, "What's in a name?" It would seem in this case, truly, not much. Athleticism rather than aestheticism appears to be the characteristic of the members elect.

In any case it starts into existence well developed and vigorous, it being quite within the bounds of probability that it will enroll fifty members on its chart.

The names of its most prominent promoters, Bros. Gravely and Jones of Lodge Neptune, deserve to be most publicly recorded, for it is greatly due to their strenuous efforts that this new addition to the Order owes its existence. That it may enter with hearty good will into the noble work its sister lodges have so gallantly undertaken and carried out, that it may join with them in building up our Order in this city and the Northwest, that a spirit of forbearance and conciliation may prevail in its councils, especially in all cases where its sister lodges are concerned, is the earnest wish with which your Winnipeg correspondent concludes this letter.

ENFIELD LODGE 159.

Initiation of 18 Members at Richmond, P. Q.—Hearty Addresses and Pleasant Wind-up.

On Saturday, 3rd inst., Bro. E. Avery, the D. D. for Sherbrooke, accompanied by P. P. Bro. W. Parr, proceeded to Richmond, where they were met by Bro. J. A. Edwards, of Montreal, for the purpose of instituting the White Rose Degree, which it is needless to say, was efficiently done, by the initiating of eighteen members, who were thoroughly instructed in the workings of that beautiful and impressive ceremony.

Several of the members expressed their satisfaction, the beautiful ritual had given them, and the resolve to become interested workers in our beloved order, and promised to do all in their power to fulfil their obligations, and work to further our extension to other places in the Province of Quebec.

The District Deputy in presenting the charter to the President Bro. W. Young, drew their attention to the importance of their obligation and to the responsibility they were assuming to our society. These remarks were heartily endorsed by Bro. J. A. Edwards in a forcible and patriotic address.

The business being finished an adjournment was made to the residence of Bro. T. H. Wells, the energetic secretary, where a bountiful repast was waiting for them.

The time was spent happily in songs, recitations and speeches by Bro. J. A. Edwards, Bro. W. Barker, Bro. Whit- ing and others, until the hour of 12, when the party sang God Save the Queen for a finale.

The members of this lodge are composed of some of the best material of Englishmen, and have good prospects before them for the future.

ROSE OF COLUMBIA.

A "ROSE" BORN IN JUNE THAT FLOURISHES EXCEEDINGLY.

The Youngest and Fairest of the Flowers that Bloom in the Garden of the White and Red Roses of the British Pacific Coast.

(Special correspondence of the ANGLO-SAXON.)

New Westminster, Aug. 27.—The brethren in the East who sometimes regale themselves on "Fraser River" salmon (canned) must often allow their imagination to carry them to this land of the mountain and the flood, and in fancy picture to themselves the broad and deep, full flooded Fraser sweeping under its cedar fringed, fir crowned banks, and the picturesque fishing boats floating lazily with the current. But most of our Eastern brothers have never beheld

FATHER FRASER

with the waking eye; nor have many experienced the pleasure of standing in the flat-bottomed boat and seeing the lively-fighting silver-fashing king of fish come tumbling, quivering, springing over the side as the long net is drawn in. Nor can those who have not tasted know the exquisite flavor of that same fish broiled over hot embers and eaten ten minutes after your first sight of him.

"But this is not lodge business," says some one. Well our lives don't consist of lodge business alone. We need fish also; and here is the connection. Many of our members here "go fishing" in the summer during the salmon run, of which you have heard, and sooth to tell the run this summer has been poor, and the fishermen, consequently, lack that which is known to the lordly Siwash as "chickamin," otherwise known to many of our brethren as "spondulicks"; quite as good a name for the necessary evil. For after all, "what's in a name?" Its stuff itself that speaks and enables its owner to speak. Then, this being the case, and also it being a lamentable fact and which cannot be gainsaid, however boomers may try, that the other staple trade of the Lower Fraser, the great lumber industry, is just now at a very low ebb, is it not a matter of just pride and thankfulness to state that the Sons of England B. S. is making steady headway on the Pacific.

THE FIVE LODGES

here are growing in numbers, wealth and influence. At Victoria, in spite of the little recent scare, owing to the incoming of that fell disease, of which the beginning is small and the consequences great, they are growing. At Nanaimo, the Black Diamond city, in spite of strikes and colliery accidents, they are multiplying fast under Bro. the Rev. G. H. Tovey's fostering care. Coming to the mainland, Vancouver is second only to one, and that is the "Rose" herself. Youngest and fairest of the "Rose" lodges, she stands first in British Columbia. Since formation two hundred Sons of England have been enrolled, and of that number one hundred and forty still acknowledge allegiance to the "Rose." Of the others, alas, four have joined the Grand Lodge "beyond the veil." Upwards of twenty have cleared to other lodges, ten have been expelled, and the remaining score are twelve months in arrears. The "Rose" has seen sorrow in her two years' existence. Of her first president, a standing resolution forbids me to speak. It was the first of the ten spoken of above. When the lodge was not six months old, a mere babe, a

suckling, he, her father, left her for parts unknown. Oh, if that One can see these lines, let him repent whilst life remains. He left his child-lodge, his "Rose," bare and desolate. But her sons gathered together and swore (at least some of them) that his defection should make no difference, that the "Rose" new planted by the great river should flourish. And nobly have they kept their word, the faithful few. The "Rose in June," is ever the fairest and "Rose of Columbia" first saw the light 18th June 1890. In the following February

THE FIRE FIEND

arose amid the snow and harried the garden of the "Rose." She lost all her splendid garments and jewels, and even her charter. But these things went in good company. The Masons and Oddfellows and the Knights of Pythias lost also—some more, some less. The "Rose" was sore smitten, but again her Sons rallied and new jewels and regalia were bought. Another gardener was elected as president, one worthy of the name this time. When the first anniversary arrived it was resolved to celebrate

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE ROSE.

A grand dinner was held at the Queen's hotel, at which were nearly 100 guests. The fun was fast and furious. The Rose took deeper root than ever from that banquet. At the end of his year of office, the president, E. Bloomfield, was presented with a past president's jewel—a gift which is an honor to the recipient. A worthy successor was found in Bro. R. C. Blaker, who is ably seconded in his cultivation of the Rose by Bro. Wolfenden, V. P. On the 28th May last, although the day was wet, sixty "Sons" of the Rose of Columbia paraded to Holy Trinity Church, and heard an intensely interesting and patriotic sermon by the Rev. H. H. Gowen, late missionary at Honolulu, and now incumbent of the West End Church in this city. The sum of \$16 was collected and given to the Royal Columbia Hospital Fund. It is proper to say here that the lodge has a private room at the hospital where any sick Son without home is attended to by the nurses. It is a comfort to many to be away from the open ward. Other lodges might do worse than follow the example of the Rose in this respect.

The third annual banquet of the "Rose of Columbia" was held, again at the "Queen's," on the 18th of June this year. Once more the "Rose's" Sons pledged themselves and each other, and there was "a sound of revelry by night" such as never was. President Bro. Blaker was of course to "to the fore," supported by I. Brown, Esq., M. P. P., and acting D. Deputy, Bro. Rev. H. P. Hobson, of Vancouver. The table was horseshoe shaped and the extremities were right worthily upheld by Bro. Ed. Bloomfield, P. Pres., and by Bro. G. J. Wolfenden, V. Pres., respectively. Bro. Bloomfield was voted toastmaster and not only maintained his old reputation, but even surpassed himself. The list included, in addition to the time honored toasts, that of "the Lieutenant-Governor and Provincial Legislature," which was responded to by I. Brown, Esq., M. P. P., as was also the toast of

SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND SISTER COLONIES.

As both Scotch and Irish blood flow in the veins of the worthy legislator no better man could have been chosen to reply to this toast, which he did happily and well. Mr. J. Theo. Wilson spoke to "The Old Pals at Home," in a rousing speech which is still ringing in the ears of all who heard him. Editor

Bayley and Principal Stramberg made good speeches. Bro. W. B. Townsend, Mayor of New Westminster unbent to the "Rose" and gave "Little Annie Rooney" in his own inimitable style. Bros. Stinchcombe, Williams, Blood, Wilson, Bloomfield and many others kept the ball rolling and when the Sons of Merrie England separated at morn every one felt convinced that with such an annual "watering" the Rose of Columbia will never languish, especially when it is considered that the water was not taken "straight"—no, not by any means. Yours fraternally, ROSE OF COLUMBIA.

S. O. E. Notes.

It affords us great pleasure to draw the attention of the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON and the brethren generally to the following lodge cards that appear for the first time in our Lodge Directory Columns in this issue:—

Sheffield Lodge, No. 83, Clinton, Ont., Bros. John Scruton, Pres.; W. S. Swaffield, Sec.

Halifax Lodge, No. 150, Halifax, N.S., Bros. Thos. W. Offen, Pres.; John Redford, Sec.

Black Prince Lodge, No. 157, Pembroke, Ont., Pros. H. R. Neapole, Pres.; L. N. Pink, Sec.

Rose of Stanley Lodge, No. 180, Stanley, N.B., Bros. John A. Humble, Pres.; Wm. T. Howe, Sec.

Lodge Stanley, No. 55, Ottawa, met at their Hall, Wellington st., on Thursday the 8th inst., President Bro. Geo. Brown in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. After the general business of the lodge had been disposed of, Past Pres. Bro. E. Bull, urged the brethren of the lodge, who were not subscribers to the ANGLO-SAXON, to take advantage of the opportunity afforded, and subscribe for present year.

The worthy president urged the matter in clear and forcible language, telling the brethren of the four papers he subscribed for, he preferred the ANGLO-SAXON; it kept the brethren in touch with sister lodges of the order in the distant provinces of the Dominion. He said he read with feelings of the deepest interest the news published in every issue of the ANGLO-SAXON from those provinces.

Several other brethren expressed their opinion as to the value of the paper as a news medium for members of the order and the British in Canada, and of the efforts of the proprietary in giving Englishmen such an invaluable publication. All brethren of the lodge not already subscribers handed their names into the secretary. Thanks, Stanley No. 55.

A brother from Sheffield Lodge 83, Clinton, Ont., under date of Sept. 3rd, writes as follows: "Regarding subscribers, I have canvassed and obtained a number of brethren to-day, and have the promise of several more. I trust the Sons of England generally will see the necessity and importance of standing by the ANGLO-SAXON, that its publishers may have no cause to be ashamed of Englishmen in this respect. I wish you the greatest success."

Bro. L. N. Pink, Sec. of Black Prince Lodge No. 157, Pembroke, Ont. writes: "We are getting along finely, and are about to start to have something entertaining during the evening's to interest our members, and try to bring in outsiders. We are to have an open meeting soon to which we intend inviting all Englishmen of the town and their wives." Go ahead Black Prince.

For further S. O. E. news see page 8.

THE BRITON'S HERITAGE.

A PULPET ADDRESS FOR S. O. E. MEMBERS TO PONDER.

Sermon on the Occasion of the Anniversary Celebration of Islington Lodge—Fredericton, N. B.

Herewith we present the impressive sermon delivered by Rev. A. B. Murray, of Stanley, at the cathedral, Fredericton, N. B., on the occasion of the first anniversary celebration of Islington lodge:

"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." —Ps. xxxiii, 12.

I feel deeply sensible of the responsibility devolving upon me in complying with the request to give the sermon at the 1st anniversary service of the pioneer lodge of the S. O. E. B. S. in New Brunswick, and can only do so with the feeling of regret that this honorable duty has not been assigned to more brilliant talent. Still I will try to hope, that the few words which I shall say, may prove conducive to the aims, and objects of a patriotic society.

It is with a feeling of satisfaction that we look upon the hearty support given Islington Lodge, the success achieved by it and the extension of its influence, within one short year of its inception, at the capital and cathedral city of our native province. And with the objects of the S. O. E. in view—"the meeting of Englishmen together for their moral, mental and social advancement,"—and "for other good, noble and patriotic purposes,"—this feeling of present satisfaction is deepened, and our hopes of its future success enlivened by our engaging here, in the cathedral of our national branch of the catholic church, in the worship of our Common Father, Almighty God. We must consider all our undertakings whether as individuals, collective bodies or as nations with reference to God, for he tells us, "without me ye can do nothing," and according to our acknowledgement of Him, as shown in our prayers and in our works, He showers upon us His blessings, or metes out to us His just and sure punishments and thwarts our plans. True it is that, "blessed are they that dwell in thy house; they will still be praising Thee"—that "blessed is the man whose strength is in Thee; in whose heart are the ways of them." Yet it is equally true that, "blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." The history of Israel is a history of

DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

Jehovah is represented as their Creator and Father, as their Guide, Protector and Deliverer. They praised and celebrated Him in their national poetry, and he never failed them. Without a proper sense of religion, and a due acknowledgement of that Supreme power which rules among the kingdoms, no nation was ever found to prosper long. During the most flourishing periods of their republic, the Romans were really a religious nation. Religious services, with prayers and sacrifices always preceded the assembling of the Senate or the undertaking of great public measures. After every victory they offered solemn thanksgivings to the gods, and upon any defeat that was sustained, public humiliations and processions were decreed, in order to deprecate the displeasure of Heaven. In spite of the gross folly and superstition which permeated their religion, we must admit that in it was found a sincere reverence to a supreme power in Him, "an unknown God," which ruled all the affairs of men, and was entitled to their homage. Hence that sacred respect for an oath which so long distinguished the Romans. And if we go to history we will find that when the reverence for an oath began to diminish, and the loose Epicurean system, which discarded the belief in a providence was introduced, the Roman prosperity began to decline. A view of the present condition of modern European countries, and a glance at their history would give further "admonition to us upon whom the ends of the world are come. Of all modern nations, our own

ANGLO-SAXON

has greatest reason to look up to God with reverence and gratitude for a fulfilment of the psalmist's words, "blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord," and in addressing these united lodges of her patriotic sons, it would seem the fitting natural course to take a view of the history of our ancestors as thus illustrative of this wisdom and goodness of Providence, thus deepening our thankfulness for past deliverances and blessings, and encouraging us to the adoption of a high line of conduct as becomes such an ancestry and heritage as ours.

Our knowledge of the history of Britain before the Roman invasion is very

imperfect, but long before this time the inhabitants were noted for their religion, a religion which in spite of its faults possessed a sublime and ennobling character. Under the oaks the Druid priests taught the people to aspire after immortal honors. But their system needed the correcting aids of civilizations, therefore, we believe that it was in the wisdom of His providence that the Romans were allowed to invade and subjugate them and continue to dominate until the Britains had derived all the benefits which such a relationship could confer. The Roman invasion may be looked upon as God's Providential preparation for the reception of the Christian religion. Much obscurity surrounds the origin of the church in Britain, yet it is certain that the inhabitants accepted Christianity in or very shortly after the Apostle's time. This early church comes into the broad light of day in A. D. 314 at the Synod of Ayles, when three of her bishops sat as representatives. Driven by

THE SAXON INVASION

to Wales and Cornwall, away from their homes, the Britons held to their religion, and the church continued to exist with its three fold order of bishops, priests and deacons. In 576 St. Augustine converted the Saxon inhabitants of a part of England, (Kent) who had themselves invaded that region and dispossessed the ancient British inhabitants. St. Aidan and his fellow missionaries from Iona planted the church in the northern and central parts of England. Thus the Church of England was established firmly in Anglo-Saxon times on the mouldering ruins of its British predecessor. Too much stress is usually placed upon the influence of St. Augustine's mission to England. It was really but one episode in a record of missionary enterprise which extends over about a hundred years. Those whom he converted in Kent relapsed into heathenism within a quarter of a century. A peculiar interest attaches to his mission however, in that it laid the ground work of our still surviving church organization. Trifling differences of race kept apart these different branches of the church in England. A hundred years after St. Augustine's mission however, the famous Theodore resuscitated and blended into one, the churches of the Italian and Celtic missions and organized the Anglican Church. During this 1,200 years which bridges Theodore's time with our own, this church of England sharing the fortunes of the nation of England, has gone through many vicissitudes. But the changes of 1,200 years have not impaired her identity nor destroyed her organic life.

My purpose in thus tracing the history of the early church of our ancestors is to show independence in origin and organic unity of this noble heritage from its earliest inception. For the first 600 years after St. Augustine no foreign ecclesiastical power was exercised in Britain. But smarting under foreign aggression for four and a half centuries our independent forefathers, clergy, barons and people, asserted their independent liberty, and in 1,215 forced the king to sign

MAGNA CHARTA,

the great bulwark of English liberty, the last clause of which was the same as the first, "The Church of England shall be free." For this social and political freedom, as well as freedom of religion did our ancestors endure persecution and torture and shed their blood. The "wise men" of our ancestors met in early conferences called Witenagemots, which were the source of our English parliament. In 1,235 representatives from cities and boroughs were summoned for the first time along with prelates, barons and knights of the kingdom, thus forming the first outline of our present constitution.

Learning also has always had its zealous patrons. To early Anglo-Saxon kings England owes her first schools for liberal education. Sigebert founded THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, the learned and pious Alfred the Great, founded the university of Oxford, both of which continue as great centres of learning and scholarships to the present day. Is it not right and natural then, and agreeable to the mind and will of God, that as Sons of England we should cherish a special regard in things for which our country has been remarkable? those things which make our nation the most healthy and prosperous among the nations of the world? It was in the fear of God that our ancestors were nurtured, with their manners, institutions and laws founded on Christian principles. "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." Has God ever failed us?

Our ancestors grew and multiplied and prospered exceedingly, until the islands were two small for them, and

they went forth north, south, east and west, to occupy the wide places of the world, by strange and unexpected ways—by emigration, by colonies, by commerce and by war. Not always by mercy, not always by justice, perhaps it may seem, but in the main with a legitimate object. Thus the peaceful

EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN

has grown until it has become the august, stately and magnificent structure, at which outsiders gaze with awe, and we ourselves seem scarcely to understand. In extent and importance it far exceeds any other empire, ancient or modern. Every man's property is protected, and his person like his property cannot be touched except by legal process. Although continually susceptible of much improvement—the British Empire under Queen Victoria presents the nearest approach to a true commonwealth that the world has ever seen. The two extremes—that of despotism where all are slaves—and that of anarchy (where all would rule and none obey) are guarded against. To this point it has aimed in the progress of ages, in consequence of trials undergone, and of experiences made. Experience, that great parent of political wisdom, has taught a brave, generous, tolerant, high-spirited and religious people, how to reform existing evils and form the wisest plans for future liberty and security. This is the noble heritage as we find and enjoy it, without sharing in the brunt of the battle which it cost. Foreigners look at us with wonder and envy, as possessing the happiest system that was ever desired for uniting the dignity and

LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT,

with protection and security to all. Blessed indeed, especially, now with a Sovereign at our head to whom even faction cannot impute, throughout her long and prosperous reign, any act of tyranny, cruelty or oppression—whose personal virtues and domestic conduct, set forth to the nation such a high example of piety, forgiveness and good order. Education in literature, science, art and religion is encouraged. Talent in every rank has the fullest scope, and we ourselves are witnesses of the examples which abound of persons reaching by their own merits, from ordinary rank and humble birth, to the highest gifts of distinction in church and state. Thus England is continually prospering at home, and building up new Englands for her children abroad, and we from the midst of our ease and prosperity owe to

THE MOTHER-LAND

the deepest debt of gratitude. Let us not as the serpent, then, turn to bite the hand which fed us. Let us shun as heresy any element of disloyalty which might interfere with that principle and sentiment that most truly unites Great Britain and her daughters. Much might be done by prudent legislation, and by various unions in trade and defence, but the greatest binding force will be found, in cherishing our common traditions, common hopes, common affections, common fear of God shown in a united religion.

The wisdom of our Creator has linked us all together by ties of natural affection—first to our families and relations, then to our friends and acquaintances, and then to the communities and countries to which we belong. He has constituted us capable of entering rapidly into their interests, and has directed our benevolence to act first within that nearest sphere where exertions can be most powerful and useful. The same principle which teaches us to consult the interests of our own families, makes us feel a deeper concern for the interests of Great Britain than those of any other country. Should our lot be cast for a time with

FOREIGNERS

this concern should never be relaxed, but we should return to our native land with that grand irrepressible feeling which welcomes the youth when he revisits the haunts of his childhood. At home or abroad we should love our country, and in every way show our attachment to it. We should see that patriotism has its proper recognition in the education of our children. We should love our country as the seat of liberty and laws—for its firm, mild, and happy government. The ends for which we unite in society and submit to government are, to enjoy security of property, to place our persons beyond the reach of injustice and to secure our lives from violence. Compared with other nations, our condition in these respects (though not perfect on account of the human element in legislation) stands forth admired and envied. Justly may we challenge those who attempt to criticise our position, to produce from the annals of history, the example of such a number of people as the

BRITISH SUBJECTS

united in the bonds of civil society,

with such ready means of redress for grievances or violence, so free from harsh restraints, and with such full enjoyment of freedom, as is ours.

We should love our country for the heritage of a pure, scriptural, ancient and venerable religion, cheering us all through the stormy paths of life here, and giving us such a bright and comforting hope in the life hereafter. It spreads to all corners of the earth where the Anglo-Saxon colonies are blossoming forth into nations. It is unencumbered by foreign usurpation and free from papal superstitions since the blessed reformation. Yet it retains all such forms as are conducive to order, solemnity and spirituality. How zealous ought we to be for its welfare? how much on our guard against any danger which threatens to disturb its peace? We should

LOVE OUR COUNTRY

as the seat of all our best enjoyment in private life, that admired offspring of our learning, our laws and our religion. We love it for those happy Christian homes which approach nearest to the ideal than those in any land, those homes where our helpless infancy was tenderly watched and guarded, when we sported in innocent childhood; where our careless youth grew up surrounded by trusted companions and friends in happy school days. When "wandering on a foreign strand" these are the hallowed memories of our early days which make motherland dear to us—which touch the heart with greater force, with closer attraction than foreign wealth and opulence. Possessed with such pleasant memories of a country which has been the mother, nurse and guardian of us all, we cannot look with indifference on any cloud of danger which we may see arising to threaten its welfare. I need not continue further, upon the grounds for living and respecting our country. It remains to point out some of the

DUTIES

to which love of country hails us. We acknowledge the Bible as the power of England's greatness. Let us hope and pray that her future may always be moulded by its precepts. The nation is made up of individuals, and the conduct of the individuals will ever determine the character of the nation. Then let each one strive to do his duty in that state of life to which God has called him. In all the walks of life let us practice industry and temperance, and not become debilitated by slothfulness and luxury. Let us practice justice, honor, manliness, and not become depraved by cruelty and injustice. Let us be obedient to authority, cultivate peaceful, charitable, forgiving, dispositions, and not be lacerated by civil discord. Let us read and study, and be improving in learning with the progress of the national mind. Let us bear in mind that every immoral act, no matter how fashionable, is so much poison to weaken public health and strength, while all virtues adorn and bless a people.

It is unlikely that many of us, will ever, in a political capacity, take a prominent part in the councils which are to sway the destiny of our country, but if so our influence should be in support of those assurances which aim at the nation's welfare, and defense, and the sustaining of her future pre-eminence. If not in the higher sphere the influence of us all will be felt in placing others in legislative positions. Freedom of discussion on all political questions both in discourse and writing afford us opportunity of acting intelligently. Then let us not abuse our privilege and liberty, and thus allow ourselves to become degraded by political corruption. Great is our responsibility to that

DIVINE PROVIDENCE

which has placed us in our present position, and well does it deserve our serious consideration, what account we shall be prepared to give, not only in the trials which individuals and nations undergo in this life, but at the bar of "the judge of all the earth," where Britons, Saxons, Danes, who once perhaps perished for their sins, shall "rise up and condemn" the unfaithful and unprofitable of a far more enlightened and highly favoured generation.

A PIANO FOR NOTHING.

These management of THE CANADIAN QUEEN make the following liberal offers to advertise their high-class Ladies' Journal, which will be made more attractive than ever. To the person sending the largest list of words constructed from the letters contained in "Excelsior," will be given absolutely free of expense, one Mason & Risch fine toned high grade upright piano. To the two next largest lists one Lady's Gold Watch each. To each of the next five largest lists one sewing machine (value \$40.00). To each of the next ten largest lists one beautiful Five o'clock Tea Set, and to each of the next ten largest lists one Imported Opera Glass. In addition to this offer, we will give a special prize to the first list received each day. Send at once ten cents for a sample copy of THE QUEEN containing rules. THE QUEEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Toronto, Canada.

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THE QUEEN AND HER SHIPS.

NEWS OF THE MOTHERLAND SELECTED FROM THE INCOMING MAILS.

Lord Brassey on British Friendly Societies - The English Public Health Service - Army and Navy Notes - The Position of Recruiting.

The Queen and her Ships.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg and the Marquis of Lorne, went round the warships lying in Cowes Roads on Friday evening 19th ult. in the Alberta.

A brilliant spectacle was witnessed on the lawn after dinner, when the King's Royal Rifles, from Parkhurst, went through the tattoo by torchlight, four military bands being massed and giving the time to the troops.

Presentation to Princess May.

Recently at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, the Princess May received a presentation by the Countess of Aberdeen on behalf of the members and Associates of the Onward and Upward Association and other friends, who desired to give tangible expression of their deep sympathy with her sorrow.

The gift was a very beautiful and finely-worked gold box of French workmanship, belonging at one time to one of the French kings of the last century. In the lid of the box was set an exquisite miniature of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, painted by Mr. Edward Taylor.

Lord Brassey on Friendly Societies.

Lord Brassey, at a gathering of Odd-fellows at Battle, recently, spoke of the improvement in the position of the friendly societies, and said it had in no case been more conspicuous than in the Manchester Unity. He claimed that this was due to the reforms introduced in organization, by which the assets were carefully valued, the contributions raised to the mark of safety, and a knowledge of sound actuarial principles diffused by annual conferences.

More than 5,000,000 of the flower of our laboring population were members of friendly societies and trade unions. The accumulated funds exceeded £23,000,000. This good work should go forward.

30 years the ratio of pauperism to population had been reduced from 3.7 to 2.8 per cent. The friendly societies did admirable work, and deserved the best encouragement and support of all concerned in the well-being of England.

The English Public Health Service. Dr. Richard Sisley, M. R. C. P., in a paper read by him at the Congress of Hygiene in Dublin, said that the President of the Local Government Board had never yet been a man who had any special knowledge of matters concerning public health, and that the post was given merely for political services.

The New Cruiser Charybdis.

The Admiralty have approved of estimates amounting to £136,000 for the construction of the hull of the new second class cruiser Charybdis, and the work has been commenced at Sherness. The labor vote absorbs a sum of £80,000, the remaining £56,000 being for materials.

The Admiralty have directed the Charybdis to be pressed forward, so as to insure her completion during the financial year ending March, 1894. She is one of six cruisers designed by Mr. W. H. White, C.B., Director of Naval Construction, as an improvement on the cruisers of the Apollo type, and is to have a length of 320 ft., a breadth of 49 ft. in., and a displacement of 4,320 tons.

The Position of Recruiting.

The following report has just been published:

Table with columns: Recruits joined, During first seven months, 1891, During first seven months, 1892. Rows: Cavalry, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Foot Guards, Infantry, Colonial Corps, Other Corps.

Army and Navy Notes.

Some interesting and instructive naval and military operations took place on Aug. 29, at the western defences of the Isle of Wight, when an attempt was made by a supposed enemy to force the Spithead. The attacking force consisted of five torpedo boats and a covering squadron, composed of the Rattlesnake, Speedwell, and four gunboats of the flat-iron type.

The decision of the War Office to send the 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers from Aldershot to Egypt in December to replace the 1st Devonshire, which is to be sent to India, leaves the strength of the British forces in Egypt the same as it has been for some years—three infantry battalions (the others being the 1st Dorsetshire and 1st South Staffordshire), a squadron of the 1st Dragoon Guards, a battery of garrison artillery, a company of engineers, and small bodies of mounted infantry and departmental corps, all under Major-Gen. Walker.

New Postal Orders.

The following notice was recently issued to the public: "On the 1st September next a new form of postal order will be brought into use in place of the present form of order, which will cease to be issued on the 31st of August. The words 'Not negotiable' will be over-printed on the new form, in order to indicate that it is to be used only for the purpose of making a direct remittance."

"A new regulation has also been made under which the holder of a postal order may defer payment for any period not exceeding ten days from the date of issue by writing across the face of the order the words 'Payable after — days.' In such case, however, the name of a money order office at which the order shall be paid must be inserted in the body. This regulation is printed on the face of the new order, and comes into operation on the 1st of September. On and from that date, therefore, an order bearing the words referred to will not be paid until the period specified has expired."

The Development of the Telephone.

The Duke of Marlborough, chairman of the New Telephone Company, in a letter to The Times, says: "It is not at all improbable that the demand for the use of the telephone throughout this country will increase to an extent little anticipated, and that in the course of a few years instead of 40,000 subscribers, as there are at present, the number will reach nearer 200,000, owing to the demand which will be created to speak over the Government trunk systems. With regard to Sweden, which is probably the European country which has developed the telephone business more completely than any other, the system of Government trunks and local exchanges has arrived at a wonderful state of development."

From what I have seen of the working of the telephone in that country the facility with which persons in one town converse with those in another is quite remarkable. It is easy, therefore, to see, when this system is properly applied in England by the action which will now be taken by the General Postoffice in laying inter-trunk wires all over the country and by the action of the telephone companies establishing an efficient distribution in all telephone areas, that the development which has taken place in America can be easily equalled by that which must come about in this country in a remarkably short time. England is an ideal country for the development of the telephone. It is inhabited by 30,000,000 people, all living in a small area, and there is no town so distantly situated from another that they cannot be put into telephonic communication."

BRITISH AND FRENCH IN UGANDA.

The French Who Wanted to Fight the British so Badly Seem to Have had More Than They Bargained For.

A letter is to hand from Mgr. Hirth on the Uganda "missions." It was written from Kisiba and addressed to Cardinal Lavignerie. It says:—"The Catholics, at first having got the better of the heretics, but then crushed by the superior arms of the English fort, have been driven back into the province of Buddu. It was only after they had been driven gradually from all the other provinces, and even from the islands of the Nyanza, that the English and the Protestant Bagandas, dictated their own will."

"The conditions that they imposed show well enough the spirit in which this war of extermination has been carried on. Among these conditions are the following:—The country is divided up into three parts. The Protestants, hitherto always inferior in number to the Catholics, keep one portion, which is equal to four-sevenths of Uganda, including the Nyanza islands. The Baganda Mussulmans have been recalled from Unyoro, and will occupy two sevenths of the country. The Catholics are to have the other seventh. In the three portions thus parcelled out, the Pagan party, made up of all those who wish for no religion, have revolted and already count many adherents. The Protestants are seeking the aid of the fort and the Maxim gun to suppress the Pagans."

"The Catholics alone are expressly forbidden to fight against the Pagans, who are now holding more than half of Buddu, a region officially granted to them, where they are openly persecuting all who are learning the Christian teaching. The Catholics have taken refuge in Buddu, several days' journey from the capital, whence they will not be allowed to go out except by previous permission. The King Mwanga in the eyes of all the country has become English—that is to say, Protestant—in the opinion of chiefs and people. The Catholics who surrounded him of old are replaced by Protestants. It is thus hoped to win promptly the entire country to error. Every Catholic still remaining in the provinces is persecuted and urged to apostasy. All our missions are outside of Buddu. We are forbidden to enter on any propaganda, even in the vassal regions of Buddu, without permission. Certain measures have been taken, and several severe laws have been promulgated to disarm the Catholics little by little."

The letter then speaks of Mahomedanism as virtually becoming the State religion and of the English officers as encouraging its rites. After comparing himself to Rachel weeping for her children at the view of thousands of catechumens prevented from attaining baptism, and of millions of other negroes doomed to training in heresy, Mgr. Hirth concludes by saying:—"I am too far from Europe to be well acquainted with the opinion of the day, but I venture to beg you to appeal to the Queen of England's sentiments of justice and equity."

The Church Missionary Society have received news from Uganda stating that the King returned to Mengo on March 30 and that the Protestant party was now dominant. The Roman Catholic party were still threatening war.

The Paris Eclair publishes a statement by Pere Morel, Director of the Catholic Missions of Lyons, relating to recent events in Uganda. He acknowledges that the English missionaries were the first to occupy the country, the first British mission having been sent out on November 16, 1876, whereas the first Catholic mission under French direction did not set out until March 25, 1878. Pere Morel adds that in the present conflict the White Fathers are in their right.

French Trade with England.

Statistics just published regarding French trade during the first seven months of the present year show that during that period France imported from Great Britain goods to the value of 242,947,000f., and exported to Great Britain merchandise to the value of 647,224,000f. The imports into France from the United States during the same period amounted to 468,522,000f., and the exports from France to the United to 142,838,000f.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Society is governed by a Grand Lodge with subordinate lodges—the officers of which are elected annually.

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary. Grand Secretary's Office, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, April 1st, 1892.

ESTABLISHED 1867. THE ANGLO-SAXON

PUBLISHED, On the 1st and 15th of every month. Devoted to the interests of Englishmen and their descendants.

SUBSCRIPTION—POST PAID. Canadian Subscribers \$1.00 per year British " 50. " American " \$1.00 " Single Copies 5 Cents.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CO., "Patent Review Building," 135 Sparks Street, OTTAWA, - ONTARIO. E. J. REYNOLDS, Business Manager.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.

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

All letters respecting advertisements and subscriptions to be addressed to the "Business Manager."

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

Copies of the ANGLO-SAXON can be had at 5 cents each for mailing to addresses in the old country by the out-going mails; or they can be sent from the office of publication on the addresses being furnished.

THE RESPONSE.

In response to our reminder that the sixth year of publication of the ANGLO-SAXON had commenced, new subscriptions for the year 1892-3 are now coming in. We have pleasure in acknowledging the votes of those staunch friends in the lodges who are sending us lists of 10, 15 and 20 new subscribers at a time. What we asked for was a list of at least 20 members of each lodge. Some lodges are sending the full twenty names, but some have sent lists of ten, though in the latter cases it is generally intimated that another list will shortly follow. If the responses continue to come in liberally we shall have no reason to regret having asked the lodges for a vote of confidence and approval. Most of the lodges will have met before the publication of the next issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, and judging from what has already been done among the few lodges that have met, we are not unreasonable in expecting a goodly number of lists of 20 subscribers each. If this expectation should turn out to be well founded our duty will be agreeably lightened during the current year by the prompt manner with which the lodges have rallied around us.

OUR WESTERN CONTEMPORARY

That excellent journal the English Canadian comes to hand with many features to recommend it. Some members of the Order S. O. E. have erroneously supposed that the ANGLO-SAXON and its western contemporary were rivals for the honor of solely and exclusively representing the Order in the field of journalism. Nothing could be more unfounded. Each paper has its own separate field of usefulness which it is cultivating to the best of its ability. Our contemporary is aiming at the production of a first-class literary journal, which every English family in the Dominion might read with interest and advantage. Its editor, a man of rare attainments, and its able management, are apparently resolved to spare no trouble or expense to turn out a readable literary paper that shall be a credit to Canadian journalism. The sphere of the ANGLO-SAXON is entirely different. In our columns there is very little cultured or high class family reading. The ANGLO-SAXON is simply and solely a bright, business-like, newsy record of the Sons of England doings, and of practical affairs affecting the material interests of Britons in Canada and British connection, and especially those of Englishmen settled in this country. We deal, first, with Sons of England reports; second, with British immigration, as affecting British material interests and supremacy in the Dominion; third, with events in the Motherland. In these departments of news we have no rival and expect none, as we have made the field specially our own, and there is no desire on the part of any other newspaper in Canada to attempt the unprofitable and hopeless task of coming into an area already fully occupied. On the other hand our contemporary fills a void as a caterer in the higher walks of

periodical journalism in Canada and fills it so well, that if we had the inclination and qualifications to enter into it ourselves, we should be deterred by the knowledge that the work was already so ably done there was no room for a competitor. So each paper is fulfilling its own mission in its own way, and doing it to the satisfaction of its own supporters. There is plenty of room in Canada for both, and if our wishes prevail the two papers will advance together in usefulness and prosperity as time rolls on in fair proportion to the growth and progress of our adopted country.

In 1871 there were in Manitoba 16 schools, attended by 816 pupils. In 1887 there were 404 schools, 581 teachers, 16,940 pupils on the rolls, and an average attendance of 8,715. In 1890 there were 627 schools and 840 teachers, 23,256 pupils on the rolls, and an average attendance of 11,627.

NO. 1 HARD.

A large number of marked copies of the ANGLO-SAXON will no doubt be sent to Great Britain by the outgoing mail, with the story of the harvesting of this year's wheat in the Great British Northwestern prairies of America, and the other prairie news contained in this issue. The evidence is unanimous that this year's crop is even more valuable to the country than that of last year. It is not so heavy, for the harvest of 1891 was phenomenal in many parts of the great northwest, but the quality is still finer, and a much larger proportion will grade No. 1 Hard, that is to say, the finest wheat in the whole world, and worth by several cents a bushel more money than will be paid for any wheat produced in the Northwestern States or anywhere else. These facts convey in a nutshell all that is necessary to prove to intending emigrants on the other side that our Northwest is the right place for the British who are in search of new homes under happier auspices to emigrate to if fertile land is what they are after. There are still upwards of 200 million acres of vacant lands in the Northwest awaiting occupation, an area more than equal to the territory of six nations each with the same area as England. In other words our Empire in Northwestern America contains enough land waiting for population to till it and turn it into farms, to drop England into one corner of it and still leave room for five more Englands without crowding.

This year's harvest, coming after the big one of 1891, should prove a good advertisement among the farming classes of Great Britain, of the British domain in the great northwestern area of America. Every Briton in Canada should constitute himself an Immigration Commissioner and interest himself in making the news known through the country press in the old country.

Nearly 31,000 have settled in the Canadian Northwest this year, against 16,000 last year.

SCOTCH AND IRISH BROTHERS.

Our Fredericton, N.B., correspondent mentions in his interesting letter in another column a claim made at the Islington lodge dinner for the admission of our Scotch and Irish fellow subjects to the Order S. O. E. B. S. We shall be glad to receive brief expressions of opinion on the subject from members of the Order.

He also reports President Beckwith's remarks respecting Imperial Federation, and the fact that all references to the subject at Fredericton as well as at Stanley on a previous occasion were loudly applauded.

The more we hear of the brethren in the Maritime Provinces the more we are impressed with the fact that they are among the soundest and staunchest members of the order. Their example will bear forth good fruit and prove contagious.

By the bye we note that our correspondent reports the membership of Islington lodge in one year to have almost reached that attained by the prosperous sister society of St. Andrews in 70 years. As Mr. G. F. Gregory, one of the visiting brethren from St. Andrews society, very appropriately asked, if Islington Lodge S. O. E. was such a particularly healthy infant what would it be at maturity?

Our valued contemporary the Canadian Gazette quoted from us an interesting letter from Winnipeg in a recent number, and inadvertently credited it to the ANGLO-SAXON of Winnipeg, instead of giving our place of publication as Ottawa. We should feel much obliged to any of our contemporaries who credit us with extracts if they would kindly note that Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion is the place of publication of the ANGLO-SAXON.

ALGOMA'S VACANT LANDS.

ROOM FOR MILLIONS OF PROSPEROUS PEOPLE.

The Residents of the Great District Waking up to the Need of Inviting Immigration.

We briefly noted in our last an interesting pamphlet respecting the advantages of Algoma as a field for settlement, and promised to refer to it at greater length in the present number of the ANGLO-SAXON.

The pamphlet is issued by a committee of gentlemen interested in developing the great unsettled region known as Algoma. It opens with the following statement:—

"This great District of Algoma, (miscalled a District, in area and undeveloped resources a Province,) although it contains millions of acres of the finest agricultural stock raising and fruit growing lands in the world, although there is room, within its confines for the surplus population, not only of older Canada, and of the older of the United States, but of Europe, and although it is the nearest and most accessible field of Immigration and Colonization in the world to-day, lying as it does in the center of Canada, and being within twenty-four hours' journey by rail or steamer from almost any part of old Ontario or Quebec, has never attracted any attention as a field of Immigration or Colonization.

There are thousands of tenant farmers in England, Ireland and Scotland, who toil on from year to year, and work hard, and never can get on, and then all their lives remain landless. It is a fact that any English farmer can buy out and out—absolutely—and stock—a good farm in Algoma of one hundred and sixty acres, with the same capital it would require simply to stock a farm in England of one hundred acres. After stocking his English farm he would not own it."

We understand that another pamphlet is about to be put into circulation affording still further information likely to be needed by emigrants in the old country. In the meantime, in reply to a letter from the ANGLO-SAXON, the following communication has been received:—

In regard to vacant lands: There are millions of acres of Crown lands in this district owned by the Dominion Government, surrendered Indian lands and lands open for settlement and purchase. There are whole townships of surrendered Indian lands, both on the fertile islands of Manitoulin and Cockburn and on the north shore of Lake Huron and the River St. Mary; and there are also Free Grant lands, 20c. an acre lands, both on the main land and St. Joseph Island.

The object of the recently formed A. L. & C. Co. is, of course, "to settle Algoma," and the pamphlet which is now in the press (an edition of 10,000), entitled "Algoma Farmers Testify," will contain full information about the free grant (Qnt.) lands, the 20c. an acre lands, and the names and addresses of the Crown Lands Agents in the district, facts respecting the surrendered Indian townships, in addition to the older and settled townships—the front townships—and also a map of the District showing all the settlements.

The pamphlet will contain letters, statistics, statements, etc., gathered from actual settlers, proving conclusively the great agricultural stock-raising and fruit-growing resources of this great district of Algoma, the "New Ontario," the "New Northwest." It will give evidence as to the climate, the rich soil, its adaptability for cattle and sheep raising, the white clover which is indigenous to the soil of Algoma, and grasses of all kinds and their rapid growth, which do not grow at all in a prairie country, the abundant supply of pure spring water, not alkali, brackish water and hurricanes in summer, etc., etc., as in Dakota and other States.

The A. L. & C. Co., have already aroused the sympathy of the entire district. Their object, aims and purposes have been heartily endorsed at large and representative meetings of farmers in different parts of the District called to consider immigration and colonization matters, and also by several public and representative bodies throughout the district, the municipal council, Boards of Trade, the District Agl. Society and several township agricultural societies, Farmers' institutes and also by the Grand Juries in the district in their presentment at the assizes.

Although this great district, in size and area a province, has not been "boomed" and advertised, yet it is a fact that there are a great many townships both on the main land and the

islands all containing as fine agricultural and stock-raising lands as the sun shines on anywhere on this continent, waiting the incoming of the settler.

The gentlemen, who compose the A. L. & C. Co., are all well known and influential men in their communities and in the District, and are also aware that the claims of Algoma have been greatly neglected, and are determined to take a bold stand in colonization and immigration matters in her behalf. They believe thoroughly in the necessity of fostering a truly loyal Canadian national spirit, and want "Canada for the Canadians," and the "Canadians in Canada."

There is room in this great district for the surplus population of Europe, and it is deplorable to see the thousands that are yearly coming from Great Britain going to the United States. These don't stop in Algoma, because the country has up to the present been to them a sealed book. They can find better land here, better climate, better markets, schools, churches, and all the comforts of life and none of the privations they will meet with whither they are going. By staying in this "New Ontario," this "New Northwest," they will remain under the "Old Flag."

Besides the tenant farmers and others of Great Britain, the Company are also endeavoring to attract emigration from Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and are publishing both German and Scandinavian editions of their "Algoma Farmers Testify."

Saskatchewan Lands \$3 an Acre.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—The month of August is looked upon by dealers in farm lands as a period when the offices can almost be closed, so very few transactions take place in that time. The farmers are always busy in that period gathering in the crops and the demand naturally is very light. Notwithstanding these circumstances, during the past month the C. P. R. land department have disposed of 24,000 acres at a realization of \$81,000. The sales for the corresponding period last year were 9,000 acres at a return of \$36,000. There will be noticed a falling off in the price and this is due to the fact that a large proportion of the sales were made in the Saskatchewan Valley country, where the prices for all lands is placed at \$3 per acre.

During the past eight months the company sold farm lands to the extent of \$1,083,000, and if the sale of town lots were included the figure would be increased a quarter of a million dollars more.

The First Wheat at the Mills.

The Ottawa agent of the Ogilvies received a despatch from Winnipeg, Saturday 10th inst., informing him that the first consignment of this year's crop of wheat had just been received at the company's Winnipeg mills. The grain was all grading No. 1 hard, of extra fine quality, showing that the crop is the best that province has had for three years.

The English Market for Canada's Dairy Products.

Hon. E. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, has received a letter from a firm of well known producers in Liverpool, England. It alluded to the report published in the Canadian Gazette of the firm's shows of Canadian dairy produce at the Yorkshire show, and adds:—"At our stall we had samples of cream and butter and are pleased to say merchants generally spoke highly of the quality. We have several inquiries for a considerable quantity to be held over in Canada till September and October. It is generally believed in the trade that Canadian butter is steadily gaining ground here, and our exhibit of eggs proved beyond a doubt that if properly handled they can be brought forward even at midsummer and sold in perfect condition on this side."

Settlers all the way from Chili.

The fame of the fertility of Canadian Northwest soil has extended to Chili. Word has been received at the Dominion immigration offices at Winnipeg that between forty and fifty German families, who have been residing in Chili for twelve years would leave in a few days for the Canadian Northwest. They were induced to come through resolutions passed by the Swiss and German colonists' union of Ercilla, Chili, expressing faith in the Canadian Northwest. They will likely take the route up the Pacific to Vancouver, crossing the Rockies and settling near Edmonton. Some of the men have plenty of money and are willing to buy land. The correspondence received states "we have fully decided to come."

A 3,000 ACRE PRAIRIE FARM.

ONE OF THE BIG WHEAT DOMAINS IN HARVEST TIME.

\$36,000 Made by One Thrifty Farmer as the Results of His Year's Work in the British Northwest.

Senator Freeman Talbot, of Minnesota, writes a letter from Brandon dated Aug. 27, from which we take the following extract:

Brandon is one of the most progressive cities in the great British Northwest to-day. The hum of industry is heard in all her streets and I believe that she gives remunerative wages to a greater number of laborers and to mechanics this season than any other city in this country gives or could afford to give, grading streets, putting in waterworks, building great brick blocks, handsome brick and frame dwellings, sending out into the rich agricultural country on all sides, binders, threshing machines, binding twine and building material, lumber, brick, nails, shingles, paints and oils, etc, leading a stranger to believe that the Canadians are

FAST MAKING A COUNTRY

here that will in the not very distant future attract tens of thousands from not only the old world but from different states of the American union. Scores of Americans come into Manitoba every month, and all express delight and wonder at the busy life, steady onward prosperity and indomitable push of a people that some unprincipled newspaper hirelings have long described as poor, discontented and hoping for annexation. No weed of the annexation family takes root in the soil of this prosperous country.

THE SANDISON FARM

Last week in company with Mr. Hiam, of the Dominion Land department, in Brandon, I visited the far famed Sandison farm, some six miles across the river from Brandon. But though I had frequently read glowing descriptions of the work done by Mr. Sandison I had no proper conception of the magnitude of Mr. Sandison's operations, and now I know that my feeble efforts to describe this grand agricultural success in Manitoba must fall far short of the real state of things as they are on the mammoth farm of the indefatigable, thrifty Scot. Examine these figures and wonder, 3,000 acres in wheat; 9 two horse teams took out from Brandon on Friday 9,000 lbs. of twine to tie the crops, 18 binders were to enter the field; 60,000 bushels of No. 1 hard is Mr. Sandison's estimate of his crop this harvest. All goes to the elevator as fast as threshed, all taken by the teams belonging to the farm; 1,000 loads of wheat,

\$36,000.

at the lowest estimate will be paid for the production of one Manitoba farm owned and managed by Sandison, sole proprietor. Five hundred acres of oats, none ever sold here, all fed to the horses on the farm. Fifty-two men are employed here during the summer and from 12 to 14 in the winter, 27 two-horse teams always on hand, and four carriage-horses, three pairs of oxen and five cows.

This farm within some six miles of Brandon is but one of Mr. Sandison's farms, since no man can tell to what extent he will in time cultivate the productive soil of

PEARLESS MANITOBA.

The best indication of what he may do in the next season is to inform the reader that 12,000 bushels of seed wheat is to be stored safely for sowing in the spring of 1893. Three hundred and fifty trees set out last season to beautify the grounds around the costly edifice that is now being erected for the future home of the Sandison's are showing a most thrifty growth. The store house is 50 x 30 feet, two stories high, having a cellar 44 x 26, and so protected that no frost can ever penetrate its walls. This building is not made of the usual quarry stone, but cut by skilled hands from the boulders found on the prairie; all made square for the outside walls, the stone all of the hardest granite, and of various shades of color. No doubt when the house shall be completed it will be one of the most complete, enduring and costly private homes in the country. No strike on Sandison's property;

\$5.50 PER DAY

is paid to the stone cutters, and to all others in goodly proportion. The farm buildings are of the best and most commodious description, though not the most costly; stables 350 feet long, 10 feet in height and frost proof; the building for the reception of machinery, carriages, etc, and for seed alone is a substantial frame building 100 x 50 and 18 feet post. The building is all finished in the most improved style. Great strength is required as many thousand bushels of wheat are stored in it from one season to another.

THROUGH THE VACANT LANDS.

A JOURNEY BY MR. R. A. MCLEAN OF THE HUDSON BAY CO.

What the Settlers and Unsettled Country are Like Between Yorkton and Prince Albert—The Saskatchewan—Population Wanted.

Prince Albert, Sept. 1.—A distinguished visitor arrived here yesterday morning in the person of Mr. Robert A. McLean, of London, England. Mr. McLean is a prominent director of the Hudson's Bay Company, and usually takes an active part in the annual meeting of the company's board of directors.

TRIP ACROSS COUNTRY from Yorkton to Prince Albert, a journey, by the way, which is a very uncommon one, especially for an English capitalist to undertake, but, as Mr. McLean enthusiastically remarked, "the fatigue, etc. of the trip was amply repaid by the magnificent country which I beheld along the entire route."

SHEBO LAKE which is a beautiful sheet of clear water, was the first camping place; here also the settlers were found in comfortable circumstances and crops excellent. The second day brought the party to Fishing Lake, another fine large sheet of sweet clear water six miles long by one and a half miles wide.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS as the railway company has been satisfied to allow its lands to increase in value by the country settling now at the comparatively low prices prevailing. Farther on are the Mill Lake plains, where one lone settler, a Mr. Mulligan, has for several years successfully engaged in stock raising on a large scale.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S PARK. After the first 85 miles, for the next 70 or 75 in a direct line, the country is unsurveyed, but surveyors are now at work subdividing it and for the whole distance it is an unexcelled tract of country for purposes of mixed farming.

ROLLING PRAIRIE WELL WATERED with plenty of wood and hay easily accessible. The Carrot River district is similar in nature to that already described. Here also were found many settlers, all contented. In fact Mr. McLean made it a point to find if possible, a discontented or grumbling settler, and it is worthy of note that not a single one was met with in the journey from Yorkton to Prince Albert.

of the Man. and N. W. railway and says as soon as it has been definitely decided to proceed with that work, hundreds of settlers from Dakota and elsewhere have promised to be waiting to come. It is certain also that in settled districts remote from railways, farmers will, with this advent, extend and enlarge their operations.

NO FROST IN THE COUNTRY traveled. All through the country bore evidence of sufficient rain; vegetation was strong and abundant and a striking feature was the luxuriant growth attained by the pea vine and other grasses, which in places were a matted mass, rising four feet from the ground; truly a veritable paradise for stock.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF WATER at twenty-five feet. "The four great and imperative requisites for successful farming, viz: good soil, water, wood and hay," says Mr. McLean "we found to exist in abundant quantity" along the whole tract of country traversed.

DUCK, GEESE AND WILD FOWL in abundance; deer, foxes and wolves were also seen. On Water Hen lake, out of which the Carrot river flows, "we saw" said Mr. McLean, "myriads of duck, geese, etc. and their movements in the water of the lake made its surface appear as if ruffled by a strong gale of wind."

Mr. McLean expressed surprise at the progress visible in and around the town of Prince Albert, and thought the townsite the prettiest he had ever seen. He also spoke of the necessity of settling up the land adjacent to the Saskatchewan river, and suggested that a combined effort in this direction should be made by the towns of Prince Albert, Battleford and Edmonton.

Finally, remarked Mr. McLean, "God has given the country, and it is for man to go in and possess it. You have the country, we have the men and money," As Prof. Seeley says, "in the mother country is a dense population clamoring for land," whilst here, "is

A BOUNDLESS LAND, clamoring for a population," and those oft quoted, prophetic words of Bishop Berkeley come irresistibly to the lips:—"Westward the course of empire takes its way, The four first acts already past, A fifth shall close the drama with the day, Times' noblest offspring is the last."

Mr. McLean left for British Columbia to meet Finance Minister Mr. Turner, of that province, from whence he will return via Seattle, Tacoma and San Francisco, to his home in London.

Prairie Grove. Prairie Grove, Sept. 5.—The grain is nearly all out around here. The wheat was all out nearly a week ago only a few fields of late oats and barley remain to be cut. The wheat is all first class.

A large number commensed stacking last Tuesday. The weather for the last week has been all that could be desired.

NEW WHEAT MARKETED.

THE FIRST SAMPLE OF NO. 1 HARD FROM LETELLIER.

A Report from Some of the Leading Wheat Districts—A Cold Dip but Everything in Fine Shape.

Letellier, Man., Aug. 31.—Letellier claims the first new wheat. A load was marketed here to-day, and purchased by Crowe & Co. It was a fine sample of No. 1 hard.

STONEWALL. Stonewall, Aug. 29.—Fully eighty per cent of the 1892 crop is in stook or stack free from danger. Had it not been that binders needed repairs just when wanted, then showery weather, the whole crop would now be safe.

CUTTING FINISHED AT NIVERVILLE. Niverville, Aug. 31.—Nearly all the farmers in this district finished cutting their grain on Saturday last, and stacking has commenced. Wheat will be all of good quality, (No. 1 and 2 hard). Very little smut is reported.

GLADSTONE. Gladstone Aug. 30.—Nearly all our wheat was cut last Saturday night. There were a few acres here and there left standing, much of it being too green. Yesterday morning there was a cold dip, but, as stated, there is very little wheat uncut in this neighborhood.

ELKHORN. Elkhorn, Aug. 30.—A slight fall in the temperature was noticed at some points in this district yesterday morning, but the pumpkin vines and potato plants were not affected. The greater part of the wheat crop has now been cut.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS. Touchwood Hills, Aug. 29.—The farmers of this district are almost done haying. All report having got a plentiful supply, although the season has been the driest for years. Early cutting has been completed. Wheat and oats will be cut this week.

CUTTING NEARLY FINISHED AT MANITOU. Manitou, Aug. 31.—The wheat in this locality is nearly all cut and promises to be a paying crop this year. The farmers are all hopeful and we may expect Manitou to boom this fall.

MILLWOOD. Millwood, Aug. 30.—The farmers are all busy in the field harvesting their wheat, which in some places is an excellent sample. Oats as a rule are later than former years, but on the whole very fair.

SHELLMOUTH. Shellmouth, Aug. 30.—Hay making is being much retarded by showery weather. The wheat is being safely garnered and will be a first class sample.

ARDEN. Arden, Aug. 30.—Harvest operations are well forward in this district. The wheat will be a good sample.

FROM THE TERRITORIES. Interesting Letter from an Old Countryman in the British Northwest.

The following interesting letter, dated Yorkton, N. W. T., Aug. 17, 1892, is printed in the Minnedosa, Tribune, of August 25:

Dear Sir,—I drop you these few lines thinking it might be interesting to our old friends of Minnedosa. We have just got back to the above place after a trip through the N. W. T. We have been all through Dauphin, Portage Plains and Brandon, and there has come to the conclusion that there is not a finer country for cattle raising than the N. W. T.

Messrs. Livingston of Yorkton and Stewart McNutt, have one of the finest herds of cattle I have seen since I left the old country. We visited the

Poland settlement North West of Yorkton and they have a fine crop of wheat and oats ready for the binder. I may mention they have a section of land under cultivation. This was purchased by an enterprising German by the name of Mr. Simmons.

We then visited the Dakota settlement; it is also well settled and they have also a good crop. There were some fine lakes in this settlement such as Theo and Echo lakes. Our esteemed friend, Mr. Walmsley, has a fine house and improvements done on his claim at Echo lake. We also visited Pelican, Crystal, & Fishing lakes, where we found lots of game such as wild geese, ducks, and pelicans. I had the pleasure of shooting a pelican measuring 11 feet 4 inches from tip to tip of wing and 5 feet 4 inches from bill to tail; its head alone measured 16 inches from top of head to tip of bill.

USELESS IMMIGRANTS. The Wrong Sort and the Right Sort to Make Money in the Prairie Country.

The following communication has been sent to the press for insertion: Some persons, perhaps, may leave the city and spend their holiday at the lakes and no doubt have an enjoyable time. The writer, instead of following this example went out and spent a few days on the Portage Plains and found equal pleasure in gazing, not upon rippling waters sparkling in the sunlight, but upon fields, wide fields, of waving grain, and seeing the busy farmer with a smile of satisfaction lighting up his countenance as he went forth with his reapers to reap the fruit of seed sown—the reward of past toil.

It was a pleasing sight to look east, west, north and south, and see activity everywhere in this respect, and when the harvest is over, and the hand that plowed, sowed, and reaped, receives that for which he labored in hope of, the smile of satisfaction will ripen into joyous laughter. Although the yield this year is not as abundant as that of last, the straw not being more than half or two-thirds the quantity of 1891, yet the actual yield of grain (the farmers estimate) will be from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, and of that I handled must say a better sample I never saw, so that if all things are considered, the present year's product will be far more beneficial to the province than last year's and will prove of real value to encourage immigration. But on this point I ask to be allowed to say a little.

USELESS IMMIGRANTS. This Northwest country is more vast than many living here are aware; in fact, a stretch of the imagination is required to take it in. North and south of the C. P. R. from here to the Rockies has unoccupied land enough to receive a great portion of the population of Europe, so far as space is concerned, but it has no room whatever for men who know not how to handle the plow and to use the pitchfork, and who know but little the meaning of a sweating brow produced by physical exercise which in tilling the soil is required. An instance of this kind came before me when on my visit and will prove this. A farmer I called upon said: "The other day, being in want of extra help, I went to Portage to obtain it, and found a young man hale and healthy, just out from London, Eng., and engaged him; but after a week's trial I found him so incapable of doing anything that was required that I paid him for his time and let him go." This circumstance needs no words of mine to show that such individuals are not the men we want.

THE CLASSES WANTED. No one can deny that both the provincial government and C. P. R. have done their utmost to encourage immigration, which the community at large should, if it does not appreciate. But if half the number of the many thousands and they have brought in this year are found to be as the young man alluded to above, instead of benefitting the country they burden it. What can men who have been brought up in London and other cities, such as Liverpool and Manchester, know about farming in Manitoba? And yet there are hundreds of men with capital and experience who, if told of the comfortable homes and other advantages this country affords, without any coloring, could be prevailed on to come and settle

amongst us—and whose coming in a few years would prove to be of mutual interest.

There are hundreds of such I have named in Scotland, Ireland and England who, if they had presented to them these facts of the country as a whole, where selections could be made to suit every taste, for every kind of farmer, would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity extended to better their condition. This class may require a little consideration as they do not act hastily, but 1,000 such men would be of more value, than 5,000 of those who are unsuited.

A SIGHT NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN.

Stooks of Wheat as Far as the Eye Could Reach.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—Mr. F. W. Thompson, of the Ogilvie Milling Co., who has been inspecting the crops in the southwestern part of the province this week, arrived home yesterday and was seen by a reporter.

In reply to the question "What do you think the yield will be?" Mr. Thompson said: "The average yield for the province as a whole will not be under twenty bushels to the acre. In some districts the crop is very heavy, ranging from twenty-five to thirty and even forty bushels to the acre, but again in other places is less. The total yield for the province will probably be between 18,000,000 and 20,000,000 bushels, and including the Territories, will without doubt considerable exceed 20,000,000 bushels. In going through the Mennonite reserve on Tuesday morning last I noticed only three or four fields standing, the balance being cut. Stacking is general, which is a splendid feature, and shows that the farmers are not losing any time nor running any risk after the wheat has become well seasoned in stook."

In company with Messrs. S. P. Clark and W. A. Brady, Mr. Thompson had a very interesting drive from Deloraine to Beresford, passing Hartney and Souris. The scene on the slope just going down into Hartney, Mr. Thompson describes as "a sight never to be forgotten," stooks of wheat as far as the eye could reach. They also drove out to the Sandison farm, north of Brandon, where the same pleasant sight was witnessed.

THE SONS OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Assessment System.

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

Class A includes the present \$500 and \$1,000 Certificates. Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certificates.

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

Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability clause.

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

All old members of the Beneficiary over 50 years of age, desiring to join Class B, may do so until six months from the date of this circular, that is, November 2nd, 1892, after which time no such application can be entertained.

Members joining both Classes at the same time will pay an entrance fee of \$5.00; \$1.00 to go to the Medical Examiner, and the balance to be sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 50c, 25c. for each certificate.

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

The Entrance Fees must in all cases be forwarded with the application.

JOHN W. CARTER, S. G. Secretary.

Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

(Continued from our last.) CHAPTER VI. Poitiers, 1356.

Philip of France was dead, and John I., his son, was on the throne. The second year's campaign in France began with the battle of Poitiers. The adventurous Black Prince had pierced so far into the heart of France, and King John, justly provoked by invasion, collected an army, of fully 60,000 combatants, and made hasty marches to intercept him while occupied before the castle of Remorantins; and the 19th of September saw them engaged among the vineyards of Maupertois near Poitiers, which is the chief city in the department of Vienne.

The army of the prince was now reduced to little more than 14,000 men. It was on the evening of the 17th that the English vanguard fell suddenly on the French rear, and then the prince became aware for the first time that he was outnumbered by 46,000 men, that they swarmed over all the neighbourhood, and that his retreat was cut off.

He instantly chose an admirable position, on elevated ground, having his flanks protected by vineyard walls and trenches, and to which there was but one approach, a long deep lane between hedgerows, so narrow that only four horsemen could ride through it abreast. In rear of these hedges he placed strong bodies of archers, to gall the enemy as they advanced. Over-night he placed in ambush 300 men-at-arms and 300 archers, at a post from whence they were to make a sudden and unforeseen attack upon the French flank. These men were under Piers, the Captain de Buche, K. G. The English van was commanded by the Earl of Warwick; the rear, or reserve, by the earls of Salisbury and Suffolk; the main body by the Black Prince himself; while the Lords Sir John de Chandos, K. G., and Audley, K. G., with other brave and experienced soldiers, were at the head of different corps of the army.

Before a blow was struck or an arrow shot, the Papeal Legate, the Cardinal Talleyrand de Perigord, anxious to prevent the effusion of human blood, offered his services as mediator. He induced the Prince of Wales to promise that he would repair the damages done by his troops; and for seven years he would not bear arms against King John; but the latter scornfully rejected these offers and confident in the overwhelming strength of his forces, he would be satisfied with nothing but the surrender of the Prince and his whole army at discretion, and, according to Froissard, having four of the leading English nobles "at his mercy."

"I will rather die sword in hand," replied the gallant Prince, "than be guilty of deeds so contrary to honor and the glory of the English name!" Then says Walsingham, he made a short speech to his troops, telling them "that victory depended not upon numbers, but on bravery; that, for his own part, he was resolved to conquer or die and will not expose his country to the disgrace of paying his ransom."

This was on Sunday, the 18th, and the day was spent in making fresh trenches, and barricades of waggon stones, and earth. With earliest dawn on the morning of the 19th, the English trumpets were heard pealing all over Maupertois, calling every man to his feet; and the archers began to bend their bows. Once more the Cardinal failed to move the proud resolution of the King of France.

"Then said the Prince, 'let him come on; and God defend the right!' And, doubtless, in that hour of danger, every English heart was animated by the recent memories of Cressy, where they fought with an equal disparity of numbers, and resolved to emulate the courage of those who were the victors there.

John marshalled his host in three divisions, each of 20,000 men. The first was commanded by the Duke of Orleans; with him were a body of German cavalry, and a great band of Scots, who, says Lord Hailes, enjoying a momentary tranquillity at home, crowded to the French standard under Lord William Douglas, who was received with distinguished honors. The second division was led by the Dauphin; the third by the king himself, who had by his side Philip, his fourth and favorite son, then only fourteen years of age. So confident were the French of this victory that on this day all the Knights wore their richest armour, their most valuable ornaments and orders.

The battle began by a select body of French gendarmes, led by two marshals; these rode furiously along the lane, but ere they could form in any order to charge or break the front of the English infantry, the archers opened their deadly volleys from behind the rows. In a few minutes one marshal was shot down, the other was taken prisoner, and the lane became choked with dead or wounded men and horses—the dying rolling over each other in heaps—while, as De Mezeray has said, "The Englishman's bearded arrows made the horses mad," and in masses they recoiled in terror on the advancing Germans. This circumstance so alarmed the second column, under the Dauphin, that it began to waver in its advance, and many men were seen quietly retreating to the rear. This did not escape the eagle eye of the Black Prince, who at that most critical

moment, brought into action the 600 horse and archers whom he had placed in ambush under Captain de Buche. The archers shot their volleys, and the horses fell on with the sword and mace, throwing into confusion by their unexpected attack, the whole left flank of the Dauphin's line. A sudden alarm seized the Lords Landas, Bodenai, and St. Venant, to whose care that young prince and two of his brothers had been committed. Anxious for the safety of their charge, they carried them out of the field, most unwisely with a formidable escort of 800 lances, which set an example of flight that was followed almost instantly by the whole division for since Cressy the French had cherished a wholesome dread of "the green jackets and white bows" of the archers. The leading division, under the Duke of Orleans, became seized with a similar panic; and imagining at this early stage of the battle that all was lost, though no longer of fighting, but began a retreat that speedily became a flight; while the exulting English men-at-arms began to shout, "St. George for Guienne!"

Then said Sir John de Chandos, one of the most able and brilliant warriors of the age, and who had never quitted young Edward's side, "Sir, ride forward; the day is yours! Let us assail the King of France, for with him lies all the strength of the enterprise. Well I know his valor will not permit him to flee; therefore, please God and St. George, he shall remain with us!" Seeing, also that the auspicious moment had arrived, the prince called to the standard-bearers, saying, advance, banners, in the name of God and St. George!

Led by the prince and Chandos, the English men-at-arms poured at full speed through the corpse encumbered lane, and forming upon a piece of open moor, charged the French with terrible force. Their shock was alike fierce and irresistible. The Constable of France, with many squadrons of horse, vainly endeavored to hold his ground, but was slain with the chief of his knights; the German horse, under the Counts of Sallenbruche, Nydo, and Noistro, were next cut to pieces; and a terrible carnage was made of the Scots. Lord Douglas was wounded and escaped; but his half-brother, Sir Archibald, was taken prisoner, together with Sir William Baird, of Evandale. The division under the king, inspired by his fine example fought bravely. He and his principal knights were now on foot, while their assailants were mounted; yet despite this disadvantage, they made a gallant resistance. Battle-axe in hand, King John fought foremost in the fray; the boy, Philip, by his side, calling to him ever an anon, "Father, guard yourself on the right—guard yourself on the left!"

Around them were the great Lords of what was then a noble nation and faithful to its kings, all resolute to die in their defence, though there was death in front and flight in the rear. The prince and Sir John Chandos kept their troops steadily in hand, and concentrated all their efforts on this confused multitude who fought around the king, and who, under axe, arrow, and lance, were falling fast in blood and death. A furious throng of mingled English and Gascons now pressed close upon him with cries of "Surrender!" He was wounded and beaten to the ground; but again he rose, axe in hand, and continued the unequal combat with furious courage. Anxious to save him, many English gentlemen prayed (among others, Sir John Treffry, a knight of Cornwall) that he would yield; but, being unwilling to do so to any one of inferior rank, the hopeless monarch repeatedly asked, "Where is my cousin? Where is the Prince of Wales?"

Then said a young knight of St. Omer, in French, "Sir, Surrender; he is not here, but I shall lead you to him." Struck by the pure accent, the king asked, "Who are you?" "Sir," replied the other "I am Dennis of Morbeque, a knight of Artois; but I serve the King of England because I have lost my all in France."

"Do you surrender?" said John, and presented him with his right-hand-gauntlet. As he led him and his son away, the English claimed him with violence from Morbeque; then the Gascons demanded the honour of guarding him and some, more brutal than the rest, proposed that, rather than yield him to others, he should be put to death; but, luckily for the honor of England, the appearance of Thomas Beauchamp, the Earl of Warwick, K. G., and of Sir John de Felham, ancestor of the Earls of Chichester, overawed all parties; and, approaching the royal captive with every demonstration of respect, they conducted him to the Prince of Wales.

The English army at Poitiers behaved with more consideration and humanity than was usual with victors in those days, otherwise the slaughter would have been terrible. As it was, the French lost on the field about 8,000 men, of whom 800 were men of family. Among these were Duc de Bourbon, the Duc d'Athens, Constable of France, the Marshal de Nesle, and others; while the king, Prince Philip, thirteen Counts, one archbishop, seventy barons and baronets, 2,000 splendid-accoutred men-at-arms, and a vast multitude of inferior soldiers, remained prisoners in the hands of the Black Prince. Burke records, as a curious circumstance, that the representatives of four esquires of the Lord Audley at Poitiers were, by a coincidence, the four aids-de-camp of Sir Rowland Hill in the Peninsular War, four hundred and fifty later. The Black Prince ordered the body of Robert de Duras, nephew of the Cardinal de Perigord, to be borne away on his shield, according to the etiquette for a knight slain in battle.

The King of France was brought to London a prisoner as the King of Scots was after the bloody victory over the Scotch army by the English on Oct. 17th, 1346.

(To be continued.)

NEW ZEALAND'S GOVERNORS.

SIR GEORGE GREY'S MOTION DEFEATED 28 TO 27.

The 8-Hour Day in New Zealand—Queensland's Finances—Protection in Victoria Hindoos and Sea Voyages.

New Zealand.

A motion brought forward in the New Zealand House of Representatives by Sir George Grey in favor of the future Governors of the colony being appointed by popular election, in place of the present system of Crown nomination, was rejected by 28 votes to 27.

The Legislative Council of New Zealand have rejected the measure for legalizing an eight hours day, which was sent up to them from the House of Representatives. A good deal of indignation is expressed in labor circles. The bill provided that wherever it is decided that work shall be continued for more than eight hours a day a special rate of payment must be fixed for all overtime, either by the rules of the workmen's trade or by mutual agreement. This clause, however, contained the important addition "that not more than eight hours shall be worked when other competent operatives are procurable." The bill was not to apply to seamen employed on a ship under way or on a voyage, nor to domestic servants. For the latter, however, a weekly half-holiday was provided.

Queensland.

The Treasurer of Queensland, Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, in his Budget speech in the Legislative Assembly, stated that the expenditure had reached £3,625,000, whereas the revenue had only amounted to £3,473,000. For the coming financial year he estimated a revenue of £3,518,000, and expenditure of £3,626,000, thus leaving a deficit of £108,000. The Government proposed to reduce the salaries of members of Parliament to £150 per annum, to double the succession duties, to tax the receipts from the betting machine known as the totalizer, and to increase the customs duties. The Treasurer said he expected to receive an additional £134,000 Custom duties, with £26,000 from other sources of increase. Increased duties would be placed on beef, boots, hops, cheese, dried fruit, pickles, flour, wheat, tobacco, and malt.

The Governor has accepted the amendment recently carried on the motion of Mr. Barlow in favor of subdividing the colony into two instead of three provinces, as proposed by the Government Bill.

Victoria.

In the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, Mr. Wrixon moved the rejection of the Budget proposals of the Shiels Ministry. Mr. Shiels had promised a resort to direct taxation, but Sir Graham Berry had completely revolutionized the original policy of the Government. Mr. Shiels utterly denied that he had proved false to his programme. The present movement of the Opposition was the first overt attempt of late years to set aside protection, which both parties had tacitly agreed not to impugn. Mr. Wrixon's motion was defeated by 53 votes against 32.

India.

For some time past the question has been much discussed among the more enlightened section of orthodox Hindoos whether their scriptures really sanction the common belief that a sea voyage involves the penalty of loss of caste. The subject was fully discussed at a large representative meeting held lately under the presidency of one of the most respected leaders of the orthodox party, the Maharajah Sir Narendra Krishna. The opinion was all but unanimously expressed that some practical steps should be taken. Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyaratna, a great authority on Vedic literature, stated that he had thoroughly studied the question and had come to the conclusion that nothing in the Shastras was opposed to sea voyages or the residence in foreign countries provided that Hindoo usages were observed. This meeting marks a distinctly forward step on the part of the Hindoo community.

The Straits Settlements.

In consequence of a notification from the Governor, requiring him to take up his residence at Pekan, the Sultan of Pahang, accompanied by the members of his household and suite, has arrived at that place, which is the principal village of his dominions. It lies about seven miles from the mouth of the river of that name. Tunkuali, the Sultan's favorite son, has arrived at Singapore.

The trial of the men charged with being concerned in the murder last spring of George Harris and L. C. C. Smart, employees of the Pahang Exploration and Development Company, near Raub, has terminated. Five were found guilty of murder, six of aiding and abetting, and three of waging war against the Sultan.

The rebels in Pahang have been put to flight, and Lieutenant-Colonel Walker is pursuing them with a force of Perak Sikhs.

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Sixth Year of Publication. THE affairs of a vast and exploring order. O were rec hills adm the slave settled Chinland increased ties to wi Similarly Lieut. M fluence h whole reg in the Sh Perhaps the report cause of the tribe These, the chain of China, to dy, havin smugglin were sub ers and w This leag up. A li graph co out on the telegraph the year Mr. Fry A. Mack views to tion, has Lower as At a ba Cecil Rho the local Africa, an for prefer ence. "Africa," bring fort life time the States railway a all I can I Sir Joh Sutton, to confer bill for t sible gov mitted th Council. the Bill which pr of the po the Gov mount N such pow ercised by The Cou and electi In the l ed on a s Governm four. Th severe th final appe position Natal a se various c if the Bill will be wi of defens forces obj trade, It are not ering and burden o in a self- questions to the cor A CI MR. JAM RESTO After Thre ity, an of his l the W Press B Ottawa Fro The tow south of Canada A pletely ast vellous, ex after havin twelve mo incurable doctors, i health and Mr. Jam well know throughou ness and v —indeed s town and miraculou a member Sended to A Seds for th truth of h his recove but wiry-l years of a paper man

THE IMPERIAL BUDGET.

[Continued from page 6.]

Burmah.
The official report on the frontier affairs of Burmah in 1891-92 shows that a vast amount of work was done during the recent cold season. Thus the whole of the northern Chin Hills was explored and reduced to comparative order. One hundred and ninety slaves were recovered during the year in the hills administered from Fort White, and the slave difficulty is considered as now settled there. The old trade between Chinland and Burmah is reviving, and increased quiet has enabled the authorities to withdraw several military posts. Similarly, in the southern Chin Hills, Lieut. Macnabb reports that our influence has been extended over the whole region without bloodshed, except in the Shurkwa affair.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the report is the light thrown on the cause of the serious troubles amongst the tribes on the Bhamo frontier. These, the report says, were due to a chain of Tsawhwas from Sansi, in China, to Thama, west of the Irrawaddy, having leagued to conduct some smuggling operations, in which they were subsidized by Chinese adventurers and winked at by Chinese officials. This league is now thoroughly broken up. A large amount of road and telegraph construction has been carried out on the frontier, nearly 100 miles of telegraph line being constructed during the year in the Bhamo district alone.

Mr. Fryer, while not supporting Sir A. Mackenzie's and Mr. Smeaton's views to the full on the opium question, has recommended prohibition in Lower as in Upper Burmah.

South Africa.

At a banquet in Cape Town the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the Premier, deprecated the local desire for a united South Africa, and praised President Kruger for preferring to keep his independence. "What may happen in South Africa," he said, "or what she may bring forth we cannot say, but in our life time it is our duty to draw together the States of South Africa by means of railway and customs unions, which are all I can look forward to."

Sir John Robinson and Mr. G. M. Sutton, the delegates sent to England to confer with Lord Knutsford on the bill for the establishment of responsible government in Natal, have submitted their report to the Legislative Council. The only alteration made in the Bill is the omission of Clause 8 which provided that "Whenever any of the powers and authority vested in the Governor as Supreme of Paramount Native Chiefs shall be exercised, such powers and authority shall be exercised by the Governor in Council." The Council has now been dissolved and elections will soon be in progress.

In the late Council, which was elected on a similar issue, the Responsible Government party had a majority of four. The contest is likely to be more severe than before because this is the final appeal to the electorate. The opposition to the scheme for making Natal a self-governing colony is due to various causes. There is a feeling that if the Bill is passed the Imperial troops will be withdrawn, and that the onus of defense will thus fall upon the colony itself, while the purveyors to the forces object to the consequent loss of trade. It is further held that there are not enough men of sufficient standing and ability in Natal to bear the burden of ministerial responsibility in a self-governing colony. Personal questions also enter to some extent into the contest.

A GLENGARRY MIRACLE.

MR. JAMES SANDS' WONDERFUL RESTORATION TO HEALTH.

After Three Years of Paralysis, Insensibility, and Uselessness, He Tells the Tale of His Recovery and Renewed Work in the World—His Story as Told a Free Press Reporter.
Ottawa Free Press.

The town of Alexandria, some 55 miles south of the city of Ottawa, on the Canada Atlantic Railway, has been completely astonished, recently, at the marvellous experience of a young man, who, after having been bed-ridden for nearly twelve months, and his case pronounced incurable by Montreal and Alexandria doctors, is now restored to complete health and strength.

Mr. James Sands is a young teamster, well known and extremely popular throughout the country side, and his illness and wonderful recovery have been indeed still are—the chief topics in the town and neighborhood. The story of his miraculous cure having reached Ottawa, a member of The Free Press staff journeyed to Alexandria and sought out Mr. Sands for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the statements made regarding his recovery. Mr. Sands is a slimly built but wiry-looking young man of about 32 years of age, and when met by the newspaper man the bloom of health was on his

cheek and his whole frame showed signs of unimpaired virgo and vitality.

The newspaper man told Mr. Sands the object of his visit, and the latter expressed his perfect willingness to give all the facts connected with his case. "I was," said Mr. Sands, "a complete wreck, given up by the doctors, but now I am well and strong again, and gaining strength every day. I was born in Lancaster in 1860, and up to three years ago I was always healthy and strong, living in the open air and being well-known throughout the whole country of Glengarry. It was in the winter of 1888-89 that I first felt signs of incipient paralysis. I was then teamster for the sash and door factory here, and had been exposed to all kinds of weather. I then experienced violent twisting cramps in my right hand. I was in Cornwall that winter when the first stroke fell, and remained there for three days before I knew anybody at all. A medical man was called in but could do nothing for me. After that I came home and appeared to get all right for a time, but after a few days the old trouble began again, my hand continuing the twitching and cramping that had preceded the stroke. Up to twelve months ago these twitching fits were the only symptoms I suffered from. Then in August, 1891, when I was in Huntingdon village I sustained a second stroke, and remained unconscious for about seven hours. A doctor attended me and I recovered sufficiently to be brought home. After my return home the paralysis steadily gained on me and I lost the use of my right arm and leg entirely; my right eye was distorted and my tongue partially paralyzed. I was prescribed for by an Alexandria physician, whose treatment I fully followed, but it had no effect. I still got steadily worse, and about a month before Christmas last, I went to the English hospital at Montreal. Prof. Stuart and all the doctors came around me, as mine was a curious case, and the professor treated me. All the doctors could give me no satisfaction, and did not appear to understand my case. I questioned some of them, but they told me it was a hopeless case. I remained in the hospital a month, without the least improvement, and was then brought home, and remained in my bed till May day. I had constant medical advice, but continued to grow worse and worse. My right arm withered and I grew so weak and useless that I could not turn myself in bed. Meantime I had tried all sorts of patent medicines without the least effect. In May I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the papers, and said I would try them as a last resort. I had heard of the wonderful cures worked by Pink Pills, and told my folks to get me some. I had not taken them long when I found myself improving, and this determined me to continue their use. My strength gradually returned, the muscles of my arm and leg became invigorated and stronger, and I was able to sit up. I still continued taking the Pills and gaining strength, until at last I was able to go about, and finally to return to my old place at the sash and door factory. I gave up the Pills for a while, but did not feel so well, so I again began their use. I now feel as well as ever, though perhaps not quite so strong as formerly. You can see my right arm, which was withered, is now all right," and Mr. Sands stretched out amascular limb, which would have done credit to a blacksmith. In reply to the reporter Mr. Sands said he thought his trouble had been brought on through his exposure to the weather. "I am completely satisfied," said he "that it is entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I owe my wonderful restoration. Besides the medical treatment I had tried electricity and patent medicines, both internal and external, but without the slightest avail. After beginning Pink Pills I began to mend, and they have made a new man of me."

The newspaper man then called on Messrs. Ostrom Bros. & Co, widely known druggists, and interviewed their representative, Mr. Smith as to his knowledge of the case. Mr. Smith was fully conversant with the facts, and vouched for the story told by Mr. Sands, and further said, that his hopeless case and remarkable recovery are known throughout Glengarry country. In reply to the query if many of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold Mr. Smith replied that in his experience he had never handled a remedy that sold so well, or gave such general satisfaction to those using them, as everywhere glowing reports are heard of the excellent results following their use. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense that word is understood. They are the results of years of experience and careful investigation. They are not a purgative medicine, but act directly upon the blood, and nerves, supplying those constituents required to enrich the former and stimulate the latter.

For all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, or shattered nerves, they are an unailing remedy. Such diseases as these speedily yield to their treatment. Locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, nervous prostration, nervous headache, dyspepsia, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, correcting irregularities, and restoring the functions, and in the case of men effect a radical cure in all cases arising from over-work, mental worry or excesses of any nature. In fact it may be said of them

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, Restoring to health, life and vigor again."

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen or hundred and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had at all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, which either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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Thos. W. Offen, Pres. John Redford, Sec. 16 George st.

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Crofton No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome.
Geo. Hunt, Pres. J. G. Ramsey, Sec. Huntsville.

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Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
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Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at Fraser's Hall, King st. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren.
R. Marsh, Pres. W. Dunblaton, Sec. Albert st., Williamsville.

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Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome.
J. H. Thomas, Pres. Edward Pickering, Sec. 331 St. Joseph St.

Lakefield.
Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome.
John C. Balston, Pres. Edmund Sellens, Sec.

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Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome.
Walter E. Ashman, Pres. J. T. Jarvis, Sec.

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Lodge St. Anaph. No. 139.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome.
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F. G. Trevill, Sec. 125 Dundas st.

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W. J. Anderson, Pres. A. Isaac, Sec. 748 King St.

Piccadilly No. 88.—Meets alternate Mondays from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street.
J. Hook, Sec. 280 Maitland st.

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Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters' Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors welcome.
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Yorksire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m.
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Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome.
Chas. Chappell, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec. 321 St. Antoine, 39 Metcalfe Ave., St. Henri.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts.
J. G. Brooks, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec. 546 St. Paul St.

Denbigh No. 96.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street, Chas. H. Beckett, Pres. F. W. Cardwell, Sec. 5 Parthenais Sq.

Grosvenor No. 120.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 468 St. Urbain st. Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres. M. H. Howell, Sec. 51 Emile St.

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Hamilton.
Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. B. S., Hamilton, meets in Reliance Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month.
Annie Johnston, Hector H. Martin, President. Secretary.

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Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome.
James Brown, E. W. Trump, Sec. 154 Manitoba st. President.

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Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome.
Harry Owrld, Pres. C. E. Townsend, Rec. Sec.

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Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren.
M. Hatton, A. J. Elliott, President. Secretary.

Barrie.
Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st.
H. J. Brown, Pres. Jos. C. Lang, Sec.

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

Blackstock.
Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday and last Monday of each month in Sons of England Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made heartily welcome.
Wm. H. Edwards, Pres. R. H. Prust, Sec. Box 75.

Brockville.
Suffolk No. 57, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and last Monday of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street, W. R. D. (last first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome.
W. H. Edwards, Pres. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. Box 75.

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

Clinton, Ont.
Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Jackson's Block. Visiting brethren welcome.
John Soruton, Pres. W. S. Swatfield, Sec.

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United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month, in their Hall, on Osler street.
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E. Hunt, Sec. Rev. S. Gower Poole, Pres. Corwall.

Fort William.
Gauldriff No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome.
Geo. Clark, Pres. Ed. Oakley, Sec.

Fredericton, N.B.
Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 7th 1892. Visiting brethren always welcome.
Chas. W. Beckwith, Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Galt.
Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets.
Chas. Squire, Sec.

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

Hamilton.
Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome.
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Acorh No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome.
Geo. W. F. Prentiss, Hedley Mason, Sec. 132 Queen St. N. 13 James st.

Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome.
Harry Marshall, Hector H. Martin, Sec. Pres. 22 Wellington St.

Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited.
Sackville Hill, Sec. Robt. Hooper, Pres. I. Chechoke, P.O., Barton.

Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the Royal Templars of Temperance Hall.
John W. Hannaford, Sec. G. Heatly, Pres. in rear 103 Wentworth st. n.

Prince Edward Island.
Edon, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, (W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting brethren made welcome.
Geo. D. Wright, Pres. J. J. Edward Rendle, Sec.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.
Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m.
H. B. Hall, Sec.

St. Thomas.
Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
Chas. Riddalls, Pres. Jas. Hoare, Sec.

Chester No. 15, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ermatiger Block, second and fourth Friday, W. R. D., third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
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Smith's Falls.
Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
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Stanley, N.B.
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.

Stratford.
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Sherbrooke, Que.
Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odells Block.
C. Pearee, Edwin Avery, Sec.

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Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Rev. C. R. Little, Pres. C. Pagos, Sec.

Toronto.
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B. Norwick, Pres. W. H. Synns, Sec. 140 Grange Ave.

Keit No. 3 Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.
W. H. Hewett, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec. 419 College st. 16 Carlton Ave.

York No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave, Queen street, west. J. Baylis, Sec. T. Steele, Pres. 216 Lippincott at

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West
J. J. Thorley, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec. 74 Sussex Ave

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale, Sec. M. Crittall, Sec. 4 Saundor Ave.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from July 18th, 1892, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. P. Williams, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec. 542 Ontario st. 253 Sackville st.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st.
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London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview Ave. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. H. Barron, J. G. Bent, Sec. 415 Gerrard st. e.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall.
W. T. Empringham, Pres. W. H. Clay, Sec. East Toronto.

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Dominion Hall corner of Dundas and Queen st., Toronto.
H. W. Church, Pres. Saml. Leveatts, Sec. 94 Adelaide st. e. 164 Spadina Ave.

St. Albans No. 78, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st.
R. S. Grundy, Sec. Geo. R. Moore, Pres. 74 Sautler st.

Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St., Wednesday in each month, in Joseph Oldfield, Sec. 3 and 4 Adelaide St., E.

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C. Chapman, sec. 145 Brock Ave.

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Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday each month at McLean Hall, Barrington st., Halifax, N.S. Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. W. Offen, Pres. John Redford, Sec. 16 George st.

Huntsville.
Crofton No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome.
Geo. Hunt, Pres. J. G. Ramsey, Sec. Huntsville.

Kingston.
Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
J. F. Martin, Pres. Wm. H. Cruise, Sec. J. F. Martin, Pres. Albert st., Williamsville.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at Fraser's Hall, King st. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren.
R. Marsh, Pres. W. Dunblaton, Sec. Albert st., Williamsville.

Lachine.
Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome.
J. H. Thomas, Pres. Edward Pickering, Sec. 331 St. Joseph St.

Lakefield.
Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome.
John C. Balston, Pres. Edmund Sellens, Sec.

Lambton Mills.
Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome.
Walter E. Ashman, Pres. J. T. Jarvis, Sec.

Longford Mills.
Lodge St. Anaph. No. 139.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome.
Geo. A. Bradley, Pres. H. E. Peacey, Sec. Longford Mills.

London.
Kennington No. 96.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall.
F. G. Trevill, Sec. 125 Dundas st.

British Oak No. 82.—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. J. Anderson, Pres. A. Isaac, Sec. 748 King St.

Piccadilly No. 88.—Meets alternate Mondays from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street.
J. Hook, Sec. 280 Maitland st.

Midland.
Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters' Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors welcome.
Frank Cook, Pres. R. O. Stokes, Sec.

Montreal.
Yorksire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m.
R. Whiting, Pres. B. T. Sellars, Sec. No. 132 St. Gabriel street, Turcotte Ville, St. Henri.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome.
Chas. Chappell, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec. 321 St. Antoine, 39 Metcalfe Ave., St. Henri.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts.
J. G. Brooks, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec. 546 St. Paul St.

Denbigh No. 96.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street, Chas. H. Beckett, Pres. F. W. Cardwell, Sec. 5 Parthenais Sq.

Grosvenor No. 120.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 468 St. Urbain st. Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres. M. H. Howell, Sec. 51 Emile St.

Prince Edward Island.
Edon, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, (W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting brethren made welcome.
Geo. D. Wright, Pres. J. J. Edward Rendle, Sec.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.
Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m.
H. B. Hall, Sec.

St. Thomas.
Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
Chas. Riddalls, Pres. Jas. Hoare, Sec.

Chester No. 15, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ermatiger Block, second and fourth Friday, W. R. D., third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
John Leach, Pres. W. A. Hollins, Sec.

Smith's Falls.
Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
G. T. Martin, Pres. K. C. Townsend, Sec.

Stanley, N.B.
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.

Stratford.
Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall.
F. W. Byatt, Sec.

Sherbrooke, Que.
Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odells Block.
C. Pearee, Edwin Avery, Sec.

Selkirk, Man.
Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Rev. C. R. Little, Pres. C. Pagos, Sec.

Toronto.
Middlesex No. 2 Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Avenue Hall, cor. Spadina Avenue and College street.
B. Norwick, Pres. W. H. Synns, Sec. 140 Grange Ave.

Keit No. 3 Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.
W. H. Hewett, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec. 419 College st. 16 Carlton Ave.

York No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave, Queen street, west. J. Baylis, Sec. T. Steele, Pres. 216 Lippincott at

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West
J. J. Thorley, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec. 74 Sussex Ave

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale, Sec. M. Crittall, Sec. 4 Saundor Ave.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from July 18th, 1892, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. P. Williams, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec. 542 Ontario st. 253 Sackville st.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st.
F. C. Payne, Sec. Geo. Tylor, Pres. 11 Clarence st.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview Ave. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. H. Barron, J. G. Bent, Sec. 415 Gerrard st. e.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall.
W. T. Empringham, Pres. W. H. Clay, Sec. East Toronto.

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Dominion Hall corner of Dundas and Queen st., Toronto.
H. W. Church, Pres. Saml. Leveatts, Sec. 94 Adelaide st. e. 164 Spadina Ave.

St. Albans No. 78, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st.
R. S. Grundy, Sec. Geo. R. Moore, Pres. 74 Sautler st.

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“SONS OF BRITAIN.”

ANOTHER SUGGESTED EXTENSION OF THE ORDER S.O.E.B.S.

Vigorous Expression of a Hope that the Membership may be Enlarged so as to Include Scotch and Irish Fellow Subjects.

Our Fredericton, N.B., correspondent writes: The anniversary celebration of Islington lodge, of which you published a report in your last issue, proved a gratifying success in more ways than one. It has brought the Order more prominently before the public and has given observers a chance to see for themselves what it is like, more especially those who have a leaning towards the society, but who are rather afraid of new institutions. These, having had a chance to see for themselves who compose the society, and note the great success that has attended it in one short year, have concluded that we have come to stay, and will be the means of rapidly increasing our membership. And we have come to stay, there is no doubt about that. I am sorry that the account concerning the whole affair is not more full than it is, and the many fervent expressions of loyalty and attachment to the old flag, that were put forth by the various speakers in the course of the evening were not mentioned more fully and the very flattering compliments paid to our society by members of other societies who were our guests.

Mr. George F. Gregory, barrister, and a member of the St. Andrew's Society, in replying to the toast of the Bench and Bar, spoke in the most flattering manner concerning the rapid progress we had made in one short year almost equalling in numbers the St. Andrew's Society that had been in existence here some 70 years. And he said, if we were so particularly healthy as an infant, what would we be when we arrived at maturity.

Mr. Jas. S. Neill, president of St. Andrew's Society, spoke of the great satisfaction he felt at the success that had attended us as a society, and expressed his regrets that the society was not called

SONS OF BRITAIN, and take as members those of Scotland and Ireland as well, who were true loyal British subjects, so that he could be eligible to become a member. A very strong desire was manifested by several of the speakers that this might be the case. Such a society would be a power for the upholding and maintaining of British connection in Canada, it was maintained.

President Beckwith gave a very interesting account of the aims and objects of the Society and its growth, and expressed the pleasure it would afford him to see the Grand Lodge take up the question of admitting to membership those who belonged to any part of the United Kingdom, being of course in every way eligible for membership. Such an organization, he said, would be a power to effect what he considered was the ultimate object of this organization,

IMPERIAL FEDERATION, and it was noticeable here, as it was in Stanley, that at the mention of Imperial Federation he was warmly applauded. But it would be useless now for me to undertake to give anything like a full account of the doings upon that occasion.

No notice of the proceedings would do justice to them that did not convey to the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON, and all who are interested in the extension and advancement of the order, that we here in New Brunswick are heartily in accord with any movement that has for its object the strengthening of British connection in Canada.

At the conclusion of dinner a vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. H. Wheeler, wife of Bro. H. Wheeler, and other

LADY FRIENDS of the society, for the free gift of their services in cooking and catering to the comfort of the guests.

The invited present upon the occasion were as follows: His Honor Judge Fraser, Geo. F. Gregory, Esq., barrister; Geo. W. Allen, Esq., barrister; Jas. S. Neill, Rev. Mr. Widdall, H. H. Pitts, of the Reporter, A. P. Crockett, representing the Gleaner; A. J. Maclean, representing the Fredericton Globe.

Congratulations. Bro. W. S. Swaffield, Clinton, Ont., writes congratulating the ANGLO-SAXON on entering its sixth year of publication. He sends good wishes also for the future prosperity of the paper and expects to see the subscription list of the SAXON largely increased in the Clinton district.

LODGE ST. ASAPH.

Regular Meetings—Vote for an Afflicted Brother—10 Copies of the Anglo-Saxon Subscribed for.

The regular meeting of Lodge St. Asaph 139, was held August 18, 1892, when two candidates were initiated into our grand order.

Worthy President, Bro. Geo. A. Bradley, was in the chair, Past Pres. Carr giving instruction in signs, etc., Past Pres. Jones officiating as Chaplain in the unavoidable absence of Bro. J. C. Jones.

The regular meeting of Lodge St. Asaph 139, was held Sept. 2, 1892, Bro. Geo. A. Bradley, in the chair, P. P. Carr acting secretary.

A pleasing feature of the evening was the unanimous vote of \$5 from the contingent fund to Bro. Chas. Brooks, now laid sick with typhoid fever.

The lodge also resolved to subscribe for 10 copies of the ANGLO-SAXON.

The second annual concert of Lodge St. Asaph 139, Longford Mills, was held in the Public Hall, August 17, 1892, when the following ladies and gentlemen kindly gave their services, and thus helped in what was granted to be the best concert ever held in this village:—Miss King, of Cooper's Falls; Miss Trenouth, Miss Falls, Miss Kennedy, Mr. Devany, Past S. G. P. Ivens, Bros. Elliott, Gilham, Powell, Hinchcliffe, Deeks, Falls, of the Orillia lodges, and P. P. Bro. Carr, lodge St. Asaph.

The programme was under the supervision of P. P. Jones, of Lodge St. Asaph.

Miss King gave a fine selection on the organ, which showed her to be thoroughly conversant with the instrument, and was well received.

Miss Trenouth gave a song in fine style and was loudly encored when she gave another in her usual pleasant manner.

Miss Kennedy made a very good accompanist. Little Miss Falls sang a duett with her father which was well received.

Brothers Deeks, Powell and Gilham gave some fine trios accompanied by Bro. Elliott.

Bro. Gilham also sang in character and fairly brought down the house with his encore, "Oh what a mug."

Bro. Elliott gave a fine imitation on the organ of a fife and drum band.

Bro. Hinchcliffe sang a couple of songs in good style and was well received.

Mr. Devany gave several very good Irish songs and was loudly encored.

P. P. Bro. Carr gave a good account of himself in the song, "Far away."

Past S. G. P. Ivens, at the request of the president, took the chair, and during the evening gave some amusing selections, including a "Stage Struck Hero," the fearful attitudes and contortions and misapplied sentences keeping the company in roars of laughter.

Too much praise cannot be given to the ladies for the abundant supply of cakes, sandwiches, etc., provided.

Bros. Kemp and Bidwell had a lively time dishing out ice cream and serving soft drinks.

The whole was brought to a close by the strains of our grand old National Anthem. The proceeds which will be devoted to the contingent fund will realize over expenses the handsome sum of \$35.

Landsdowne Lodge Has a Good Time.

An esteemed Peterborough, Ont., correspondent, Bro. J. J. Turner, writes:

The only recent item of interest connected with our lodge is that we held a picnic at Sturgeon Point on Aug. 18, and despite the fact that there were nine excursions out of Peterboro' that day (civic holiday,) we had a tremendous crowd with us to Lindsay. There the palace steamer "Crandella" was taken for Sturgeon Point, where a most enjoyable time was spent in dancing, fishing, sailing, etc.

The committee worked like Britons and made everybody comfortable and happy. The most gratifying fact in connection with the event was the round sum handed over to the lodge on meeting night. We wish the ANGLO-SAXON every success, and send you herewith list of new subscriptions for the sixth year of publication of the paper.

"Our Canadian Friends."

(British American Citizen, Boston, Sept. 10.) One of the best conducted and most progressive institutions in the Dominion, is that known as the Sons of England, which has societies in all parts of the country. Roman Catholics are not admitted.

A letter from our Winnipeg correspondent on the proposed lodges for Scotch and Irish settlers is in hand, but arrived too late for publication in this issue.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE S. O. E. LODGES.

30 Names for the Charter of Shakespeare Lodge, Winnipeg.

Bro. W. Jones, Winnipeg, writes, under date Sept. 12:—Amongst the many peculiarities which characterize the human race and the different Nations in particular, the knowledge of their being successful in any undertaking, is perhaps the most prominent feature. It is for us to augment and stimulate this feeling in the breast of every patriotic Englishman, and there are very few (if any) amongst us who are not imbued with this parental heritage.

We have nearly to announce that this enthusiasm was displayed in its fullest intensity on Monday evening, Aug. 29,—when a gathering of our countrymen assembled in the Saint George's Society rooms, City Hall, Winnipeg, for the express purpose of still further increasing the numerical strength of the Sons of England Benevolent Society by adding a new lodge to the list.

The meeting was attended by many of the members of Lodges Westward Ho and Lodge Neptune. The Rev. Cannon Coombs, District Deputy, was also present and he seemed agreeably surprised to see such a numerous body of intelligent and robust Englishmen assembled for the purpose of attaining the object already named.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering which resulted in over 30 candidates appending their names to the application for the charter.

Sad Death of Bro. J. H. Heard.

We have the sad duty this week of recording the death by accident of our late brother John H. Heard, assistant secretary of Middlesex Lodge No. 2, S. O. E. of Toronto. Brother Heard in some way that has not been explained, and will now probably never be known, accidentally fell or was thrown in front of a trolley motor and before the motor could be stopped was run over and so crushed that life was found to be extinct when in a few minutes medical assistance arrived. An inquest was held but nothing further could be elicited, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Douglas.

Douglas, Sept. 1.—Carpenters are busily engaged in erecting portable houses for threshers.

Stacking has begun and wheat cutting is pretty well over, except a few farms.

Two of our hunters had the good luck to bring in goose and quite a number of ducks. Some of the sports about town have built a boat and taken it south to the lake in the bush where geese and duck abound. They are anticipating a rare time this fall.

Grass Over 17 Feet High.

Talk about your tall grass, says the Neepawa Register, here is where you find it. We have got the longest specimen extant at this office. It is of the joint grass variety and measures 17½ feet—all this season's growth. Had not the mower laid it low there is no telling where it would have ended. It grew in a meadow six miles west of Neepawa and was left with us by Mr. Dunsmore, secretary-treasurer of Langford municipality.

Niverville.

Niverville, Aug. 31.—Gerhard Khever has purchased a new J. I. Case steam threshing outfit of 16 horse power and expects to start it in a few days.

Mrs. Wm. Wallace and three of the family arrived from Scotland a short time ago, to join her husband and father, who have been here for some time. They are well pleased with the prospects.

Two other engines and one advance-thresher have gone out into the Menonite reserve east of here.

Whitemouth Whispers.

Whitemouth, Sept. 1.—Harvesting is about through with all the grain being a heavy crop. W. Letta brought in a sheaf of oats a few days ago measuring over six feet long. This part of Manitoba prides itself in the fact that there has never been enough frost to hurt while standing. There has been no frost here this year.

There is no better part in Manitoba for a man who wishes to make a start on a farm. There are some very desirable farms a short distance from the village for homesteading and when work on the farm is slack there is always work to be had in the village. A new government road is being made up and down the river to give settlers an outlet and to open up the new land for settlement.

Our Representatives. The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

- J. Critchley, Victoria, B.C.
J. A. Edwards, Montreal, Que.
R. S. Grundy, Toronto.
E. W. Thurston, New Glasgow, N.S.
T. C. Andrews, Winnipeg, Man.
Chas. F. Chanter, Chatham, Ont.
Arthur C. Bacon, Brockville.
W. E. Pethick, Bowmanville.
E. Doughty, Calgary, N.W.T.
W. H. Boycott, New Westminster, British Columbia.
Geo. G. Bennett, Belleville.
Sackville Hill, Chedoke, Barton, Ont.
J. W. Gledhill, Huntsville, Ont.
Edwin Avery, Sherbrook, Que.
J. W. Hannaford, Hamilton, Ont.
J. Ed. Rendle, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Wm. Swinton, Orillia, Ont.
Chas. G. Cross, Simcoe, Ont.
James Fisher, Hamilton, Ont.
L. N. Pink, Pembroke, Ont.
H. H. Martin, Hamilton, Ont.
A. D. Thomas, Fredericton, N.B.
Chas. Carr, Longford Mills.
Wm. E. Barnett, Woodstock.
Wm. H. Cruse, Kingston.
Alfred Hansford, Capleton, Que.
Ed. Oakley, Fort William, Ont.
J. Lang, Barrie, Ont.
C. J. Burgis, Lakefield.
W. L. Hunter, Toronto.
T. Dixon, Whitby, Ont.
W. T. Kendall, Toronto.
J. J. Turner, Peterboro.
J. H. Baxter, Gananoque, Ont.
Chas. Squire, Galt, Ont.
H. Bolton, Guelph, Ont.
W. S. Swaffield, Clinton, Ont.
John Redford, 16 George St., Halifax
J. Taylor, Guelph.
W. Miles, 904 Queen St., w, Toronto.

MRS. SCOTT'S, 153 BANK STREET

- Cashmere Blouse, New Styles just in. Cheap.
Lawn Blouses from 65 cts.
Print Blouses from 75 cts., (turn-down collar and tucks.)
New Chemises from 25cts.
New Night Dresses from 65cts.
New Skirts from \$1.25.
New Drawers from 25cts.
Great variety of Infants' Caps and Bonnets and Child's Dresses and similar lines at about cost.
Come at once for first choice.

MRS. SCOTT'S 153 BANK STREET,

Between Maria and Slater sts.

JUST OPENED

A case of those Fine English Worsted Suitings in the prevailing Shades now worn. These goods are very select. Workmanship and finish guaranteed.

Call and see them at

D. HUNTER'S,

119 SPARKS ST.

Ripans Tabules: for torpid liver.

SPRING FOOTWEAR

It will pay you to give me a call, as my prices are much lower than shoe dealers on Sparks street.

- Ladies' Walking Shoes.
Misses' Walking Shoes.
Gentlemen's Walking Shoes.
Gentlemen's Boots.
Good choice. None better. Prices Lower than Centre Town.
Order Work a Specialty. Satisfaction certain.

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JOHN WILLIAMS,

Cab Proprietor, 196 Slater Street Ottawa.

Double and Single Carriages. Special facilities for Wedding and other parties. Prompt attention given to all orders.

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F. H. MARTELOCK,

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GROCER

We have got a complete and well assorted stock of Teas, Pure Spices, Fruits, Hams, Roll and Breakfast Bacon, Mess and Short Cut Pork Flour at Lowest Prices.

It will be to the interest of farmers and country dealers to call on this old established firm before purchasing elsewhere. Highest Market Prices allowed for Butter, Eggs and other produce.

Cor. SPARKS and LYON Sts.



W. HYDE,

GENERAL BUTCHER,

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