



Vol. VII { 7th Year of Publication. }
No. 1

OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

\$1.00 A Year.
Single Copies 5 Cents.

WISH THEM "GOD SPEED."

OFF FOR THE NORTHWEST AND
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Official Visit of Bro. Thos. Elliott, S.G.P., and Bro. John W. Carter—A Lodge in England—New Lodges Organizing in all Parts of the World—The Grand Lodge of South Africa in Session.

Bro. Thos. Elliott, S.G.P., and Bro. John W. Carter, S.G.S., have arranged to leave Toronto, on the 7th of September for Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia. Their visit will commence by visiting Mistletoe Lodge, Owen Sound, on the evening of the 7th, a joint meeting of Guildford Lodge, Fort William, and Winchester, Port Arthur about Tuesday the 12th, Morden, Manitoba, Friday; Brandon, Manitoba, Saturday the 16th.

The following week visits will be made to Regina, Qu'Appelle, Calgary and Innisfail.

The succeeding week, the Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., districts. Two lodges will be opened in Vancouver, and arrangements are being made to organize others in that district.

The Supreme Secretary has received an application for a new lodge at Chilliwack, B. C.

The Grand Lodge of South Africa is being held this month in King William's Town, Cape Colony.

Bro. Jackson, D.D., Clinton, expects a lodge at Wingham in two weeks.

Bro. J. Hook, D. D., of the London district, is organizing a new lodge at Strathroy; another at Wyoming.

The Beneficiary Board meets the first Wednesday in every month.

Bro. J. W. Kemping, P.S.G.P., who is now living at St. Catharines, paid a flying visit to the Supreme Secretary on Monday.

Supreme Grand President, Bro. Thos. Elliott, regrets very much that he was unable to be present at the Hamilton celebration, on the 14th. It was matter of an urgent nature that detained him.

The first lodge in England is expected to be opened in a short time; a sufficient number of names having been obtained. It will be located in London.

S. O. E. LODGE CARDS.

It is with pleasure we draw the attention of the members of the Order to the following new lodge cards, which appear for the first time in our Lodge Directory:—Surrey No. 11, Toronto, Bro. H. A. V. Johnston, Pres.; Bro. T. Cannon, secretary. Enfield No. 159, Richmond, P. Q., Bro. G. G. Gymer, president; T. H. Wells, secretary. Daughters of England—Rose of England No. 23, of Belleville, Bro. T. Waymark, president; Miss A. Corham, secretary. Every lodge in the Order should have its card in the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON.

EXPRESSIONS FULL OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Hamilton, Aug. 19, 1893.—I always look eagerly for the ANGLO-SAXON. I should miss it more than any of the periodicals I receive, it tells us in a concise and attractive form what is going on in S. O. E. circles throughout our fair Dominion.

With best wishes,
W. HUNT, P.D.D.

Gravenhurst, Aug., 24th.—"I am going to do all I can at our next meeting to get all the members of our lodge to subscribe for the ANGLO-SAXON. You can appoint me your agent."

J. SKITCH, D. D.

H. Bliss, D.D., St. Catharines, encourages our efforts as follows: "You may expect a list of subscribers from our lodge shortly. Bro. J. W. Kemping, S.G.P.E., and our worthy president, are soliciting subscribers for your valuable paper."

Bro. Capt. Thos. Rawson, Richmond, P. Q., writing for extra copies says: "I hope to do good work with them as they breathe the true spirit of Englishmen."

We beg to state in answer to a number of enquiries—that all matter for publication should reach us not later than the 10th and 25th of each month.

Winnipeg S. O. E. News.

The last quarterly report of Lodge Neptune, S.O.E., of this city, shows the Lodge to be in a sound condition financially, there being about \$350.00 to its credit, and its numerical strength is now over 100, and the confidence and harmony which has prevailed among its members during the two years of its existence are sufficient guarantees of a progressive future.

At the last meeting several propositions were received for membership, in addition to transfers from eastern cities.

The bond of brotherhood which exists among members of the Order greatly facilitates the pioneer who finds himself away from home, and surrounded by new associations, and the interest shown in his behalf by his fellow members, where lodges have been formed, greatly help to settle the new arrival.

Wherever a member in good standing presents himself under similar circumstances let us endeavour to show that the principle of brotherhood is more than a name.

The new lodge of the Daughters of England, Princess Christian, No. 24, of this city is making satisfactory progress, propositions being received for membership, and candidates received and initiated at every meeting since its formation.

The officers are working energetically and proving their determination to make this one of the strongest lodges of this branch of the Order. To succeed in this they are making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the work of their respective offices, and pushing a vigorous canvass for new members.

He who grasps time by the forelock generally finds he has also laid his hand on the key of success.

The clerk who attempts to live beyond his means will soon be obliged to live beyond the reach of his friends.

The upright man is most apt to meet life's issues with downright earnestness.

ROYAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

YORK HOUSE,
ST. JAMES'S PALACE, S.W.
August 15th, 1893.

SIR.—I am desired by H. R. H. the Duke of York, to return his warm thanks for the kind and loyal address of congratulation and good wishes which the Stanley Lodge of the Order of the Sons of England have been good enough to send him, on the occasion of his marriage.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
F. DE WINTON,
Major-General Comptroller.
To the Secretary Stanley Lodge Sons of England.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
PALM MALL, S.W.

Sir Francis Knollys is desired by Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, to thank the President, Secretary and members of Stanley Lodge of the Order Sons of England, Ottawa, Canada, for their address and kind congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York with Princess Victoria May of Teck.
August 15th, 1893.

Bro. C. G. Folkes, secretary of Stanley Lodge, No. 55, Ottawa, has received the above acknowledgments, in reply to the resolutions of congratulation upon the marriage of the Duke of York to Princess Victoria May of Teck. The resolutions were published in full in the ANGLO-SAXON on the 15th of July. The above are the letters in reply.

THE OLD FLAG.

A YANKEE YACHT FORCED TO RAISE THE UNION JACK.

Kingston, Aug. 20.—A little yacht ran from Oliver's Ferry to Perth, in the Tay canal. The craft floated a small stars and stripes. It had no union jack. The bridge tender would not let the yacht out of the basin until the deficiency was supplied. There was much parleying over the matter, in which bystanders took part. Finally, a five-cent jack was secured, run up, and the difficulty settled. The yacht was occupied by a lad and a lady.

Belleville S. O. E. News.

Those were the lucky members and visitors who were present at the meeting of Oxford Lodge No. 17 Aug. 15th. Bro. Hulme, W. P. said the business of the evening would not be delayed. The excursion committee reported that they had made over \$130 by the excursion to Kingston and the 1000 Island, this amount was nearly all placed to the general fund which has suffered much during the past season through sickness of so many members. The meeting was honored by three or four visitors from Suffolk Lodge, Brockville; Tyne Lodge, Kingston; Deseronto Lodge, and several brethren of the new lodge, (Lydford No. 184) that was recently organized in Belleville. After the lodge closed refreshments were served when the brethren assembled again in the lodge room, to the accompaniment of Bro. Smith, of

Almonte lodge, on the piano. Many songs were well sung, and a recitation by Bro. Watts, of Albert College, Belleville, brought the evening to a close.

Bro. John Newton, Chief of Police, in his new roll of President will prove a most efficient officer, and he is bound to make the members of old Oxford look to themselves or take a second position in the order in Belleville.

Rose of England Lodge, No. 25, had a very successful moonlight excursion on the 17th. Aug. to Deseronto. They started from Belleville by steamer Annie Gilbert at 7.30, and reached Deseronto at 9.30, where they were met by the members of United Empire Lodge S. O. E., who entertained them at their hall. Songs and speeches was the order and a pleasant two hours was spent, returning to Belleville early in the morning. The members of United Empire Lodge are true Englishmen, and we hope before long to establish among them a D. O. E. Lodge.

Duke of Cornwall, No. 185, Petrolia. Since our institution we have initiated 13 members, and expect to have many more at the next meeting. We have good material in our lodge, and although in a small town we are hopeful of enrolling 100 members before the year closes. I hope to forward subscribers to the ANGLO-SAXON.

JNO. READ, Sec.
SONS OF ENGLAND.

Lodge Duke of Cornwall, No. 185, of the S. O. E. B. S., is swelling its membership roll at every meeting and already numbers nearly fifty members. At its third meeting on Tuesday night seven new members were admitted. All Englishmen or Canadians, of English parentage, who are eligible for admission, are cordially invited to avail themselves of the advantages (which are many) of this Society, by becoming members. The Duke of Cornwall Lodge meets in its lodge room in the Kerr Block, Petrolia, the second and fourth Tuesday in each month. Application for admission may be made to any member, who will instruct such applicant as to the night of meeting or attendance for initiation, etc.—The Petrolia Advertiser.

An Official Visit.

Lodge Gloucester No. 98, Sherbrooke, was visited on the 15th Aug. by the Supreme Grand Vice President Bro. J. A. Edwards. A good muster of the members were present, also Bro. Hy. Allen P.P. of Clarence Lodge, Lennoxville and several of their members. After the usual routine business was gone through Bro. Capt. T. Rawson, Dis. Deputy, introduced Bro. Edwards, who said he was very pleased to be with them. He gave them a lengthy address on their duty to our beloved order and exhorted them to be energetic and enthusiastic in furthering our interests in the Province of Quebec, and for them to carry out the motto of that memorable signal of Lord Nelson, "England expects every man to do his duty," urging upon the members to attend their Lodge meetings to share the duties and responsibilities.

The address was listened to throughout, when a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to him, wishing that he may be spared in the order for many years to come to carry on the work he is so much interested in, several members promising to take an increased interest in the Lodge for the future.

C. PEARCE, P. P.

In all the wars in which Britain has taken a part she has won 82 per cent of the battles.

Bryson, Graham & Co.,

144, 146, 148, 150, 152 and 154, I

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

The Boys' Suit Department.

Is now fully assorted with Suits of every kind. We think we show better styles—cheaper goods—and more of them than we ever did.

FOR BOYS ONLY.

For School Wear,
Strong and serviable.
For Dress Wear,
Fine and durable.
For Fall Wear,
Double or Single Brerst.
Overcoats,
Pea Jackets,
Ulsters, etc.

FOR BOYS ONLY.

BRYSON, GRAHAM & CO.,

144, 146, 148, 150, 152,

and 154 Sparks St.

GROCERIES & TINWARE,
33-35 O'Connor St.

CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

HAMILTON S.O.E. EN-FETE.

AN IMPORTANT GATHERING OF ENGLISHMEN.

The Sports and Games Carried out Successfully—The Cricket Match Goes in Favor of the Hamilton Brethren—A Good Day's Outing Enjoyed by all.

Hamilton, 22nd Aug., 1893.—Notwithstanding the many counter attractions in the city, and excursions from the city, the Hamilton S. O. E. demonstration, held in Dundern Park, on Civic Holiday, Aug. 14th, must be considered a success, about 1,000 brethren and friends being present to enjoy the delightful surroundings of this beautiful and historic spot, as well as to take in the amusement to be derived from the large and varied programme of sports and attractions provided by the energetic committee who had charge of the demonstration.

THE GREAT EVENT.

The sports commenced shortly after 10 a.m. with a baseball match between the Athletics and Victors, both league teams of this city, but the chief centre of attraction for the morning was the cricket match between the Hamilton S. O. E. and the Brantford S. O. E. cricket clubs, for the elegant Silver Challenge Trophy presented by the Brantford brethren, on the occasion of the Hamilton S. O. E. visit to Brantford a year ago, which the Brantford brethren on that occasion being successful in retaining possession of the trophy, but this year the tables were turned in a most emphatic manner by the Hamilton cricketers, by their grand display of batting, rolling up the large aggregate of 187 in their first innings, mainly due to the excellent batting of Bros. A. Back, G. M. Green and B. Whitting, their scores being 77, 30 and 20 respectively.

The Challenge trophy has to be won three times before it becomes the permanent property of either club, and as each club has scored one victory each, the succeeding contests are sure to be of an exciting nature, but, I trust, as the past have been, a truly honorable and sportsman-like display of our grand old national game, a game which, I am pleased to say, is gaining popularity every successive year amongst the youth of our fair Dominion. The trophy will probably occupy a prominent position in our central S. O. E. Hall on McNab st., during the coming year.

Table with columns for Innings (Hamilton S. O. E.—FIRST INNINGS, BRANTFORD S. O. E.—FIRST INNINGS, BRANTFORD—SECOND INNINGS) and Names (Hunt c Taylor, Lamin b Slater, Green b Taylor, etc.) with corresponding scores.

The baseball games, both morning and afternoon, were won by the Ath-

letics. Score, Athletic, 11 and 8; Victors, 8 and 6. After the baseball game a splendid programme of old English sports were indulged in and much enjoyed by the numerous visitors, the contests generally being keen and well contested. Bro. Alderson deserves special mention for his arduous work as chairman of games committee, not only in obtaining a very large amount of prizes to be competed for, from friends of the Society, but also for his hard work in getting off the events promptly and efficiently. Mention should also be made of Bros. A. and R. Hannaford and others who gave valuable assistance at the games. The following are the winners: Flat race, 100 yds. (members only) 1. Wm. Barratt; 2. F. Hannaford; 3. Geo. Kemp. Pebble race, 1. Geo. Griffiths; 2. J. Passmore; 3. R. Crooks. Open race, 100 yds., 1. J. Lavis; 2. J. Glebe; 3. R. Ryckman. Smoking race, 1. W. Lane; 2. J. Passmore; 3. J. Yates. Fat men's race, 180 lbs., 1. J. Hopkins; 2. J. Howe; 3. As Fay. Augur race, 1. J. Sipples; 2. J. Mephham; 3. J. Webber. Three-legged race, 1. F. Hannaford and T. Parradine; 2. J. Anderson and H. Thompson. Girls' race, 1. Minnie Marshall; 2. Carrie Hermann. Juvenile race, 16 to 18 years, 1. W. Dennis; 2. F. Hannaford; 3. T. Parradine; 4. C. Hardman. Juvenile race, 12 to 16 years, 1. J. Mabbett; 2. A. White; 3. Wm. Hardman; 4. A. Perks. Juvenile race, 8 to 13 years, 1. W. Wood; 2. H. Clayton; 3. A. Trebilcock; 4. C. Buscombe. Juvenile race, 6 to 8 years, 1. S. Jackson; 2. G. Taylor; 3. A. Taylor; 4. F. Walker.

The prizes for the Juveniles were generously donated by Bro. R. Hannaford, D.D.G.P., and Bro. Jas. Gadsby, V.P., of Acorn Lodge. The contest for the gold-headed cane for the most popular S. O. E. on the grounds resulted in Bro. W. Hancock, P.S.G.V.P., securing a majority of 70 votes over his competitors, thus securing the cane. Prof. Brown gave his mysterious exhibition of boxing himself up in his box, after being securely strapped and padlocked with chains on the outside of his box by two of the audience. Prof. Brown completely mystified the audience as well as the committee. Climbing the greasy pole, on top of which was hung a splendid ham, given for the purpose by Bro. G. M. Green, afforded lots of fun to the spectators. After many had tried unsuccessfully to reach the coveted prize during a great part of the evening, it was finally handed down by Master Jarratt, a son of the esteemed P. V. P. of Acorn Lodge. The lad received quite an ovation on his success, as it was an open competition and had been attempted by several many years his senior. The comic and sentimental singing contest resulted as follows: Comic songs, 1. C. Peel; 2. J. Bailey; 3. S. Kirk. Sentimental songs, 1. W. Taylor; 2. W. T. Rushton; 3. E. Taylor. Commander Tyler, S. O. E. Naval Brigade, Toronto, Sergt.-Major Atcham and Bro. F. H. Revell were the judges of the singing contest. The Hamilton S. O. E. Naval Brigade Band played some beautiful selections during the afternoon and evening to the great delight of the visitors and brethren. Bro. W. Peel, the zealous and accomplished leader of the band, deserves great commendation for the grand aggregation of musicians in the band, and it certainly deserves the popularity it has gained amongst the members and citizens generally and should receive the support it really deserves. EVENING PROGRAMME OF BAND. March.... Northern Lights... Scholes Overture... Sylvia... De Linton Dance... Golden Trumpets... Rollington Selection... Olden Times... Beyer Trombone Solo... Bollington Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep. Intermezzo... Aerial... Ordhume Fantasia... England... Wheatley Galop... Firefly... Dawson The trombone solo was much appreciated, the soloist being Bro. J. Lomas.

Amongst the distinguished visitors on the grounds were Mayor Blaicher, who was particularly interested in the cricket match, having been in his younger days a prominent player of the noble game. Bro. John W. Carter, Supreme Grand Secretary, was on the grounds the greater part of the day. The Hamilton brethren were highly gratified at his presence amongst them. Bro. Carter is always welcome in our midst. We regret that our esteemed Supreme Grand President was not with us, as his happy good-natured face and congenial disposition would have been doubly welcome amongst us, to say nothing of the importance attached to the office of S. G. P. [The ANGLO-SAXON has been advised that of Bro. Thos. Elliott, S.G.P., was unavoidably detained from being present.] Ald. Dixon, ex-Ald. R. Evans, Commander Tyler and others were also present.

Many of your readers will be sorry to hear of the serious illness of Bro. F. J. Thomas, contractor, who is in a very critical condition. Bro. C. Burdon, Past Treasurer, of Hamilton Lodge, has recovered from his serious illness. We were glad to see him amongst us at our festivities on Civic Holiday. The several lodges are busy discussing the new Constitution. Close attention will be given it during the time from now until the meeting of Grand Lodge. The members of Osborne Lodge are grateful to those Lodges who responded to their appeal for assistance to Bro. Pilgrim, of their Lodge, who has met with serious misfortune in the Northwest, and take this opportunity of conveying their thanks through the ANGLO-SAXON. Bro. R. Hannaford, D. D. G. P., with the assistance of the Hospital Board, is making arrangements for an entertainment to be held early in September, the proceeds of same to be placed to the credit of the Hospital Board Fund. The object in view is a highly commendable one, and should receive the united and hearty support of the brethren in the district. Although probably the finances of our 8 city Lodges who took part may not be largely augmented, we must congratulate the committee on having given us an opportunity for a good day's enjoyment, and those who were absent certainly missed a good day's pleasure. The following are the principal officers of the joint Committee:—R. Hannaford, D. D. G. P., chairman; J. W. H. Buscombe, vice chairman; J. Tulk, secretary; W. Hancock, treasurer; G. Alderson, chairman, games committee; Jesse Chapman, marshal.

ed to their appeal for assistance to Bro. Pilgrim, of their Lodge, who has met with serious misfortune in the Northwest, and take this opportunity of conveying their thanks through the ANGLO-SAXON.

Bro. R. Hannaford, D. D. G. P., with the assistance of the Hospital Board, is making arrangements for an entertainment to be held early in September, the proceeds of same to be placed to the credit of the Hospital Board Fund. The object in view is a highly commendable one, and should receive the united and hearty support of the brethren in the district. Although probably the finances of our 8 city Lodges who took part may not be largely augmented, we must congratulate the committee on having given us an opportunity for a good day's enjoyment, and those who were absent certainly missed a good day's pleasure. The following are the principal officers of the joint Committee:—R. Hannaford, D. D. G. P., chairman; J. W. H. Buscombe, vice chairman; J. Tulk, secretary; W. Hancock, treasurer; G. Alderson, chairman, games committee; Jesse Chapman, marshal.

AN ARKANSAS MIRACLE.

A REMARKABLE STORY OF INTEREST TO EVERY WOMAN.

A Young Woman Who Was Literally Fading Away—Physicians Pronounced Her Case Hopeless—How She Was Saved.

From the Arkansas Democrat. The story of renewed health told in the following article has been carefully investigated by the Democrat, and is of the deepest interest to all parents. The condition of Miss Clements is that of thousands of girls in our land, whose health and vitality is slowly but surely being sapped away. Pale listless and sallow girls meet us on every side, and unless the same prompt measures are taken as in the case of Miss Clements, a premature grave is the inevitable result. Lulu Clements the nineteen year old daughter of Mrs. Cora V. Clements, one of the most prominent residents of Lonoke, Ark., was attacked with a mysterious, wasting disease over a year ago, and despite the strenuous efforts of the local physicians she continued to grow worse. Her blood had turned to water, she suffered intense agony, and was almost ready to give up life when relief came. Her story is best told as related by her mother to a Democrat reporter:— "In the fall of 1892 my daughter began to show signs that some disease was wrecking her system. Despite the constant attention of local physicians she grew worse. Her complexion was pale, and she became almost as white as marble. She complained of heart palpitation. Her feet and hands were cold, and she was almost driven into hysterics by racking headaches and backaches and shortness of breath and other distressing symptoms. All these conditions betokened anemia, or in other words watery and impoverished condition of the blood, which could not perform the functions of nature. She had no appetite; for many days she did not eat enough for a child to subsist on. "Her condition grew from bad to worse, and becoming alarmed, I sent her to prominent physicians in Virginia, Tennessee and Little Rock. All efforts of this nature to regain her health proved fruitless. Patent medicines of many kinds were tried and given thorough tests, but without any apparent effect towards improving the patient. "Myself and daughter had almost given up in despair having almost concluded that a restoration of health was an impossibility. In the Arkansas Democrat I espied an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which claimed that they would give ready relief to persons suffering from a disease the symptoms of which were the same as in the case of my daughter. I purchased some of the pills, and commenced giving my daughter three pills a day. Before the first box had been taken an improvement was noticed. Color in her face was noticed, and her appetite returned. The terrible headaches and backaches ceased, and she could breathe more freely. When the fourth box had been taken she was entirely well, and since then enjoyed excellent health. She is now robust and full of life, making our family happy once more. Quite a contrast to the situation six months ago, when everybody thought she would die. "I think 'Pink Pills' the best medicine in the world for the blood, and have recommended them to several citizens of this place, who have been restored to health by its use. Mrs. Henry Brown was in a very bad condition. She tried the Pink Pills, when she improved rapidly and is now a very healthy woman. "The discoverer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People certainly deserves the highest tribute that pen can frame. His medicine has done more to alleviate the suffering of humanity than any other medicine known to science, and his name should be handed down to future generations as the greatest savant of the present age. "Druggists say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have an enormous sale, and from all quarters come glowing reports of results following their use. In very many cases the good work has been accomplished after eminent physicians had failed, and pronounced the patient beyond the hope of human aid. An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature. "Dr. Williams' Pink 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 of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address.

The Duke of York is not, as is so often stated, heir presumptive to the throne of Great Britain. It is true that his father will in all reasonable probability occupy the throne before him, but no new birth can possibly place anybody else before him, and he must succeed under the act of succession if he lives to the ordinary period of life. He is, therefore, the second heir apparent. An heir presumptive is one who is for the time being heir, who may, however, be cut out by the birth of an heir with better claims. Thus, when Queen Victoria ascended the throne her heir apparent was her uncle, Ernest, King of Hanover. Three years afterwards the Princess Royal, the present Empress Frederick of Germany, was born, and was heir presumptive of the crown for about a year, until the birth of an heir apparent, who was created Prince of Wales at the age of 29 days, thrust the infant princess into the background.

The British Throne.

Country boys who are inclined to think that life in cities is easy and comfortable compared with their daily toil in the country are apt to find themselves mistaken when they come to town and subject themselves to the high-pressure system of business establishments. An amusing example of this kind is related by a country exchange. A farmer's boy went to the city, finding the work at home rather tiresome, and obtained a situation in a large "family supply" store where a "rushing business" was carried on. He "took hold" very well, and his employers liked him. They were surprised, however, when he came to them, before he had been two months in the store, and said: "Well, Mr. A., I guess I'll have to get through here next Saturday night." "Get through?" said his employer. "Why, what's gone wrong?" "Oh nothing particular." "Aren't you treated well?" "First-rate; but I'll tell you just how it strikes me. Up on the farm we used to have the threshing machine come once a year, and then we threshed for three days, and you'd better believe we worked hard; but I tell you what—I've been here now seven weeks, and you've threshed every day! I guess I've got enough of it." He went back to the farm, convinced that a farmer's life has its compensations.

Too Much Threshing.

The curious religious riot which is apt to break out annually between Mussulmans and Hindus, has this year been again perplexing the Government of India. We reported a fortnight since the outbreak in Rangoon, and this week another is reported from Azimghur, only suppressed by sharp firing by the military police. The odd feature in these riots is their immediate cause. This is always reported to be "cow-killing," but Mussulmans kill oxen all the year round for food, and so do the Europeans. The grievance is not that, but a display of the old feeling of ascendancy on the part of the Mussulmans, who on the day of their festival, kill a cow close to a temple in the Hindu, who do not mind about the killings during the rest of the year, turn out armed, and there is a battle royal which, but for the English, would in twenty-four hours develop into a war. The English, however, tell the police to fire impartially on both sects; and the police, though they are themselves Mussulmans and Hindus, do it with delight; and there is peace and good feeling for the ensuing year. If that is not a state of affairs to puzzle Englishmen, there is no such state; but Irishmen would understand it at once. The armed police in Ireland in a "religious" row plays just the part it plays in India, only, being English in discipline and armament, it takes fewer lives.—[London Spectator.]

The "Cow-Killing" Trouble in India.

The British National Protestant Congress will hold its meetings in Bath between the 19th and 29th of Oct. next. The importance and interest of the occasion will be seen from the nature of the subjects which will be discussed, and the names of the eminent men who will take a prominent part in dealing with them. Lord Macaulay the great historian, speaking of the Pope's court at Rome, says: "During the generation which preceded the Reformation that court (Rome) had been a scandal to the Christian name. Its annals were black with treason, murder and incest. Even the more respectable members were utterly unfit to be ministers of religion."

The chief executive officers of this rapidly-growing National Society are: Thos. ELLIOTT, Pres., Brantford, Ont. W. R. STROUD, Ottawa, Ont. J. A. EDWARDS, Montreal, Que. B. HINCHCLIFFE, Toronto, Ont. JOHN W. CARTER, Sec., Toronto, Ont.

SUPREME GRAND LODGE DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

- "We are instructed by the S. Grand President, to state that twenty-five or more extra copies of the ANGLO-SAXON will be supplied to DISTRICT DEPUTIES, for distribution among those of our countrymen who do not yet belong to our Society. Application should be made to Bro. John W. Carter, the S. G. Secretary, at Toronto, in good time before each issue. It is to be hoped that the D.D.'s will take advantage of this arrangement." District Deputies. ONTARIO. Bro. H. H. Wright—Aylmer. Bro. G. Twining—Belleville. Bro. A. C. Bacon—Brockville. Bro. Thos. Jackson—Clinton. Bro. C. F. Chanter—Chatham. Bro. John Nettleton—Collingwood. Bro. F. H. Herbert—Centre Toronto. Bro. F. S. Booth—Centre Toronto. Bro. E. J. Cashmore—East York and Toronto. Bro. Geo. Clark—Fort William. Bro. John Skitch—Gravenhurst. Bro. J. Taylor—Guelph. Bro. R. Hannaford—Hamilton. Bro. Jos. Hook—London. Bro. Ed. Ackroyd—Ottawa. Bro. A. Collier—Orangeville. Bro. J. B. White—Port Hope. Bro. F. J. R. Mitchell—Peterboro. Bro. H. Bliss—St. Catharines. Bro. E. Blundell—Toronto Junction. QUEBEC. Bro. Capt. Thos. Rawson—Sherbrooke. Bro. T. Teakle—Quebec City. Bro. R. H. Bartholomew—Montreal. Bro. E. Lowe—Montreal. NEW BRUNSWICK. Bro. G. H. Parker—Fredericton. NOVA SCOTIA. Bro. A. S. Dodson—New Glasgow. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Bro. J. H. Bell—Charlottetown. MANITOBA. Bro. Rev. Canon Coombs—Winnipeg. NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. (ASSINIBOIA DISTRICT.) Bro. Dr. G. P. Bell—Qu'Appelle S'tion (ALBERTA DISTRICT.) Bro. G. C. King—Calgary. BRITISH COLUMBIA. (VICTORIA DISTRICT.) Bro. Capt. G. W. Robertson—Victoria (VANCOUVER DISTRICT.) Bro. W. B. Townsend—Vancouver. ENGLAND. Bro. A. J. Craston—Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, Barbican, London, E.C. Special District Deputy—H. Symons, Toronto.

OUR "RELIGIOUS" COLUMN.

Referring to the recent conversion of nine French-Canadians at Sorel, Que., who joined the Baptist Church, the Sorel correspondent of the Patrie says: "It is feared that the example set by those persons may be followed by many others. A Baptist minister has established his residence in Sorel, and is now making an active crusade."

In spite of nearly four hundred years of persecution, there are in Mexico three hundred and fifty preachers and nearly 17,000 members of Protestant churches. The present government is doing its best to secure freedom of worship for every Mexican, but the priests are bitterly opposed to the introduction of the Bible and to the liberty of preaching allowed Protestants.

Some commotion has been caused in a well-known town in East Kent, England, by the utterances of one of the curates attached to the parish church in the course of the sermon. The preacher in question told his hearers that the Virgin Mary was next to God, and exhorted them to make their supplications to her as well as to Jesus Christ. We are told that these remarks created profound sensation and indignation amongst the congregation, as well they might. The vicar has been requested to put a stop to such Romish utterances.

It is reported in some of the leading Scotch newspapers that Father Paul Sheriff, O.S.B., a monk of the Benedictine Abbey at Fort Augustus, has left the Church of Rome and has become a Protestant. Father Paul was for a long time head master of the Abbey school, and consequently Sub-Prior of the Monastery. It is a remarkable fact the Rule of St. Benedict has not one single reference to the chief tenets of modern Romanism, a circumstance which has often led members of the Benedictine Order seriously to consider their position.

A very noteworthy item is found in the will of the late Lord Mowbray and Stourton, who was a Roman Catholic. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, some furniture, and the use for her life of the family diamonds, which on her death are to be sold and the money divided amongst the testator's younger children, but exclusive of any one of them who may enter holy orders, or become a member of any religious establishment, order, or community. It is evident, therefore, that this Roman Catholic peer could not have been much in love with either the priesthood of his Church, or its convents and monasteries.

Puck, a New York comic weekly paper, speaking about Dr. McGlynn, says: "The talkative priest has kissed the pontifical toe, and he is once more secure under the wing of infallibility. Whether it was the 'long, clinging kiss' of the society novelist or a merely perfunctory salute, does not concern us. It is enough to know that Dr. McGlynn has come from under the ban of excommunication without even a singed eye-brow. The kiss has wiped out all hard feelings. Dr. McGlynn, be it remembered, did the kissing, and the Pope furnished the toe. The result of the Doctor's little escapade can hardly appeal to any sense of personal pride that he may possess."

A Protestant Defence Brigade has recently been formed for London, Eng., having for its objects (1) To contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the Saints; (2) To attend Protestant meetings for the protection of liberty of speech; (3) To strive by every fair and honest method to convert Romanists from the errors of Romanism to become followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, the only Mediator. Mr. H. C. Hill, of 69 Oakley Road, Canonbury, Mr. W. Owen, of 80 Grosvenor Terrace, Camberwell, Mr. A. H. Taylor, of 25 Arbour square, Stepney, and Mr. F. Clark, of 79 Beaufort-street, Chelsea, have been appointed secretaries for north, south, east and west London respectively.

The following notice appears in Spanish papers:—"In order to commemorate the success obtained by the late Rev. Father Mateo Gago, refuting and expelling from Seville, Spain, some wretched apostates who tried to implant the errors of Protestantism, the Alcalde (Lord Mayor) accompanied enthusiastically by the whole population, has solemnly changed the old name of Borgegueria street into that of the Rev. Father Gago, July 1st, 1893." This is one more proof of the intolerance of Roman Catholics. We are pleased to know, however, that the Protestant missionaries have returned to Seville, and the priests can neither answer their arguments nor expel them. The name of the street will have to be changed again.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opposes very strongly all the ritualistic tendencies of Church of England clergymen. He is very averse to united action with Roman Catholics on any religious or educational question. Speaking recently at a church meeting His Grace said:—"There is an enormous difference between the Church of England and the Church of Rome in the matter of services. A large part of the work of the Reformation was directed to making the services of the church simpler, and within the comprehension and interest of every single member of the congregation; there can be nothing more wrong in theory, and more foolish in act, and more untrue in principle, and more certain to bring a recompense of alienation, than to take customs which are not existent among ourselves, to imitate them from any other other

church, and introduce them into the ritual of our church. There is nothing more rebellious against the honor and rights of the church, and at the same time more unpractical and more sure to produce an indignation which will alienate our best and soundest laymen."

About two years ago a middle-aged man named Adolph Gagnier, gatekeeper on the Grand Trunk railway at Seigneur street, Montreal, left the Church of Rome and became a Protestant. Since then he has suffered endless annoyance and actual persecution at the hands of his Roman Catholic neighbors, all of which he has borne with exemplary patience. On Sunday night, July 30th, two men, members of the Roman Catholic Church, entered the hut in which Gagnier performed his duties as gate keeper and assaulted him in a brutal manner, by kicking and beating him on the head and body. The assault was committed at the time a train was passing, and Gagnier was unable to close the gates, so that it was a miracle no one was run over. That the assault was due to Roman Catholic hatred of Protestants was proved by the fact that the ruffians who committed the outrage called Gagnier a "Chimiquy," a turncoat, and other names which members of the church of Rome apply to Protestants. The ruffians were arrested and the names of P. Bouteillier and Alphonse Madore have to be added to the list of Roman Catholic braves who never assault or even look cross at Protestants except when in a powerful majority. The two ruffians were fined \$2 each by the Recorder, and this for the time being ended one of the many incidents which are constantly happening in Quebec and elsewhere, all of which prove most conclusively that Rome is as intolerant to-day when she has the opportunity as in the days of the Inquisition.—Orange Sentinel.

Uncle Samuel vs. John Bull.

The Old Chap Wins—Our "Smart" Uncle Surely Distressed.

Our respected Uncle Samuel is in quite a frame of mind these days. He is doing a heap of thinkin' and all his thinkin' brings him no consolation. For all the facts show that our esteemed uncle has been hit where he never believed himself to be vulnerable, and has been touched in his tenderest spot—his self esteem. They show that our "smart" relative has been metaphorically taken in and done for by the slow, dull, old-fashioned Britisher. It is no news to anybody that troublous times and stormy financial weather have afflicted the United States to these many days. Banks have failed, business houses have suspended payment, factories are idle, money is "tight," men are out of work, and all mercantile, financial and industrial enterprises are in distress. Perhaps a better illustration of the extreme gravity of the situation could not be given than that supplied by the news of the Chemical bank—one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most conservative moneyed institutions in the country—was unable to find currency for the monthly pay roll of the New York Central railway the other day. The sum required was certainly large—\$700,000; but in ordinary times the Chemical bank would have no more difficulty in finding \$700,000 than President Cleveland would have in finding a man to accept a fat office.

While all this has been going on there has been a tremendous fall in the prices of stocks. There has hardly ever before been such a "slump." And the fall has been general—all pervasive. Intrinsic value has been left out of account. Earning power has been lost sight of. Stocks of railways which are earning more money than they are paid last year, are selling at half the price they commanded last year. In the first place, many holders are compelled to realize, no matter what price they get, and in the second place, the panic is blind, unreasoning and uncontrollable. A conservative estimate puts the decline in selling value of all listed stocks at the enormous total of \$1,500,000,000.

Now, our wise, wealthy and philosophical Uncle Samuel does not care very much about losing a trifle of a billion and a half or so. He can stand it and hardly feel the loss. Besides, the drop is partly temporary and mostly nominal. The railways are still in existence and doing business. So are the other industrial enterprises named. Most of them are earning dividends—some of them as good dividends as they earned last year. The man who can afford to hold his stocks does not have a button whether they are listed at 50 or 150. The man who is forced to sell, loses something, but the man who buys makes what the seller loses. It seems to be as broad as it is long.

That would be the correct view of the case if the stocks had been continuously owned in the country; and that is where the injury to Uncle Samuel's feelings gets in its work. For our excellent uncle has, first, last and all the time, prided himself on his cuteness. If he is told that his business methods will not bear the light of day—that he is not scrupulously honest, in fact—he will faintly repel the charge; but if he is told that any living man can get the better of him in a dicker, he gets riled. And yet another man has got the better of him in a dicker; and what makes the thing more galling is the fact that that man is slow, stupid, old John Bull. For when United States securities started out at a reasonable price, John Bull considered them good profitable investments, and bought them freely. Then prices went up. Money was plenty and everything was humming, and these securities began to command really fancy figures. At this stage of the proceedings John Bull quietly went into committee of the whole with himself, and concluded that the time had come to unload those securities. And so, in the most unostentatious manner

possible, he sent them back to New York, and sold them there. The extent of this movement is partly indicated by two things. The excess of United States exports over imports, and the exports of gold from the United States. In the past three years the exports from the Republic have exceeded the imports by nearly \$300,000,000. That excess was returned in the shape of bonds and stocks. Uncle Samuel was loading himself up with his own securities. Then came the crash. The bonds fell in price, and here quiet, slow-going, stupid, dull, fat-witted John Bull came upon the scene once more and remarked: "I think those securities are good value at going prices. I think I'll buy them back." And that is what he is doing. English capitalists are now buying Santa Fe at 15 which a while ago they sold at three times that price. And so on down the list. In a word John Bull pockets a large part of the billion and a half which represents the difference between values of stocks in 1892 and 1893.

Can we wonder that Uncle Samuel is riled? Done! And done by John Bull, too!—Hamilton Spectator.

Origin of an Oft-Used Phrase.

The phrase sub rosa—under the rose, had its origin in B.C. 447, at which time Pausanias, a Spartan, entered into a deal with Xerxes for the subjugation of Greece, the reward to be the Persian monarch's daughter. Their negotiations were conducted under a bower of roses attached to the Temple of Minerva. Pausanias was finally discovered, and the people sought to slay him, but he took shelter in the temple of Minerva, which was free from search. However, the people walled up the edifice so that he could not get out, his mother laying the first stone. He died of starvation.

Adversity is the test of the metal of which a man is composed.

Worrying over a thing bears the same relation to doing it that a nightmare bears to a horseback ride.

Endeavor to keep your life in the sunshine—the shadows will catch it soon enough.

The Mayor of Chicago thought Canadians were ready to be annexed to the States the moment he asked them. The probability is as soon as the Fair is over Chicago will want to be annexed to Canada, otherwise the "windy city" may go bankrupt.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

To the Editor Anglo-Saxon:

Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to anyone full particulars just how I was cured. Address with stamps:

MR. EDWARD MARTIN, (Teacher), P. O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

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.

T. Force, 130 Bank Street.

F. H. MARTELOCK, Baker, Confectioner and General Grocer, 177 Creighton St., NEW EDINBURGH

FLOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

FINE TAILORING

For Fine Overcoats, Suit, or a pair of Trousers try D. Hunter, 119 Sparks St. Mr. J. Gould, the accurate Cutter and Fitter, is in charge of the Cutting and Manufacturing Department. None but First Class Workmen employed and every garment guaranteed.

D. HUNTER, 119 SPARKS ST.

DIRECTORS. JOHN FLETT, Esq., Toronto. FRANK TURNER, Esq., C.E., Toronto. FREDERICK CROMPTON, Esq., Toronto. JAMES MASSON, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Owen Sound. DR. BERGIN, M.P., Cornwall. JAMES GILLIES, Esq., Carleton Place. W. C. EDWARDS, Esq., M.P., Rockland. ALFRED BAKER, Esq., M.A., Toronto. W. BEATTIE NESBITT, Esq., M.D., Toronto. HON. DR. M. SULLIVAN, Kingston. W. H. HUNTER, Esq., B.A., Toronto. JAMES P. MURRAY, Esq., Toronto. JAMES MINNES, Esq., Kingston. ALLAN FRANCIS, Esq., Renfrew. MANAGER. E. J. LOMNITZ, Esq., Toronto.

Before Insuring, GET THE RATES OF The Peoples Life, TORONTO. FULL DEPOSIT WITH THE GOVERNMENT. A Purely Mutual Company. No Stockholders. All Profits to Policyholders. Endowment Insurance at Life Rates.

When day is done, and Sunshine's glow Is fading into night, 'Tis comforting to all to know That EDDY gives us light.

EDDY'S MATCHES Are Unequaled. MAMMOTH WORKS, HULL, CAN.

IT IS A QUESTION with scientists whether there are any diseases that are not caused by microbes. All investigation tends to prove there are none. As Microbe Killer destroys all microbes, therefore it will also certainly cure all numerous living evidences of some diseases which are now known and acknowledged by all the scientific authorities as being of a purely microbic origin, and proven to be cured by RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER. Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Cancer, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Eczema, Fevers, Erysipelas, Blood Poisoning, Female Troubles, Pneumonia, LaGrippe, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Milk-Leg, Piles, General Debility, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Consumption, and all Blood Diseases. This remedy is put up in stone jars, small size, \$1; large size, \$3. For sale at all druggists, and by J. S. Dingman, General Agent, 67 O'Connor St., Ottawa, from whom pamphlets and full instructions for using the remedy can be had free. Call or write.

A GREAT SLAUGHTER REMOVAL SALE.

E. J. LEDAIN, THE OAK HALL CLOTHING of 332 Wellington, St., Ottawa,

Having determined to close his Hull Store, has removed the entire stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Gent's Furnishings and Boots and Shoes to OAK HALL, 332 WELLINGTON STREET, Where they will be sold regardless of cost. No reasonable offer refused. Bargains, better, neater and more satisfactory, than sales of fire, water-or bankrupt stocks E. J. LEDAIN'S, 332 WELLINGTON ST., OTTAWA.

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Keep the Works in good order. NORMAN, Ont., January 15, 1890. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,—Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" are the best regulator for the system that humanity can use. Life is as the time-piece: frail and delicate are many of its works. A tiny particle of foreign substance adheres to the smallest wheel in the works, and what is the result?—at first, only a slight difference is perceptible in its time-keeping, but wait you; as the obstruction grows, the irregularity becomes greater, until at last, what could have been rectified with little trouble, in the beginning, will now require much care in thoroughly cleansing the entire works. So it is in human life—a slight derangement is neglected, it grows and increases, imperceptibly at first, then rapidly, until what could, in the beginning, have been cured with little trouble, becomes almost fatal. To prevent this, I advise all to purify the system frequently, by the use of Morse's Pills, and so preserve vigor and vitality. Yours faithfully, H. F. ATWELL.

The Travellers' Safe-Guard. AMAGAUDUS POND, N.S., Jan. 27, '90. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,—For many years, I have been a firm believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." Not with a blind faith, but a confidence wrought by an actual personal experience of their value and merit. My business is such that I spend much of my time away from home, and I would not consider my travelling outfit complete without a box of Morse's Pills. Yours, &c., M. R. McINNES. A valuable Article sells well. BORACHOIS HARBOR, N.S., Jan. 13, '90. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing. Yours, &c., N. L. NICHOLSON.

To save Doctors' Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. THE BEST FAMILY PILL IN USE FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

ESTABLISHED 1887.
THE
ANGLO-SAXON

OTTAWA, CANADA.

PUBLISHED,
On the 1st and 15th of Every Month.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CO.,

P. O. BOX 296,

OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA.

E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVES,
SCARLET & Co., Room 52 Imperial Building

Ottawa, - - - Canada,
SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

NOTICE TO READERS.

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

THE PROGRESS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

With this issue we enter on our seventh year of publication. Through fair weather and foul the ANGLO-SAXON has indulged in plain unvarnished speech, and—we point the moral to our contemporaries of the party press—in doing this it has found its market. For what people are now beginning to look for in journalism is a reliable statement of facts. The days of suppression and exaggeration, if not numbered, are endangered, and even the official party organs are getting into the habit of publishing items of news not always agreeable reading to the stricter partisans. This points to a day of better things.

Without being in any way subservient to the Sons of England Society the ANGLO-SAXON has constantly worked in the interests of that Order. As its name betokens, the ANGLO-SAXON is English to the core, without being on that account, however, any the less Canadian. We desire to promote the growth of the great English society referred to because its principles coincide with our own and its objects commend themselves to our judgment. Englishmen, we conceive, stand on a higher platform than any other Race. The land which has produced a Shakespeare, a Milton, a Hampden, a Cromwell, a Macaulay and a Carlyle is a land to be proud of, and it is impossible to suppose that the great advances made by Englishmen in the cause of freedom have been the result of blind chance. There has been something both of cause and effect. Englishmen have gained their liberties because they alone were fitted to enjoy them.

In this country, where there are many opposing currents of race and creed, it was well that a society for the amalgamation of Englishmen should have arisen, and it was equally necessary that the society should have a mouth-piece. Such has been the Order of the Sons of England and such the ANGLO-SAXON. We have worked together in the common interests of both, and, it is to be hoped, shall continue to work together.

In the early days of the Order, the Grand Lodge meetings, that is, the annual Parliaments of the Sons of England, were often inarticulate; the delegates (many of them) were new to public business and failed to recognize the great possibilities of the Order. It will be generally admitted that the services rendered by the ANGLO-SAXON in those days could hardly be overstated. We insisted on bringing into prominence the great principles which ought to and must govern the Order, we advertised the Sons of England all

over the Dominion, and many a Lodge owes both its origin and its enthusiasm to the ANGLO-SAXON. We sent hundreds of copies of the paper into the remoter corners of the land—wherever we could hear of an Englishman we supplied him with a number of free copies of the Englishman's paper. The consequence has been a tremendous expansion of the Order of the Sons of England.

The leaders of the society have not been wanting in recognition of our efforts. At every meeting of Grand Lodge, of late years, the President and the other Executive officers have referred to the incessant activity of the ANGLO-SAXON. There has been some talk of an official organ, but it has only amounted to talk. The readers of the ANGLO-SAXON, we opine, would scarcely like to descend to the level of the ordinary society paper for information as to the doings of the Sons of England Society. The men in the Order want a paper to which they can freely write what they want to say; a paper which they can take to their homes and read to their little ones; a paper clear and clean in expression and full of information not only about the Order but about everything English. Does any one mean to say that you get all that in the *Independent Forester* or the *Overseer* or any other official organ of a Benefit Society? We leave it to anyone to say!

The ANGLO-SAXON in the early days we have adverted to, did not pay. It was maintained by sacrifices of time and money on the part of all concerned in its inception. But it has won its way into the hearts of Englishmen in Canada and many a man would sooner give twice the subscription price than lose the ANGLO-SAXON. So, at least, we have been assured. We look forward to the coming years with hope and confidence. An Order strong and true and united; a paper possessing the confidence of that Order.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The organ of the Imperial Federation League quotes with approval a recent article in the ANGLO-SAXON bearing on the question as to what is meant by the term "British Connection," employed in the constitution of the Sons of England. But we are afraid the journal in question will not be likely to quote what we are now about to say. We think, however admirable Free Trade or Protection may seem to their respective advocates, that they are neither of them anything more than POLICIES; and that even if one or the other represented a true principle, it is a question whether the Imperial Federationist ought to allow it to traverse the principle which he is assumed to have most dearly at heart—the principle of the Union of the Empire. The trouble about the Imperial Federationists "at home" is that they will not recognize existing facts, nor accept a sensible scheme such as the Hoffmeyer proposals, but on the contrary seem to the colonists to use the Imperial Federation movement as a stalking-horse for their pet theory of Free Trade. The writer of these lines is himself a Free Trader in theory, but he knows the colonies. They find indirect taxation a necessity. In a sparsely settled country any form of direct taxation is expensive to collect and extremely unpopular to apply. Of course, with a system of direct taxation, such as an income tax coupled with an indirect tax on luxuries (spirits and tobacco), which is practically the English system, sufficient taxes could, we doubt not, be collected in most of the colonies to suffice for their internal needs, and the trade difficulty, about which so much is said, would be solved. But the colonies will not collect their taxes in that way, and those of them that favour Imperial Federation want a six-foot fence put up all round the Empire under the guise of Preferential Trade. Well, if that is what they want, why not concede it and settle this most tremend-

ous question? Afterwards, when we have a Parliament of the Empire, we can easily discuss a better system, if there is one. Let us have Union, before all things and above all things.

IMMIGRATION.

It was stated the other day in the press despatches that Cardinal Vaughan was taking the greatest interest in plans for promoting the emigration of English children to the Eastern Townships. We have no doubt about the truth of the announcement. Nothing is more likely than that the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec should desire a reinforcement of Catholic voters, and equally natural that they should apply to Cardinal Vaughan. It would be no use applying to France, for that country no longer produces male Catholics. But in England, there are the low Irish who infest our great cities and are very prolific; there are the children who are "rescued" by Ritualistic societies and are passed on to "Mother Church," there are the sweepings of the streets and Reformatories. Out of all this material much may be expected for the preservation of the Church in the Province of Quebec. Children are, of course, more desirable than adults, for the former soon forget one language and acquire another, while the latter hardly ever do so. It is not considered desirable to have even English Catholics in the Province of Quebec.

The Sons of England is as much interested in immigration as the Department of the Interior or the French-Canadian clergy. It is quite alive to the fact that any boy coming within the influence of our English and Protestant Society, will grow up an Englishman and a Protestant and will, in due course, bring up his children in the same way. Besides, England is our recruiting ground. It is from that country we get our members. If it is worth the while of a busy man like Cardinal Vaughan to place little Catholics in this country, it is equally worth the while of our Leaders to promote the immigration of Protestants, whether big or little. The fact that Protestants and Catholics have different ideals—social and religious—have, in fact, different *minds* must be faced, and if we would hope that our ideas should prevail in the end, it behoves us to set to work, seeing that the other side has already commenced. No subject of greater importance could engage the consideration of next Grand Lodge than this question of immigration, and we earnestly hope that before the meeting of that body, PRESIDENT ELLIOTT and his worthy associates will have a plan ready to submit to Grand Lodge for dealing with the question.

In the meantime we call upon the lodges throughout the Order to discuss the matter in all its bearings so that when next Grand Lodge meets the delegates may be in a position to deal with this great question with all the information and practical wisdom which its importance demands. It is vital to the Order.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE WEST.

PRESIDENT ELLIOTT will doubtless receive a hearty welcome from the Lodges in the West. During his regime the Order of the Sons of England has greatly prospered, and in no part of the Dominion more noticeably than in the Northwest and British Columbia. It was natural under these circumstances that the Grand President should desire to see with his own eyes exactly what has been accomplished and what remains to be done. On the other hand the western lodges, many of them new, cannot but benefit by a visit from the head of the Order.

PRESIDENT ELLIOTT is not merely a zealous Son of England. He has a profound knowledge of the policy and practice of the Order, and he possesses many of the qualities of a leader—practical and energetic; knowing when

to wait and when to strike: the Order is safe in his hands. Our western brethren ought to reap much advantage from the President's visit.

BROTHER ELLIOTT will be accompanied by BROTHER CARTER, the Supreme Grand Secretary of the Order—of the latter we need only say that he has been practically the permanent secretary of the Order ever since there has been an Order. We believe BROTHER CARTER has the good of the Order at heart, and that great advantage will flow from his visit to the West.

There is one thing in particular which we would like to see impressed upon every Lodge by President Elliott. And that is, that it is improper for a Lodge to publish in the local press any resolution passed in the lodge room. It must be remembered that our society is a secret society, and that its practical effectiveness is weakened if a Lodge acts on its own initiative in matters of the kind referred to. We must work *through the Executive*, or otherwise there is no need of an executive at all. If, therefore, a Lodge has a resolution or other communication which it wishes to impart to the public press it should apply for and gain the President's sanction in the matter.

Doubtless the President will be asked many questions in regard to the general working of the society, and we trust he will make notes as he goes along and give next Grand Lodge the benefit of his experiences in the great and grand and woolly West.

Correspondence.

While we give full publicity to the views of our correspondents, we wish it to be distinctly understood, we do not hold ourselves responsible for them.]

A Criticism.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON.

Sir,—Your article of last issue under the heading of "The Proposed New Constitution," is timely, and to the writer very suggestive. There has been a committee of the three Winnipeg Lodges appointed for the purpose of going through its clauses seriatim, in order that the delegate, if one is sent from here, may know how to deal intelligently with it when it comes before the Grand Lodge. There is a paragraph in the article first mentioned, with the conclusions drawn from which I must beg to differ in opinion. I allude to the passage which runs as follows:—"We regret that in the proposed amended constitution it was not found possible or expedient to define more exactly the position of the Order in regard to political matters"

Now the writer is of entirely a different opinion from the ANGLO-SAXON in regard to this statement, but still he does not consider himself a "faint-hearted man", when it comes to taking up a position in regard to what is for the best interests of the Order. The very thing the ANGLO-SAXON seems to advise in this connection would to the writer's thinking, put in official position that very class of men it so deprecates as holding office in the Orange fraternity.

There is no race upon the face of the earth more prone to follow their leaders than the Anglo-Saxon, and if the Sons of England is to become the power to which it aspires, it can only be by improving its leadership. The Order must have educated men, thoughtful men, and men with a thorough knowledge of business principles at the head of affairs. Admittedly we have many such at present, but as the Order increases in numbers does it receive a fair proportion of men with the foregoing qualifications?

Amongst the younger members there are undoubtedly the making of good officers for the future, but what is required "now", is that every Lodge should number as many as possible, men of substance and social position, as can be obtained, men who will not only lend their names, but attend Lodge, and faithfully perform their office if called upon to fill a chair. Now, trammels as to stripe in politics, British or Canadian, that is, outside British Connection and loyalty to the Throne, will at once shut out the better class of our fellow countrymen.

No man with independence of character and information and intelligence enough to think for himself will be thus bound. We must ever remember Great Britain is an Empire; many

nations gathered under one flag, many tongues and forms of faith, acknowledging fealty to one Throne.

Of these nations, who shall dare say England does not stand at the head? The chief use then and duty of the Sons of England in Canada is to do their best in the fair land where their lines are cast, to consolidate the Empire, to make every portion of this fair Dominion as much a home for the honest industrious worker, as is his own dear Native Land.

His heritage, the British Constitution, gives to every British born subject the privilege of Civil and Religious Liberty, free toleration, free speech, and in these days a free press. How then can any body of men, British subjects, form a society based upon a constitution which would bind him to do all in his power to prevent his neighbours from enjoying the privileges which are his right by the laws of the land? It is the writer's experience when canvassing amongst the well informed of his fellow countrymen that most of them object to lending their names to an institution which could by any possibility place them in antagonism with the laws of Canada, they object to being made political puppets, and they rather favour the modern method of endeavoring to conciliate those who differ in opinion, rather than the old method of coercion by brute force. The adoption then of a Constitution for the Order on the lines shadowed forth in your article referred to, would to the writer's mind, Mr. Editor, still further remove the chance of our getting leading Englishmen to join our ranks.

In conclusion, I may remark, the non-commissioned officers, and privates are the men we may thank for England's present military and naval prestige, but it was only under the leadership of able commissioned officers, as brave as themselves, that they were enabled to attain to victory. Moral.—Place no obstruction in the way of the most enlightened of England's sons joining the Order.

WINNIPEG FREE LANCE.

Aug. 22, 1893.

[Of, course, we understand our correspondent to object to our suggestion that the Society's position in regard to political matters should be more clearly defined. But he would be wrong in supposing that we meant by that suggestion to hamper a member of the Order in freely exercising his political rights. We merely desired to insist upon this point: that if any political party in Canada should be ill advised enough as to adopt Annexation or Separation from England as a platform, the Sons of England would be bound to vote against that party in a body. And we wished to have that idea more definitely enunciated in the Revised Constitution.—EDITOR.]

FARM DELEGATES HERE.

J. J. Gury, Clonmel, Ireland; Josh Smith, Thirsh; R. Shelton, Nottingham; J. Steven, Ayrshire, A. Fraser, Inverness, Scotland, have arrived in Ottawa. These are the farm delegates chosen by Sir Chas. Tupper to visit Canada and to make a report to their countrymen as to the resources of the country, and its suitability as a place of settlement for intending emigrants. They had an interview with Mr. Hall, acting deputy minister of the Interior, on Monday afternoon last.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

The Emigrants Information Office, which has been established at 31, Broadway, Westminster, London, by the British government, has issued circulars and hand books, showing the present prospects of emigration. Speaking of Canada the circular says:—Government agents now travel with emigrants on trains going from Quebec to places west of Lake Superior, in order to give them advice and protection en route.

The *Settler's Encyclopaedia*, by Frank K. Tozer, is published by Charles Stewart and Co., 15, Cockspar Street, London, W., at 5s., and contains 292 pages of interesting matter, including everything worth knowing, from preparing for the journey out to the profit-making period. The book is well and patiently compiled, and must be of great value to any person who thinks of going out to settle in the Colonies. We notice this is the first edition, and we prophesy it will not be the last.

At a depth of more than four miles the sea is without life, without vegetation and without light.

OVER 40,000,000 BUSHELS.

OF WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY IN MANITOBA.

BULLETIN NO. 40 ISSUED—BIG POTATOES AND FINE VEGETABLES.

Bulletin No. 40 was issued on Friday, Aug. 18th, by the Department of Agriculture. It was summarized from returns received from the regular correspondents of the department made under date of August 5.

Sudden climatic changes, accompanied by wind storms and hail, have occurred in some sections of the province, doing considerable damage. The average rainfall for May was 1.34; June, 4.36; July, 2.35.

The average yield of wheat is estimated at 21.1 bus.; oats, 39.6 bus.; barley, 31.1 bus.; peas, 22.5 bus.

Correspondents differ very widely in their estimates as to the yield per acre of wheat, some few estimating it as low as 5, others as high as 35 and 40 bushels per acre.

In the southwestern district there will be a short, light crop; reports show an improvement as they move east; the yield for the eastern district standing highest in the list. The damage done in some sections by hail will not be known until the threshing is done.

Wheat headed early in July. Cutting began in some parts during the first week in August, and at this date, August 15th, wheat cutting is general all over the province.

Oat crop is reported "fair," "average" or "good" by the correspondents. Barley is ripening too fast for plump and heavy.

Reports differ on potatoes and roots, but it is expected that the happy medium will be reached.

There are 22,000 farmers in the province, compared with 20,517 in 1892; and 135,924 acres were broken as compared with 143,919 acres in 1892.

The following table of the estimated results of the present harvest is based upon the figures contained in the foregoing pages and in our previous bulletin 38, June 1st:

Table with 4 columns: Crop, Acres, Yield per acre, Total Yield. Includes Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Flax.

C. P. R.'S NEW LINE.

AND WHAT ADVANTAGES IT WILL BRING TO THE COUNTRY.

Montreal, Aug. 19.—The Canadian Pacific by the Soo line extends the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie to the main Canadian Pacific line near Regina; it will be opened in about three weeks and will have a route from the middle of the States to the Pacific coast, about 180 miles shorter than any of the other transcontinental railroads.

Canada's Silver Wealth.

E. E. Sheppard, who recently returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, said in the course of an interview:

"No matter what happens silver, the Kootenay district will be the silver-producing country of the world. The American mines have shut down because they cannot produce silver at less than 60 cents an ounce, but I am informed, and do verily believe, that they can produce silver at 30 cents an ounce and make money in the Kootenay district of British Columbia.

district. Almost miles of ledges of nearly pure galena are in sight that have been cleaned and published by avalanches. People don't know what there is up there. I have admitted often that I never knew what Canada was like until I saw what there is of it in the west."

Sagacious Dog.

Shamokin, Pa., Aug. 15.—George Rohan, a farmer of Chemung county, N.Y., who had a wallet containing \$2,000, was attacked by highwaymen. Rohan seized a fence rail, but after a hard fight was knocked down. Rohan thrust his wallet into his black spaniel dog's mouth and the intelligent animal dashed off into the woods, the robbers in pursuit. They shot at the animal repeatedly, but to no purpose. Rohan was badly used up, but when the animal came back to him in five minutes still bearing the wallet he seized it in his arms and covered it with kisses.

Manitoba's Great Wheat.

Remarkable Wheat.

Alexander, Aug. 17.—About ten years ago one of our Alexander (or Dalton) farmers did some "tall" talking about his particular class of wheat, and he did make some wonderful showing with it then and several times since.

About two years ago he handed this legacy over to one of his sons, who appears to have started in on the old man's tracks in dead earnest, and is now growing Yeomans' pure bred defiancial, to knock out the governor's record, and for this season he has a remarkable piece of wheat. I have not seen anything between Winnipeg and the Rockies to hold a candle to it.

Williston Park. Williston Park, Aug. 19.—It is worth a day's travel to see the beautiful crops on the Seaman farm. This farm was only broken up last year. A good crop of oats was secured off the breaking, but this year the wheat, oats and barley are simply superb.

Lying Land Agents. Angus Macdonald, Aberdeen, Scotland, is registered at the Walker house. Mr. Macdonald visits Canada for the first time, in the interests of a number of intending immigrants from Scotland.

ENGLAND'S DAY AT THE FAIR.

THE UNION JACK HOLDS SWAY FOR A TIME.

A GALA DAY FOR BRITISHERS—SOME OF THE SPEECHES.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—British Empire day at the Columbian Exposition was celebrated on Saturday with splendid patriotism and ceremonies. Speeches were made and songs were sung all breathing loyalty to the Queen or admiration for the land of the star spangled banner. Natives of England and of British dependencies, many of whom are now subjects of Uncle Sam, marched through the grounds and voted Aug. 19 a great day for England in America.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon thousands of people turned their steps toward Victoria House, on the lake front, where was performed the ceremony of 'trooping the colors.' Victoria House and the Canadian building opposite were streaming with unnumbered yards of British bunting.

Col. J. Hayes Saddler was the chairman and master of ceremonies of this meeting. His address called attention to the fact that they had assembled to do honor to Great Britain and demonstrate their loyalty to the Queen and allegiance to the crown.

The chorus sang 'God Save the Queen' and the chairman introduced Mr. Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, who began by saying: 'It is with some embarrassment that I speak to an English audience. A short time ago I spoke to the Canadians, in this hall, and to show my good will towards the "Canucks" I said we were willing to annex them to this country.'

Think of it?

The ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to about 400 Reading rooms, Mechanics Institutes, Farmers Clubs, and such like institutions in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and IRELAND, fortnightly.

In CANADA it goes to the Lodges of the Orders Sons of England and Daughters of England in Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A Reliable medium for Immigration. The ANGLO-SAXON contains news each issue of the advantages of Canada as a field for the tenant farmer of the Old Country to come to and make a home for himself and family.

You will see the list of Lodges on the 7th page, and will gather some idea from that what a circulation it has.

Besides going to the lodges and the officials, it goes to individual members of the Order, averaging some 20 to 50 in each lodge, in every city in the Dominion of Canada.

It goes to Australia, New Zealand, some parts of India, and to South Africa.

It is filed permanently all over the country. It is not a paper looked at and cast aside, but is read eagerly and preserved.

Information Wanted.

HENRY E. CLARKSON, of Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y., desires to learn the whereabouts of his brother, CHAS. W. CLARKSON, late of England. Last heard from about 10 months ago; his address was then Lothair P.O., Manitoba. He had been working for a Mr. W. D. Perkins, Roden. He was about to take up homestead land. Information concerning him can be sent to this office or to Mr. Clarkson, at the above address.

Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

These diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are carried every year to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge, consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills each week, and disease of any kind is impossible. All medicine dealers sell Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

India, he said, had to go to England for the money to build her railways and to help civilize her people. The time might come when Uncle Sam might rebel at the domination of England over the rest of the world, and the only way for Brother Jonathan to get rid of her would be to attach her to this country.

England and America had recently set an example to the rest of the world in arbitrating instead of going to war over their disputes.

'We want England,' said the Mayor, 'to be at peace with all the world, for English is destined to be the language of humanity. No people since the beginning of time have known what liberty means in the same sense as the Anglo-Saxon understands it.'

Sir Henry Truman Wood spoke on behalf of the British Commission. He said he was willing that all differences which might arise between this country and Great Britain should be submitted to arbitration, because he was satisfied John Bull would always come out first best.

Addresses were also made by Messrs. Joseph Tasse, George R. R. Cockburn, Arthur Renwick, J. J. Grinlinton, H. Vincent, J. J. Quelch and B. Blechynden.

Marriage Rules.

The Pilot Mound Sentinel is advocating marriage among the bachelor farmers of Manitoba. It says: 'What the bachelor requires is a broad-shouldered stirring wife, that will keep the house in order as well as the husband who owns it, and who will see that clothing and blankets are made clean and are kept so; who will serve a good, well-cooked dinner, with fresh, sweet bread of her own making, delicious butter of her own churning; who will see that groceries are good and proper value has been received for money expended; who will wash and mend her husband's clothing and remove the shingle nails that have been used as substitutes for buttons; who will lock after the hens' nests, and see that the dairy is kept in order, and who will place the Bible on the table when the day's work is done.'

The once-dejected and forlorn bachelor will then be transformed into one of the lords of creation. His bearing will be erect, his eye clear, and his purse full; his garden will have flowers and his shirts will have buttons. Instead of dead flies, stale crumbs, and grease spots, there will be a clean cloth on the table and strawberries and cream in the dishes.'

We Ought to be Happy.

Industrial war is being waged in the colliery districts of Wales. There is suffering and panic in every city in the United States, and in some there have been bread riots. Meantime Canadians, with storehouses filled with the rich produce of the soil, and hearts full of thankfulness to the Great Giver of all good things, are in quiet enjoyment of peace and prosperity.

We are a favored people.—Toronto News.

No Coercion Needed!

The fund for the relief of families of the "Victoria" victims has long ago grown beyond the generous figure first fixed—£50,000; and it is now proposed to use the surplus as a nucleus for a permanent fund to meet any similar demands that may unhappily arise in the future. The interest of Britons in their defenders is deep, spontaneous and practical. It requires the coercion of no Army Bill to provide finances for the National armament.—Montreal Star.

LAWSON & COYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

REGINA, N. W. T.

Land in the Regina District

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

COMMISSION.

Write for our "Guide" to the Regina District for 1893.

HENDERSON & BEAMENT,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES ETC., ETC.

56 Sparks Street - - - - - Ottawa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STUART HENDERSON | T. ARTHUR BEAMENT

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 the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

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

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.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Protector of Puritanism in England and of Protestantism in Europe.

[Lecture delivered by Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur, D.D., of New York, in the People's Church, Boston, Sunday, July 31, 1883, reproduced from the British American Citizen of Boston.]

We have just listened with interest to the reading of the forty-sixth Psalm. We know that during the troublous period of the Reformation, Luther was accustomed to say to Melancthon, "Come, let us sing the forty-sixth Psalm, and let our enemies do their worst." This Psalm has been a song of peace to troubled souls and an inspiration to weary hearts, the world over. It has special interest for us on this occasion, as the words, "The Lord of Hosts is with us," taken from the seventh verse, were the rallying cry of the invincible army of Oliver Cromwell. These words will forever be associated with his "Ironsides" soldiers, who were never defeated in battle, and who almost invariably ground their enemies to powder. Their battle cry and their fierce onset struck terror into the hearts of their foes as they themselves fought for liberty and truth, for country and God.

The second quarter of the seventeenth century is a remarkable period in the history of the world. Great principles were then announced, great problems were then solved, and the great men were then conspicuous alike for wisdom and patriotism. No history of Old England, or of New England, can be truthfully written which does not give a high place to Cromwell's heroes of faith and soldiers of truth. There has been much discussion as to whether great men make their age, or the age make the great men. The truth is that men and ages act and react upon one another. There are periods when the great God raises up men in modern times as truly as in the days of patriarchs and prophets, or of disciples and apostles, for the accomplishment of His divine purpose. The age of Oliver Cromwell was great from whatever point of view it may be considered; and he was the foremost man amid the foremost men of his stirring period. It is not too much to say that he was one of the greatest men not only of his age, but of any age. In his spirit and purpose he belongs to the nineteenth century as truly as to the seventeenth century. He was an invincible soldier in war, and an intrepid statesman in peace. Like the illustrious Caesar, the mighty Napoleon and the immortal Grant, he was as brave a ruler in peace as he was a heroic conqueror in war. He was a born leader of men. If the word king is rightly derived from a form of the word "can," he was truly the king man, because he was the man with ability to do. A large majority of his second protectorate parliament offered him the title of king; but he declined the honour. He was, however, a king in fact; he needed no anointing at the hands of a man, for the Lord God had already set him apart by personal endowment and by marked providences as the kingly man of his time.

Oliver Cromwell, so long neglected even by Royalists and Romanists, is now becoming recognized as one of the most illustrious of Englishmen, as one of the most distinguished of the English speaking race, and as one of the greatest men the world has ever produced. In the world's gallery of the greatest heroes his portrait will forever hereafter have a prominent place. He was distinguished in a marked degree as the patron and protector of civil and religious liberty. He fought only from a sense of duty; he fought consciously under the leadership of the God of battles and the Lord of hosts. In his leadership of the people from political and religious bondage, he was a Moses; in his conviction of being a soldier of God, he was a Joshua, in his devoted piety, he was a David, in his varied wisdom, a Solomon; in his unselfish patriotism, a Washington; and in his love of liberty a Lincoln.

But notwithstanding his great qualities and achievements, Oliver Cromwell was defamed for two hundred years as if he were Satan's first-born son. His defamers were numerous and fierce; his defenders were timid and few. Bates, Heath, Glarendon, Cleaveland, Ludlow, Guizot, Hume and others, were of the number who denied his virtues, and who charged him with most of the crimes in the calendar of evil. They called him Catiline, Nero, Domitian, hypocrite, bigot, devil, and other defamatory names. Dr. Clark reminds us that Pepsys was the only man who wrote favorably of Cromwell during the long reign of Charles II; and Pepsys was obliged to write in a cipher which he alone at the time understood. Most of the school books took their cue for many years from Hume, and he received most of his opinions from "Buzzard" Bates and "Carrion" Heath. Other writers, such as Waller, Dryden and South, wrote encomiastically while Cromwell and his party were in power, but bitterly, defiantly and falsely when the Stuarts were again enthroned. In comparatively recent days arose the rugged, brave, honest, brusque Scotchman, Thomas Carlyle. "Paint me as I am," said Cromwell to Lely. "Paint me as I was," Cromwell seemed to say from his grave to Carlyle; and for five weary years Carlyle labored on the portrait. He has shown the great, true, brave and heroic man as an invincible soldier, a patriotic ruler and a devout Christian. At the touch of Carlyle's mighty and gentle hand, Cromwell has risen from the grave of infamy to the throne of power and glory. We see him now as the hero who demanded and receive the homage of the world's greatest heroes; we see

him as the protector of the weak, and as the defier of the strong; we see him as he stretched out his protecting hand over persecuted Protestants; and we hear him as he declares that if the Pope does not stay his persecuting hand the booming of English cannon will be heard under the walls of the Vatican.

Carlyle's "Letters and Speeches" appeared in 1846, and since that time no eminent writer has spoken adversely of the brave Oliver. Macaulay did not have access to the data which guided the judgment of Carlyle; but before he reached middle life he revised his boyish opinion of Cromwell, and in his flowing sentences and brilliant rhetoric wrote of him with similar appreciation and enthusiasm. Macaulay showed remarkable daring in the favorable judgments which he pronounced on Cromwell, as against some of the greatest writers of his own, and especially of preceding times. He and Carlyle were the only great writers who for two hundred years dared tell the truth of the patriotic and consecrated Protector, who had up to their time been represented as the atrocious conspirator and the unspeakable criminal. Since their day many writers have sounded the praises of England's great son. Carlyle did not whitewash him, as some writers have whitewashed Judas, Henry VIII., and several of the popes. Carlyle merely washed him—washed off the filth which so many writers had thrown on the character of the noble Oliver. Dr. George H. Clark, of Hartford, Conn., has recently written an appreciative life of the great hero. Dr. Clark—to whom I am indebted for some historical allusions and practical reflections—acknowledges his great indebtedness to Carlyle. He does not dwell at much length on the history of the times, confining himself, as he informs us, chiefly to the facts which bear upon the vindication of his hero from the calumnies of his traducers. Dr. Clark's volume is the best popular book on Cromwell before the public. But the great life of Cromwell is still to be written. It ought to be written by an American; it ought to show how Cromwell protected the colonists of New England as well as the subjects of Old England. Cromwell has never had justice done him as the only ruler in the old world who showed a deep and wise interest in the struggling colonies of our own beloved New England.

CROMWELL AS A YOUTH.
Oliver Cromwell was born in Huntingdon, a small town about fifteen miles from Cambridge. The date of his birth is April 25th, 1599. His family occupied a prominent position in the neighborhood and in the country; his father and three uncles having been members of Parliament. One uncle lived at Hinchinbrook, where he entertained King James with his imperial suite, when he was on his way to take his seat on the throne. One of Cromwell's aunts was the mother of the illustrious John Hampden. Even the most prejudiced historians are unable to verify the stories once told of Oliver's alleged wild and reckless boyhood. Dr. Clark interestingly calls attention to the fact that the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, while examining the parish registry at Huntingdon, found that when Oliver was seventeen years old he was punished for some offence. Probably he had offended against the high church discipline, which was changing the simple services of the parish church under the influence of the practically popish Land.

Oliver loved his mother with unusual tenderness. She became a widow in 1617, and she was under his loving and filial watch care until she died in Whitehall Palace in 1654, at the age of ninety-four. We are able to trace many of the influences which helped to form the character of our youthful hero. The Bible language, which without any cant and with the utmost sincerity, was so often on his lips in later years, he learned at his mother's knee. The presence of 70,000 or 80,000 immigrants from the Netherlands, who had fled from the satanic cruelty of Philip and Alva of Spain, made him familiar with the hostility of Romanism to civil and religious liberty. The story of the Spanish Armada, which shortly before his birth came to England to destroy liberty and to establish Romanism, and which was wrecked by Providential winds, was doubtless familiar to his boyish mind; so was also the account of the attempt to blow up the Parliament House, in order to destroy all the Protestants within its walls; so also was the story of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, with its unspeakable horrors—a story which shocked the whole civilized world. The influence of Dr. Beard, his chief instructor, was wholesome, patriotic and Christian. His home itself was an education; his father and mother both having reasonably liberal incomes; and he and his sisters—he being the only brother—were brought up, perhaps, without luxuries, but certainly with many comforts. He was a great, stalwart boy, fond of all manly games, and as great a hero at foot-ball as he afterward was on the battlefield. His grandfather, Sir Henry Cromwell, was known as the "golden knight," because of his wealth and generosity. When King James was entertaining at Hinchinbrook, the youthful Oliver saw the gorgeous pageant of knights, princes and king in all their glory. It is said that in 1604, little Prince Charles, while on his way from Scotland to London, was at Hinchinbrook, and that in a quarrel between the two boys Oliver gave the prince a bloody nose; it is not possible to verify this tradition, but if true, it is prophetic of the victory which Cromwell was afterwards to gain on a larger field, and when the life of the king and the liberty of the kingdom were at stake.

CROMWELL AS A FARMER.
Under Dr. Beard, Cromwell was prepared to enter Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He was able, even to speak in Latin, though without much fluency or elegance; but we forgive

him his deficiencies in Latin, because of the patriotic Saxon which he so grandly used. While at Cambridge his father died. Cromwell then left the classic town and went for a time to London to get some knowledge of law, to help him in managing the affairs of his estate.

In London, in August, 1620, he was married to Elizabeth Bourchier. This name seems to indicate that she was of Huguenot extraction; this possibility is full of suggestion as to the providence of God in furnishing a wife for his servant. The date of his marriage is memorable; for the "Mayflower" was then in harbor at Southampton, taking on the pilgrims whose name has become immortal. Soon his wife went with him to Huntingdon, and he began his life as a farmer, which life continued ten years there, six at St. Ives and four at the cathedral town of Ely. He lived under the influence of such patriots as Eliot, Pym, Hampden, Wentworth, and other noble and heroic souls. He was under the influence also, of the exiles from the Netherlands. These noble Dutchmen were doomed to death by Alva, Philip and the pope. Alva affirmed that he had put eighteen thousand to death in cold blood, and had driven one hundred thousand away as exiles, in addition to the great numbers killed in war. Spain, the pope and the devil, over reached themselves here, as France, the pope and the devil did at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. These Holland immigrants carried the seeds of liberty to England—seeds which brought forth a great harvest in Old England, but whose glorious and blessed harvests were reaped in New England. They also taught the English how to drain their marshes, how to grow roots and vegetables, and how to make barren fens blossom like the rose. History has not yet done justice to the part borne by these heroic Dutchmen in carrying the idea of civil and religious liberty to Britain, in furnishing an asylum for those fleeing from religious persecution, and, finally, for transplanting, directly and indirectly, the glorious tree of liberty to the rocky but fruitful soil of America.

Four letters have been found written by Cromwell during this period of 20 years, and two of these letters show that he was active in forms of charity, patriotism and religion. In 1632 Sir John Eliot died in the Tower, a martyr to his love of liberty; he and Oliver were members of the Parliament in 1628. His influence over the young farmer was great; his speeches guided his thought and fanned the fires of his patriotism. During these quiet years of farm-life Cromwell was learning much which fitted him for his great career. God often has a school of comparative silence for his great heroes. Moses must spend forty years in the silence of the desert before he can go to the court of Pharaoh; our Lord thirty years in Nazareth before beginning His public ministry; Paul, three years in Arabia; Luther, years of earnest thought in a convent; and Cromwell, twenty years of quiet thought on his farm. Silent brooding over his country's wrongs—over the assumptions of prelacy and the cruelties of the papacy—was fitting him to strike the blow which was to make kings tremble and popes quake. Brave farmer! You are one day to break up the fallow ground of bigotry, of kingcraft, and of popish assumption. You are soon to sow the seed of civil and religious liberty—seed whose waving harvests all nations shall see, and whose ripe fruit England, America and the world shall joyously gather.

To be Continued.

A BRITISH BLUE BOOK REPORT.

VALUABLE ADVICE TO EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

Hints and Suggestions from the Leaders of the Social Problem in England.

One of the most instructive of the Blue books for which we are indebted to the British Labour Commission is that which relates to the associations of employers and of employees. It is an elaborate work of some 500 pages, dealing with the rules, objects, and mode of government of various trade organizations. The methods adopted for meeting trade disputes of all kinds, by masters and men respectively, are fully explained in this volume, and the action of chambers of commerce and boards of arbitration is carefully and impartially reviewed. The impression which even a glance through its pages leaves on the mind is that without our trade societies the great industries of the country could never be peacefully carried on, and that their prosperity in no small degree depends upon the regulations as to the rates of wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment which these societies are able to enforce. The various objects put forward by the trade councils are summarized under a few heads. Twenty-four councils state that they wish to promote the organization of labor by rendering the connections between existing societies more intimate, and by encouraging the formation of societies amongst those branches of skilled and unskilled labourers of both sexes who are still unassociated. Fifteen councils state that one of their chief objects is to secure the peaceable settlement of disputes; and in the preamble to the rules of several societies it is pointed out that acts of lawlessness or violence, or injustice towards their employers, will hinder the cause for which they are working. Other trade councils state more generally that they aim at the principles of co-operation in place of strikes and lock-outs; and those at Huddersfield, Keighley and Rochdale declare that they aim at a

good understanding between employers and employed, without particularising the means by which it is to be effected. The protection of Labour against the encroachments of Capital, and the furtherance of the political power of the workers are objects put forward by the majority of the trade councils. The means adopted are sometimes directed to legislation. Thus the councils of Aberdeen, Dundee and Wolverhampton are prepared to petition Parliament on all questions affecting the rights of Labor; and those of Bradford, Leeds, and Sunderland desire to watch over the interest of Labour in Parliament. The councils of Dundee and Hull aim at returning Labor candidates both to Parliament and to local or municipal bodies. The councils of Bolton, Bristol, Bury, Oxford, Rochdale, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton make it one of their objects to secure for their members a fair reward for their labour, and to assist the members of any trade when an attack is made on their wages.

The objects of the various societies differ in details in different localities. In some cases the enforcement of the Factory Acts is felt to be the greatest want, in others the abolition of piece-work; and in the case of the National Union of Shop Assistants the aim of the society is the gradual abolition of the present system of boarding and lodging employees. The regulations for disputes with employees are clearly set forth; and if they were loyally carried out there would be less difficulty than is commonly experienced in arriving at an amicable settlement. In case of a dispute with an employer, the members concerned are generally required to lay the matter before the secretary or other officers of their branch, or before the general secretary or executive committee. This body must send a deputation to inquire into the dispute, and to interview the employer in order to arrange the matter peaceably if possible. The rules of several societies require that at some stage of the dispute the branch or central executive shall offer to submit the matter

TO ARBITRATION OR CONCILIATION, and in a few cases it is expressly stated that if this offer is rejected or not answered in the first case it must be repeated a second time. In many other cases the settlement of disputes by arbitration and conciliation is strongly recommended, and the officers and members are urged to adopt these methods whenever the employers will consent. Different federations of trade societies have different rules for cases in which strikes are entered upon without the sanction of the central executive. Usually members who persist in an unauthorized strike receive no support or encouragement from headquarters, but the South Side Labour Protection League provides that if the council decides against a strike the branch interested may, if it sees fit, decide to cease work. And the Federation of Trade and Labour Unions, connected with the shipping, carrying and other industries, prohibits members of a federated organization from doing the work of those on strike. The Tyneside and National Labour Union, on the contrary, expels any member who urges men to go out on strike against the wish of the executive, and any branch of the National Steel Workers' Association which ceases work without the consent of the executive council forfeits all claims on the association. The rules which govern friendly and benefit societies and those regulating apprenticeships will be found very interesting to all who desire to master the great Labor problem. A regular apprenticeship, of a term varying from three to seven years, is frequently required of candidates for admission in the societies, and where there has been no formal apprenticeship the candidate must offer some proof of his efficiency as a workman. It is to be hoped that this Blue-book will be read by both employers and workers. The employers will learn a good deal from a full statement of the objects and methods of their work-people, and the latter will derive equal advantage from a perusal of the objects and methods of the employers. The objects of the employers' associations may, in a great measure, be inferred from what has been stated with respect to the objects of the trade unions. They too aim at controlling rates of wages, hours of labour and conditions of employment. Some associations appear to aim rather at providing the benefits of insurance and trade protection for their members, without any special reference to their relations with their work-people, and others again afford their members benefits and declare their objects to be of both kinds. Others watch over legislation concerning their trades, and keep an eye on all foreign tariffs and commercial treaties by which they may be affected. The majority of the associations lay down some regulations for the settlement of disputes with the employees.

HOW DISPUTES MAY BE SETTLED.
An employer is usually required to inform the secretary of his association as soon as any dispute arises in his works, and the secretary must then summon a general meeting to consider the question. As a rule, no general lock-out may take place unless it has been sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds or three-fourths of the members; and during a strike or lock-out members may not take independent action in the way of conceding the demands of the men, or making any proposition to them without the consent of the association. Many associations undertake to settle the wages to be paid by members to their work-people; and it is laid down that no change is to be made without the sanction of the association or executive committee. It is gratifying to find that several associations of employers are not behind in desiring their members to arrange all disputes if possible by means of arbitration. Some of the rules provide for the formation

of a joint wages board, with power to appoint an arbitrator. The Durham and Northumberland Coalowners' Association is conspicuous for its provisions respecting joint committees, and there are similar regulations in the code of rules agreed to by many of the National Association of Master Builders. Not the least valuable parts of the Blue-book are those which relate to the rules and methods of commerce for the settlement of commercial disputes. The rules and methods of boards of arbitration are also fully set forth, and the whole work must be described as undoubtedly one of the most useful books that have been issued by the Commission.

HOW INTERESTING TO READ!

We like to write receipts for subscriptions, and it is a pleasure when you have paid for an article to know you will get it regularly. Send \$1.00 to Box 296, Ottawa, Ont., Canada, and get your name registered in the books of the ANGLO-SAXON, for one whole year.

HOW TO GO ABOUT IT!

If you are undecided about sending direct to us, and don't know the name of our representative in Your Lodge or District, ask your Secretary about the matter. Don't be diffident, have confidence in him, also in yourself, and give him a \$1.00 and ask him to get the only Englishman's paper in the Dominion of Canada, sent to your address. We will guarantee that the ANGLO-SAXON will reach you regularly.

THE ANGLO-SAXON,

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st and 15th of the month at

OTTAWA, CANADA.

Subscription \$1.00 a Year.

P. O. Box 296, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

IF I WAS ASKED I WOULD!

We have waited for this opportunity. We now ask you to become a subscriber. "Hope deferred makes the heart grow weary." We are hopeful yet that you have not forgotten your promise. You said a year ago you would do it. Send \$1.00 to P. O. Box 296, Ottawa, for one year's subscription to the ANGLO-SAXON.

HIS SENSES NEVER LEFT HIM.

The Lethbridge, Manitoba, News says:—This paper has one subscriber who, every time he gets on a spree, insists on paying a year's subscription. He has already paid for his paper to January 1st, 1927. We are making an effort to ascertain what brand of whiskey he drinks, in order that it may be more generally placed on the market. Of course total abstainers cannot be reached by that agency, but good people always pay strictly in advance."

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:
Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang.
Belleville, Ont.—Thos. Waymark.
Bowmanville, Ont.—M. A. James.
Brantford, Ont.—G. G. Lambden.
Brockville, Ont.—Arthur C. Bacon.
Calgary, N.W.T.—E. Doughty.
Carleton Place—J. G. Bate.
Capleton, Que.—Alfred Hansford.
Campbellford—Nathan E. Grills.
Chatham, Ont.—Chas. F. Chanter.
Chedoke, Barton, Ont.—Sackville Hill.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—J. Ed. Rendle.
Clinton, Ont.—W. S. Swaffield.
Cornwall, Ont.—John Brook.
Fort William, Ont.—Ed. Oakley.
Fredericton, N.B.—A. D. Thomas.
Galt, Ont.—Chas. Squire.
Gananoque, Ont.—N. A. Howard Moore.
Guelph, Ont.—H. Bolton; J. Taylor.
Gravenhurst—J. Skitch, Dis. Deputy
Halifax—John Redford, 16 George St.

Hamilton, Ont.—James Fisher, 101 Oak Ave. H. H. Martin, 22 Wellington St. J. W. Hannaford, 103 Wentworth St. T. Leurgton, 385 Main St. W. H. P. Bonny, 635 King St. E. Huntsville, Ont.—J. W. Gledhill.
Kingston, Ont.—Wm. H. Cruse. W. Dumbleton.
Lakefield, Ont.—C. J. Burgis.
Londesborough, Ont.—B. Laurason.
Lambton Mills—J. T. Jarvis.
Longford Mills, Ont.—H. E. Peacey.
Milton, Ont.—A. Roach.
Montreal, Que.—Harry Smith, 29 Plessis St. J. A. Edwards, 546 St. Paul St. Jas. Field, St. Henri. Thos. H. Baker, 1144 St. James St. S. Sobey, 781 St. Urban st.
New Glasgow, N.S.—E. W. Thurston.
New Westminster, B.C.—W. H. Boycott.
Orrilla, Ont.—Wm. Swinton.
Oshawa—W. S. Bowden.
Pembroke, Ont.—L. N. Pink.
Peterboro, Ont.—J. J. Turner.
Richmond, Que.—T. H. Wells.
Saltford—W. S. Knight.
Sherbrooke, Que.—Edwin Avery.
Simcoe, Ont.—Chas. G. Cross.
Smith's Falls, Ont.—A. W. Chester. St. Thomas, Ont.—E. W. Trump, Chester Lodge.
Toronto—
W. L. Hunter, Howard St. C. E. Smith, 378 Parliament St. W. T. Kendall, Bloor St. W. Miles, 941 Queen St. W. R. S. Grundy, 74 Saultier St. J. G. Brent, 416 Gerrard St. E. J. M. Williams, 16 Carleton Ave. C. W. Holmes, 557 King St. Chas. Carr, 53 St. David st. A. J. Moreland, 123 Denison Ave. Toronto Junction—Wm. Harris.
Victoria, B.C.—J. Critchley.
Vancouver, B.C.—G. P. Carr.
Whitby, Ont.—T. Dixon.
Winnipeg, Man.—W. Jones, Lodge Neptune. Jos. Harrison, P. O. Box 666. Jacob Freeman, C. P. R. Library.
Woodstock, Ont.—Wm. E. Barnett.

Daughters of England.

Belleville.
Rose of England No. 23, meets in the S.O.E. Hall Belleville, on second and fourth Friday of each month. Visitors always welcome. T. Waymark, Pres. Miss A. Corham, Sec.
Hamilton.
Princess Mary No. 11—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Wellington and King Wm. Streets, Hamilton. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. King, Pres. W. White, Sec. 231 Wellington st.
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. B. Butten, President. Hector H. Martin, Secretary.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.
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. E. W. Trump, Sec. M. Upton, President. 154 Manitoba st.
Sons of England.
Almonte.
Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their Hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Bro. Bennett, Sec. Harry Ovruid, Sec. Box 217.
Aylmer, Ont.
Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. E. A. Miller, President. A. J. Elliott, 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.
Brantford.
Salisbury, No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 6th, 1893, the A.O.F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. C. Day, Pres. Wm. Irwin, Sec. P. O. Box 605, Brantford.
Belleville.
Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. H. Tammdage, Sec. R. C. Hulme, Pres. Belleville.
Blackstock.
Grimshaw No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made heartily welcome. R. H. Prust, Sec.
Brockville.
Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and last Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 298 King street, W. R. D. (1st) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Pres. Wm. Guest, Pres. Box 75.
Bowmanville.
Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsaal's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. M. A. James, Sec. T. F. Goard, Pres.

Burlington.
Burlington, No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. W. Fleetham, Pres. W. Wiggins, Sec.
Campbellford.
Devonshire, No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in the A O U Hall, Dominion Block, Front street. Campbellford. Visiting brethren welcome. A. A. Bailey, Pres. J. W. Cummings, Sec.
Clinton, Ont.
Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the S. O. E. Hall, Jackson's Block. Visiting brethren welcome. W. S. Swaffield, Pres. Alfred Soruton, Sec.
Chatham.
Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters Hall, King st. John T. LeCocq, Pres. Chas. F. Chanter, Secretary.
Collingwood.
Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Box 64, Sec. Collingwood.
Cornwall.
Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. John Brook, Sec. Hy. Smith, Pres. Box 36 Cornwall.
Fort William.
Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome. Henry Smith, Pres. Ed. Oakley, Sec.
Galt.
Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Wednesdays beginning with first Wednesday in January, 1893, in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Visiting brethren welcome. Jesse Welland, Pres. Chas. Squire, Sec.
Goderich.
Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the A.O.Y.W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square. W. S. Knights, Pres. W. J. Dowding, Sec.
Gravenhurst.
Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, every alternate Thursday from October 20th. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Forth, Pres. G. A. Readshaw, Sec.

Guelph.
Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Toxell's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec. J. Taylor, Pres. Box 210.
Hamilton.
Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, MacNab street north. Visitors welcome. Frank H. Revell, Pres. James Fisher, Sec. 101 Oak Avenue.
**Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William st. Visitors welcome. Geo. W. Kemp, Pre Hedley Mason, Sec. 162 Queen st. N.
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. S. T. Butler, Pres. Hector H. Martin, Sec. 22 Wellington St.**

Huntsville.
Croyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. Wm. Gall, President. J. G. Rumsey, 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 3 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Wm. H. Cruse, Sec. Thos. Lambert, 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. Geo. Reed, Pres. W. Dumbleton, Sec. Princess st., Williamsville.
Lakefield.
Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. C. J. Burgis, Sec. W. H. Dunford, Pres.
Lambton Mills.
Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the J. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Waterhouse, Pres. J. T. Jarvis, Sec.
Longford Mills.
Lodge St. Asaph, 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.
Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall, J. F. Chapman, Sec. 76 Dundas st., London west.
**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 Monday's from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street. J. Hook, Sec. 280 Maitland st.
Londesborough.
Londesborough No. 143—Meets the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month in the Foresters Hall. Visiting brethren will always find a hearty welcome. A. Woodman, Pres. Bond Lawson, Sec.
Midland.
Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors welcome. Frank Cook, Pres. R. O. Stokes, Sec.
Milton, Ont.
Milton, No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday in every month, in Oddfellow's Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome. A. A. Roach, Pres. E. J. Wilson, Sec. Milton, west.****

Oshawa.
Essex No. 4—Meets in S.O.E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 3rd. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Paul, Pres. W. S. Bowden, Sec. Box 249, Oshawa.
Orrilla.
Hampton No. 58, Orrilla—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st. Henry Cuff, Pres., Austin Gilham, Sec.
Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, meets alternate Mondays from February 6th, 1893, in their Hall Mulcahey's Block Orrilla. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec., James Burnett, Pres. Box 63.
Ottawa.
Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. E. Aust, Sec. L. Williams, Pres. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.
**Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. L. Broadbent, Sec. H. T. Pritchard, Pres. 308 Bay street.
Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. G. Folks, Sec. A. J. Foss, Pres. 322 Ann street.
Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec. R. Tink, Pres. 21 John st.**

**Clarendon—The United Degree lodge of Derby, Bowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meet in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. W. R. Stroud, Pres. | J. E. Andrews, Sec.
Pembroke, Ont.
Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. H. R. Neapole, Pres. Jas. Perry, Sec.
Peterborough.
Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W R D meets 2nd Monday in every month. T. H. Martin, Pres. C. P. Watford, Sec.
St. Thomas.
Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in the old Masonic Hall, Talbot st., east of the T. & P. track on First and Third Tuesdays in every month. Visiting brethren made welcome. H. T. Ponsford, Pres., Chas. E. Heard, Sec. Box 688.
Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. J. A. Squance, 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. W. Newton, Pres. Frank Lane, Sec.
Stratford.
Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall. F. W. Byatt, Sec.
Toronto.
Abblon No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Room A, Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. W. Howard, Pres. Chas. E. Smith, Sec., 378 Parliament st.
Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at McBean Hall, cor. College street and Brunswick Ave. H. Hills, Pres. W. H. Syms, Sec. 140 Grange Ave.
Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. Chas. Russell, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec., 16 Carlton Ave.
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.
Surrey No. 11—Meets second and fourth Monday, corner of Bloor and Bathurst sts. Visiting brethren welcome. T. Cannon, Sec. H. A. V. Johnstone, Pres. 373 Manning st.
Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from Jan. 2nd, 1893, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. Jesse E. Harris, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec. 256 Sackville st.
London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in Jimmie's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview, Ave., to which all brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited. Special White Rose meetings on the Fifth Tuesday of the months of January, May, August and October. J. G. Bent, Sec., 415 Gerrard st. E. President.

**Worcester No. 47, Toronto Junction—Meets Tuesday in Jimmie's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview, Ave. Visiting Brethren welcome. Juvenile's meet 2nd Tuesday each month. Wm. Harris, Sec. Box 388 West Toronto Junction.
Cambridge No. 61, Little York—Meet 1st and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall. Dr. W. R. Walters, Pres., | W. H. Clay, Sec. East Toronto.
Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall corner of Queen st., w, and Bevercourt Road. E. J. Lomnitz, Pres., Saml. Leveratts, Sec. 164 Spedina Ave.
St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at St. George's Hall, Elm st. E. M. Horswell, Pres., R. S. Grundy, Sec. 74 Saultier st.
Hull No. 104—Meets in the Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst streets, on 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month. White Rose, 5th Monday in the quarter. Visiting brethren always welcome. A. C. Chapman, Sec., 145 Bloor Ave. President.
Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday in Accident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst Streets. John Jeffery, Pres. C. W. Hohmes, Sec. 557 King St., West.
Leitchfield, No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Rink, corner Prospect and Ontario sts. every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock. C. J. Turner, Sec., E. J. Cashmore, Pres., 628 Ontario st.
Richmond No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen Street West. A. E. Parker, Pres. Geo. Streeter, Sec. 278 Wellesley st.
Cheltenham 178, meets second and fourth Tuesday in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. A. J. Moreland, Sec. Geo. Clatworthy, Pres., | A. J. Moreland, Sec. 123 Dennison Ave.**

Weston.
Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visitors welcome. W. Tasker, Sec. J. Hollingworth, Pres. Weston, Ont.
Windsor.
Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street. Visiting brethren are welcome. H. Sliter, Pres. Wm. J. Tice, Sec. Box 64.
Woodstock.
Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. John Pittmans, Pres. Wm. E. Barnett, Sec.

Quebec.
Prince George, No. 162—Meets in the Masonic Hall, cor. Garden and St. Louis street, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. W. T. Martin, Sec. R. Ackerman, Pres. No. 6 Simard st., Mount Pleasant Que.
Hull.
Tennyson No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Chitty, Pres. Chas. Skipworth, Sec., 41 Brewery St.
Lachine.
Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome. A. Parr, Pres. F. Goucher, Sec. Box 9, Lachine.
Richmond.
Enfield No. 159, meets second Fridays and fourth Saturdays of every month. Visiting brethren welcome. P. O. address, Box 32, Richmond Station, P. Q.

MANITOBA.
Winnipeg.
Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets, at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block, Main street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome. Jas. L. Broughton, Pres. Jos. Harrison, Sec. P. O. Box 666.
Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. W. R. D. 2nd Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Price, Sec. W. Marston, Pres. 508 4th Ave. N.
Shakespeare No. 164—Meets the second and fourth Mondays of the month in the K. P. Hall, Clements Block, Main street. Visiting brethren welcome. F. Clark, Sec. A. Bush, Pres. Cor. Flora and Charles st.
Selkirk, Man.
Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. R. Littleler, Pres. | Chas. E. Page, Sec.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Victoria, B. C.
Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. J. Critchley, Sec. F. Reeves, Pres. Box 174.
Pride of the Island No. 131—Meets in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome. Arthur Lee, Sec. 11 Troncaire ave. (Box 782)
Vancouver, B. C.
Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
Thos. Mayne, Pres. T. H. Robson, Sec.
New Westminster, B. C.
Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Union Hall, New Westminster. R. C. Conversazione every 4th Thursday. White Rose 2nd Wednesday. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. H. Boycott, Sec. S. A. Fletcher, Pres. Wm. T. Howe, Sec. Lorne street.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
Fredericton, N.B.
Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 5th, 1893. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. K. Allen, M.P.P. Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.
Stanley, N. B.
Rose of Stanley No. 180, 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. Lorne street.

QUEBEC.
Halifax, N. S.
Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday each month at McLean Hall, Barrington st., Halifax, N.S. Visiting brethren welcome. F. W. Synnods, Pres. John Redford, Sec. 16 George st.
New Glasgow, N.S.
Kentworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S. Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock in Oddfellow's Hall. White Rose Degree meeting 3rd Monday in the month at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome. N. Wadden, Pres. E. W. Thurston, Sec.

N. W. TERRITORIES.
Calgary, N.W.T.
United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in their Hall, on Osier street. E. Doughty, Sec. E. Cave, Pres.
Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.
Royal standard, No. 112—Meets in alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec.

P. E. ISLAND.
Charlottetown.
Eton, 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. G. W. Worthy, Pres. W. Pearden, Sec.

FOR SALE.
One complete set of regalia including everything necessary for the complete outfit of a new lodge. The above regalia is perfectly new having been used only a very short time, and very irregularly at that, and will be sold at a Liberal Discount. For further particulars apply to, Chas. P. Watford, Box 125, Peterboro', Secretary Lansdowne No. 25.

SUPREME GRAND LODGE DIRECTORY.
THOS. ELLIOT, BRANTFORD, SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT.
J. A. EDWARDS, MONTREAL, SUPREME GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT.
W. R. STROUD, OTTAWA, PAST SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT.
B. HINCHCLIFFE, TORONTO, SUPREME GRAND TREASURER.
JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO, SUPREME GRAND SECRETARY.
S. O. E. B. S. LODGE DIRECTORY.
ONTARIO.
Boys of England.
Brantford.
Lodge Juvenile No. 6, meets on 2nd Tuesday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Hoyd's Block. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Moss, Sec. Enk Morton, Pres.
Ottawa.
Lion Lodge No. 9, meets at Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month. F. J. George, Pres. E. Ackroyd, Sec.
St. Thomas.
Waterloo Lodge No. 13—Meets in Chester lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec. M. Upton, Pres. 154 Manitoba st.

THE CITY OF THE PLAINS.

THE ENGLISHMEN OF WINNIPEG FULL OF ZEAL.

Excursion to Morden—A Good Day Enjoyed in that Thriving Town—Prize List, etc.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23rd, 1893.—Lodge Shakespeare held its regular meeting on Monday, Aug. 7th. Attendance good, and business brisk, two initiations and three propositions, with more to follow. Shakespeare is a real live lodge with an energetic set of officers, and is aiming to outnumber its sisters in numbers and efficiency; this, by the way, of course, in a fraternal spirit; let the other Lodges be on their mettle, and friendly rivalry should be the benefit of our noble order. Lodge Shakespeare is nearing her first anniversary and discussed the advisability of having a celebration of some sort in honour of the event, which will be decided upon at the next meeting.

The Winnipeg brethren are discussing the probability or otherwise of the promised visit of S. G. P. Bro. Elliott. Is the S. G. P. going to fulfil his promise—or are we to conclude that the visit is to share the same fate as the organizer question.

Some fifteen months ago a scheme was promulgated for having a S. O. E. Hall, and the two senior Lodges, (Shakespeare not then in existence) appointed committees to carry out the object, which came to a standstill over the title, viz., the use of the words "Sons of England." This difficulty overcome by the S. G. Lodge giving the required permission, of which, however, the committees have up to date not availed themselves. The Hall scheme is a very feasible one and popular with the Brethren and in fact can be made a paying concern. Let those having the matter in hand wake up and Shakespeare will join heartily with them.

The picnic of the lodges of the S. O. E. B. S. Neptune and Shakespeare, took place on Saturday, Morden being the place selected. A train of eight coaches left the C. P. R. depot at about 3.15, and after a smart run of a little over three hours pulled into Morden station. Here the Morden lodge of the order, attended by the town brass band, playing an appropriate air, were in waiting to welcome their Winnipeg brethren, and a few minutes afterwards a procession of the order was formed, and headed by the Morden band, the rear being brought up by the Citizens band of Winnipeg, which accompanied the excursion, marched to the picnic grounds, a pleasant grove in the outskirts of the town.

A number of decorations were made in the town, consisting of flags, arches and mottoes, the most prominent being one near the station bearing the words "Greeting." "The Monitor Welcomes Our Winnipeg Brethren," and another inscription at the picnic grounds "Welcome to Britannia's Sons."

The sporting events, which numbered twenty-eight, commenced at about 1.30, and proved of great interest to the spectators and competitors alike. The prizes, which were mostly in kind, were distributed shortly after the programme finished. The following is the full programme of sports and results:

Boys under 5 years, 25 yards—1st F. Fulthorpe, 2nd C. Pollard, 3rd B. Reeve.
Girls under 5 years old, 25 yards—1st E. Perciey, 2nd M. Skinner, 3rd L. Reeve.

Boys 5 to 7, 25 yards—1st J. Harrison, 2nd F. Fulthorpe, 3rd E. Hays.
Girls 5 to 7, 25 yards—1st Emily Kirk, 2nd Aggie Turner, 3rd, A. Pollard.

Boys 8 to 10, 50 yards—1st J. Chapman, 2nd G. Andrews, 3rd F. Alderson.
Girls 8 to 10, 50 yards—1st E. Hill, 2nd E. Kirk, 3rd P. Snowden.

Boys 10 to 12 75 yards—1st E. Wahan, 2nd A. Kirk, 3rd J. Chapman.
Girls 10 to 12 75 yards—1st H. Lyons, 2nd E. Hill, 3rd M. Helliwell.

Boys 12 to 15, 75 yards—1st D. Todd, 2nd L. Anderson, 3rd S. Bray.
Girls 12 to 15 75 yards—1st M. Miller, 2nd M. Smith, 3rd E. Baker.

Sack race boys 15 to 18, 75 yards—1st D. Todd, 2nd J. Fulthorpe, 3rd A. Kirk.
Young ladies race, 15 to 18, 75 yards—1st M. Kennedy, 2nd L. Davis.

Single men's race (S. O. E. only), 100 yards—1st J. Lyons, 2nd J. Murray, 3rd F. Sparrow.
Married ladies (members wives only) 75 yards—1st Mrs. Bush, 2nd Mrs. Smith, 3rd Mrs. Reeve, 4th Mes. Bowyer.

Married men (S. O. E. only) 100 yards—1st E. H. Hipp, 2nd W. G. Perciey, 3rd A. Creek.
Old men's race (50 and over), 75 yards

1st T. Lyons, 2nd T. Taylor, 3rd J. J. Morris.

Officer's race, 100 yards—1st F. Clark, 2nd E. Creek, 3rd H. G. Rothland.
Open race to amateurs, 150 yards—1st J. Lyons 2nd W. J. Harrington, 3rd J. Stack.

Committeemen's race 100 yards—1st Rev. Mr. Walton, 2nd J. Chapman, 3rd R. P. Smith, 4th S. Bray.

Fat men's race (180 lbs and over) 75 yards—1st J. E. Coulter, 2nd Tayslor, 3rd Dugan.

Daughters of England, 75 yards—1st Miss Davis 2nd Miss Hall, 3rd Miss Clarke.

Married ladies (open), 75 yards—1st Mrs. Bush 2nd Mrs. Somers, 3rd Mrs. Smith.

Long standing jump (open) 1st G. Seaborn, 9ft. 5in., 2nd J. E. Coulter 8ft. 5in.

Pole-vaulting (open) 1st W. J. Perciey 8ft. 9in. 2nd P. H. Allan, 8ft. 6in.

Tug of war, S. O. E., Morden vs Winnipeg—1st McAden team; 2nd Winnipeg team.

Juvenile lodge, S. O. E., 75 yards—1st D. Todd, 2nd S. Bray 3rd A. Clark, 4th G. Davis.

Running long jump, two prizes—1st G. Seaborn, 17 ft. 5½in., 2nd J. E. Coulter 13 ft. 3¼in.

Donations in cash were made by the town of Morden, Hugh J. Macdonald, M. P., Bro. Thos. Robinson and P. C. McIntyre, M. P. P.

Great credit is due to the starters, judges, prize clerk, etc., for their efforts in arranging and carrying out the programme in a very pleasing manner. The Morden lodge is also to be congratulated for its efforts, as a great deal of the success of the excursion is due to the very successful arrangements made by the members for the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors.

After the sports were concluded an adjournment was made for tea, and about 7.15 the train left for the city, the Morden band playing "God Save the Queen" as it pulled out.

During the excursion, an opportunity was afforded of noticing the progress in harvesting operations. On both sides of the line numerous fields are in stook, and several binders were noticed hard at work. Many fields of oats looked as though they should have been cut, by this time. Directly around Morden a great quantity of the grain is cut and from examination, though the yield will not be heavy, it bids fair to be a good crop.

Lodge Enfield, No. 159, Richmond, P. Q.

On Saturday, Aug. 20th, Capt. Thos. Rawson, District Deputy, accompanied by Bro. Edwin Avery, ex. D. D., visited Lodge Enfield, 159, at Richmond, P. Q.

Here they were met by Bro. J. A. Edwards, Supreme Grand Vice President, who also paid a visit to the Lodge and some nine brethren from Lodge Fidelity 108, New Rockland, were also in attendance.

The President of the Lodge was unable to be present, and the able Secretary, Bro. J. H. Well, was laid upon a bed of sickness.

Bro. Edwin Avery, racted as secretary, the only business calling for remark being a letter from the ANGLO-SAXON, acknowledging the receipt of \$1 for the insertion of the lodge card, which afforded an opportunity for pressing the claims of your journal for support by the brethren.

Capt. Rawson reported that he had officially examined the books and found the minutes and accounts properly kept.

At the conclusion of the Red Rose meeting the Lodge worked in the White Rose degree, when two members of the Richmond Lodge and seven brothers of Lodge Fidelity were raised to that degree, the impressive ritual being well carried out, owing to the able assistance and wide experience of Bro. J. A. Edwards, the Supreme Grand Vice President.

Owing to the length of the ceremony, with so many initiations, there was not much time for speech-making, which was limited to short pithy addresses from Bro. J. A. Edwards, S. G. V. P. Capt. Rawson, D. D., Bro. Edwin Avery, ex. D. D. and Bro. Killingbeck, the President of Lodge Fidelity.

Both Lodge Enfield and Lodge Fidelity are fairly prosperous, for although there is not material for a very large extension in their numbers, yet they have workers among them who are thoroughly imbued with patriotic feeling, and who are zealous in maintaining the principles of the order.

Baron Hirsch gave \$1,500 for a room to view the royal wedding procession in London, and prices somewhat similar were offered by others.

The smallest bird is the West Indian humming bird. Its body is less than an inch long and weighs only 20 grains.

TORONTO'S S. O. E. LODGES.

Business of a Varied Nature and Plenty of it for Albion Lodge.

Bro. William Howard occupied the chair at the last regular meeting of Albion, and was well supported by his brother officers. Bro. Pritchard, secretary of Preston Lodge and other visitors were also present. The sick committee reported that since the last meeting, Bro. Sharpe had died, and that seven others were on the sick list, there were no initiations. The President reported progress on "Rifle Brigade", as did also the Juvenile committee. A letter of thanks was received from the Juveniles thanking the Lodge for their generous gift of the old regalia. A letter of thanks was also received from the widow of our late Bro. Hider, thanking the Society for their prompt payment, of death claims, and \$1000 insurance money. A letter of condolence was ordered to be sent the widow of late Bro. Sharpe. The visitors were called upon for a few words, after which the Lodge closed.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE

At the last regular meeting of Albion, Lodge No. 1, Toronto, the following resolution of condolence was ordered to be sent the widow of the late Bro. Sharpe, who died through injuries received by a circular saw at the G. T. R. shops.

"We, the officers and members of Albion Lodge, S. O. E. desire to tender you our heartfelt sympathy in the trial through which you have been called to pass, in the loss by death of one most dear to you on earth. We pray you may be sustained by Divine Grace, thereby enabling you to rely on Him who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless and a Friend to the widow. While we mourn the loss of an esteemed brother, you mourn the loss of a true partner in life; and while we shall miss him from our midst, we know that much more you shall miss his welcome voice. We also earnestly pray that you may be consoled and comforted by the assurance that all things work together for good to them that love the Lord."

WILLIAM HOWARD, PRES.
CHAS. E. SMITH, SEC.

Tug of War.

LONDON LODGE POSSESSES THE CUP.

The annual Tug of War between the Toronto Lodges took place on the Base Ball grounds, Saturday, Aug. 12th. London Lodge the present holders of the Cup, to be completed for, made all arrangements for holding the games; quite a large number was present, and a very keen interest were taken in all the sports. London Lodge having won the challenge cup two years in succession, it just remained for them to win this year to be the sole owners. When the pull came London had a walk over and won easily. Albion and London have held the cup between them for about seven years.

Bro. Richard May has returned to Toronto from Columbus Ohio, where he has been working for the last three years. He has had sickness and death in his family, and regrets ever leaving Canada. Experience has taught him that Toronto is the best place to live in as regards both work and health. He is a member of old No. 7.

Handsome Gift for Lodge Hammersmith.

Lodge Hammersmith, No. 183, held its regular meeting on Thursday Aug. 17th. Bro. Vennell, W.P., in the chair. During business a good number of visitors were present, three candidates were initiated and two clearances received. Seven propositions and some 15 or 20 on the charter list yet. As next meeting closes the charter, a committee was formed to look up all whose names are on the charter. A pleasing duty fell to the lot of Bro. Carr, in presenting, on behalf of the President, Bro. Vennell, a Bible, set of gavel and a frame for the charter. On motion these were received and a hearty vote of thanks tendered to Bro. Vennell for his splendid gift. After musical honors had been given the W. P. responded in a rousing and patriotic speech. A hearty vote of thank was tendered to the visiting brethren.

Boston Lodge.

Notwithstanding the heat Boston Lodge had a good turnout of members on Thursday evening Aug. 24th. One candidate was initiated and propositions were received. Bro. Dr. Allen reported from the Juvenile Lodge, which is in a flourishing condition. A business meeting of the White Rose degree was held after closing of Red Rose.

All The Officers Present.

Lodge Warwick S. O. E. held its regular meeting on Thursday evening, Aug. 24th, with a fair attendance. All the officers answered to their names at roll call. The Managing Committee reported one sick brother, three having recovered. Bro. Wm. George reported Bro. Ross still in the hospital in a critical condition. Two candidates were initiated into the Red Rose degree.

Juvenile Lodges Flourishing.

Boston Juveniles held its regular monthly meeting in Ossington hall, Dundas street, on Thursday evening of last week. There was a full attendance of officers and members. Two candidates were initiated and several propositions received. Bro. Alfred West was appointed delegatè to the Hospital Board. The boys of Boston Lodge take great interest in the work of the organization.

DAUGHTERS OF ENGLAND.

Lodge Old England held their regular meeting on Friday last. Alonzo J. Walkins, occupied the chair. Quite a large number of members were present also several visitors, among them being Bro. Cross, W. Miles, and Bro. Graham. Sister Walkins reported on Hospital Board. As this was a new feature in the Society, and required funds to carry it on, they decided to hold a picnic for the purpose of raising money to place the Board on a sound financial basis. The Pres. urged the members to do all in their power to make it a success.

Princess Alberta Lodge No. 7, Toronto, held a very successful picnic at Island Park on Wednesday, Aug. 23rd.

The Daughters of England Lodges of Toronto are contemplating the forming of Juvenile Lodges. We understand Princess Alberta Lodge has taken the matter up and hopes in a short time to have it started.

ANXIOUS REGARDING THE VISIT OF THE S.G.P.

PRESENTATION—THE "ANGLO-SAXON"

THANKED—WESTVILLE, N. S., TO HAVE A LODGE OF THE "SONS."

At the last regular meeting of Kenilworth Lodge, New Glasgow, N.S. the by-law committee brought in their long promised report, which contained a complete set of suggested by-laws for the Lodge, and a number of clauses were adopted and the remainder were deferred till next meeting night.

One very interesting event took place, namely, the presentation of a beautiful picture of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the Lodge by the President, C. E. Wadded, who was very warmly thanked for the kind and generous gift, which the Lodge Room wall, much needed.

Bro. A. S. Dodson, D.D., informed the Lodge that he had just received a letter from Westville, stating that the required number of Englishmen were ready to form a Lodge of the Sons of England. Bro. Dodson has made final application to Grand Lodge for the necessary papers. A number of inquiries were made as to when the promised visit of the S. G. P. will take shape; a number of the members would very much like to see a Grand Lodge Officer; doubtless we should have much to learn from him. Kenilworth Lodge has been organized over two years and as yet has not received a single visit from any one connected with the order during the whole of that time.

We have known our best to make ourselves known through the press and by the Lodge card in the ANGLO-SAXON, and but for the information regarding the workings of the order contained in the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON our knowledge indeed would be very small, isolated as we are away from any other lodge, but thanks to the ANGLO-SAXON we do learn something about the Order, which we have learnt to love and respect, and no doubt if some brother (Grand Lodge Officer) was to come this way and pay a fraternal visit it would possibly increase our love seven fold more. Although small in numbers there are some very earnest and devoted members in Kenilworth Lodge who are deeply attached to the Order, and who want to see the Order further extended in the Maritime Provinces, but to do so special efforts will be required as the society here is almost unknown, and to make known its aims and objects requires a deal of hard up hill work, combined with patience and perseverance.

Bro. A. S. Dodson, D.D., intends visiting Halifax. He will be accompanied by a number of the leading members of the lodge. Bro. Dodson is going on purely lodge matters, believing there is room for another lodge in Halifax, also a desire among the members of Kenilworth lodge to make the acquaintance of the brethren in Halifax.



H. PARKS, FLORIST

38 Sparks Street. Russell Block. Telephone No. 61.

Roses a Specialty.

All Kinds of Cut Flowers, Bouquets, Funeral Designs, and Wreaths.

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Cab Proprietor, 219 Maria, St., Ottawa.

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

BOARDING STABLES.

Cabs 182 and 127. Bell Telephone No. 14

FRANK BLOMFIELD,

—DEALER IN—

PIPES, TOBACCO AND CIGARS

Of the Finest Brands.

Finest Hair Dressing and Shaving Parlor in the City.

155 BANK STREET, OTTAWA. A Call Solicited.

W. HYDE,

GENERAL BUTCHER,

101 BANK STREET.

Bologna and Cambridge Sausage Maker.

also

Fruit, Poultry, Game and Fish.

Telephone No. 3.



LADIES

send for a pair

of

ACKROYD'S

Empire Corsets,

Suitable for Long Waisted and

Slight Figures only.

Soft Jean.....\$1.50 } Post free.
Drab or White...\$1.50 }
Clasps in front.
Buttoned front, \$1.75.

Send waist measure.

E. ACKROYD,

142 Sparks Street, - - Ottawa, Can.

PRITCHARD & ANDREWS

173 & 175 Sparks Street

OTTAWA.

RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS, GENERAL ENGRAVERS.

Stencil Brands, Ink Brushes for Marking boxes, bags, etc.

Brass, Aluminum and Copper Checks for Bakers, Milkmen and hotels.

Useful for companies in place of money.

Seals, Presses, Brass Signs, etc., etc

SEND FOR SAMPLES.