



"THE QUEEN—GOD BLESS HER."

SUNDAY'S PARADE OF ENGLISHMEN IN HONOR OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

THE BIGGEST TURN-OUT OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE EVER SEEN IN THE CAPITAL.

St. John's Church Filled up to the Communion Rails, and Hundreds Unable to Obtain Admission—A Memorable Day for Englishmen.

The organizers of the English parade on Sunday are well satisfied. The turn out was larger than the most sanguine could expect in such wet weather. As stated in the last issue of the ANGLLO-SAXON, it had been decided by Bowood Lodge, S.O.E., that their observance of the Queen's birthday should be postponed until Sunday, May 29, owing to the absence of Supreme Grand President Stroud in Toronto to attend the celebration there on Sunday, May 22. It was also resolved to invite the sister lodges, St. George's society, the Boy's lodge, and all Englishmen in the city to join the parade.

The weather on Saturday was ideal, cloudless blue sky, bright sun and invigorating atmosphere. On Sunday during the morning church services, threatening clouds began to obscure the sun, light showers fell, followed by a heavy sullen downpour of rain reminding one of the Old Country. At dinner time rain was still falling and the outlook for the parade was extremely dismal. At two o'clock, the hour for assembling at the different lodges, the sky was black and lowering, the streets muddy, sidewalks wet, and rain coming down at intervals, with prospects of a very wet day. All hope of a large turn out was given up, and many of those who had gathered on the street corner prophesied a "fizzle."

AT THE LODGES

Very few were present at 2 o'clock, but by the quarter past, members suddenly began dropping in fast. Then came Englishmen and sons of Englishmen not belonging to any lodge or society. They turned up in swarms, in ones, and twos and threes, and finally when the fall-in was sounded and the order to march was given, an official count was taken, and it was found that in spite of the discouraging conditions and the certainty for most of them of being wet through to the skin, there were close on 1,400 in line. Among these were some brother Britons not of English birth, and also a few brother French Canadians. They were under the impression that the parade, being in honor of the Queen's birthday, was British, and of course were made to feel as much at home as though the event was not intended to be specially English. All told, there might have been 50 to 60 such visitors in line, but the remainder were Englishmen and sons of Englishmen.

Had the weather been fine, the number in line would certainly have exceeded 2,000. As it was, the result was considered satisfactory in the extreme. Among those in line unquestionably were at the most moderate computation 800 taxpayers and voters of the city of Ottawa.

There were hundreds of Englishmen on the sidewalks in the afternoon when the rain ceased for awhile, who would have joined the parade had the streets been clean and dry, and hundreds more

who staid at home in deference to the condemnation by the ministerial association of a parade on Sunday, a condemnation by the bye, which had been reserved for a turn out of English born citizens.

Among those present were one veteran of 83 and another of 79, who hale and hearty, and filled with patriotic fire marched through rain and mud in honor of the Queen's birthday, as blithely as the youngest men in the parade.

THE ORDER OF MARCH.

The procession was massed on Wellington-street by the Grand Marshal, J. R. Hooper, mounted, and assisted by Deputy Marshals, Alderman Harken, Messrs. Guppy, Tink, Morgan, Capt. Winter and Roger.

The head of the column moved around Lyon to Sparks. Sixteen banners were carried and had it been a fine day there would have been, as originally intended 23. Over 1,300 extra badges were given out. None of the outlying contingents came in, owing to the heavy rain storm. The Imperial veterans made a particularly fine showing. The order of procession was as follows:

- GRAND MARSHAL,
- Guards Brass Band,
- Imperial Veterans,
- Guards and Sharpshooters,
- Northwest Contingent,
- Ancient Order Foresters,
- Canadian Order of Foresters,
- St. George's Society
- Sons of St. George,
- DRUM CORPS,
- Englishmen and English Canadians,
- English School Boys,
- Lion Juvenile Lodge, S. O. E.,
- Russell Lodge, S. O. E.,
- Stanley Lodge, S. O. E.,
- Bowwood Lodge, S. O. E.,
- Derby Lodge, S. O. E.,
- Clarendon Lodge, S. O. E.,
- Members of Parliament and Senators.

At the Church

The church was soon filled to overflowing and it soon became evident that some hundreds would be unable to obtain admission. Large numbers, soaked to the skin and tired of waiting, gradually dispersed for their respective homes. The remainder filled every seat, and a dozen men went to work bringing in chairs with which every available foot of space was quickly lined. Even the chancel was invaded. Rev. H. Pollard, whose benevolent features were lighted up with surprise at the enormous congregation, himself left the reading desk where he was patiently waiting to begin the beautiful service of the church of England, and conducted a number of little ones to the chancel and seated them there. Such a sight was never before witnessed on a similar occasion in the capital of Canada. Had arrangements been practicable at that late hour, an overflow congregation could have been gathered and gone a good long way towards filling the great Sunday school hall adjoining the church.

The musical services under Mr. Evelyn G. Steele, were perfect. Old English airs stirred the heart with silent rapture before the worshippers were seated. Miss Bacon sang the solo in the anthem with exquisite expression. Miss Code sang Home Sweet Home most charmingly during the offertory. The hymns were all of the triumphal character, and the congregation joined in the singing with one voice, the effect being singularly impressive. The service was read by Rev. H. Pollard, the beloved rector of the church. The sermon was preached by Rev. A. W. Mackey, the

assistant clergyman of St. John's, who is the chaplain of Bowwood, and in that capacity held in most affectionate regard by the lodge. It was as follows:

THE SERMON.

England's Destiny as the Guardian and Champion of the Bible.

DEUTERONOMY, IV 8 & 9—"What nation is there so great, that hath statutes and judgments so righteous as all this law, which I set before you this day? Only take heed to thyself, and keep thy soul diligently, lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen, and lest they depart from thy heart all the days of thy life; but teach them thy sons, and thy son's sons."

The children of Israel had been chosen by God as His own peculiar people; in wealth, in intelligence and honor they exceeded the surrounding nations. Their greatness was not owing to their numerical strength nor to their warlike propensities for they were unused to the spear and the bow. Their prosperity was due to the statutes and the laws given by God through His servant Moses, and in keeping them, was their great reward.

England is a great nation surpassing in wealth and importance the ancient empires of Greece and Rome, Macedonia and Persia, her sails whitening all waters, her flag flying from every fringe of coast, girdling the globe with her possessions. Her commercial enterprise, her civil and religious character give her the first place among the great powers of the world.

Looking at her history both past and present we can recognise the kindly hand of Providence guiding and shaping her destiny, and can say: "Not unto us O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be the praise."

In times of great national danger God has shielded and protected our native land and granted success to the daring and courage of our countrymen. We should remember this at all times lest prosperity should make us puffed up and we begin to say, "My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth."

There are those who say that England's day is gone, that "westward the course of empire takes its way," and with the exhaustion of her coal fields she will sink back into oblivion. No nation can perish and pass away into contempt and ruin for any other cause but for her sins. Self-indulgence has ever been as the hand pointing to ruin on the dial plate of a nation's destiny. It is righteousness which exalteth a nation, and iniquity which destroys it.

"Long may our hardy sons of honest toil Be blest with health and peace, and sweet content And oh! may Heaven their simple lives prevent From luxury's contagion weak and vile! Then howe'er crowns and coronets be rent, A virtuous populace shall rise the while And stand, a wall of fire, around our much loved isle."

Canada is the comeliest of England's daughters and let the twelve thousand members of Sons of England lodges in the fair Dominion ever be true to the land of their adoption. God has given to us a goodly heritage and here the high and low, rich and poor, can unite in a cordial brotherhood, each seeking not his own but his brother's welfare.

We need have no fears for our Dominion's future if we are brave, and honest and true, if we live in soberness, temperance and chastity, and scorn to do anything mean, detest every form of falsehood and impurity, love the Lord Jesus Christ with all our hearts, and never grieve the Holy Spirit of God by wilfulness.

We may tremble for ourselves and our country when men give themselves up to evil deeds and self indulgence and

transgress the statutes and the judgments which the Lord our God hath commanded us.

Much of the prosperity of our country and the improved condition of the people is due to the benign influence of OUR BELOVED QUEEN.

For more than half a century she has ruled over the millions of her subjects with the golden sceptre of love. The hand which holds the sceptre is no longer young and the once bright and happy brow now bears the furrows of bereavement. Each birthday as it adds to her years, adds also to the devotion of her people, and when a few months ago she mourned the death of her grandson, all parts of the empire were drawn closer around the Royal mourner by the bonds of a common sympathy.

Her example exhorts us ever to wear the white rose of innocence, to remember the Creator in the days of our youth and he will not forsake us in the time of our old age. May God grant to her a long and beautiful sunset at the close of her life's labours, so that "at eventide it shall be light."

AT WORKMEN'S HALL.

After service the line re-formed and marched to Derby lodge hall on Albert street, where votes of thanks were returned to Rev. H. Pollard, rector of St. John's, and Rev. A. W. Mackey, chaplain of Bowwood lodge, the choir and church officials of St. John's, sister societies, the marshal, deputy marshal, etc. A number of addresses were given, including those from Bro. Tyrwhitt, M. P., Grand President Stroud, S.O.E., and Mr. W. L. Marler, President St. George's society.

Mr. Marler in his remarks said he would be glad to see the Sons of England all members of St. George's society. St. George's society was a purely benevolent institution, but the \$2 spent in membership fees would never be regretted, owing to the good it would do. He was glad to see the Sons of England prospering and wished them continued success.

When Supreme Grand President Stroud got up to speak he courteously returned the compliment to Mr. Marler and said he would like to see all members of St. George's society, including Mr. Marler himself, members of the Sons of England.

Supreme President Stroud in introducing Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P., said he was one of a body of men in parliament who were ever ready to stand up for British connection and British supremacy. He was a man of whom Englishmen the country over were proud. (Applause.)

COL. TYRWHITT'S REMARKS.

Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P., received quite an ovation. He was, he said, very pleased to have turned out in procession with the Englishmen of Ottawa, and he was glad to see that Englishmen at Ottawa were so well organized. He was one of those that believed that Englishmen, as the conquerors of this country, had too little voice in the councils of the people. He belonged to a county where the British connection sentiment was very strong, and even Canadian independence was scouted. He hoped again to see such a procession here, and even if possible a larger one, as it would have been had the weather been favorable. He concluded by wishing the Ottawa Englishmen all success in going ahead with the organization of their fellow countrymen.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Bro. J. E. Andrews, secretary of the committee of management, congratulated the Englishmen of Ottawa on the handsome turn out they had made, but thought that if another parade was held it should be on a week day, say the Queen's birthday, as the Ministerial association were opposed to Sunday parades. This sentiment was generally applauded.

Bro. John R. Hooper, the marshal, replying to a vote of thanks, said most people had imagined that there was only a handful of Englishmen in Ottawa, not worth reckoning with in anything connected with the future of the country, but he thought the parade of that day, by way of a beginning, would have the effect of opening their eyes. The parade next year, when properly organized, would be twice as large. (Applause.) The meeting broke up with the singing of the doxology.

NOTES.

Ex-President Geo. T. Carey, Quebec St. George's society, was in the parade.

Thanks are due to Ald. Scrim by many members of the S. O. E. and St. George's society for roses.

Mr. H. Parks had large supplies of roses at the lodge rooms for the use of those who had neglected to make provision the previous evening.

The actual count by deputy marshals of their respective divisions was as follows: No. 1, 375; No. 2, 426; No. 3, 295; No. 4, 380; Total, 1,476.

The Canadian Order of Foresters were under the supervision of their district deputy high chief ranger, Mr. A. N. McNeill, and they made a splendid showing.

Major Harrison, late commanding Co. H, Midlanders, Northwest Field Force, was in the parade, also Capt Stewart, late Royal Horse Guards, and who was one of the Egyptian Camel corps.

The success of the day is largely due to the energy, zeal and organizing ability of Bro. Hooper, the grand marshal. Each of his deputies worked with a will. D. D. Bro. Ackroyd was also indefatigable.

They Want Our Nickel.

New York World—The question of Canadian annexation will be more favorably considered if the reports of the Canadian nickel mines should be verified. Canada expects to do nothing less than furnish nickel-plated steam vessels for the world and generally to substitute nickel for steel.

British World-Fair Notes.

Great Britain's building at the Exposition will be a typical specimen of a picturesque, half-timbered English home of the time of Henry VIII, or about the period which the World's Fair will commemorate. It will be ninety feet square, two stories high, and built of red brick, heavy timber and yellowish terra cotta, with red tiling for the roof.

According to the Liverpool Journal of Commerce the English railways will carry World's Fair exhibits at half rates from any station to the port of embarkation, and most of the Atlantic steamship lines will transport them at a uniform rate of 11s (\$2.67) per ton.

The great rowing event of the season at Vancouver, B. C., will be the regatta on August 14, under the auspices of the Northern Pacific association of amateur oarsmen. Crews are expected from Portland, Seattle, Victoria and Westminster.

The premier and the attorney-general of the colony of South Australia have been conferring with the New South Wales Ministry on Trade and Federation. The conference has resulted in a decision to seek power to coin silver.

Ottawa Evening Journal—In the United States, it would take two or three years to hang or electrocute Deeming. A month is sufficient beneath the Union Jack.

The Irish local government bill has passed its second reading in the Imperial house of commons.

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ENGLISH UNIFICATION.

THE WORK GOING ON GRANDLY IN THE STATES.

Lt.-Gen. Surles, U.H.K., of St. George, on the duties of Englishmen—Their Responsibilities—Patriotic address at Concord, N. H.

At the institution of Barrack Concord, No 1 Uniformed Sir Knights, Sons of St. George at Concord, N. H., and installation of officers, Lt.-Gen. Surles said: "The Army of Uniformed, Sir Knights, Order Sons of St. George, is rapidly being augmented; new barracks are being organized in various sections the enthusiastic workers and lovers of the Grand Old Order, Sons of St. George in almost every lodge throughout the country are working for the addition to their lodges of this useful and valuable auxiliary.

Speaking of the ceremonial afterwards to Lt.-General said:

"On the afternoon of Friday April 15, I went to New Hampshire with my staff, to institute Concord No 1, a Barrack recently organized; the first in the State of New Hampshire and had the pleasure of meeting a splendid body of Englishmen, as broad-minded, intelligent and business-like a gathering as one could wish to meet as representatives of our countrymen in any movement. He then gave an interesting account of the subsequent proceedings, including a valuable and spirited address to the captain, officers and chevaliers of the Barrack.

CARDINAL PRINCIPLES.

Among other things, the Lt.-Gen. said: "Bear ever in mind my brothers, the cardinal principles—that you are Englishmen, the sons of English fathers and of English mothers and resolve that never will you do ought to reflect discredit upon the proud people whose name you bear.

"With this tenet firmly fixed all will be well, for all else is secondary to the grand and lofty motive of love of race, and reverence for past, honorable tradition.

"Remember that the Sons of St. George in your city look proudly to you, to uphold, upon parade, the honor of your nationality, and that you alone is Concord, N. H. interested in your progress to the foremost place, but that wherever, throughout the United States there is an Englishman, there exists a brother who will rejoice in the honors and laurels that you win with each succeeding year.

"Many of our older brothers in F. C. & L. have

SERVED IN THE ENGLISH ARMY;

show them that there is as good material to-day in the younger generation, to carry arms, obey orders and win laurels, as there was when they bore the musket, and to the time of "The Girl I left behind me," or some other marching song, struck out to defend their firesides and homes, or to protect Old England's interests.

After the installation, the Lt.-Gen. delivered a speech breathing the fire of the purest patriotism and honorable manhood. He said:

"Sir Knights, I welcome you in the name of the Army I have the honor to command

INTO THE RANKS OF ENGLAND'S SONS, who, in the Uniformed Sir Knights, Order Sons of St. George, are pledged to assist their brethren in distress, and to the best of their ability extend the power and influence of our common Order, Sons of St. George.

"You, Sir Knights, have assumed no slight obligation in enrolling yourselves in this Army, for 'England expects every man to do his duty,' and the more prominent the stand you assume, the greater should be the endeavor to appear to the best advantage at all times, and in all places, for the moment you don your uniforms, or appear upon parade, all eyes will be upon you, and the critical and envious, anxious to pick flaws, will strive to make unfavorable comparisons.

"Be that as it may, with the men I see before me this evening, you have naught to fear, and much to be proud of.

SPARKLING EYES AND APPLAUDING HANDS

greet the soldier of to-day, who seeks, not to destroy his brethren, but is sworn to assist and succor them.

"Our nation has been the foremost nation of the world for long centuries, excelling on the field of battle, or where, on the treacherous ocean, yard locked in yard, the cannon roared and cutlass flashed, while through the stifling smoke, lit up by the lurid flash of blazing gun there came the stifled moan of pain, or in the walks of science, discovery, invention—wherever there was progress and development,

there have we excelled; and now, with peace hovering over the land, the arts of war uncalled for, let us devote ourselves to benefitting ourselves and fellows with as much enthusiasm and energy, at least, as when under other circumstances, we waged war and conquered nations.

"There are a vast number of Barracks organized throughout the Union.

THE WORK GOES GRANDLY ON, new States taking hold with each succeeding month, until now it is only a question of time when we shall have the grandest and most thorough Uniformed and Benevolent Organization in the United States.

"From the distant State of California I have received letters of enquiry and congratulation, for there are many lodges there, composed of live, enterprising brethren. Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Virginia, all are coming into line, and all look hopefully forward to the time when with a common bond of union, a common love and sympathy, the purse of the Californian shall open to relieve the suffering and distressed of our brethren throughout the nation and vice versa.

"With a nationality united by the ties that bind our people together, there would be no misery or want among us (for we are not an improvident people), if each brother tendered his mite for the relief of a brother in need.

"The burden, spread throughout the vast number of our people, would not be felt, and the benefit and relief to each individual case sufficient to insure against want."

The proceedings which were enthusiastic throughout closed with mutual congratulatory speeches on the rapid spread of the degree throughout the States.

THE DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

Astounding Development of the New English Woman's Order in the U. S.

The order of the Daughters of St. George is spreading in the United States in the most extraordinary way. Branches are being rapidly established all over the country, with astounding energy and enthusiasm, and the organization bids fair to become the most potent agency in existence for bringing about the unity of the English element in the population of the republic and restoring it to the prominence to which it is entitled.

Miss Annie Parrot, W. G. P., I. O. D. St. George, gives the following particulars to our valuable contemporary The St. George Journal, of Philadelphia, Pa.

We hope very soon to have a lodge instituted in British Columbia and from that one doubtless many others will be added to our order.

I am pleased to inform you that we have reached Denver, Col., and we owe that achievement to your invaluable paper The St. George Journal.

You will soon hear from Victoria No 16, of Denver. Mr. Vaughan, of the Sons of St. George, takes a lively interest in our success.

The Independent Order is not rightly understood by very many. Some think that it is a departure from the principles which govern the Order Sons of St. George, but this is entirely a misapprehension. We admit to membership only women of English birth or decent, precisely as the Order Sons of St. George admit only Englishmen, their sons and grandsons. There are many who demand that we should take in all wives of Sons of St. George without regard to nationality. We cannot do it. To do so would destroy the one feature of our order which makes it dear to us—that of being an organization composed of our own nationality.

We are building with what we consider the right material and the progress we are making, the healthfulness and vigor of our Lodges, demonstrates that we are right.

We expect very soon to establish a lodge in Stoney Creek, Conn.

I think we are doing a grand work even if we are only demonstrating that woman can accomplish great things as well as man. We have a very earnest worker as well as an organizer in Mrs. Storey of 2523 Park Terrace, Philadelphia.

It is expected that Dr. G. M. Dawson, assistant director of the geological survey, will, on his return from England, proceed to the Rockies, and spend the remainder of the summer examining the coal and oil deposits in the Crow's Nest pass.

C. P. R. surveyors have left Winnipeg for Morden for the purpose of laying out a town site between Morden and Plum Coulee.

PACES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

Under the above heading THE ANGLO-SAXON proposes to devote space in future issues to an account of British battles and leading events in the history of the creation of the Empire. Under the existing school system of Canada, the future generations of Canadians are in danger of growing to man's estate ignorant of the noteworthy features of British prowess on land and sea.

THE ANGLO-SAXON proposes to do its part towards supplying the deficiency, in order that the Sons of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen in Canada may learn how their fathers fought, conquered and died for their country and the Empire, and won and bequeathed to us their heirs this fair Dominion of ours.

HASTINGS, 1066

(Continued from our last.)

Precisely at nine o'clock the whole Norman army began to move forward in three great lines, all marching in unison, and leading the air with the hymn or battle-song of Roland, the peer of Charlemagne, who fell at Roncesvalles. This song was led by Taillefer, or "Cut-iron," the minstrel, who rode in front, tossing up his sword and catching it. With the morning sun shining on the arms and armour of 60,000 men, those lines came down the green slope, their parti-coloured pennons and banners waving, their grey but glittering shirts of mail, and their gaudy surcoats of silk or fine linen, embroidered or painted with the heraldic cognisances which from that day forward were to be those of the future aristocracy of England.

The Normans came on with spirit and alacrity, and ere long the clouds of arrows and cross-bow bolts filled the air from both front lines. "God is our help!" was their cry, as they fung themselves against the palisades which fringed the edge of Harold's trench protecting his front, and strove with mailed hands to tear them up and force an entrance for their cavalry.

"Christ's Rood! The Holy Rood!" was the incessant battle-cry of the Saxons, who shot their arrows thick and fast, hurled their javelins, and hewed with their axes, cleaving shields of iron and hauberks of tempered steel asunder. Many fell fast before and behind that formidable palisade, and the Norman writer tell us how dreadful the fight was, "and how the English axe in the hand of King Harold, or any other strong man, cut down the horse and his rider at a single blow."

Harold and his brother fought there among the foremost. He lost an eye by an arrow, and though consequently half blind and in agony, he still continued to fight; while William ordered his archers to press forward, and "instead of shooting with level aim" to discharge their arrows with a curve, so that they might assail the English rear. Horse and foot, knight and pikeman, now poured like a living tempest sheathed in iron on the Saxon trenches.

"Our Lady of help! God be our help!" was the cry; but so terrible was the execution done by the English battle-axes, mauls, and spears, that they were driven down into the ravine between the two hills, where men and horses, killed, wounded, or dying, rolled over each other pell-mell, and many men were even smothered in their armour and in their own blood. William had three horses shot under him, and on the third occasion a cry arose that he was slain. On this he remounted and rode along the now shattered line, with his helmet in his hand, that all might see him, exclaiming, "I am here—look at me! I live, and, by God's help, shall conquer!"

Aided by his half-brother, Bishop Odo, he rallied his troops, and once more returned to the attack with greater fury; the palisades were torn up and an entrance forced for the living mass of men and horses that poured through. The tide of battle began then to verge from the hill to the heath near the village of Epiton, northward of the present town of Hastings. In dense masses, however, and fighting desperately, the English threw themselves around the standard, and Duke William hewed his way towards it, intent on meeting Harold face to face—a result he never achieved; though Earl Gurth, who fought near his royal brother, hurled a spear at the duke, who a few minutes after slew him with his own hand. Earl Leofwin fell next under the sword of Roger de Montgomerie; but still the half-blind Harold stood axe in hand, beside his standard, with the orb of his shield full of Norman arrows.

Twenty knights now swore to take the standard or die in the attempt, just as Harold fell disabled and faint with loss of blood. Ten fell; among these was Robert Fitz-Ernest, whose skull

was cloven by a battle-axe at the moment his hand was on the pole. However, the survivors succeeded in tearing down the English standard, and planting in its stead the consecrated one which had come from Rome. The golden dragon, "that ancient ensign, which had shone over so many battlefields, was never again borne before a true English King," as it, too, fell into the hands of the Normans. Then four knights, one of whom was Count Eustace of Boulogne, rushed upon Harold as he lay dying. They recognised him by his rich armour and royal insignia, and barbarously killed him with many wounds, sorely mangling his body.

Still the fight was not done, nor was it over till the setting of the sun, for the housecarles and other picked Saxon warriors fought with the courage that is born of vengeance and despair, in deep and miry ground, broken and disorderly, against the mighty force of the Norman chivalry. No prisoners were taken, neither did any Saxon take flight till darkness came on, and by that time there lay on the field of Hastings 15,000 Norman dead, and a still greater number of vanquished, stated at "threescore thousand Englishmen," which is certainly an exaggeration of the truth.

In their riotous joy at having obtained such a victory, when weary of racking the fugitives by the light of the moon, the Normans exultingly caracolled their horses over the bodies; while William, ordering a place to be cleared of them, pitched a great pavilion, wherein he feasted the principal nobles and knights of his army.

Next day he permitted the bodies of the English to be carried away for burial; and though Hume records that he generously restored the dead body of Harold without ransom to his mother, Gurtha, we now know that though she offered him "Harold's weight in gold, that she might have his body to bury at the Holy Rood of Waltham," William of Poitiers, a trustworthy writer, distinctly records that the Conqueror gave a stern refusal, and ordered it to be buried under a heap of stones on the beach, adding, with a sneer which must have been bitter to every English heart, "He guarded the coast while he was alive, let him thus continue to guard it after death."

Another version is that his mangled body was found on the field by "Edith with the Swan's Throat," who recognised it by a mark on the flesh; and that she had it carefully and tenderly interred under a cairn near the rocks at Hastings, where it lay till the heart of William relented, and it was interred in Harold's own minster at Waltham. There was a favorite fable or story long treasured by the English, to the effect that Harold survived the battle, and lived long years after as an anchorite in a cell near the church of St. John, at Chester—obviously a ridiculous fiction; though Knighton asserts that when the recluse lay dying he owned himself to be Harold, and that the inscription on his tomb was to the same effect.

So ended the great field of Hastings—the last invasion of the island of Great Britain, save the terrible battle of Largs, in 1263, when the Norwegian army was totally destroyed by the Scots—a field which in one day made the proud and imperious Normans lords of all England, from the Channel to the border mountains.

(To be continued.)

Aid for French Canadian Repatriation.

Rev. C. A. Beaudy, the well-known French repatriation enthusiast, and a number of French-Canadian members of the Dominion parliament have had an interview with Hon. Mr. Dewdney, to urge that the Immigration department should take vigorous steps to enable the French Canadians in the Eastern States to settle in our Northwest. The deputation asked that such immigrants should be given assistance in returning to Canada, and paid a bonus in the same way as is now paid to European immigrants. They also asked for the appointment of agents in the various French centres in New England to carry on the work of repatriation.

The Richmond, Que., Guardian says: "Rev. W. A. Lloyd, Chaplain to H. R. H. Duke of Edinburgh was here this week, and was the guest of the Hon. Hy. Aylmer. Mr. Lloyd, who is a brother-in-law of Lord Aylmer, formerly resided in Melbourne."

The greater part of the yield of this season's maple syrup bought at Hemmington, eastern townships, was shipped directly to various places in Ontario, to Winnipeg and to several towns in the Northwest territories and British Columbia.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of this Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Motherland; to elevate the lives of its members in 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 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, unsurpassed by any other fraternal Society in Canada. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the Society. 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.

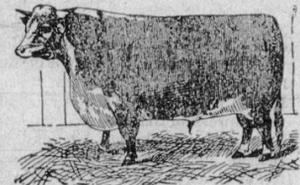
Grand Secretary's Office,
Shaftesbury Hall,
Toronto, April 1st, 1892.

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BEATTY'S TOUR OF THE WORLD.

Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Beatty's Celebrated Organ and Piano, Washington, New Jersey has returned home from an extended tour of the world. Read his advertisement in this paper, and send for catalogue.

JEWELS FOR PAST PRESIDENTS

INTERESTING CEREMONIAL AT ALBION LODGE, NO. 1.

Bro. Stroud, the Supreme Grand President officiates—Speeches and Acknowledgments—A Notable Day for Old Albion Lodge, Toronto.

A grand rally of members of Albion Lodge, No. 1, the Mother Lodge, Toronto, was held on Saturday, May 21, to welcome the Supreme Grand Lodge officers, who had signified their intention of paying an official visit, and for the purpose of presenting Past S.G.P. Bro. Richard Ivens, and Bro. Dr. John S. King, with Past S. G. president's jewels. The lodge room was crowded, several visitors were noticed. After the formality of opening the lodge, Past Presidents Jones and Howard introduced the S.G.L. officers, and President Worsdall handed the truncheon of authority over to Bro. Stroud, Supreme Grand President.

BROTHER STROUD'S ADDRESS.

After a few minutes rest the Supreme Grand President rose and said he felt pleased in paying Albion an official visit, it being the first lodge of the order, and to congratulate the members on their standing and strength. He then read extracts from last Grand Lodge report in reference to the motion to present Bro. Dr. King with a past supreme president's jewel. He said Albion should be proud of such a member as Dr. King, for they all knew that the doctor's name was well known all over the Dominion, and he was sure he well merited the honor about to be conferred upon him. After a few well chosen remarks, he called upon Bro. Dr. J. S. King and presented him with the P.S.G. president's jewel, congratulating him upon the distinguished honor the order had conferred upon him.

Next called upon the Past Supreme Grand President, Bro. Richard Ivens, and said he felt pleased in having the honor of making this presentation, as Bro. Ivens had rendered distinguished services to the order during his term of office. Among other things he had opened lodges in the lower provinces, and altogether a great deal of the interest taken in the order to-day, was due to Bro. Ivens. In this connection he mentioned that new lodges would shortly be opened at Richmond and St. Johns, P. Q., and Quebec city. After further reviewing the work of Bro. Ivens, he presented him with the S. P. president's jewel.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Bro. Dr. J. S. King was then called upon for a speech. On rising he said he felt sorry he was not in better trim to speak. He felt very deeply his position, and had great reason to feel complimented in having the entire executive officers present. He was sure he voiced the sentiments of Albion lodge, that they with himself felt the honor conferred upon them. He gave a most interesting history of the work he had done for the order, since he first went to Grand Lodge, at Lindsay. Whatever he had done was not for position, but for the good of the order, and anything he might do in the future would be in that direction. After reviewing several other points in connection with the society he thanked Albion lodge for their kindness in sending him to Grand Lodge as their representative. He valued the jewel very much and thanked the executive officers. He courted no favors, but had simply done his duty.

Past S.G.P. Bro. Richard Ivens was then called upon. He said he stood in a worse position than Bro. Dr. King, for the speaker that preceded him left him very little to say. He gave the history of his initiation, and said he never dreamed at that time that he would reach the position he had. He had only one object in view, and that was the success of our society. He felt that he could not say very much more, and thanked the S. G. P., Bro. Stroud for presenting him with the jewel, and wished old Albion every prosperity.

Bro. R. D. Clarke, P. P., moved, and Bro. B. C. Worsdall, president, seconded, that a vote of thanks be tendered the supreme officers for their visit to Albion lodge. Bro. Dr. King put the motion, which was carried by a standing vote.

SUPREME OFFICERS SPEAK.

Bro. W. R. Stroud, S.G.P., thanked the members, and felt pleased to note the manner in which they had responded to the notice calling the special meeting. He reviewed the work to be done and gave the lodge some good practical advice, and called upon Bro. Elliott, S.G. V. P. Bro. Elliott said he was very pleased to be present. He greatly admired the abilities of Bros.

Dr. King and Ivens. After a few further remarks he thanked the lodge for their kind vote.

Bro. J. W. Carter, S. G. S. was then called upon. He also felt pleased to be present, as it was the first time he ever remembered the whole of the executive officers paying an official visit together. It was an additional pleasure to have with them the first Grand President of the order, Bro. Geo. F. Carrett. He congratulated Albion on this fact. He then gave the history of his initiation, and of the society as it then was, and outlined the condition of the society as it stands today. He urged the members to be true to themselves. The truer we were to ourselves, the more the community would think of us.

He also very strongly urged fidelity to the head of our institution. When he joined the order he made up his mind to be somebody and get to the head of the Society, and by honest hard work he had done so, and as long as he held the position he now occupies, he would do his duty without fear or favour. A great many other things did he touch upon in his vigorous speech. Bro. Carter is to be congratulated upon his ability, not only as Grand Secretary but in making speeches, for no matter where he goes the members are stirred to greater energy and enthusiasm whenever he appears among them.

S. G. T. Bro. Hinchcliffe also thanked the members for their kind expressions. S. G. C. Bro. Rev. Dr. Clarke was then called upon. He felt pleased to meet with Albion. He thought the S. O. E. were doing well merited honor to the society when presenting these brothers with jewels. It gave him exceeding great pleasure to see Bro. Dr. J. S. King presented with such a jewel. He thought the Doctor one of the most useful members the order had. He could never forget the qualities shown by Bro. King at the last Grand Lodge meeting. The way in which he handled the members, and his quickness in explaining any knotty point was marvellous. It was a pleasure to sit with so able a member. He urged implicit trust and confidence in the supreme body.

Bro. J. C. Swait, P. S. G. P., also spoke a few words. He felt pleased at the work Bro. Dr. King had done for the order, and touched upon the high ability shown by Bro. Carter, and the value of his advice to the executive. He thanked the lodge for their kind expressions, and concluded by saying he did not think the order would suffer by placing Bro. Stroud at its head.

The S. G. P. then handed the truncheon of authority over to Bro. Worsdall, the President of the lodge, and congratulated him on being president of such a lodge as Albion.

The District Deputy followed with a few words, and also the Supreme Auditor, Bro. W. Barker, after which the Supreme Officers retired and the lodge closed.

Homes For The English.

While Father Huntington grieves over the monopoly of land by a few bloated landlords, says the Ottawa Citizen, Michael Davitt publishes a plea for the emigration of 200,000 English laborers to the backwoods of Canada. "It is impossible," he says, "to visit this vast and naturally rich region of the Northwest, with its all but limitless extent of rich, loamy, sub-soiled land, without a yearning for the transportation of some of the dense population of parts of Great Britain to these fruitful prairies."

The Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, died, Monday, May the 23rd, after a protracted illness. The late lieutenant-governor was born in Yorkshire, England, in March 1832. He was a son of the late Dr. James Campbell. He was educated at Lachine, at the college of St. Hyacinthe, and at Kingston. He began his political career in 1858.

Hon. Cavendish Boyle, C. M. G., colonial secretary at Gibraltar, has sent handsomely bound copies of his recently published History of and Guide to Gibraltar and its neighborhood, to the Dominion secretary of state and to Mr. Henry J. Morgan, of that department. Mr. Boyle was previously, for some years, colonial secretary at Bermuda, and is very agreeably remembered for his obliging kindnesses to American and Canadian visitors during his term of office.

Senator Loughead, of Calgary, left Ottawa for the west Wednesday. He was told by one of the ministers before leaving that if he were back in two months he would be in good time to be present at the prorogation of the Dominion parliament.

Greatly reduced fares will be given by all the railways to the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition in July.

THE ENGLISH IN THE UNITED STATES.

SPEECH BY BRO. C. W. COOKSON, OF FITCHBURG, MASS.

Why the Order of the Sons of St. George has been Established in the United States Republic.

Shakespeare Lodge 121, Order Sons of St. George, Fitchburg, Mass., held a successful celebration of St. George's Day and Shakespeare's birthday, Saturday evening. One hundred and twenty-one sat down to an excellent turkey spread.

C. W. Cookson, who presided during the occasion, made the speech of the evening. He said: It may seem to some to be out of place that we, here in the United States, should celebrate this day, set apart in the calendar to the patron saint of another land, but tradition tells us that St. George was a foe to tyranny, and it follows of necessity that those who have made their homes in this land of liberty must be foes of tyranny, hence it cannot be out of place to celebrate this day, dedicated to the patron saint of freedom.

THE FATHERS OF LIBERTY.

We, the sons and grandsons of Englishmen, remember with pride that it was the sons and grandsons of Englishmen who, a little more than 100 years ago, successfully resisted the tyranny of an unwise king. We remember with pride that almost 300 years ago a band of Englishmen came to this country to get that freedom which they could not get elsewhere. This little pilgrim colony, small and insignificant in itself, was the forerunner of this, to-day, great nation of 60,000,000 people. In some such way was our order established.

You all know the story how about twenty years ago a small band of Englishmen in the mining districts of Pennsylvania found it necessary to unite themselves together for mutual protection against the secret assassin.

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER.

Out of this sprang the order, Sons of St. George, which to-day numbers a noble army of Englishmen united together for the laudable purpose of assisting each other in times of sickness and misfortune. We have nothing to do with politics. We are loyal to the country of our adoption and I may here very pointedly quote what was said on a recent occasion by a prominent member of our Order.

"We proclaim that should any cunning internal foe seek to undermine the glorious principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, which have been the making of this great country, none will be readier to vote the ballot, draw the sword or shoulder the musket-side by side with the descendants of George Washington, than their English kinsman, the Sons of St. George."

A POWER IN THE LAND.

With these principles at heart, we count as a power in the country—a power for the maintenance of law and order, and it is gratifying to us to know that Englishmen are acknowledged to be the most law-abiding citizens on the face of the earth. It is gratifying to know that wherever the English language is spoken, it has an influence in promoting ideas of liberty and order. It is gratifying to us that George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, great captains of liberty, were descended from good old English stock. It cannot, therefore, be out of place, it is, rather, fitting and proper that we should commemorate everywhere, all the world over, the day set apart for the patron saint of England, the foe of tyranny and the friend of freedom.

THE IMMORTAL SHAKESPEARE.

There is also another good reason why we should celebrate to-day. The immortal Shakespeare (after whom our lodge is named) was born in the heart of England on St. George's Day. Shakespeare walked the earth with the brave men and women who came to this country in the Mayflower, and with them will live in history for all time. The influence of Shakespeare has permeated wherever civilization has spread; to praise Shakespeare is to gild refined gold, or to paint the lily. Shakespeare will live as long as the English language is spoken; he is the "immortal Shakespeare." We are met to do honor to his name and memory.

This is the second year in succession that we have met together for this purpose. I hope it may be an annual occurrence. Let us consider this day set apart for our annual family gathering. This day we do not ask the public to share with us, but hold it sacred to ourselves, as a family matter. We can meet in this way and get to know each other better and mutual benefit must result.

Mr. J. Castell Hopkins.

Of the members of the Imperial Federation league in Canada there is no one who has devoted himself more earnestly to the furtherance of the cause of unity, says the Montreal Gazette, than Mr. J. Castell Hopkins. One of the earliest members of the council of the league both in Great Britain and in the Dominion, he set himself from his first connection with the movement, a task that had hitherto been sadly neglected in Canada—that of making clear the virtually world-wide extent and variety of the Empire's resources and Canada's central position between the motherland and the Greater Britain of the East and of the South Pacific. When Mr. Hopkins began that task Canadians had hardly yet realized, although so much had been written on the subject, that within the limits of the Empire there was scope for an exchange of products that covered almost every clime from the North to the South Pole. It would not be difficult to show, indeed, by following on the map of colors that indicates where the British flag bears sway, that every one of the great zones of climate and production is included within England's sphere and influence. In this hemisphere for instance British possessions on mainland and islands are furthest north and furthest south, while the gaps left unrepresented as the eye glances from the Dominion to Bermuda, the West Indies, Belize, British Guiana, the Falkland Islands and South Georgia, are amply filled in Africa, Asia, Australasia and Oceania. If there is any latitude unrepresented in this unprecedented survey, the omission is scarcely appreciable, so that the British Empire is not only a power on whose territory the sun never sets, but a power that, at some point, is a home in every latitude from farthest north to utmost south. We may surely call attention to this without subjecting ourselves to the imputation of jingoism, for it is not only a fact of historical interest without example in the records of the past, but it is also of opportune economic importance to us Canadians. Of course, the vast tracts, isolated fragments and small oceanic dots of territory that go to make up the mighty diversified whole are widely dispersed over the earth's surface, and although the significance of such a sporadic distribution of a single power is much less than it would be a thousand, a hundred, fifty or even twenty-five years ago, it is something that cannot be ignored. On the other hand, it is something that may be made too much of, especially in a time like the present when fresh conquests of space are among the achievements of every day's record.

Now it is to the credit of Mr. J. Castell Hopkins that, solely through patriotic motives, he labored steadfastly to show that the commercial interdependence as well as political unity and Imperial sympathies of all these communities, diverse in race, in speech, in creed, in traditions, might be developed to the great advantage of some, and, to some extent, to be a benefit to all of them. His studies of the great colonial groups, of which as yet Canada alone has completed its consolidation, on the relations between the Dominion and Australia, on the boon of British connection (a boon which L'Etendard has so frankly realized—all these, without reference to federal schemes—are not less readable than they are instructive and inspiring. "Links of union between Canada and Australia," was timely in its appearance, two years ago, just as the first important decisive step was being taken by the calling of the Melbourne conference. In the following year he published a study of British connection under the title of "The Maple Leaf and the Union Jack," and lately he published in the *Week*, from the press of which it had been issued in pamphlet form, an extremely valuable sketch on "The Position of Canada," setting forth its resources and progress. While Mr. Hopkins is careful not to ignore drawbacks he always has a message of good cheer for those who wish to believe in Canada's future, and we can recommend his writings and his example to our younger men. Mr. J. Castell Hopkins is president of the Toronto Young Men's Conservative association.

The Anne Hathaway Cottage.

At their annual meeting, held in Stratford-upon-Avon, the Shakespeare Birthplace trustees confirmed the purchase of Anne Hathaway's cottage and furniture, in order to prevent the historic building from going to the World's Fair at Chicago.

The Queen has conferred the decoration of the order of the Bath upon the Khedive of Egypt.

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THE ANGLO-SAXON

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

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

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

Subscribers to the ANGLO-SAXON who commenced before the present number, will receive the 8 page issue fortnightly, free of further charge, until the end of their respective terms of subscription.

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

- J. Critchley, Victoria, B.C.
- J. A. Edwards, Montreal, Que.
- R. S. Grundy, Toronto.
- E. W. Thurston, New Glasgow, N.S.
- T. C. Andrews, Winnipeg, Man.
- Chas. F. Chantre, Chatham, Ont.
- Arthur C. Bacon, Brockville.
- W. E. Petlick, Bowmanville.
- V. Eastwood, Peterborough.
- E. Doughty, Calgary, N.W.T.
- W. R. Boycott, New Westminster, British Columbia.
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- Edwin Avery, Sherbrook, Que.
- J. W. Hannaford, Hamilton, Ont.
- J. Ed. Rendle, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Wm. Swinton, Orillia, Ont.
- Chas. G. Cross, Simcoe, Ont.
- James Fisher, Hamilton, Ont.

ALL Englishmen in Canada will feel deeply interested in the budget of immigration and northwest news printed in this issue of the ANGLO-SAXON. A letter from our Winnipeg correspondent calling attention, among other things to the necessity of energetic organization of the English element in the northwest, deserves and will attract much attention. No doubt large numbers of copies of this issue will be marked and sent home to England to help on the good work of British colonization of our great northwest.

We print in another column a most interesting account of the progress of the work of English unification in the United States, together with reports respecting the Daughters of St. George and the Uniformed Sir Knights branch of the Sons of St. George across the line. These reports will well repay perusal.

We learn from London that subject to confirmation by the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, at the next annual meeting, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., has been appointed a Councillor, in succession to the late Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.

Hon. George Kirkpatrick, member of parliament for Frontenac, was sworn in on Monday as Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, by Lord Stanley, at Ottawa. The appointment will give general satisfaction, Lt.-Col. Kilpatrick having proved himself in a long parliamentary life a fair-minded man, disposed to be just to all alike, irrespective of race, creed or politics, and alive to the necessity of developing the resources of the province.

The dissolution of Imperial parliament, which it was expected would take place this month, has been deferred. Mr. Balfour will make a statement on the subject during whitsuntide.

We have received and placed on our exchange list the Foresters' Magazine, published at Park Ridge, N.J., the official

organ of the subsidiary high court for the Atlantic, Central and Southern States. It is a newsy, animated publication, and stands up for the order in great style. We learn from its columns that the number of members up to the close of the last year was 82,720, and increasing at the rate of about 20,000 a year. The order in the States remains under English jurisdiction, and is one of which the brethren in the motherland may well be proud. It has done grand work for humanity in the past, is doing its duty nobly to-day and will continue in the same path in the future, ever increasing its sphere of usefulness to mankind, and widening its influence and power of good in the world.

Sir John Thompson has announced in the Dominion house of commons that the differences between Canada and Newfoundland have been adjusted. Arrangements have been made for a return to the status quo of 1880.

LORD SALISBURY'S CONVERSION.

Lord Salisbury delivered the speech of his life at Hastings on the 18th of May. His remarks will be found summarised in another column. The subject of his address was the changing conditions of British trade. The full significance of the conclusions he announced is condensed in his last pithy sentence. "The free traders have gone too far."

Stubborn adherence, through thick and thin, to free trade, has been the characteristic of English politicians of both parties for years. Until May 18, 1892, neither would be the first to weaken. The faint hint that free trade could be "carried too far," had been counted rank treason. Until May 18, 1892, every attempt to draw Lord Salisbury and other Ministers of the Crown into a confession that free trade had proved a failure was evaded or parried.

And yet the English prime minister must long ago have been aware of the dangers that surrounded a fiscal system that opened the English markets to every nation whose markets were shut to English products. That he has at last felt able to publicly admit "the free traders have gone too far," shows he has felt the public pulse to some purpose of late, and is satisfied the time has arrived for fundamental changes in imperial policy.

Resolution after resolution passed by chambers of commerce, political associations and popular clubs, have shown that the very heart of free trade England is shaken, thanks to Mr. McKinley; if he had not put up the gates against Manchester stuffs, Manchester would still be solid as a wall to-day for free trade against the world if it were Birmingham, which for the past decade has been contesting with increasing success Manchester's claim to be considered England's political capital, is already divided on free trade, and the declaration of the new doctrine will be acceptable to the masses there who depend for their bread and butter on England's foreign commerce. John Bright, the free trade Czar of the Black Country, is no more, the radical camp is split, a host of Liberals have gone over to the Unionists and Radical Liberal and Conservative alike are pinched and squeezed by McKinley's exclusion of Birmingham goods. Birmingham is ready to pay Cousin Jonathan's McKinley back in his own coin.

So is Sheffield, so is Leeds, so is Bradford. So are all the other great wool, cotton, iron, steel, tin plate and chemical centres. What is there left in all England that has not been hurt or crippled or throttled more less by the United States tariff? Coventry ribbons? Nottingham laces? The vast agricultural interests of all Britain, which are, after all, the backbone of the country? All have suffered, and all are in a sense strong to-day as a result of the Chinese wall put up in the States against British goods. Not only the States, but Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Russia, all the exporting countries of Europe, nay of the world, have for years been piling up their tariffs against English goods, whilst England has been admitting their products free in competition with her own, killing her own producers in her own markets.

The Empire contains within itself every product the United States and the rest of them have to sell. The swift coming revolution casts its shadow before; internal free trade for the Empire and protection against all outsiders.

The speech of Lord Salisbury at Hastings has brought the crisis nearer than all the last ten years of agitation. The ice is broken. The first step is taken. Imperial Federation and United Empire trade are within the sphere of practical politics at last.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

LATEST NEWS FROM MANITOBA AND THE TERRITORIES.

Doings of the Rapidly Growing Communities which British Muscle, Skill and Capital are Helping to Build up.

Edmonton.

Messrs. J. and R. Ritchie of Wemyss, Ont., have made arrangements with the proprietors of the town site at Edmonton station to erect a roller process flour mill at the station at once. The mill will have a capacity of 100 barrels per day, and will be filled with the most modern machinery. No doubt the erection of this mill will be a great boon to the settlement generally and add an impetus to the progress of the town on the south side of the river. Mr. S. Parrish, of Calgary, is now building two stores value \$3,000.

Oxbow, Man.

The town still increases in size and population. The new station is being rapidly built, and a good inducement in the form of a bonus is being offered to bring in a mill.

A large number of C. P. R. employees arrived in Oxbow lately to work on the road west of here. With such a large reinforcement the road will be rapidly completed.

Prince Albert, N. W. T.

Mr. James Taylor, formerly of Winnipeg but now a resident of Prince Albert, was at the Leland, Winnipeg, May 19th. He is delighted with his new home. The Saskatchewan valley, he says, is perhaps not the original Garden of Eden, but it is a delightful locality in which to live. Five hundred settlers have come into the district this year, and there are many more to follow.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

Mr. J. McIntosh, J. P., Moosejaw, N. W. T., recently gave a very interesting and highly instructive description of that district at Raper school house, Delaware, Ont. He discussed fully the advantages and drawbacks of that great district, and succeeded in showing his large audience that it would be the great field of emigration for the surplus population of the old country. A vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker for his interesting address, and the meeting adjourned.

Deloraine, Man.

The English church people intend erecting a church this summer. The site has already been selected and the digging of the foundation has been commenced.

The Presbyterians are also contemplating building a church.

Roundthwaite.

Brandon Sun—"As an instance of what can be done by pluck and perseverance, together with careful management, the case of Mr. E. Cleveland of Roundthwaite, Manitoba, is interesting. Last year Mr. Cleveland had 4,500 bushels of the very highest grade of grain. The whole of this crop was sown and harvested by himself with the aid of three small horses. The only outlay for wages was about \$37.50 during harvest. He has sold 1,500 bushels and from this realized enough to pay all his debts, leaving him a snug balance to pay current expenses. The balance of his crop he is storing and will not sell until spring. On the whole this record is hard to beat, Mr. Cleveland started in 1881 with \$14."

Midnapore, Alberta.

Milton Fierheller, Midnapore—"We have here the granary of Canada as far as growing wheat is concerned. The average this year is about 30 bushels per acre, No. 1 hard wheat. I helped to thresh 52 bushels per acre last year on one farm. All other grains are good in proportion. Roots grow to an enormous size."

Calgary.

W. R. Hull, Calgary—"This year I have under crop 225 acres, principally oats, but have also barley, potatoes and roots, and am pleased to be able to say that my crops are a splendid lot. I have oats that stand five feet, ten inches, and will average from 45 to 55 bushels per acre, and much of the crop will I believe, thresh over 65 bushels per acre."

Marquette, Man.

Much interest is being taken in the proposed bonus by law for the building of a flour mill at Marquette station. This offers a good chance for some enterprising firm. The fine wheat country of Poplar Point is only a short distance to the west and this district is increasing in acreage every year.

Mr. Hector Cameron, Q. C., ex-M. P., responded to the toast of the Dominion at the recent annual dinner of the Canada Club, held in London. Major Rawson, R. E., presided.

THE BRITISH PREMIER ANNOUNCES A CHANGE OF FRONT.

Denial of Access to British Markets by Countries Discriminating Against Britain Advocated.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech cabled from Hastings on the 18th ult., said: A grave matter in which the prosperity of the country was involved, was the present position of freetrade. England only maintains the position which she occupies by the vast industries existing here, but a danger is coming upon her. Fifty years ago everybody believed free trade had conquered the world and prophesied that every nation would follow the example of England. The prophesies, however, are not yet confirmed. Despite the prophesies of the free trade advocates, foreign nations are adopting protection. They are excluding us from their markets and are

TRYING TO KILL OUR TRADE.

And this state of things appears to grow worse. We live in an age of war tariffs. An important point is that while nations are doing everything to obtain each other's commercial favor none is anxious about the favor of Great Britain, because Great Britain has stripped herself of the armor and weapons with which the battle is to be fought.

The attitude which we have taken in regarding it disloyal to the doctrines of free trade to impose duties on anybody for the sake of anything we get thereby may be noble but it is not businesslike. (Cheers.) On these terms you will and do get nothing. If you intend to hold your own in this conflict of tariffs you must be prepared to refuse nations who injure you access to your markets. We COMPLAIN MOST OF THE STATES, and it so happens that the United States mainly furnishes us with articles which are essential to the good of the people, and with raw material which is essential to our manufacturers. We cannot exclude either without serious injury to ourselves.

I am not prepared in order to punish other countries to inflict dangerous wounds on ourselves. We must confine ourselves to those matters wherein we shall not suffer much whether imports continue or diminish.

THE REMEDY.

While we cannot raise the price of wool and raw material, there is an enormous mass of imports such as wine, spirits, silk, gloves and laces from countries besides the United States, which are merely luxuries and of which a diminished consumption could be risked in order to secure access to the markets of our neighbors.

GONE TOO FAR

I shall expect to be excommunicated for promulgating such a doctrine, but I am bound to say that I think the free traders have gone too far.

Sir Charles Tupper on English and Canadian Relations.

The London branch of the Imperial Federation League held a meeting on the 23d ult., at which several protection speeches were made. Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, was one of the speakers. He said that free trade might have once been excellent for England, but as it was proving fatal to Canada a policy of incidental taxation had been adopted by Canada in 1878, which had been strongly conducive to the maintenance of her ties with Great Britain.

If England, continued the speaker, adopted a small protective—not discriminating—tariff, no country would complain. Cobden's theory that all countries would speedily follow England's example by adopting free trade had proven fallacious. Sir Charles did not believe that Cobden would be a free trader if he lived to-day. In concluding he said that Canada could produce all of the food that the United States now exports to Great Britain.

Another speaker, Mr. Beckett, said that Lord Salisbury had struck the right note in declaring that free trade had gone too far. He advocated a plan to appease Canada by taxing all rival imports from the United States.

In the Dominion house of commons on Wednesday, Hon. Mr. Foster, in reply to Mr. Davies, confirmed the report that Newfoundland had accepted the status quo of 1880, which was suggested by the Dominion some time ago. He expected that an early termination of the difficulties between the two countries would soon be reached.

Sir Charles Tupper presided at the dinner given on the 16th ult. by the representatives of all the autonomous colonies to Sir Robert Herbert on his retirement from the office of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Knutsford, the Colonial Secretary, and the Agents-General of the various Colonies were present, but the proceedings were private.

THE ENGLISH IN THE NORTHWEST.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE ALIEN ELEMENT IN MANITOBA.

Valuable Information, and Hints to Englishmen—The Pressing Need of New Sons of England Lodges.

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]

The bears, all lank and lean, have left their dens and are prowling around after food, the robin has come back, and the swallow is plastering the eaves with mud, while thousands of wild geese are flying northward, in the meanwhile filling the air with their musical cackle, calling to mind, in the poetic soul, the laughter of school girls enjoying a holiday excursion.

What does all this mean?

Well it means that spring has come, that she has torn herself from the old fellow's lap at last, that hibernation has ceased, and that the Manitoba correspondent of the Saxon has thawed out of his shell and proposes D. V. to attend church next Sunday resplendent in the regalia of the Sons of England; that preceded by the citizen's band he will take part in the joint procession of two lodges of the S. O. E. B. S., the St. George's society, and the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, the members of which institutions propose to praise God, and honor the Queen on the Sunday nearest the anniversary of her birth.

A BUSY TIME.

All that has been previously said about hibernation must be swallowed with a very heavy pinch of salt, for if the correspondent slept, the Sons of England have been very much awake indeed. What with monthly lodge concerts in Westward Ho, the Shakespearean Festival brought to a most successful issue by the efforts of the combined lodges under the skillful guidance of our D. Rev. Canon Coombes, the attempt at rehabilitating the St. George's society, and now the church parade, and the grand union picnic proposed in conjunction with the St. George's society, to take place on Dominion Day, it may readily be believed those who were willing to work have had and yet have their hands quite full.

In referring to the St. George society it may not be out of place to mention that it was largely owing to the good offices of several members of that most excellent organization, the Sons of England first received their start in this city. Owing to circumstances the first named society has got somewhat run down, but on the matter being properly brought under their notice, both lodges of the S. O. E. have put their shoulder to the wheel and there is little doubt the St. G. S. will soon again be merrily trotting along on the road to prosperity.

ENERGETIC WORK NEEDED.

Some system on the part of the S. G. L. authorities for extending the order of the S. O. E. B. S. in this vast region is needful. Other societies can run two or more lodges in places where the S. O. E. B. S. is never heard of, societies which come into this country from a foreign land, and which inculcate thoughts and principles and aspirations in the minds of previously loyal British subjects entirely at variance with what we must cultivate if we ever intend to make this Canada of ours a nation with a distinct and patriotic nationality. These foreign societies spread and flourish, and throw out their tentacles in all directions sapping the foundations of our country's loyalty, and engrafting the worst features of the American system in the hearts of our people. The Northwest

MUST BE AN ENGLISH STRONG HOLD.

The Sons of England must rouse themselves to the fact that this Northwest must be the stronghold of their order, for it is to these provinces the better class of English settlers are flocking. We must do something to retain them within the patriotic fold, and what better scheme could be found than the immediate organization of a lodge or lodges of the S. O. E. as soon as there were enough Englishmen settled in any place to support it.

It is indeed to be hoped the system of district grand lodges will be inaugurated not later than next year, for already we find that the conditions of living, paying doctors and furnishing medicine are not at all in accordance with the scale of payments laid down in the constitution, which code, excellently as it fills the bill for eastern lodges, requires modification for this section.

Lodge Westward Ho No 98, has to mourn the departure for the Old Land next June of its genial, most excellent worthy secretary, A. J. Craston.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE STATES

THE ADVANCE GUARD OF MICHIGAN FARMERS.

300 to 400 more to follow—The Movement from Dakota—Result of a Visit of Inspection by Another Dakota Farmer.

The following have been received by Hon. E. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, reporting the departure of a number of Michigan farmers with their families and effects to take up land and make new homes for themselves in the British Northwest:

Dominion of Canada,
General Immigration Agency,
Detroit, Mich., May 4, '92.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney,
Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—Seven passengers and one carload of effects left Port Huron last Tuesday.

Six good farmers left last evening for Yorkton. Twenty-one farmers and two carloads leave here to-morrow. I have given them letters to Mr. H. H. Smith and others at Winnipeg.

I fully expect that some three or four hundred good Michigan farmers will locate in the Canadian West before next October.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed), M. V. McINNES.

(TELEGRAM.)

To Secy. Dept. of Interior.

From Detroit, Mich., May 5th, '92.

Another large party of Michigan farmers left here for Winnipeg to-day.
(Signed), M. V. McINNES.

The Movement from Dakota.

Mr. A. Hanksby, a well known Walworth County, South Dakota farmer, having left his farm on the United States side of the line in April to make a short trip to the British side, thus reports results in a letter, April 23, to Mr. W. A. Webster, Aberdeen, South Dakota:

I have just returned from the Canadian Northwest, where I spent some three weeks, examining the agricultural resources of that country in my own interest and that of my neighbors. From Winnipeg I went west to Edmonton. This is a splendid district for mixed farming; rich mellow soil, plenty of timber, coal, water in lakes, springs and creeks, hay and grass in abundance; in fact stock require very little feeding here except grass. Vegetables and small fruits grow here in abundance.

After carefully inspecting this district I pronounce it first class, and although there is an immense immigration coming in this spring, still there is yet PLENTY OF FREE HOMESTEAD LAND.

Any man over 18 can file on a quarter section, (160 acres), by paying a fee of \$10, (say £2.) Returning I passed through the Red Deer District. This is also a grand place to make a home; no better perhaps on this continent. From here I went east to the celebrated Portage la Prairie district, so famous for its crops of no I hard wheat going 25 to 40 bushels per acre. From here I went west 300 miles to

THE SOUTH DAKOTA, U. S. COLONY.

The settlers here are all delighted with the country. Lots of stock have lived out all winter and are in fine condition. Plenty of timber here for all farm purposes. The settlers here all build log houses. They are cheap and comfortable.

Seeding began here March 28th. I might say that this colony is hardly one year old, yet it may surprise you to know they have a church, school and sabbath school. They expect before next Christmas to have the train pass through the colony on its way to Prince Albert.

Having examined the district carefully, and after meeting and talking with a great many of the settlers, I have

DECIDED TO SETTLE

there in that district, (the colony established by the farmers from South Dakota), and make it my future home. I tell my friends in whose interest I examined the country, that I know no place where a farmer and his family can start in life with as good a prospect of success as in the Canadian Northwest. I might say the people I met were all the picture of health and happiness.

More Settlers From Over the Frontier.

Mr. G. H. Campbell paid a visit to Gretna, Man., last Saturday for the purpose of meeting a number of settlers from the States and assisting them to cross at the boundary line. Mr. Campbell says they were a fine lot of settlers, two brothers named McArthur bringing in 106 head of stock. They intend

locating in the Emerson district. Mr. Campbell speaks highly of the valuable services of the customs officials and C. P. R. agent at Gretna in the assistance rendered by them to settlers coming into Canada at that point.

The Unallotted Lands.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney, in replying to questions in the House of Commons recently respecting free grants of land to railway companies in the north-west gave information of a most interesting character. Summed up, the statistics given show that after allowing for every acre of land granted in the northwest to open the country by new railways, there remains of the public domain the inconceivable area of from 200 to 250 million acres of soil available for homesteads.

It is not easy for the human mind to grasp all at once just how big our Empire, awaiting the hand of man to be tilled, this really is, but when it is remembered that the area of England is somewhere about thirty-eight million acres which makes the available territory in our fertile northwest to be cut up into farms a trifle less than seven times as great as the entire acreage, towns, farms, and all, of England, some remote idea may be formed of the vastness to say nothing of the possibilities of our possessions in the far north-western stretches of America that lie under the protecting shadow of the British flag.

Immense English Immigration.

Our Winnipeg, Man., correspondent writes:

"The immigration of the English to this country is something immense. Sunday, in church, may be seen types of feature, of character, and of costume eminently suggestive of Old England's rural districts and our boyhood's days. Dear, dear! what a pity to see so much good material going to waste, and all for the want of, 'What?' [Want of elbow room on the land, such as the Northwest furnishes for all who come over.—Ed.]

Arrival of Settlers at Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg Free Press says: The immigration agents are wearing their best smile this weather, the bright sun shine and the gentle breezes from the south, making the days eminently pleasant ones in which to welcome incoming settlers. On Saturday the arrivals and destinations were: Manitoba, 85; Territories 70; British Columbia, 33. On Sunday, Manitoba, 70; Territories, 28; British Columbia, 10; a total of 305.

From the first of the month 3,228 new settlers have arrived in the city on their way west; as reported to the Dominion agents. British people were the largest number, 1,606; then followed Canadians, 649; Germans, 474; French, 291; Scandinavians, 102; unclassified, 106.

Up to this period last year the total number who reached the city was 7,400, and this year by careful calculation the total is 10,223.

No Place Like Canada.

Mr. Harold W. Calverly, an English gentleman of fortune, has arrived in Winnipeg, on this, his third visit to Manitoba and the Northwest. Mr. Calverly since his last visit to the Northwest two years ago has been in the Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and twice to Ceylon, but finds no air so balmy and no country so prosperous as Manitoba. Mr. Calverly is thinking of making extensive investments in real estate in Winnipeg and the province.

Off to Mackenzie River.

Bishop Reeves, of Mackenzie River district, who has been in England for the past six months raising funds for his work in the far north, has returned to Winnipeg. He reports very satisfactory progress. Bishop Reeves remained in the city about a week before proceeding west and was a guest at the deanery at St. John's during that time. He was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Stinger, of Toronto, a young clergyman, who is to take up evangelical work among the Esquimaux at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Mr. Stinger also remained in the city about a week.

The big Northwest Crops.

Winnipeg Tribune:—"Better to be a farmer than a cabinet minister at Ottawa. Many farmers in Manitoba will net \$10,000 and \$15,000 on last season's crop. From the Portage comes the information that one tiller of the soil has 30,000 bushels of wheat, another 40,000 and so on."

"A Canadian" who is visiting North Dakota writes; "I am sorry for the poor farmers of Dakota. They should come and see the country before moving elsewhere; they live in small houses, as the wind is so high, and, in my opinion, are not half as well off as those in the east."—Richmond, Que., Guardian.

THE COMING WHEAT CROP.

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE WHEAT DISTRICTS.

The Work Practically Over—Young Plants Already Showing Above the Ground in Many Places.

The Winnipeg Tribune has collected seeding reports from the principal wheat districts in the Northwest. They almost uniformly show that owing to the quantity of grain still on hand, the general feeling has been against increasing the wheat area this year. In some districts the acreage of wheat sown is less than last year, but more of other grain has been sown.

Following are the reports so far recorded up to May 21:

Portage La Prairie.

Wheat seeding is finished; oats seeding will be completed in a few days. On the whole the acreage under crop this year will be greater than that of last.

Brandon.

Throughout the Brandon district the seeding will be about finished this week, the acreage under crop will be nearly the same as last year.

Glenboro.

Wheat seeding is finished and just about the same acreage sown as last year. Some of the wheat is about three inches out of the ground. About the same quantity of barley and oats are being sown this season as last, and if the weather keeps fine the seed will all be in the ground in a few days more.

Methven.

Wheat sowing will be completed to-day. Some oats and barley already sown. Acreage of wheat this year is from ten to fifteen per cent less than last year. This decrease however, will be largely made up by the increase in acreage of coarse grains. Weather continues cloudy and cold, the land, however, is in good condition for rapid growth when the weather becomes warm owing to the abundance of moisture, and farmers are hopeful of having a very good season again.

Birtle.

Wheat is all in around here and a great deal of it is up. Oats and barley are now being put in. Acreage the same as last year.

Neepawa.

Wheat seeding over some time ago, and much of it is up, making the fields look green. Disagreeable weather delaying the sowing of oats and barley.

Carman.

All the wheat seeding is finished. It will only be about three-fourths as much sown this year compared with last. That sowed early is now about three and four inches above ground. Farmers are commencing to sow oats and barley now.

Morden.

Wheat seeding is about completed; there will be an increase in acreage of about 10 per cent. Notwithstanding the cool weather, grain is in many places making its appearance above the ground.

Minnedosa.

Seeding in this vicinity is mostly finished, except oats and barley, which was delayed. With a week of fine weather seeding will be completed. There will be an increase in the acreage of oats and barley, and a decrease in wheat.

Carberry.

Seeding is nearly completed here. Acreage about the same as last year.

Crystal City.

Wheat seeding completed; very little coarse grain sown yet. As far as can be learned there will be a decrease of twenty per cent in acreage of wheat.

Deloraine.

Wheat seeding is almost finished; some wheat is now above ground. As far as can be learned there will probably be about ten per cent less wheat sown than last year.

As soon as seeding is over they will have a chance to get the grain threshed, more than one third of which, it is estimated, is still in the stacks.

Griswold.

Seeding is about finished. Most of the farmers finished the wheat last week; although the weather through seeding time was backward, the crops are well put in, and a considerable increase in the acreage over last year.

Gladstone.

Many of the wheat (the second week in May) fields have a beautiful green color. It is amazing how rapidly the growth has been. In the meadows and low places the cattle are getting very good feed, which is telling already on the dairy stock.

Oxbow, Man.

Seeding is well progressed, and the last few days of very warm weather have produced a great effect upon the appearance of the country in general.

Gleichen.

Seeding was finished on May 14, and the young wheat sprouts were up three or four inches. The prospects are even better than they have been for years. The ground is in capital condition for vegetation.

Rapid City.

The weather in May has been glorious and farmers are jubilant over the prospects of a good season of growth. The wheat is now all nicely up and steadily growing every day. There has been no lack of rain, consequently the ground is in excellent condition to germinate the seed and give the plant good healthy sustenance.

Marquette.

Wheat was all in the second week of May, and most of it well up. Oats are being sown, and will be all in the ground in fair time, and barley will be in in good time. The grass is growing fast, and cattle are able to get a living, and in a few days pasturage will be abundant.

Latest News of the Crops.

Latest telegraphic reports from Manitoba received up to last night, state that extended enquiries show that a much larger area has been sown with wheat than was thought a week or two back. It is now certain that the acreage sown will exceed that of last year very considerably. Vegetation is well advanced and the prospects bright and cheering without an exception. In some districts not more than fifteen or thirty per cent. of last season's wheat has been threshed and farmers are now hurrying to complete their threshing. The reservation of such a large quantity of grain in the country will make summer traffic on the Canadian Pacific railway unusually heavy. There is still an enormous quantity to be shipped east, thus ensuring that the ensuing season will be an exceptionally busy one for all. Every interest of the country will be benefitted.

Nelson and Fort Sheppard Ry.

It is understood that the promoters of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, B. C., railway have made arrangements with eastern capitalists whereby the construction of that road will be commenced by the end of 1902. The capitalists who have undertaken the building of the line are confident that no obstacle will be thrown in the way of connecting the line at the boundary with the American system.

Placer Gold in Sudbry.

The Pembroke Observer says: "We have been aware for some time past that Mr. Gibson had found free gold in paying quantities in the Sudbury district but had no conception of the important discovery he had made until we were informed that he had found a placer-gold mine, the assays of which made from sand taken from the surface only, went as high as \$105. to the ton. This in itself is a wonderful showing and indicates that it equals anything ever found in California. The assays were made by Prof. J. T. Donald of Montreal and it is unnecessary to add are to be relied upon. Mr. Gibson refrained from making the matter public until he had secured a title to the land. This he has obtained and he is now negotiating a sale of the property to a New York syndicate for a handsome figure. If negotiations are not successful it is altogether likely Mr. Gibson will stock the mine, and give the Canadian public a chance to invest in one of the most promising mines yet discovered in that land of surprises, the Sudbury district."

Crofters for the Coast.

Premier Robson's visit to England is in the capacity of provincial delegate from British Columbia in connection with the scheme to settle a number of crofters on the Pacific coast. The legislature has accepted the offer of the British Government to assist in the settlement of these new comers. Premier Robson will arrange the details of the scheme in England.

The Anglo-Canadian Egg Trade

*Cornelius Howe, of the Continental Egg company, of Great Grimbsy, England, has visited Ottawa, and had an interview with Hon. Mr. Foster in reference to the Canadian egg trade with Great Britain. His trip to Canada is to establish agencies, and he will visit all the principal towns in Western Ontario for this purpose. Before returning he will visit the maritime provinces.

Sir John Thompson in reply to a question in the Dominion house of commons, Wednesday, said there was no truth in the rumor that Canada and Newfoundland had recently been discussing political union.

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WHERE THE FLAG FLIES.

NEWS BUDGET FROM AUSTRALASIA AND INDIA.

Lord Jersey on Anglo-Saxon Interests—Leading Events in India, Burmah, and Afghanistan.

Australasia.

At the farewell dinner given to the premier of New South Wales, Mr. Dibbs, prior to his departure for England, the Governor of the colony, Lord Jersey, said he believed that benefit would result from Mr. Dibbs' visit. The two countries should learn from one another. Let England learn that Australia was worthy of trust, and let Australia understand that England was neither effete nor unduly censorious in the way in which she regarded colonial affairs, but that she was still strong in the vigor and power of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Mr. Dibbs is desirous of giving his mission a general Australian character and intends seeking the co-operation of Victoria and South Australia in his attempt to strengthen the credit and status of Australia at large in the eyes of English investors and financiers. Mr. Dibbs before leaving had interviews with the governments of Victoria and South Australia.

The scheme of railway retrenchment formulated by the Victorian minister of railways is expected to save £300,000 per annum. The increased charges for goods and passenger traffic are expected to increase the revenue to the extent of £98,000 and £82,000 respectively.

The corporation of the city of Melbourne, encouraged by the success of the recent Metropolitan board of works loan, have decided to place a four per cent. loan of £250,000 on the local market. They are confident that it will be readily subscribed, and the intention is to devote one half of the money to lighting the streets of Melbourne by electricity.

In view of the disastrous results of the recent strikes, a Bill will be brought in to establish courts of conciliation.

"VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS."

A bill for the establishment of "village settlements" will be introduced at the present session of the Victorian parliament by the government.

For these village settlements the government will utilize state territory and will purchase land in suitable situations from private owners, where the settlers may work as farm laborers when their time is not monopolized by their own land. Houses will be built at the government expense, the preference being given to married men in the selection of settlers. The latter will pay interest on the price of the land and buildings at the rate of 3 per cent. for 30 years.

INTERCOLONIAL TARIFF WALLS.

The Victorian Parliament has met. Sir Graham Berry, as treasurer, reports a deficit of about £1,500,000. It is understood that the imposts on beer, spirits, and tea will be increased, a higher tax will be put on cattle, sheep, and horses imported from adjacent colonies, and recourse will be had to an income-tax, and probably an absentee-tax of some description, while it seems likely that the government will revert to the twopenny rate for inland letter postage. It is calculated that these sources of revenue will bring £580,000 extra into the treasury during the coming year.

India.

Nepalese will convey the Rajah of Sikkim to the Darjeeling frontier, and make him over to the British. It has now been ascertained that the Rajah was accompanied by his wife and a portion of his family in his flight. For some reason, probably to avoid observation, he took a circuitous route round Kimchinjunga and across Eastern Nepal. Troubles began almost immediately, as the coolies refused to carry the baggage across the Sikkim frontier, and he was obliged to abandon it. He met severe weather crossing the passes, and one infant died from the effects of the cold. Then came his arrest by the Nepalese authorities.

A Madras correspondent writes:—"One of the most interesting facts brought out by the recent census in this Presidency shows that the curious hill tribes, the Todas of the Nilghiris, are not dying out, as is generally supposed. They now number nearly 1,000, having increased ten per cent. since the previous census."

Rain has fallen over the greater part of Bengal and more is wanted but the general agricultural prospects have improved. The meteorological depart-

ment considers that the conditions are hopeful for an early monsoon, and it is reported that the first signs of it have already appeared in Ceylon. Meanwhile, the showers will soften the ground and facilitate ploughing and sowing.

The supply of food and grain is plentiful throughout the province; prices although high, are not excessive, while complaints of the scarcity of drinking water are becoming less frequent. Rajpootana is still without rain, and the persons on relief work, according to the latest returns, number over 38,000, with 9,000 on gratuitous relief.

A cyclonic storm has crossed India from the Kathin coast to the Himalayas, giving heavy rains to the distressed area of Bikania. A fair amount of rain has fallen in Ajmere, and will mitigate the distress due to the actual want of drinking water. The latest returns from Bengal shows that last week's rain was fairly general, but more is wanted. The price of rice is very high.

British Burmah.

Sir A. Mackenzie, who is himself in bad health, has been summoned home by the serious illness of Lady Mackenzie, and sailed by the mail of the 14th ult. from Bombay.

The total trade of Burmah for the year ending March 31 is the largest on record, and shows an increase both in imports and exports. The total imports into the province were 1,057 lakhs, against 1,010 last year and 856 in 1889-90. The exports amounted to 1,267 lakhs, against 1,236 last year and 1,016 in 1888-90. The imports of Rangoon were 610 lakhs, and exports 900 lakhs.

Military Operations in Afghanistan.

Afghan troops have occupied Asmar which adjoins the group of independent chiefships usually known as the State of Bajaur, and seem about to advance into Bajaur itself. This is evidently in pursuance of the traditional policy of the rulers of Afghanistan of trying to extend their influence over tribes holding the borderland beyond the British frontier, and is consistent with the efforts which the Ameer is known to have been making for a long time in order to get the Afridis, Waziris, etc., to acknowledge him as Suzerain. It is understood that the Government of India have reminded him that Bajaur has always been declared beyond the sphere of Afghan influence—a fact which he has been frequently told in past years, and has practically admitted to be correct.

The Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore says:—"It is reported in Peshawar that the Ameer's troops stationed at three villages between Herat and Bemain have been severely defeated in a conflict with the populace brought on by outrages committed by the soldiers. The Ameer's commander, Zeberdast Khan, is said to have been severely wounded, while a number of rifles were lost. The report adds that reinforcements have been sent from Herat, Candahar, and Cabul."

The English in Egypt.

The Khedive has opened the new railway bridge over the Nile near Cairo. The line establishes direct communication between Lower and Upper Egypt.

Nubar Pasha has received an address from the natives of Galioubieh province begging him to use his influence to procure a redress of a grievance which they have against the public works department. The department is enforcing an old decree forbidding the erection of water-wheels for irrigation along the canal banks within a certain distance of the water's edge, and is compelling the removal of those now existing. Formerly, a government order met with compliance without any open murmur, but now the native press, which enjoys French protection, is eager to magnify any real or imaginary grievance, and loses no opportunity of publishing inflammatory articles attacking the English regime.

A large discontented party exists whose ideas are freely disseminated, while there is no independent paper to combat their pernicious influence.

The Alliance Francaise is making vigorous efforts to encourage the study of the French language throughout the country.

C. P. R. surveyors with an outfit of ten or twelve men, are busily engaged on the Glenboro, Man., extension. The point from which the road will strike off will be near the bridge at Monteith. The surveyors expect to be engaged on the road three weeks, after which they will be on the line between Methven and Souris.

London has a new morning half-penny newspaper—The Leader.

THE "SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM,"

By Miss Preston of Ottawa.

[Continued from our last.]

A very artistic and beautiful fabric is this banner of thirty-eight stars and thirteen stripes on a background of blue; let us not speak disparagingly of it. It has floated over many a hard won field, in battling for the right. It shelters nearly sixty-five millions of people beneath its shadow, the majority of whom speak our language. Sometimes it may have seemed to swerve too much to the right or left of honor's track, but is soon carried back. So much for the plaidie. He tells her his farm consists of over 3,000,000 square miles, all cleared and fenced; his income is over \$463,000,000; his servants and retainers consist of about 8,000,000 negroes, 100,000 Chinese to do the washing; 1,000,000 descendants of her own country, who are his engineers and foremen, and occupy other responsible positions; while about 46,000,000 from every nation under the sun form the rank and file. He impresses upon her that her line fence is not very strong. But he

NEGLECTS TO MENTION

that some of his hired men have been trying to carry away rails from this fence, which I understand they intend to use in kindling political fires. He tells her this line fence is unnecessary and had better be destroyed; that she is too young and delicate to manage such a large estate and keep in order so many nationalities and creeds. If she will cast in her lot with him she shall bear his name; he will till her lands, fell her forests, work her mines, catch her salmon, seal and herring, and in fact do all her marketing.

He paints such a glowing picture that at first blush it looks as if, could this union be accomplished, Canada would "repose on flowery beds of ease," and some thoughtless Canadians, while not caring much for the match, rather enjoy the courtship, and fancy that it might not be a bad plan to destroy this fence, or at least lower it a little, as commercial union would benefit us and we could still remain true to our country. From the slight knowledge I have of this scheme, it appears that this so called commercial union is only a sort of

ENGAGEMENT RING.

and, did we accept it, we should eventually find ourselves absorbed, and Canada, with her vast territory, her wealth of mine, field and forest, her splendid future prospects, would forever lose her identity and form a part of the United States, be annexed, tacked on to the skirts of a nation her superior in nothing but age, population and available capital. Might it not be wiser to strengthen the fence with a barbed wire arrangement of some kind which would have a damaging effect on all boodling or thieving animals from either side of it.

When we examine the Constitution of the United States it does not differ materially from our own, as far as the rights and safety of the citizen is concerned. There are some things worthy of our imitation, and one is the earnest endeavor to train

A NATION OF PATRIOTS.

and this, to my mind, in a great measure accounts for their remarkable progress. No man, much less a politician, dare speak sneeringly of their country, or attempt to place any flag above their national standard. Surely any good measure like this we could adopt without carrying it wrapped in the Stars and Stripes. We have all the freedom they enjoy except certain restrictions which do not touch the good citizen, but have a salutary effect upon the unprincipled and lawless element.

THE GAIN.

What have we to gain by a union with the United States? Just at present it might make it a little easier for certain classes, but would we be the gainer in the end? Would our laws be more conducive to our morality and Sabbath keeping? Would our judges be more upright when holding office during the pleasure of political parties? Would our Civil Service be more free from scandal and irregularities, owing to the frequent changes? Would our educational system be improved? Would our domestic relations be more stable with added facilities for divorce? Would our natural wealth be increased? Would we have a more powerful protector in case of invasion than at present? Would our laws give greater security to the life of the subject? To each of these, I think, must be given a negative answer. Where then would be the gain? We are a young nation, writing on the first white pages of our history. We should not feel discouraged at our old neighbour. Canada is a giant in embryo,

but she requires time and experience to strengthen her limbs and harden her muscles. Numerically we are little larger than the Colonies were when they started out for themselves over a century ago, and we are feeling dissatisfied because we are not so tall among the nations as they are now.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

Undoubtedly there would be some advantage from a union of this kind. Our custom duties would be lighter; the great natural resources of our country might sooner be opened up, and this for a time would appear to be a benefit; but would it in the long run? It seems to me like two men settling on bush farms, one lets loose a gang of lumbermen who, for a mere trifle, soon strip his farm of its valuable timber; and when his children have grown up, the farm of his more cautious neighbour is many times more valuable on account of its timber. The former benefitted in the first instance in a slight degree, the latter in a greater in the end.

(To be continued.)

British Influence in Persia.

A. Vambury, the famous eastern traveller, writes as follows to the London Times, on the efforts of Russia to supplant British influence in Persia:—"In your leading article upon the financial straits of Persia, resulting from the collapse of the Imperial Tobacco corporation, you properly suggest the idea that British capitalists ought to come in aid of the government of the Shah instead of allowing Russia to render such a service of friendship in a time of need. I entirely concur with your idea, and I beg leave to add one important motive which you have left out amongst the consequences inseparable from a Russian interference in this unfortunate matter.

Should the Shah accept the Russian offer, there is no doubt that Russian influence, becoming paramount in Teheran, will carry all its weight against Emin-es-Sultan, the actual Grand Vizier and chief adviser of the King, who is particularly known for his English sympathies, and with the fall of this leading Minister the whole structure of English prestige will crumble to pieces. The case ought to be carefully considered, and every English patriot ought to bear in mind that the safety of India depends greatly upon the position of England in Persia.

BRITISH FIGHTING SHIPS.

Splendid results of tests of the heaviest warship in the world.

The Royal Sovereign, battleship, has completed her engine trials by a run under forced draught. The results were eminently satisfactory and fully verified the prediction of her designer. The ship was driven during three hours at a mean speed of 18 knots. The Royal Sovereign is the largest fighting ship afloat, far exceeding in displacement the heaviest armour clads of France and Italy; and the mere fact that a ship of her magnitude could be driven at a rate of speed which is only excelled by a few cruisers of the latest type is a marvel of marine construction and engineering. The steadiness of the ship, her freedom from vibration, and the all but complete absence of noise were noticeable. The wave thrown up by the bow when the ship was running at her highest speed was inconsiderable in height and volume and was soon quelled. Her gunnery trials have also been satisfactory.

The first-class protected cruiser Gibraltar, one of nine very similar vessels, the building of which was authorized by the Naval Defence Act of 1889, has been launched from the yard of Messrs. R. Napier and Sons, Govan. She is a steel twin-screw cruiser of 7,000 tons and 12,000 indicated horse power, with triple expansion engines. She is 360ft. in length and 60ft. in breadth, and she will, when ready for sea, draw rather over 24ft. of water. Developing 12,000 horse power, with forced draught, she will have a speed of 19½ knots. The armament will include one 9-2in. 22-ton gun, two 6in. 5½-ton quick-firing guns, 12 6-pounder quick-firing, three 3-pounder quick-firing, and eight machine guns. The total estimated cost is just over £340,000.

The Admiralty have given notice that station signalman is to be attached to each of the Coastguard stations, and that these men are to hold the rating of commissioned boatmen. They are to be proficient in signalling in all its branches, and will be required to understand all the postal and telegraphic arrangements of the stations to which they are attached.

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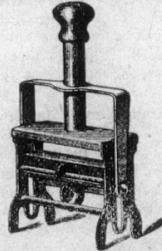
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S.O.E. PARADE AT TORONTO.

THE LARGEST TURN-OUT OF ENGLISHMEN FOR YEARS.

Alberta Ladies' Lodge Rec-1 e the Parade at the Church-door—St. George's Society and Juvenile Lodges Present.

The annual church parade of the Toronto Sons of England was held on Sunday afternoon May 22, to the Metropolitan church in that city, and despite the unfavorable appearance of the streets and sky, the turnout was a very large one, in fact the largest for years.

There were no bands in the procession and the only decorations were the simple blue badge of the order, the officers' jewels, and the red or white rose worn by every member.

This year for the first time the

JUVENILE LODGES

took part in the procession. There was no regular order for lodges to take certain places for the march; each lodge simply fell in as it reached the rendezvous on College avenue.

THE LADIES' LODGE.

On arriving at the church the brethren were met by the members of the newly-formed Alberta Ladies' Lodge, numbering nearly 120 members, all wearing the white rose.

The Grand Lodge officers were all present, this being the first church parade in the history of the order at which such has been the case.

Amongst them were Ald. Stroud, of Ottawa, Grand President; Ald. Elliot, London, Grand Vice-President; J. W. Carter, Grand Secretary; B. Hinchcliffe, Grand Treasurer; and Past Grand Presidents; ex-Ald. Swait, Richard Caddick, Dr. J. S. King, R. Ivens, T. R. Skippon, and Dr. Pollard.

Among the members of St. George's Society present were:—J. Herbert Mason (president), D. T. Symons, Joseph Hewlitt, S. E. Pell, P. F. Ridout, Philip Plews, J. G. Mason, G. W. Stockwell, and H. K. Cockin.

"ON THE EVE OF GREAT CHANGES."

The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Rev. J. V. Smith was the preacher, and he took for his text part of the 9th verse of the 4th chapter of Deuteronomy, "Take heed to thyself and keep thy soul diligently." Pointing to the glorious annals of Britain, and reminding his hearers of the beauty and virtue of English village home life, he earnestly appealed to them to so live that this country might enjoy the blessings God intended for her.

"We are on the eve of great changes, and the old order of things seems passing away. Many men are anxious about the future of the Old Land and the New."

The services closed by singing "God Save the Queen."

Bradford.

Bradford Lodge No. 91, S. O. E. B. S., held their annual church parade on Sunday, May 15, to St. George's church. The members of Lodge Worcester and Lodge Leeds united with us, and we had a good turnout of members, also our juveniles, and they were a credit to the society.

On Sunday last the Sons of England, Lodge Rose of Couchiching No. 23 and Lodge Hampton No. 58, held their annual church parade. The procession which was marshalled by Bros. J. Failes and Robert Mainer, and headed by the Orillia Citizen's band, under the leadership of Mr. J. W. Mitchell, proceeded to the English church.

could fail to be a better man, as it is founded on the doctrines of the Bible.

It is estimated that there were between four hundred and five hundred of a congregation. The service closed with the National Anthem and the Benediction. The singing was spirited, there being a full choir under the direction of Bro. A. H. Deeks, organist of St. James's church.

The members of Lodge Hampton, Sons of England, have entertained Bro. E. C. Roper, Past President, at a supper, and presented him with a handsome Past President's jewel. The chair was occupied by Bro. Gilham, and the vice-chair by Bro. Powell.

Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, Que.

Lodge Clarence 136, Lennoxville and Lodge Gloucester, 103, Sherbrooke, of the Sons of England Benevolent Society were to hold their annual church parade to St. George's Church, Lennoxville, on Saturday afternoon, when a special service was to be held and a sermon preached by the Rev. A. C. Scarth.

Breasy Words from the West.

EDITOR ANGLO SAXON: I was much pleased at receiving your printed notice calling attention to the fact that you intend enlarging the ANGLO SAXON and publishing that paper bi-monthly at a yearly cost of a dollar only.

Is it that the English mind is more obtuse to its own interests than that of any other nationality, so dull of comprehension that it can see no advantage in such a trifling investment as even a dollar a year that does not bring in an immediate and tangible return, or is it so confident of the inherent strength of its own nationality that it thinks that even in a distant land, and outnumbered by rival nationalities, it can hold its own and continue to flourish and prosper without individual cost or effort?

Full well the writer knows the uphill work the ANGLO SAXON has had since the time of its inception, and I say let us support the English organ, which we know is as free in the present as it has been in the past, and which is not likely to pass over without protest omissions or abuses committed by any one no matter how powerful inside or outside the order.

WINNIPEG FREE LANCE.

Winnipeg, May 15, 1892.

[Thanks, brother "Free Lance," for your hearty good wishes. The English mind is accustomed to undisputed sway and world-wide empire; it takes a good deal of rousing to a comprehension of the fact that other nationalities on this continent are on a common footing and rapidly uniting for purposes all hold dear, and that Englishmen, if they wish to hold their own, must also organize rapidly, efficiently and thoroughly.]

Col. Scott and British troops in the Gold coast county have routed native tribes who were blocking trade routes into the interior of Africa, and have captured on the Jebu capital.

Daughters of England B. S.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

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

Hamilton.

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

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.

Sons of England Society.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome of every month.

Aylmer, Ont.

Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month.

Barrie.

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

Belleville.

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

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsal's Block.

Blackstock.

Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church st.

Brockville.

Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters' Hall, King st.

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block.

Galt.

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

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Towell's Block.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts.

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.

Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month.

Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the Royal Temples of Temperance Hall.

Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month at 8 p.m.

Huntsville.

Croyden No. 85, Huntsville, meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street.

Lakefield.

Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall.

Lambton Mills.

Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. F. Hall.

London.

Kennington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall.

British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall.

Pleasantly No. 88—Meets alternate Mondays from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street.

Midland.

Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters' Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month.

Smith's Falls.

Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block.

Montreal.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts.

Denbigh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 406 St. Urbain st.

Orillia.

Hampton No. 68, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st.

Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, meets alternate Monday from January 11th, 1892, in their hall, Mulcahey's Block, Orillia.

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st.

Bowdoin No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh.

Clarendon—The United Degree Lodge of Derby, Bowdoin, Russell and Stanley lodges meet in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month.

Peterborough.

Landowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month.

Peterboro' No. 64—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at S. O. E. Hall.

Owen Sound.

Mistoe No. 86, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters' Hall, Red Rose 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, White Rose, the 1st Wednesday in each month at 8 p.m.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Leamington No. 95—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Dawson's Hall.

St. Thomas.

Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month.

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters' Hall, Erncliffe Block, second and fourth Friday.

Stratford.

Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspeare Hall.

Sherbrooke, Que.

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

Selkirk, Man.

Runnymede, No. 155, Selkirk Man., meets in Foresters' Hall, Colclough Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.

Toronto.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst & Queen sts.

York No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave, Queen street, west.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from January 4th, 1892, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen St. West, cor. Berkeley st.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview, Ave.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meet alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall.

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Dominion Hall corner of Dundas and Queen st., Toronto.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st.

Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St., Wednesday, Joseph Oldfield, Sec.

Hull No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets.

Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, Queen St., West, cor. Spadina Ave. over Devaney's new store.

Lichfield, No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Bldg., corner Prospect and Ontario sts., every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock.

Vancouver, B. C.

Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose.

Victoria, B.C.

Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall.

Weston.

Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall.

Windsor.

Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich, street.

Winnipeg.

Westward Ho! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Unity Hall, McIntyre block, Main street.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meet alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall.

W. H. Clay, Sec. Coleman P.O.

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Dominion Hall corner of Dundas and Queen st., Toronto.

H. W. Church, Pres., Saml. Leveats, Sec., 9 Adelaide st. e. 164 Spedina Ave.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st.

R. S. Grundy, Sec. 74 Sauter st. Geo. R. Moore, Pres.

Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St., Wednesday, Joseph Oldfield, Sec.

3 and 4 Adelaide St., E. Hull No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets.

J. H. Jewell, Pres., A. C. Chapman, sec., 309 Lippincott st.

Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, Queen St., West, cor. Spadina Ave. over Devaney's new store.

C. McClelland, Pres., F. W. Chorley, Sec., 22 Shirley St.

Lichfield, No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Bldg., corner Prospect and Ontario sts., every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock.

C. M. Cashmore, Sec. E. J. Cashmore, Pres., 660 Parliament st. 182 Bolton Ave.

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. Rev. H. P. Hobson, F. Jas. East, Secretary, Box 552.

Victoria, B.C.

Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall.

Visiting brethren welcome. J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174.

Weston.

Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall.

Visitors welcome. Smith-Richardson, Sec. Joshua Fitton, Pres., Weston, Ont.

Windsor.

Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich, street.

Visiting brethren are welcome. H. Slater, Pres., Wm. J. Turner, Sec., Box 64. Box 619, Windsor

Winnipeg.

Westward Ho! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Unity Hall, McIntyre block, Main street.

Visiting brethren invited. T. C. Andrews, Arthur J. Craston, Sec., 414 St. Mary st.

Woodstock.

Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month.

Fraternals visitors welcomed. W. J. Fletcher, Sec.

Lachine.

Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, at 339 St. Joseph st.

Visiting members are welcome. J. H. Thomas, Pres. Edward Pickering, Sec., 331 St. Joseph st.

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 Osler street.

G. C. King, Pres. F. B. Karman, Sec.

New Glasgow, N.S.

Kenilworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S., Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock, in Good Templars Hall.

Visiting brethren always welcome. W. H. Clarke, Pres. E. W. Thurston, Sec.

Fredericton, N.B.

Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 7th, 1892.

Visiting brethren always welcome. Chas. W. Beckwith, Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Prince Edward Island.

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. Geo. D. Wright, Pres. | J. Edward Rendle, Sec.

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It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

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A CELEBRATION 3,000 MILES LONG IN BRITISH AMERICA.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific Across the Big British Half of the American Continent the Day is Honored.

Never in the history of British America, that is, the biggest half of the continent, has the Queen's birthday been so generally and thoroughly observed as on the 24th of May 1892. From the busy seaports on Canada's Atlantic shores to the sunny slopes of Canada's Pacific coasts, the length and breadth of the settled provinces of the east, throughout the wide spreading prairies of the great Canadian northwest, along the borders of the inland fresh-water Canadian seas, and our Canada's Rocky Mountains, to the forests and mines of British Columbia, the flag of old England floated generally in bright sunshine under azure skies, in honor of our Queen, and the entire population celebrated the day.

THE DAY AT THE CAPITAL OF CANADA.

Here in the capital of the new Dominion, as in every other centre of population in Canada, the 24th was observed as a royal holiday and national festival. The bells rang, the flag was everywhere raised, the royal salute boomed from the throats of the big guns at the noon hour, and men women and children turned out in thousands. Picnics, excursions by rail and river, sports and outdoor gatherings of all kinds were held.

The weather was simply delicious; it was an ideal Canadian day, with balmy, clear, fresh, invigorating air, bright sunshine, tempered by a gentle breeze, a deep blue sky with just sufficient white clouds to set off the glory of its azure tints, and a crystalline atmosphere such as is only enjoyed in absolute perfection in these favored portions of her most gracious Majesty's world wide realms.

THE OBSERVANCE ELSEWHERE.

At Toronto, the Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston, attended the presentation of Queen's colors to the newly formed 48th Highlanders, and review of that regiment and the 13th battalion of Hamilton.

At Montreal Major-General Herbert, commandant of the Canadian militia, reviewed the cadets, but the extensive military review for which arrangements had been made was countermanded owing to a change in the local meteorological conditions.

Military inspections were the principal feature of the day in Ontario and Quebec. In the maritime provinces and the far west, excursions and picnics were the leading attractions, but God save the Queen was sung by British throats along the line of 3,000 miles from ocean to ocean throughout British territory. Whole pages could be filled with the catalogue of the celebrations, but the above general outline must suffice.

HONORED BY THE QUEEN.

Canadians were generously recognized in the annual Queen's Birthday bestowal of titles as follows:

- Sir John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, Premier of the Dominion, Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
- Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
- Sir Alexander Lacoste, Chief Justice of Quebec, Knight.
- Dr. George Mercer Dawson, Assistant Director Geological Survey, Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

THE DAY IN THE IMPERIAL CAPITAL.

In pursuance of arrangements previously announced, the celebration of the anniversary of the Queen's birthday took place in London on Wednesday. The weather was splendid, there was a parade at the horse guards and a trooping of the colors by the foot guards. This ceremony was witnessed by a vast number of people, including a large number of the nobility and notable foreigners. The Duke of Cambridge, commander in chief of the forces, accompanied by Prince Christian, was in command. The massed bands played the national anthem.

Brockville.

The brethren of Suffolk Lodge, No. 87., and Star of England Juvenile branch assembled in their hall on Sunday last at 10 a. m., to commemorate the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by attending service in Wall Street church, Rev. Dr. Saunders, pastor.

Before proceeding to church, Worthy Pres. W. H. Edwards appointed Bro. T. W. Lord, Marshal. There was a large turnout, the best we have had since the society was instituted, both of the senior and junior members of this lodge. Visiting brethren and Englishmen not belonging to the so-

ciety were invited to join and we were pleased to see so many responding. Bro. W. Crossley, of Belleville Lodge, G. T. R. agent here, was with us again. Bro. Hayward and J. W. West also attended.

After returning from church, resolutions of thanks were passed to Rev. Dr. Saunders, Miss Chute, organist, and choir.

Bro. F. M. Lord spoke in high terms of the conduct of the juveniles in church and in parade. They are a well behaved lot of boys and reflect great credit on the part of the officers of the Star of England Lodge.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

Winnipeg.

The Sons of England of Winnipeg to about 200 in number, gathered in their hall on Sunday, May 22nd, and at 10.30, formed in marching order, the Citizen's band leading, youthful members of the order, adult members and officers following respectively, and marched to Holy Trinity church. The front seats in the church were reserved for the brethren, who were sufficiently numerous to fill them comfortably. After the regular service a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Canon Coombs, taking for his text 2 chapter, 17 verse, of the first epistle general of Peter. "Honor all men. Love the Brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the King."

After the service the procession was reformed, and marched back to the hall, where it disbanded.

Hamilton.

The members of the Sons of England of Hamilton, held their annual church parade on Sunday, accompanied by the Naval Brigade, band of the S. O. E., the Daughters of England, the Juveniles and the St. George's Society.

Accompanying them came our brethren of St. Andrew's Society, the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, the Loyal Orange Society and band, and the Ladies Loyal Orange Society. The procession, considering the threatening aspect of the weather, was a very large one. It formed at 2.45 p. m. outside the St. George's Hall, was marshalled by Bro. Jessie Chapman, and marched to the Hannah Street Methodist church.

The pastor, the Rev. W. G. Kirby, preached a very thrilling and encouraging sermon on "True Citizenship", stating that no man could be a true citizen who was not a Christian. The choir rendered some good singing. After the service the procession marched back to the hall, and votes of thanks were passed to the minister, the choir and trustees of the church, and to the various societies for their brotherly kindness in accompanying us to divine service. The meeting was brought to a close by the very hearty singing of God Save the Queen. The proceeds of the collection was forwarded to the Aged Women's Home.

New Glasgow, N. S.

Lodge Kenilworth, No. 149, New Glasgow, N. S., held their usual fortnightly meeting on May 21st. There was a very good attendance of members, who seem to take very great interest in the business of the lodge. The final arrangements for the church parade on Sunday May 30th., were made. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. C. Frost, Chaplain of the lodge. There were several names handed in for proposal, one being the Rev. C. Taylor, rector of Christ church, St. Lertion, who will be regarded as a very good addition to the lodge.

Mention was made of the ANGLO SAXON in the lodge room. Several members referred to the improved appearance of the paper and to the insight it gave them into the workings of the order all over Canada, causing them to feel a deeper interest in the order than ever. All the speakers wished the ANGLO SAXON every success in the future.

Belleville.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of Oxford Lodge, S. O. E., took place on Tuesday the 17th. ult. The church committee brought in a favorable report. The excursion committee also brought in a very favorable report, showing that they are hard at work. The District Deputy has invited the members or all who can to go with him on a visit soon.

Sunday's church parade was a grand success. The day was very fair. The Odd Fellows' band was engaged and rendered some fine music. Then came the new Union Jack with the Juvenile lodge, then the flag of the adult lodge, with the lodge, and St. George's Cross coming after. The procession proceeded up to St. Thomas's church.

Rev. Bro. A. L. Green, chaplain of the order, officiated and delivered an able and patriotic discourse. After church the march was continued over Sailors' Hill and back to the lodge room, thus ending another most pleasant event in our lodge history.

ANOTHER LODGE IN QUEBEC.

A GOOD WAY OF CELEBRATING THE E. T. CENTENNIAL.

The Supreme Grand President goes down to Richmond, P. Q., to Open Enfield Lodge, No. 159.—The Proceedings.

[From our Richmond, Que., Correspondent.]

The Queen's Birthday is very properly made a holiday by all true Englishmen, and is recognized as a day when the cares of business are to be thrown aside for a season. The great majority even of those who observe it are content to take it thankfully and to use it as a means for personal pleasure and recreation. The Supreme Grand President of the Sons of England Benevolent society appreciates as fully as any one the propriety of observing the day. But his ideas of duty do not permit him to rest content and thankful at the opportunity for a day's vacation. He feels bound to improve the occasion even at the risk of personal inconvenience.

Instead of spending the few hours of leisure from business afforded by the holiday, in rest and quiet, he found enjoyment in setting out on a long journey in order to extend and more widely diffuse those principles of British unity of which the monarch is the highest symbol. There was a good prospect of establishing

ANOTHER LODGE

in the Province of Quebec, and Brother Stroud felt that the greatest pleasure he could experience would be attained by assisting in the work. He set out therefore, from Ottawa, for a long and tedious railway journey to the distant town of Richmond in that province. His spirit of devotion to the cause he has so much at heart, seems to have inspired zeal into other members of the society, for, from the mines at Capelton, the industrial pursuits of Lennoxville, and the busy manufactories of Sherbrooke some twenty to twenty-five earnest co-operators had attended to meet and assist him.

Owing to the breaks in railway connections from these places the trip was necessarily comparatively an expensive one, while the apparent prospect of a settled wet day did not afford encouragement for the hope of much pleasure from the mere outing. That veteran and enthusiastic worker, J. A. Edwards, of Victoria Jubilee Lodge, Montreal, had been for months in correspondence with Mr. T. H. Wells of Richmond, and at last, by means of steady perseverance, some twenty names had been obtained to an application for a charter for the formation of

LODGE ENFIELD, NO 159

Armed with the necessary powers and accompanied by Harry Furze, of the Victoria Jubilee lodge; Bro. J. A. Edwards reached Richmond a little before noon. Waiting there to receive him were Bro. Edwin Avery, the District Deputy of that section of Quebec, with B. Richardson, R. Reeves, G. Bush, W. Bailey, F. Fuller, H. Waite and W. J. Stuart of Gloucester Lodge, Sherbrooke; James S. Vernor, — Benton, W. Brown and Fred Day, of Clarence Lodge, Lennoxville; T. Symons, F. Hansford, Frank Hansford, W. Spry, A. Booy, W. S. Smith, W. Watkins, of Albert lodge, Capelton, and several of the candidates for initiation. In the afternoon some fourteen candidates were initiated, when an adjournment was made for supper, and for the purpose of meeting the Supreme Grand President, who arrived on the evening train accompanied by R. H. Bartholomew of Primrose Lodge, Montreal.

Proceedings were at once renewed, and as many of the remaining candidates as could attend were initiated, the lodge was fully and formally instituted, and the following

OFFICERS INSTALLED:

- Worthy President, W. Young;
- Worthy Past President, N. Wells;
- Worthy Vice-President, G. G. Guymer;
- Worthy Treasurer, J. W. Harkom;
- Worthy Secretary, T. H. Wells;
- Worthy Chaplain, Geo. Mundy; committee, Rob. McLeod, G. Horner, W. Ridley, W. A. Ward, G. Whiting, C. Ward; Inside Guard, H. A. Pepler; Outside Guard, E. Smith.

At the conclusion of the installation ceremony the Supreme Grand President, and Bro. J. A. Edwards, H. Furze, R. H. Bartholomew and Edwin Avery, gave short addresses, and the newly elected officers made appropriate remarks evincing that they appreciated the advantages to be derived from the society, and thoroughly intended to make theirs a successful lodge.

This year is the centennial of the first settlement of the Eastern townships by the

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

and their successors have obviously been impressed by their example, and

following the example of the early settlers made a bee to raise the new lodges. The spirit evinced was admirable, and now that the first difficulties attending the introduction of our society into the Eastern townships have been surmounted, we may reasonably expect a large extension of its numbers in that portion of the Dominion.

Sauce for the Goose not for the Gander.

Mr. Devlin, M. P., voted against Mr. Dalton McCarthy's motion for home rule for the Northwest. Having thus pronounced against home rule for part of his own Dominion, he comes to the front with a motion in favor of home rule for part of another dominion. Thus, says the Ottawa Journal, do we teach Britishers to respect the gigantic intellects of colonial statesmen.

The Physique of the Army.

Dr. Hambleton has published a letter to Sir Evelyn Wood in which he gives some remarkable results of experiments with undersized and sickly recruits. He estimates that by a system of gymnastic and sanitary training the country can be saved £500,000 a year in doctor's bills, deaths, hospital savings, and so forth, and the demand for recruits largely reduced, owing to the increased number of men who would be available.

The experiments showed that after a very short time in the training schools the chest measurements of young recruits increased two to three inches, with breathing capacity and tests of endurance and strength in proportion. The doctor concludes by saying: "The government are giving us good barracks at a cost of four millions. Will they now give us men to put in those barracks and save the State this annual waste of men and money?"

Canada's Agents Abroad.

In the Dominion House of Commons, the following amendment moved by Hon. C. H. Tupper to Mr. D. McCarthy's motion for a Canadian representative at Washington, has been adopted on a close party vote: "That it is expedient that communications be opened with Her Majesty's government in order to bring about such fuller representation of Canadian interests at Washington, and at the capitals of other countries in which such representation may be found desirable as may be consistent with the relations which should exist between Great Britain and Canada."

"German Syrup"

A Throat and Lung

Specialty.

Those who have not used Boschee's German Syrup for some severe and chronic trouble of the Throat and Lungs can hardly appreciate what a truly wonderful medicine it is. The delicious sensations of healing, easing, clearing, strength-gathering and recovering are unknown joys. For German Syrup we do not ask easy cases. Sugar and water may smooth a throat or stop a tickling—for a while. This is as far as the ordinary cough medicine goes. Boschee's German Syrup is a discovery, a great Throat and Lung Specialty. Where for years there have been sensitiveness, pain, coughing, spitting, hemorrhage, voice failure, weakness, slipping down hill, where doctors and medicine and advice have been swallowed and followed to the gulf of despair, where there is the sickening conviction that all is over and the end is inevitable, there we place German Syrup. It cures. You are a live man yet if you take it.

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THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.

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

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

Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certificates.

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

Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability clause.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN W. CARTER, S. G. Secretary. Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

Here are a few of the New Season's Goods at MRS. SCOTT'S, 153 BANK STREET

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

Come at once for first-choice.

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

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