

THE ANGLO-SAXON

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE IN CANADA.

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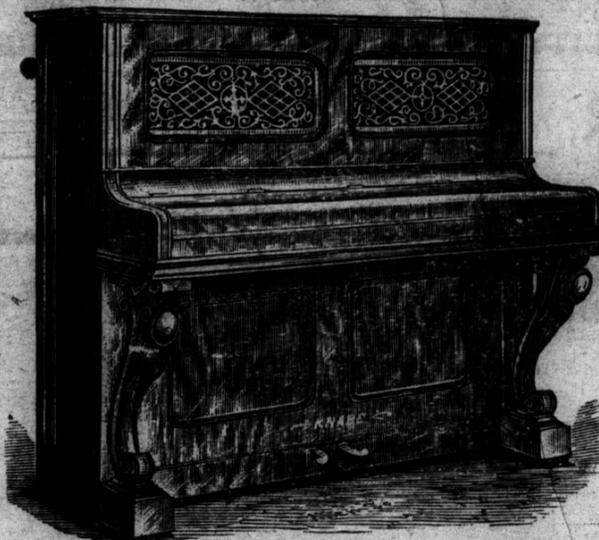
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No. 55—Stanley Lodge meet every
2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at their
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No. 56—Russell Lodge meet on the
2nd and 4th Monday of each month at their
Hall, New Edinburgh, Ottawa.
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CIRCULAR.

DURING the past year the Order of the Sons of
England has increased more rapidly than the
most sanguine expectations of those interested in
its welfare. It has suggested itself to us that if we
opened up a Lodge Directory Column in the
ANGLO-SAXON, it would be used by the lodges
throughout the Provinces of Canada—we feel the
progress of the Order justifies our action—thereby
giving a further impulse to our Noble Order. Every
year, travel is made more easy, and the Order of the
Sons of England spreading throughout the Provin-
ces, compels us to believe that our intentions would
result favorably to all concerned. By this means
members can see at a glance what night a Lodge
Meeting is held in the particular section which he
may be visiting, when he can inter-change fraternal
greetings, etc. With this in view we have com-
menced with the lodges in our city, hoping that
other Lodges will take the same view of the situa-
tion and send us their cards for the next issue of
this paper.

Yours fraternally,
MASON & REYNOLDS,
P.O. Box 296, Ottawa, Ont.



A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the Anglo-Saxon race in Canada.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA, JANUARY, 1888.

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NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

But four short months have passed since the ANGLO-SAXON first saw the light. Four monthly numbers have issued. The object the promoters of the ANGLO-SAXON had was to give their efforts and assistance to consolidating the mighty British Empire, nay, rather the Empire of English-speaking peoples; to oppose strongly anarchy and disloyalty to the constitution of our country; to cause the name of England to be held in honour through the virtuous actions of her sons; to bind Canada more closely to the Mother-country; to remove all causes of irritation between Canada and the United States of America; and to make Canada great by making its people one in allegiance, language and laws.

The promoters formulated a code of principles, which are founded on the experience of the world and the wisdom of many. The political and social platform on which the editors of and writers for the ANGLO-SAXON stand, although of old and tested materials or results, was never before framed together and tried as a whole. Our intimate well-wishers and supporters thought, with us, it was more desirable to attempt to redress grievances, under which they have been long galled in Canada, at once by constitutional and peaceful and argumentative methods, than to keep their pens in their desks, submit grumblingly for a few more tedious years and then by grasping the sword or rifle put an end to the "sea of troubles" which washes our country's shores. (The last metaphor is mixed but Shakespearean.) The ANGLO-SAXON was launched with a few bold hearts in command, but with no certainty as to how the contents or cargo would please or satisfy the British race in Canada, for whose interests it was built, freighted, armed, engineered, manned and officered.

Sophocles writes:—

"No mortal seer, with keenest arrow-sight,
Piercing the dull, dead blanket of To-night,
Sees what To-morrow holds within his hands,
Until before his eyes To-morrow stands."

But no sooner was our good ship's cargo discharged than it was eagerly bought up by English, Scotch and Irish, loyal German and steadfast Jew. All these found in its columns something which assured them that in its principles was to be found political relief for them, and freedom and greatness for England's colony—fast becoming a milch cow for the Latin race and Latin faith.

The old Greek sings:—

"Be confident of no man's happiness
Till he have weathered danger and distress."

We think we have weathered Capes Disappointment, Danger and Distress, and the ANGLO-SAXON is now snugly anchored in the Bay of Plenty and Happiness.

We find on our list of subscribers men of all creeds and nationalities; the sturdy Englishman, the canny Scot, the witty Irishman, the patient German, and those men of barter, the "seed of Abraham"; all smile, approve, and what our Managers like best, pay up handsomely. Although the ANGLO-SAXON will not swerve one quarter point from the course marked out in its initial number and prospectus, and can therefore be the ORGAN of but one SOCIETY, viz. the LEAGUE OF THE ROSE: Yet many of its friends believe in some of its principles,—and will support its life even for the sake of these particular ideas they are so tenacious of.

The ANGLO-SAXON has become the official Gazette of that powerful organization the Sons of England, and will endeavor to make itself the faithful News Reporter to the St. George's Societies, Imperial Federation League, and other loyal bodies wishing to employ its columns.

The Editorial Staff are in communication with leading, honest and patriotic, organizations throughout the English world—and watching the pulse in other countries can determine when to give the command, along the Canadian line of Political Batteries, of "action front."

Romaine's New Year's wish for his people was, "God grant that this may be a year famous for believing." The ANGLO-SAXON has the same wish as regards the people of Canada. May you make the year 1888 famous by becoming converts to the creed of its writers, may you all believe in them, and trust them. If you will place your names on the subscription list of the ANGLO-SAXON, thereby showing an interest in the cause it advocates a Leader can be found who will advocate its principles and tenets in the great Council of the Dominion after the next general elections. A Leader who, if the Loyal English, Irish and Scotch will be only true to themselves, will not be lacking in numerical support in that Chamber, when righting wrong and repairing hoary injustice, which crimes now stalk blatant, bold and unchecked through the political halls of Canada.

In conclusion, and we speak feelingly, we cannot but agree with the Managers that the best compliments of the Season which could be paid to the ANGLO-SAXON, would be a heavy pre-paid subscription list. In return for compliments such as these received and to be received by us, we wish our friends a very Happy New Year, and our enemies as Happy a New Year as Providence will grant them at our solicitation. May the New Year's thanksgiving of each member of the Anglo-Saxon race be the following:

"O Loving One! O bounteous One!
What have I not received from Thee,
Throughout the seasons that have gone
Into the past eternity?"

Lowly my name, and mine estate;
Yet, Father, many a child of Thine,
Of purer heart and cleaner hands,
Walks in a humbler path than mine."

NOTES.

THE St. George's Society of Ottawa, at their Christmas distribution to the poor, expended about \$250, besides donations in kind. About 150 families will, in this way, be assisted in tiding over the, to them, expensive winter season, and teach them, anew, the fact that the hearts of Englishmen are cast in a large mould by Nature, and that the heavens are easily opened by the fervent prayer of poor but righteous men. The ANGLO-SAXON is anxious to become the recorder of the doings of the most benevolent of organizations, the St. George's Societies of Canada, and will gladly insert correspondence from their secretaries.

THE Council of the League of the Rose has in contemplation the indicting for treason and misprision of treason of the members of the Gladstone Lodge of the Irish National League, Ottawa. It does seem anomalous that England is spending time, money and material in the restoration of law and order in Ireland; while Her Majesty's subjects in Canada are aiding, and assisting by money grants, &c., the rebels against Her authority in Ireland.

THE National League has been proclaimed as a seditious and treasonable organization in Ireland, why should not a branch of the same League be punishable in Canada. The Union Jack flies—and will fly—over both sections. What difference does a few miles of ocean make in these days of steam and electricity?

THE ANGLO-SAXON asks its readers, and all those who are lovingly and loyally obedient to the constitution under which we live and thrive, to boycott, or cease to have business dealings of any kind whatsoever with, those of their fellow-citizens who disobey the commands, or even requests, of the State to close their places of business or cease to do business on certain days proclaimed as holidays and feasts by the State.

If any body of men act contrary to law, contrary to the wisdom and wishes of the majority, in any country but Canada, they are treated as rebels—in countries far removed from barbarism they are used as living targets for the military training of better citizens.

THE matter is not mended by the declaration that they belong to a religious society whose head is above the law; and the members of this society obey his commands alone when they conflict with the law's mandates. If this is the case Canadians must lop off one of the heads governing our community, and it certainly will not be that of our Sovereign Lady the Queen—it must be that of the "scarlet woman."

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

As both political parties in Canada, Tories and Radicals, are interested in securing the Roman Catholic vote, and as our news from Europe is filtered through Irish Roman Catholic brains, the result is that unreasonable newspaper space is given at the present time to Papal ceremonies in St. Peter's at Rome. But what is worse no reliance can be placed on statements coming from Rome. In 1832 Archbishop Hare wrote: "The hollowness and fraud of Popery were never brought before my mind more forcibly, nay, glaringly, than beneath the dome of St. Peter's. It is utterly impossible to obtain a notion of truth at Rome. The terrible curse which is represented in the words of the ancient satirist—*Quid Romæ faciam? mentiri nescio*—seems still to cleave to the fateful city." The splendid ceremonials now going on at Rome will leave the Protestants, who furnish the greater part of the attendant crowds, stronger Protestants than the gorgeous visions found them. What is the object of all this mummary, tinsel, deceit, and expenditure. Nothing but to give a false importance to the head of a church which is rotten and falling to pieces—only to gain for this spiritual head temporal sovereignty in Italy. Which desire the Italians, who are most concerned, strenuously and successfully resist.

But the whole civilized world is greatly interested in defeating all attempts in making the Pope more than the Bishop of the Church of Rome. If he prefers, as he evidently does, to be a temporal sovereign, rather than a spiritual overseer, then he must naturally expect that other temporal rulers will object to his political interference with their subjects. He cannot expect to be like Moses, a Priest-King, and rule as such over

more people than live on the few acres enclosed within the Vatican precincts.

Let not Protestants be dismayed at the numbers who are said to be members of the Church of Rome. Napoleon said that God was on the side possessing the heaviest battalions; the history of Israel and our Anglo-Saxon race gives the lie to this dictum of that monster of selfishness. The Pope boasts of being the visible head of a church embracing two hundred millions of souls. But granted that it is so; what kind of fish have been caught in the net of Leo 13th? With the exception of the French Canadians and Irishmen, His Holiness has few devoted adherents, the multitudes beyond these are lukewarm, indifferent or hostile to priestly sway even in moral matters. They remain in the Church of Rome because nothing better has been offered them. The machinery of Rome is perfect for its own selfish ends—but is cracking and bursting under the heavenly fire and righteous strain of truth and morality. Multitudes which are claimed by the Pope as owning his sway belong to the Latin and inferior races, and are of little account in the world's economy now-a-days. The numerical strength of the leading religious denominations among all *English-speaking peoples* throughout the world is as follows:—

Church of England.....	22,000,000
Methodists.....	16,000,000
Roman Catholics.....	14,000,000
Presbyterians.....	11,000,000
Baptists.....	8,000,000
Congregationalists.....	6,000,000

In other words out of *seventy-seven millions* of the *British race*, now breathing, only *fourteen millions* bow the knee when the blasphemous procession of Corpus Christi passes them, or the Vicar of Christ blesses them.

Be of good cheer my brethren the night is far spent and the day is at hand.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION OF THE EMPIRE.

How vigilant and aggressive just now are the enemies of England everywhere! How absolutely needful it is that a strong man should grasp with Imperial sway the sceptre of guidance! In the case of the Irish commotion a man of the Cromwell stamp would speedily settle that difficulty. In all cases of trouble, the fire and invincible courage of a Pitt is needed—of one who has absolute faith in England and British traditions. Never was there a time when there was greater need for a prescient revision of British commercial interests. The policy of vacillation and truckling to the enemies of the Empire is always a fatal one. It is the most foolish impolicy to antagonize friends for the sake of mollifying enemies. In Australia, apparently, this is being done—there loyal British Australians have been appealing with confidence to the might and influence of England to protect them from French aggressions. In Canada we are now appealing to the motherland to secure the just and equitable claims of our Dominion, and nothing but an exasperating cowardice on the part of Great Britain or the United States will prevent our securing them; the Republic's representatives would be willing to meet reasonable demands were it not for the Irish element.

The time is rapidly approaching when a solid confederation of the Empire will be in order, or a general disruption—one or the other. God grant the former. Australia, New Zealand, Canada and other young British nations are now getting so lusty and self assertive, that they will desire new and closer relations with the Empire; or to be allowed to sever their connections.

I do not think England quite realizes the strength of loyal sentiment in the Colonies. In case of Imperial danger the sons of England, Scotland and Ireland would rally round the flag in their thousands from all sections of the Empire—yea, and even from the adjoining Republic would they come also in hosts.

How necessary must it be then, in the interest of the whole Empire generally, and of peace and civilization—in particular, that not only a closer political but commercial connection likewise should be effected!

But what astonishes us in Canada, is Great Britain's remarkably obstinate free trade dogma despite everything, and in face of the awful want and suffering involved by such a course amongst the working classes—to say nothing of general traders in the motherland.

We can understand that in a nation of consumers it is essential to obtain cheap food, and to admit corn and beef free; but we cannot understand how a nation of England's greatness can be so blind to the national prosperity as to allow the manufactured wares of other nations to have free admission, more particularly when we consider the fact that in such cases where foreign manufacturers are able to undersell the British, it is in consequence of the cheaper labour procurable among the foreign nations; and as a further consequence, the British artisan who is or should be better fed, better educated and better paid, has to lie off to make room for the produce of inferior foreign industry. Shame on such a course! Shame on the statecraft, or lack of statecraft, that encourages so injurious a condition of affairs! Free trade in theory is delightful and most easy to dilate upon; but like a great many other plausible theories, it is often disastrous to the nations who attempt it.

We are all well aware that, in times past, England could well afford to throw open her ports to the world, but those times have passed. She now has to contend not only with French, German and Belgian manufactures on much more equal terms for those nations (and in fact, owing to their cheaper labour, they now have the advantage) but also with American skill and energy, and even against her own colonies! In the old times, continental wars prevented commercial enterprise in the countries specified—whilst the colonies had no distinct existence. And assuredly it is a great piece of presumption even for England to stand out against all the nations of the earth—her own children included—on the commercial question. England must surely admit that the statesmen and people of Germany, France, Belgium, America and the colonies of the Empire must have some idea of commercial principles, and be as intelligent in their own interests as the English people are; and that they would not erect protective barriers against other nations save from national interests.

England must also be well aware that the past and present conditions of commerce have nothing in common.

Whenever England expresses herself ready to meet her colonies half way on commercial issues, she will make a grand stride in her Imperial destiny, but until she expresses her willingness to forego her free trade dogma, we in the colonies, from a national point of view, dare not hazard our prosperity and very existence by closer relations. What the colonies can, however, understand very clearly, is that whereas free trade against the world is a fallacy, and a fatal one at that; yet that free trade within the Empire, and a tariff against outstanding nations might be not only feasible but a tremendous benefit. Under such conditions, Canada and Australia could feed the Empire without increasing the cost of food to the consumer in the least; Britain could clothe the Empire; and trade even in manufactured wares, so far from being wholly monopolized by Great Britain's capitalist manufacturers, would, at least in those American specialties which at present find favour in the Antipodes and elsewhere within the Empire, fall into the hands of Canadian manufacturers, under a system whereby the American articles would be excluded. Then would the Canadian marine service and seaports receive an immense impetus towards prosperity. Then would the world be afforded the spectacle of 300,000,000 of British subjects allied imperially and commercially in the interests of peace and civilization—a very different one to the present, which depicts an Empire of 300,000,000 divided commercially, and loosely connected politically; and 40,000,000 only out of the 300,000,000 in commercial arms against the world.

ALFRED E. RIDLEY.

Sir Thomas Gratton Esmonde, M.P., begged for money to aid the Plan of Campaign in Ireland on the 7th in Ottawa. The address was flat, stale, but profitable—in raking in the silver. His manner was raw and nervous: the Grattan blood seems to have thinned to water—milk and water.

THE ROMAN CHURCH AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

SECOND ARTICLE.

The School Histories.

On May 21st, 1886, Collier's History of the British Empire, a work which had for some years been an authorised text book, was withdrawn, and a new manual—the Public School History of England and Canada, by G. Mercer Adam and W. T. Robertson, B.A. & L.L.B.—was officially ordered to be used in the schools of Ontario. In the preface to the new work, no objections of any kind were urged against the old one; and we are therefore justified in believing that apart from the natural desire of the authors and publishers to make a little money, no reasons, except certain secret influences, to which I shall presently allude, caused the Minister of Education to impose an unnecessary expenditure of 35 cents on the parents of every child in Ontario studying history, and already provided with the discarded Collier.

What were those secret, yet all powerful influences? To answer this question we have no external evidence to adduce. We must, therefore, depend on such internal testimony as a fair comparison of the two works will afford, and must also consider the time and circumstances under which the change was made. And let us remember that though 35 cents is to many of us a very small sum, yet that to many a struggling father in our backwoods, its unnecessary payment is an injustice as great as was that of the twenty shillings ship money, in protesting against which John Hampden risked both life and estate.

In May, 1886, the Ontario Legislature had risen, and Mr. Mowat was contemplating the dissolution which took place late in the fall. The Protestants of Ontario were pretty equally divided as to political creed; and it was as certain as any future matter can possibly be that the man for whom the Romish vote should be cast would retain or attain the Premiership of the province. Mr. Mowat is by birth and conviction a staunch and loyal Protestant, a true blue Presbyterian kirk elder of the purest Covenanting stock. No doubt the struggle between principle and the Premiership was for him a severe one, yet he yielded; thus affording another exemplification of the truth of the cynical Frenchman's aphorism, that every man has his price.

When the Premier fell, so also did his follower, the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, another scion of the stern old Covenanting breed. The bargain was made, the price paid, and the goods delivered—the purchaser being Dr. Lynch, the Romish Archbishop of Toronto; the go-between, or broker, the Hon. C. F. Fraser; the price, the Romish vote; and the goods, the right to mutilate at the buyer's pleasure the sacred Scriptures, and the narrative of the struggles against the Papacy of the British ancestors of the children of Ontario. The more important portion of the price—the mutilation of the Holy Bible—was so ably and exhaustively discussed before, and during the Ontario general election, that I need only refer to it. The mutilation and suppression of important historical facts, in the interest and at the bidding of the Pope's representative, is the point which I propose to prove. With this object in view, I shall now proceed to compare the accounts of certain events as given by Collier—the discarded historian whose accuracy it must be remembered has never yet been denied—and those given by Messrs. Adam & Robertson, who wrote to please Archbishop Lynch.

Let us begin with the Christianisation of the English or Anglo-Saxons. It is perfectly true that Augustine and his forty companions, having been sent by Pope Gregory in 597, converted Ethelbert, King of Kent, and his people to Christianity, and that they also had a certain degree of temporary success in Northumbria, Essex, and Middlesex. But in the following generation the Roman missionaries were driven from every part of England except Kent, and heathenism resumed its sway. Another Italian mission under Birinus was afterwards sent, which converted Wessex,

and founded the diocese of Winchester. Sussex also was converted and the bishopric of Chichester founded by Wilfred, an Englishman devoted to Rome. These are the only parts of Great Britain that owe their Christianity to Roman missionaries, namely: the dioceses of Canterbury, Rochester, Winchester and Chichester, including the counties south of the Thames and east of Somersetshire. The whole remaining region settled by Anglo-Saxons, from the Thames to the Scottish Highlands, owes its Christianity to Columba and that noble band of Celtic missionaries—Aidan, Cuthbert, Chad, and others—sent forth from that island cradle of the Gospel—Iona. These Celtic missionaries are sometimes called Caldees, and like St. Patrick, their spiritual forefather, were entirely independent of Rome. Collier, at pages 22 and 23, gives these good men credit for opposing the encroachments of the Pope's emissaries, but Messrs. Adam & Robertson do not even mention their existence. They thus lead our Protestant children to infer that in casting off the Papal yoke at the Reformation, Englishmen and Scotchmen were leaving the Church which had converted their ancestors.

In Collier's account of the Spanish Armada we are told that its grand object was the destruction of Protestantism in England, and also that the King of Spain smarted under the loss of many treasure ships. In the new history not one word is said about the king's hatred of Protestantism. The loss of his ships, Drake's attack on Cadiz, and the aid given to the Dutch revolt against Spain are the sole reasons given. The impression conveyed by the whole narrative is that Philip was a much injured man who tried to give the English a well-deserved thrashing but unfortunately got well thrashed himself instead.

The rise of the Dutch Republic under William the Silent, Prince of Orange, aided by Elizabeth, and the cruel persecutions under Alva that led to the independence of that noble Protestant nation, from which so many of our U. E. Loyalist families are descended, are mentioned by Collier, (page 184) but entirely ignored by our new historians. The same remark applies to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the flight of hundreds of industrious Protestant silk and woollen workers who escaped from the carnage of that awful day, and from the equally horrible cruelties of Spanish rule in the Netherlands. These heroic exiles for Christ introduced into England, as Collier tells us, many a marked improvement in these important manufactures. This silence about the St. Bartholomew massacre must be an accidental oversight of Messrs. Adam & Robertson. For surely no conscientious Romanist—say for example, one of those brave and pious men who kick and stone ferocious Salvation Army girls at Quebec—can object to an account of a great and holy deed specially commended by the infallible Pope of the period, who to show his joyous approval of the massacre, ordered Te Deums to be sung, and a medal struck with the inscription *Pro strage Huguenotorum*—For the slaughter of the Huguenots. One of these medals with the Pope's head on one side, and an angel slaughtering men, women and children on the other, can be seen by any visitor to the British Museum.

Our new historians appear to be signally careless about massacres, for they tell Canadian children of Irish Protestant descent not one word about that most terrible massacre of their ancestors in 1641, in which Collier states that 40,000 are said to have perished. They tell us, however, (page 80) of the severities of Cromwell in Ireland, but entirely ignore the reasons that justified his putting to the sword the savage and treacherous tools of Popish bigotry and hatred of England.

But I will not pursue the comparison. Enough has, I think, been shown to prove to any fair-minded Protestant parent in Ontario that the expense and trouble of a change of text books has been forced on him by the Minister of Education, not because the new book was in any respect superior to the old, but because the Romish bishops desired

to keep the future voters and rulers of the province in sweet and blissful ignorance of the bloody and barbarous deeds by which Rome in her day of power has so often sought to acquire or retain supremacy. "Semper eadem" is her motto, and the massacre in October last at the instigation of a Popish bishop and priests, of men and women converts to Protestantism, by a mob in Mexico, shows that wherever she has power she is still the Rome of the days of the Inquisition and Bishop Bonner. Nor need we leave Canada for proofs. Look at the slow and systematic squeezing out of Protestants from Quebec, and the brutal and cowardly attacks on unarmed men and helpless women in the streets of its provincial capital—attacks, too, which Cardinal Taschereau—the man whose elevation to the cardinalate a Protestant Governor of Ontario did not blush to say "was an honour conferred on Protestant as well as Roman Catholic Canadians"—refused to reprove, a refusal which in his case was certainly taken by the rioters as a sanction of approval of their ruffianly deeds. It is for the men and women of our race and creed to say whether these things are to be longer endured; whether Rome is to be permitted to guide, rule, and shape the destinies of our young nation, or whether she is to be shown, that though at perfect liberty—like the smallest, and poorest religious sect among us—to profess, teach, and maintain her doctrines, the Protestant electors of this Dominion will sternly drive from place and power every party and every politician that, like that basest of England's kings—John—crouches at the feet of the hierarchy, and grants to them as the price of their support at the polls, either privileges, or exemptions, or precedence, or concessions.

A. SPENCER JONES.

Ottawa, 'Xmas, 1887.

THE ANGLO-SAXON TONGUE.

The tongues of ancient Greece and Rome—
Are venerated still;
The language Alexander spoke
Gives heroism a thrill—
The Forum and the Pantheon
Have felt the hand of time;
The name of Cæsar's but a shade,
Yet glorious and sublime,
Come down the march of ages past
With solemn, ceaseless stroke,
The cadences immortal
In which the mighty spoke!
Demosthenes and Cicero
Are living, breathing yet,
In sentences of grandeur,
The world can ne'er forget.
The famous men of ages past,
Have left a record that shall last
While history records each name
That blazes on the page of Fame!
Fresh as the dews of yesterday,
Still flourishes Thermopylæ!

There is another, louder tongue—
A vehicle of thought—
Which through the centuries has rung
And wondrous things has wrought.
In History, Science, and in Art,
Its footprints can be seen,
In every clime, in every land
Where enterprise has been.
Where Himalayan mountains rise
In majesty sublime!
Beneath the shades of Polar skies
Is heard its onward chime.
Adown the Ganges' rippling tide—
Where Mississippi flows—
Where vast St. Lawrence in its pride
Majestic, sea-ward goes—
Where the Saskatchewan thunders
From the Rocky Mountain's crown—
O'er Ukon mid eternal frost,
This dialect is known.
The text of Liberty and Truth,
Wherever Freedom stands—
It blooms in fair, immortal youth,
The glory of all lands!
Wherever Fame her banner spreads—
Wherever classic Genius treads—
Wherever Progress can be found—
There can be heard its wakening sound,
To highest throbs of empire strung,
The glorious Anglo-Saxon Tongue!

This is the language Shakespeare spoke—
Great wizard of the world!
Before whose charge all lances broke—
All lesser flags were furl'd!
It gave to Milton's magic pen
A splendour and reawon

That o'er his inspiration's ken
 Entwined a laurel crown!
 The little Island of the West,
 Where native freedom dwells—
 The gem of ocean's foaming crest,
 "Its tale of glory tells!"
 Fair Liberty's Immortal Creed
 Is written clear and bright,
 In ENGLISH, for mankind to read,
 Earth's statute book of Right!
 It gave to Chatham's lofty tones
 A touch of the sublime,
 It lifted Burke and Sheridan
 Above the wrecks of time—
 It moulded Byron's thoughts of fire
 To sunlit music of the lyre—
 It gave to Scott a living charm
 Which still keeps human feeling warm—
 It wreathed round Robert Burns' brow
 A chaplet which is blooming now,
 Immutable, as morning's light
 Emerges from the gloom of night!
 It threw round Moore a silvery haze
 Which circles his unfading lays—
 It gave to Grattan's glowing words
 The trenchant sweep of two-edged swords—
 It elevated Curran's name
 Into the proudest ranks of Fame—
 Long shall it flourish fair and young,
 The glorious Anglo-Saxon Tongue!

'Tis going east, 'tis travelling west—
 'Tis sweeping south and north;
 Where'er its strident footsteps rest,
 Intelligence bursts forth,
 Like the fabled armed men
 Where dragon's teeth were sown,
 It springs from every hill and glen
 In every land and zone!
 'Tis syllabled where'er the foot
 Of man hath left its trace,
 In every quarter of the globe
 It finds a kindred face.
 Science, Art and Chivalry
 Are sitting at its feet,
 The past, the present, the to be,
 Around its footstool meet—
 It gazes with prophetic eye
 Into the coming gloom;
 And through its vistas can descry
 Its future triumphs bloom!
 The railroad hurries it along—
 The Poet sings it in his song—
 The telegraph with wing of light,
 Gives it a bolder, swifter flight—
 The giant steamship, ocean o'er,
 Wafts it along from shore to shore;
 Its light is o'er creation flung—
 The glorious ANGLO-SAXON TONGUE!

Ottawa, Dec. 20th, 1887.

WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT.

THE LEAGUE OF THE ROSE.

Pursuant to advertisement those Englishmen who were interested in the organization of this League met in Bowood Hall, on 17th December, Dr. R. J. Wicksteed, acting-Chancellor, in the chair.

The chairman declared the objects of the meeting and of the League in a lengthy address. He said that the League had no official or necessary connection with the Sons of England. The objects of the League were such as have already appeared in the ANGLO-SAXON, in brief, they were to redress grievances under which British Protestants labored. Grievances which had been brought about and fostered by unwise concessions to the French by the British Ministers at the times of cession and American Rebellion. These obnoxious preferences for the Roman Catholic French had been continued and increased under the short-sighted, temporizing, and Esau-like conduct of Canadian Ministries; a policy almost compulsory and necessary owing to the legacy left by British official timidity, and the unmanly—even childish action of the British Protestants in the Dominion Legislatures. Hon. members in Canada preferred to build up a strong party to creating a powerful and united State.

The League was intended to be political, not partisan in a Canadian sense. It would redress the particular grievances complained of by Anglicizing all Canada, and destroying the Papacy as a political machine. It aimed at being above mere local politics. The principles of the Primrose League of England were adopted. It was true that in the English League Romanists were admitted, while excluded in the League of the Rose. But in England Romanists were a different breed of men to those in Canada. They were content to support the Church of England as the Church of the nation, and were satisfied with the badge of

the Primrose League, which was a crown upon an open Bible; and with its motto, which was "Empire and Liberty," i.e. liberty of private interpretation of the Bible—unfettered conscience, and manly thought.

The machinery and constitution of the Primrose League, having been found to work well, would also be adopted by the League of the Rose. The novelty of giving women equal rights and powers in the League with the men, would, he was confident, produce a rapid and powerful growth. Many applications for leave to erect Habitations had already been received. He did not think it too much to expect that 50,000 Englishmen would be found well in hand for the next Dominion elections.

Mr. H. Jennings considered that Englishmen had heretofore been too selfish for their own interests. They ought to stand by one another, combine, and march to victory.

Mr. J. Davis said Englishmen would appear to have lost sight of the Bible, the Englishman's proper pride. The Smithfield martyrs believed in truth and had died for it. We must be free, true, and not in bondage. The Bible will be a chained book if we do not rouse ourselves. Put our shoulders to the wheel and the League will be a success.

Mr. A. Spencer Jones—A stranger had remarked on the absence of Englishmen in Canada. They do not make their presence known. We stand aloof, from our independence and individuality. We want combination, as in the League to be born this night. He spoke of the power of the Primrose League in England and woman's influence in that League. Roman Catholics are different people in England to the French or Irish Romanists in Canada. The former are ultra-Conservatives. They have Bibles in their houses and all the books they want to read. French R. Catholics are better organized than Irish, act with greater weight from compactness. French care nothing about the Empire, Irish want to break it up. Home Rule means hatred to the Empire. Bishop Flèche, of Three Rivers, dares to levy a tax of \$2 on subjects of Her Majesty. Bishop Cleary sits and pronounces judgment in cases of divorce. They all endeavour to secure temporal power over all Canadian subjects.

After remarks from others, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That an association be formed in Canada to be called the League of the Rose, on the basis of the principles set forth in the prospectus issued by the acting Chancellor and inserted in the ANGLO-SAXON.
2. That the constitution, statutes and by-laws of the League of the Rose be drawn up in such a manner as to adhere as closely to the constitution, statutes and by-laws of the Primrose League of England, as the principles of the League of the Rose in Canada will permit.
3. That the Central Office of the League of the Rose be in Ottawa, Province of Ontario, Canada.
4. That the Grand Habitation and the Grand Council of the League shall hold its meetings in Ottawa.
5. That the officers of the Grand Habitation of the League shall consist, until otherwise ordered by themselves, of one Grand Master, 5 Grand Councillors, 1 Chancellor, 1 Political Secretary, 1 Treasurer and 1 Registrar.
6. That the following persons shall form, provisionally, the Grand Habitation of the League of the Rose in Canada, viz.:—Grand Master, R. J. Wicksteed; Grand Councillors, John Davis, J. T. Hickmett, R. S. Grundy, E. J. Reynolds, Fred. Foss, H. Jennings; Political Secretary, Mr. A. Spencer Jones; Grand Treasurer, Mr. Geo. Low; Grand Registrar, R. J. Tanner.
7. That the ANGLO-SAXON monthly be the official organ and medium of notices and advertisements of the League of the Rose. A copy of this periodical to be furnished to each member and included in the subscription to the League.
8. That the League do hold its meeting in this Hall on the second Saturday in January next.

From J. B., Montreal.—I have read the principles of the League of the Rose carefully, and being an Englishman and Conservative am desirous of joining, and as in the declaration: I declare on my honor and faith that I will be true and faithful to the Queen and her heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and terrene honor, and not to hear of any ill or damage intended her, without defending her therefrom. Pardon me for a suggestion: I should think proposals ought to be received very carefully, especially after the visit of Wm. O'Brien to Montreal last summer, or that promise which reads, "I further promise never to communicate to any unauthorised person the secrets of the League, nor disclose the private business of the Habitation," might be broken.

THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS.

An organization bearing this title has been set going in Hamilton, Ont., by the Irish Romanists in order to neutralize, if possible, the action of the British Constitutional Society, the League of the Rose. Mr. Curran, M.P., a clever and conscientious Romanist, addressed the League of the Cross. This is consistent action, Mr. Curran being a Home Rule Irishman, who takes the cross as the badge, as did the ruthless murderers of the Huguenots, on St. Bartholomew's day.

But how, Dr. Burns, a Methodist—who shrinks with horror, when in his chapel, at the sight, or even mention of word "cross,"—can, a few hours later, warmly address in commendation the members of this League of the Cross, approve the truculent designs of its members, and be blessed by prayers of many papists—surpasses our editorial experience. Consistency though art a jewel, especially when worn by Irishmen, the most impulsive and easily led members of the human family.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN LEAGUE, IN THE UNITED STATES.

For some time past there has been a movement, on the part of the English element in the United States, to oppose the devilish schemes of the German Anarchists, and the ruthless attempts at aggrandisement of the Irish Papist. This will be done by meeting them with one of their own weapons, namely, casting votes in the ballot box.

The English in the United States have hitherto refrained from becoming naturalized, owing to a great extent to the, to Englishmen, particularly offensive character of the oath of allegiance to the United States of America. This doubtless will be altered. In any case thousands upon thousands of Englishmen have determined to become naturalized citizens of the United States, and unite under what is called the British-American League, for political purposes. The following two letters from Chicago and New York, show the progress made and the determination to effect their purpose, displayed by our kinsmen in the United States:

Office of THE BRITISH AMERICAN, Official organ of the British-American Association of the State of New York; Official Organ of the British-American Association of the State of Pennsylvania.

145 East 23rd Street,
New York, December, 23rd, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—We would feel obliged if you could send us the names, place of meeting, time of meeting and names and addresses of secretaries of all the lodges of the Sons of England; the League of the Rose, and any Scotch, Welsh, or Protestant Irish Societies in your own or other cities.

Would also appreciate a kind word of encouragement from you as to our work. We have undertaken a very arduous task, but we mean to win.

Fraternally yours,
R. G. HOLLAMAN.

P.S.—If there are any papers, organs of societies, would like to know what and where they are.

240 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—My friend, Leonard J. Eastland, of this city, requested me yesterday to write you relative to the movement, now being pushed forward here to naturalize men of British birth.

A British American League was formed two weeks since with Gen. M. M. Trumbull as President. The League adopted a constitution and by-laws, a copy of which I will send you as soon as printed. The Canadians also formed a league for the same purpose as the British American League, and will probably become part of its organization, as the said league is for the whole state of Illinois.

We meet again and will post you promptly should any important business be transacted.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE E. GOOCH.

P.S.—I would add that this movement is meeting with great success, about 125 men employed at the Pullman works have signified their intention of becoming citizens. We shall hold mass meetings in the several divisions of this city to forward the cause which we believe to be necessary at the present time.

From T. W., President St. George's Society, Windsor, Ont.—Enclosed please find 50c. for a copy of your paper, which I desire you to forward to C. H. A., Sandwich, Ont., a gentleman who occupies the position of head master of the public school of that town, a friend and fellow-countryman of mine, whom I have persuaded to become a subscriber to your paper. He desires me to ask you to send him all the numbers of your paper from No. 1 up to last issue. I think I shall be able, with the assistance of the secretary of our society (Mr. P.), to secure you quite a number of subscribers in this town and vicinity. In the meantime I would suggest that you send me a number of your subscription forms, which I will endeavour to circulate among our countrymen here, and I will do my best to induce them to sustain it, or any other way that I can, the principles of which the ANGLO-SAXON is the organ.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE.

OFFICERS OF THE OTTAWA BRANCH.

President—Sandford Fleming, C.M.G.
Vice-Presidents—Lt.-Col. Chamberlin, Thomas Macfarlane, A. J. Taylor.
Secretary-Treasurer—R. G. Code.
Executive Committee—Dr. Bourinot, Dr. Hurlbert, Lt.-Col. Ross, Prof. Macoun, J. A. Gemmill, F. Bebbington, J. Featherston and F. J. Alexander.

The League in Ottawa has already a membership of nearly 200, including some of the most influential men in the city.

At the first meeting of the League in December last valuable papers were read by Mr. Fleming, Mr. Macoun, and a discussion took place thereafter, in which the following joined:—Mr. Macfarlane, Dr. Dawson, Col. Ross, Mr. Perry, and Dr. Wicksteed. These meetings will be continued monthly.

THE "ANGLO-SAXON"

HONOURED BY A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN CITIZEN.

28 Nassau Street, Boston.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Thanks for a copy of your ANGLO-SAXON. I shall be much interested in examining its issues, and hope it will have a wide circulation.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH COOK.

Sons of England Society,

LODGE CHESTER,
ST. THOMAS, Ont., Dec. 25th.

To the Editor of the Anglo-Saxon:

DEAR SIR,—Seeing that you have a lodge column devoted to the interest of our Order, I will endeavour to give you and the Order at large the progress of Chester Lodge, in the City of St. Thomas, Ont. Since the formation of the above in the year 1882 to 1886 we made little progress, owing to the fact of great opposition and prejudice of a great number of, I am sorry to say, Englishmen. During the past year the increase of membership so far exceeded the expectations of its founders that the cloud has been removed, and ere long the lodge will be the strongest society in the city. During the past year we have added to the roll 64 new members. The majority of them are prominent citizens and their influence is being felt in the progress of Chester Lodge. There are at present awaiting advancement 23 candidates for the first meeting in the New Year. The average attendance at our Red Rose Degree is 50. With the special interest displayed by the majority of our members for the welfare of Chester Lodge its success is certain. During the past quarter the lodge has purchased a piano for the use of our members during recess. We intend to celebrate our 5th anniversary, on Jan. 19th, by having a supper and entertainment, and it promises to be the largest gathering of Englishmen ever held here. Invitations will be extended to lodges Prince of Wales (Windsor), Chelsea (London City), Trafalgar (London South), and Devonshire (London East), as Chester Lodge is the oldest lodge in the district, and ever ready to advance the interests of our noble institution. Again, sir, I see in the printed amendments to the constitution an amendment to establish permanently the Grand Lodge at Toronto. I quite agree that Toronto is a head centre for Englishmen, but would rather, in the special interest of No. 12 district, as there has never been a Grand Lodge meeting west of Galt, that the next Grand Lodge in 1889 be held somewhere in No. 12. The increase of membership would be surprising if this was done, as there are thousands of Englishmen between Aylmer, St. Thomas, London, Chatham and Windsor. During the past year there have been three new lodges opened in the district. With the above proposal I feel sure the appeals and aims of our institution will be circulated throughout the western portion of Ontario.

I am glad to learn, through Bro. Ridley, the large list secured from Chester to your valuable newspaper. Wishing you every prosperity in the future and the compliments of the season.

Please send me at once, cost of Lodge advertisement for 1 year. Bro. W. Hill, of Chester Lodge, now of Toronto, lost his only daughter by diphtheria, a few days since. Bro. Hill has the sympathies of his brethren in Chester Lodge in his sad bereavement.

Respectfully and fraternally,
P. R. WILLIAMS, D.D.,
Secretary Chester, No. 18,

Belleville.

The annual meeting of Oxford Lodge, Belleville, was held on Tuesday evening, December 20th. There was a large attendance of the members. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Thos. Weymark; V. Pres. H. Varns; R. Sec. Wm. Hopkins; F. Sec. Henry Tammadge; Tres. Walter Alford; Man.-Com. Messrs. G. Bennett, A. Wensley, E. Ling, I. Spratt, H. Hulme and W. Creeper; I. Guard, Bro. Kemp; O. Guard, Bro. Sharp; Surgeon, Dr. Tracy; Trustees, J. W. London, Geo. Twining; Auditors, S. Burrows, A. Slater, E. Hayne; Grand Lodge Delegates, J. W. London, R. Croft Hulme; Marshals, L. Young and W. Wilkins.

St. Thomas.

At the annual meeting of Lodge Chester, No. 18, Sons of England, 23rd December, the following officers were elected:—W. President, Bro. Jos. Lee; W. vice-President, C. Redalls, W. Secretary, P. R. Williams, W. Treasurer, H. Nash; Chaplain, Jas. Brooks; Surgeon, J. B. Tweedale; Managing Committee, Bros. E. Trump, A. E. Ridley, M. Upton, H. Marks, Jas. Evans and C. Bull, jr.; Guards, Bros. J. Grantham and H. L. Down; Trustees, Bros. J. Midgley, and R. W. Mackay; Auditors, Bros. W. Bailey, G. Midgley and W. Grenfield. Delegates to Grand Lodge, Bros. T. H. Jones and P. R. Williams. The lodge, on this occasion was crowded to the doors, the largest gathering ever held.

Ottawa.

At the regular meeting of Derby Lodge No. 30, Sons of England, held on 27th December, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected for 1888:—President, W. Percy; V.-Pres. E. Ackroyd; Sec. E. Aust; Treas. W. R. Stroud; Chaplain, Rev. H. Pollard; Asst.-Chaplain, J. Hickmett; Asst.-Sec. Bro. Jackson; Man.-Com. Bros. Pain, Foster, Nicholson, Ambridge, Taylor and Harrison; I. Guard, Bro. Russell; O. Guard, Bro. Gregory; Surgeon, Dr. Cousens; Druggist, Henry Watters; Grand Lodge Delegates, Bros. J. B. Wright and W. R. Stroud. Bro. Alf. Snuggs becomes Past-president.

At the regular meeting of Bowood Lodge No. 44, held on January 5th, the following officers were installed for the year by District Deputy Ackroyd:—President, R. J. Wicksteed; V.-Pres. J. Goodall; R. Sec. H. Bott; F. Sec. R. J. Tanner; Tres. Geo. Low, sr.; Chaplain, Sydney Crouch; Man.-Com. E. J. Reynolds, W. T. Mason, H. Jennings, Geo. Low, jr., W. Pease, G. T. Pelton; I. Guard, E. Lewis; O. Guard, R. Brown; Surgeon, Dr. R. W. Powell; Auditors, C. Bott, W. T. Mason and R. Grundy; Trustees, J. Davis, J. Goodall and H. Bott; Grand Lodge Delegates, R. J. Wicksteed, LL.D. and E. J. Reynolds.

A meeting of Stanley Lodge No. 55, was held on 23rd December, in their hall, when the following officers for the year were installed by R. W. D. G. P. H. J. Boswell, of Toronto:—President, W. C. Teague; V.-Pres. R. Dawson; Sec. A. S. Morris; Tres. R. Constant; Com. Man. Bros. H. Cooch, E. Hickmett, Bull, Foss, R. Parker and Mumford; I. Guard, W. Warren; O. Guard, C. Cooch; Surgeon, J. A. Shillington, M.D.; Chaplain, Rev. John Wood; Auditor, E. Hickmett.

The following have been elected the officers for the ensuing year of Russell Lodge, No. 56:—President, James Hope; V.-Pres. J. J. Hawkin; Sec. J. D. Sherwood; Tres. W. H. Snelling; Acting Past-President, W. R. Bell, M.D.; Chaplain, Rev. E. A. W. Hanington; Man.-Com. Bros. Wm. Haggart, Fred. Hardy, S. Sherwood, Geo. Thorne, B. Slinn, Geo. Haggart; Auditors, C. C. Rogers, B. Slinn and Jas. Kinder; I. Guard, James Kinder; O. Guard, J. W. Dawson; Surgeon and Druggist, W. R. Bell; Trustees, J. J. Hawkin, and W. R. Bell, M.D.

Presentation in Ottawa.

On the evening of the 20th December a strong party of the Sons of England assembled at the Temperance Coffee House for the purpose of presenting a valuable gold-headed walking stick to the secretary of the late concert committee, for valuable services rendered on that occasion. After refreshments had been served, District Deputy Ackroyd made the presentation, preceding it by reading the subscription list and making a few appropriate remarks. The following inscription was engraved on the handsome and chastely ornamented gold head: "Presented to Bro. R. J. Tanner, by the Sons of England, Ottawa, Nov. 9th, 1887." The recipient was much taken aback at the unexpected gift, but his modest bearing and unassuming language pleased more than the most studied eloquence would have done. The natural man stood confessed in his gentle unpretentiousness.

Mr. Alf. Snuggs, president of Derby Lodge, said that he was a convert to the annual concert scheme, and wished for no better showman than Bro. Tanner to please the music-lovers in this city.

Mr. George Low was proud of his share in the presentation.

Mr. Percy sang "Doherty's Boarding House" with good effect.

Mr. Goodall was pleased at Mr. Tanner's pleasure, to which he had humbly contributed.

Mr. Forster thought the concert owed its perfection to Mr. Tanner's hard work and careful supervision.

Mr. J. Davis was proud that the presentation was made by both lodges to a common benefactor. The cane was given and received as a token of Englishman's love for an honest Englishman.

Mr. Charles Bott recited "Tel-el-Kebir."

Mr. Grundy said he would never doubt again as to the capacity of Englishmen for working against odds, and coming out victorious and triumphant as they had done in this concert.

Mr. Moreland thought that Mr. Tanner richly deserved the splendid memento he had received from his brethren.

Mr. E. J. Reynolds was happy in honouring so much merit, and would assist to the utmost all future efforts in the way of union entertainments, the success of the last was so undoubted.

Mr. Low, jr., recited his inimitable "Dutch Dog."

Mr. Percy followed by a painful and harrowing "Shipwreck on Lake St. Peter."

The president of Bowood Lodge said that Mr. Tanner had been described by one of his intimate friends as the most modest man in

Ottawa. But even modest men are not averse to having their merits acknowledged, especially when the recognition does not end in airy nothings but takes the handsome and substantial form of the walking stick before him. It was, in spite of its adornment and beauty, a stout walking stick, one on which a man might lean when the limbs grew weak. This would not occur to the recipient for ninety years, he hoped. He made it a condition on behalf of "Bowood," that the worthy secretary should never walk out without his useful and ornamental cane. He then summed up humorously, appropriating portions of the eloquence of those who had preceded him, and then invited all to oysters.

The party left the sober precincts sober, and pleased with their own kind act—for it was kind, and therefore they did it

S. O. E. and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Hon. Mr. Chamberlain was waited upon, last week, at Rideau Hall by Rev. H. Pollard, Messrs. R. J. Wicksteed, R. J. Tanner, E. Ackroyd, A. Snuggs, and W. C. Teague, representing the four lodges of the Sons of England in this city. An address was read to Mr. Chamberlain. He replied at length, formally. Afterwards the deputation was entertained, the hon. gentleman conversing pleasantly on matters political, and general. Refreshments were served to them.

Oxford Lodge Dines.

The Sons of England celebrated the seventh anniversary of the opening of Oxford lodge, Belleville, by a grand dinner at the Kyle House on the 20th December. Dinner was served at 9 o'clock. One hundred and fifteen persons were present and, after doing full justice to the elegant spread placed before them, spent a very enjoyable evening together. They upheld the reputation of their ancestors, at least in one respect, if the amount of roast beef consumed be any criterion by which to judge. Among the guests present were Rev. Mr. Daw, Mr. J. J. B. Flint, Mr. Carmichael, Mayor Biggar, Mr. Jas. Reid, G.T.R. and others.

New Lodges and Official visits by the Grand President.

Devenshire Lodge No. 53, was instituted in London a few days ago, this is the third lodge in London, and promises to be the largest and most influential in that district. The Grand President, Thos. R. Skippon, will pay an official visit to Essex lodge on the 6th, to Lansdowne, Peterborough, the 12th. Albion, No. 1, will celebrate the anniversary of the order on the 12th at Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto. Chester lodge has a large and influential committee arranging for its anniversary supper on January 19th, for which a splendid programme has been arranged.

The Election of a School Trustee.

Mr. S. Maynard Rogers, one of Bowood Lodge's recruits, has reaped the benefit of his possessing a good character, and the cordial co-operation of friends and his brethren the Sons of England. He was elected a Public School Trustee for the City of Ottawa, defeating in a handsome manner an old officer, much to the latter's surprise and disgust. Napoleon thanked the Almighty that there were so few English soldiers—he admitted their surpassing excellence over his own soldiers in the hardy fight. The same thanksgiving has been hitherto uttered by our enemies in Canada, for the same reason. The English in Canada are waking up to a sense of their duty which is, as the ANGLO-SAXON has shown before, to cease to be slaves, grow to be free men, and insist on being rulers by divine right. The municipal elections tell this tale.

CRITICISMS

From G. C., South Rawdon, N.S.—Will you please favor me with such information concerning the "League of the Rose" as may be communicated to the uninitiated.

From J. L. F., Toronto.—Are there any Habitations of the League of the Rose in Toronto? Favour me with particulars and oblige.

From P. R. W., St. Thomas, Ont.—Please send me all information re League of the Rose, as there is lots of material here.

From T. C., jr., Surrey Lodge, S.O.E., Toronto.—I shall do all I can to help the ANGLO-SAXON along, and I have no doubt you will have a large number of subscribers from here.

From F. C., Lethbridge, N.W.T.—I am in receipt of the ANGLO-SAXON copies you sent me to Regina. I will distribute the copies amongst the members of the craft that are living here.

From E. C. B., M.P., Victoria, B.C.—I am just in receipt of your favor of the 12th inst. with initial number of the new journal, the ANGLO-SAXON, which I shall peruse with pleasure, and you may safely depend upon my annual financial contribution.

From J. C. H., Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association, Ingersoll, Ont.—I beg to enclose subscription to the ANGLO-SAXON for one year. From what I have seen of the prospectus, the paper is one which fills a long felt want and will do much good in encouraging the spread of a genuine British feeling and the formation of a truly national sentiment.

From E. T. P., President English Workingmen's Society, Montreal.—I send you the address of two subscribers to the ANGLO-SAXON. I have been so very busy since I last heard from you that I am unable to send others, but hope to send others in the near future.

From S. C., Quebec, Q.—Your paper did not appear any to soon, and not before it was loudly called for. I trust you will have a very wide circulation. I will lend my copy round.

From J. B., Montreal.—The League of the Rose has indeed my best wishes, and I am certain it will grow and flourish rapidly. When everything is ready I hope you will notify me, and I will do all I can to assist in getting up a Habitation here. I will always do my utmost to support a conservative policy; and I think it is high time that steps should be taken to unite Englishmen together in conservatism, so as to be prepared for any emergency.

The *Metronome* of New York, a leading musical review of North America, has been added to our exchange list. It is ably conducted by Mr. A. A. Clappe, so favorably known in this city as a musician of untiring energy and great talent.

From the Editor of the *Metronome*, New York.—I was very much pleased to receive your letter and enclosure and to note that you still take interest in things practical as well as ideal. When I get time I shall contribute to your ANGLO-SAXON. The purpose has my warmest sympathy.

B

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