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OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, JANUARY, 1896.

Single Copies 5 Co

"The Red Route."

Here's to the Red Route—the right route—our

own route!
und the world from East to West Brito
hold the track;
Colony and motherland,
Grasping each the other's hand;
O'er the sea from strand to strand
Floats the Union Jack,

To-day they send a cricket team; to-morro

then every link that binds the fathe to the son; good beginning has been made, but all has not been done;

We've set our girdle round the earth, it's beautiful it's long.
But let us work without delay to make and keep

Some call John Bull a tradesman, and would gladly steal his trade;
But let them call him what they will John Bull by Bro. Dr. G. S. Ryerson, M.P.P.,

He'll fight to keep his co

tory will be
For those who hold in peace and war dominic
on the rea.

Here's to the Red Route—the right route—out own route!
Binding us together and defying all attack.
Colonies and motherland,
Oldest, youngest of the band,
On together, hand in hand,
Never looking back!

THE SENTIMENT OF OUR ORDER.

The Continuance of British Connection and the Binding of English men Together.

Hamilton, Jan. 21st .-- About 200 good natured and merry Sons of England assembled last evening for the purpose of dedicating their new rooms, which are situated at the corner of King and Charles streets, and they did it right

BRO. REV. J. F. BARKER, S.G.C. The grand chaplain's address was the feature of the evening and aroused a great deal of enthusiasm. The object of the Order, he said, was to bind Englishmen together for mutual benefit and for the purpose of making sure a continuance of British connection.

While all its members were loyal Canadians their thoughts went over to the the desire for continued alliance with the great Empire. And events of the past few weeks had shown that such connection was worth perhaps more than had been previously thought. The United States may boast of her 60,000,000 of people, but the British Empire has its 320,000,000. Its 5,000 ships and 200,000 seamen enabled it to mother land and they were united in the desire for continued alliance with

rule the wave in truth, and her wonderful facilities for the protection of her borders has made her the spectacle of the world in the past few weeks. All the nations are wondering where that flying squadron is bound for, and

THEY WILL SOON FIND OUT

if any one of them presumes to trouble too much with the lion's tail. Englishmen are peaceable men and England has done more to civilize and Christianthe world than any other nation upon its surface. Though they openly envy her her power yet deep down in their hearts the men of other nations wish that she ruled more peoples than she does, for where she rules there is liberty and freedom such as there is nowhere else. Unity gives strength to an order as well as to a nation, and as it is in the Empire, so it is in the Order of Englishmen—they are strong because they are united.

The chair was occupied by Bro. Wm.

The chair was occupied by Bro. Wm. Buscombe, and around him were seated Bros. J. Jackson, W. Hunt, Dr. Gaviller, surgeon of the Order, and others. The vice-chair was filled by

mittee was by Bro. A. Hannaford, P.D.D.G.P., Bro. R. Hannaford, who prepared it, was unavoidably absent through illness, the report proved to be a very interesting document.

The lodges which will take up their at the new hall are Britannia, Acorn, Hamilton and Cornwall.

familton and Cornwall,

CANADA IS BRITISH.

Bro. Ryerson, in his letter gives the rue cause which led up to President Reveland's message, and which has caused such a stir in military matters.
Speaking of our position, past and present, says:—"Some American journals talk of over-running Canada in ten days. They either forget or do not know that in 1812-15, with a population of 250,000 we in this Province of Onario alone, put 40,000 men in the field and at the end of the three years we not only drove them out but we pos-essed Michigan as well. We have now over 2,000,000 people in the Province and could, put at least 500,000 men in the field, to say nothing of what other provinces could do.

CANADA IS ENGLISH.

In estimating public sentiment with regard to annexation, forcible or voluntary, one must bear in mind the basis of the fabric of Canadian society. English Canada was originally peopled by the United Empire Loyalists, by disbanded British soldiers and half-pay ficers and by British emigrants. The escendants of these three classes form the back-bone of the Canadian people. They honor their memory, cherish their traditions and make loyalty to he Crown a main spring of national and political life. They can neither be coerced nor cajoled into a change of Flag."

Our British Legions.

(By the late S. J. WATSON, Toro There bath now rolled by a century.
Since a flag from Cape Diamond streaming Brought Freedom's morn, of the battle born,
To a land in the Past's lap draining.

Whilst the envious gased, that fag hath blas Our talisman against danger, It hath warned off the foe in overthrow, But waved welcome to slave and stranger.

Since then we have grown in brain and bone On the breast of Freedom neurished; And the Mother of States hath kept our ga While we slept in peace and fleurished.

We need not shrink on the Future's brink, Nor fear for the unknown moreow. For the seed she hath sown, in every zone, Hath never ripened in sorrow.

She leaves memories, too, that can rouse anov The men of the Island Races, While her battle-torch still guards the porch To our homes and their holy places.

So with hearts that sw-II, we say Farewell, And honor in all earth's regions; And a well-won claim to our Father's fame, To the host of our British Legions.

LESS THAN TWO MONTHS.

alled to deliberate upon the labours of called to deliberate upon the labours of the Executive during recess, and to a great extent, map out the work of the Order for another year. There are no perplexing problems, such as a new constitution to be dealt with—delegates can go untrammelled by instructions from their lodges. There are many features of the new constitution which will need explanation. It has now been working some months, and what is re-quired is a little burnishing—the rough

edges taken off.

The "Beneficiary," the "Juvenile," and the "Official Organ" are matters which will have to be dealt with. The Beneficiary members claim they do not get enough official information of the get enough official information of the working of that branch of the Order. They are called upon to payeach mouth the assessments, and they rightly claim they should have, and are entitled to, a published monthly statement; if so, they should have it. These suggestions have been made, and, it is claimed, to comply with the full measure of the comply with the full meaning of the Ontario law governing benefit insur-ance—a published statement should be

given at stated periods.

The Official Organ problem has been hanging fire for the past 10 years.

Executive after Executive has failed to efficiently and promptly deal with the matter, and that lack of deliberation and cohesion has placed the Order in an unrepresentative position among benefit and national societies in the

The Anglo-Saxon has held aloft the banner of our Order, and it has been instrumental (see Gd. Lodge Reports) in planting the Order in every province of the Dominion. It is theonly medium left of the three or four which had the faith and courage to venture upon the work of catering to the wants

of Englishmen in the Dominion. The cost of these unselfish and patriotic efforts was not found out till there was lost in capital investments some \$20,-000 m cash and an equal value in energy. Yet the officers accepted the labors of these unselfish and patriotic efforts as factors to build up our Order without rendering anything substan-tial in return but good-will and con-

It has been said that these papers, published in the interest of our Order, were commercial ventures, which could not be looked upon as being of a nature applicable to the Sous of England. In that sense they, might be right, our why were outsiders so much more alert to the interest of the Order and allowed to be the first to step in and advo-

to the interest of the Order and allowed to be the first to step in and advocate the unity of Englishmen?

The officers are cognizant of the fact the ANGLO-SAXON has been the chief means of keeping open inter-communication among Englishmen and members of the Order throughout the Dominion. Experience has clearly demonstrated that the Order cannot be been in terms by the old antiquated. ot in touch by the old anti-

ome bona fide and patriotic medium in undertaking such a mission.

The difficulty is apparent when a personal letter is written from head-uarters, to a certain official 2,000 miles away for his guidance and that of the members under his jurisdiction. The officials feel they have done their duty, but out of 100 members—who it was intended for—not 10 ever hear of its contents, whereas, if it were published as an official communication, the whole purchased cation, the whole membership would be equally enlightened upon the mat-ter, and would feel the strength and In March the Grand Lodge will be influence of our officers and share their ability.

The Anglo-Saxon-for the past 1 years—has worked unreservedly for the unification of our Order and na tionality; it has done so against opposing forces, and it has asked the Orde to give it support on these grounds, but we regret that the meagre returns rendered leaves us in doubt as to what the society wants. But we are convinced the Sons of England is more of a NATIONAL than a BENEFIT more of a NATIONAL than a BENEFIT society, and its future will rest upon this basis. It cannot, therefore, fall into the rut of solely chronicling news of the lodges, but it will find its usefulness in developing and expanding the Order among the 400,000 members of our nationality in Canada on patriotic and national lines.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

During the month of December w sent out to the lodge secretaries statement of their lodge card account. with the double object in view, of havng the amount due us remitted, also that the secretaries would have any changes made in the card caused by election of officers or change in night of meeting. A large number have ac knowledged our request, yet there are quite a few who have not. We would thank those who have not done so to give the matter their kind attention.

ALL OVER.—The elections are over and the officers installed. Now, don't rest on the fact that you are simply an officer—a man with authority—but be up and doing. There is a double mission for you to perform—Benefit and National. Boom both.

Graham

144, 146, 148, 150, 159 and 154, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

38 and 85 O'Connor street

Authority on the question of

ound in Ontario.

Room 1, 100 ft. x 30 ft. **Bed Room Suits**

Here can be found Bedroom Suits in Birch, Walnut, Oak, Maple and Ash with Rine Mirrored Dressers from \$8.25 to \$70.00.

Room 2, 100 ft. x 30 ft.

Writing Desks, Mantel Beds, Easels, Oribs and Cradles.

Prices in this room are all figured on a Cash-Quick-Selling Basis and certainly are in your favor.

Room 3, 80 ft. x 55 ft.

Parlar Suits in Brocade, Plush and Tapestry. Sideboards without doubt the best selection in Ottawa. doubt the best selection in Ottaws.
Hall Racks, fine mirrors, from
\$4.45 to \$26.75. Extension Tables,
good ones, for \$3.50 to \$22.00 Fancy
Chairs in American leather, upholstered and rattan.

Room 4, 45 ft. x 40 ft.

Exclusively for showing fine Parlos

We sell Bed Springs. We sell Matrasses, pure White Hair

We sell Pillows and Quilts.
We sell Stoves.
We sell Tinware. We sell crockery.

BRYSON, GRAHAM & CO.,

144, 146, 148, 150, 152,

and 154 Sparks and 33-35 O'Connor St.

THE CREAT DEPARTMENT STORE

Britain's Naval Glory.

The brave old ships that Nelson steered
To conquer England's foes,
To every British heart endeared,
In harbor now repose.
The sailor youth in passing reads,
Illum'd by sunset's flame,
The records of his father's deeds
And vows to do the same.

So long as the mighty waves shall roll, We'll tell the old, old story, And keep unstained the wondrous sero Of Britain's naval glory.

The British oak is obsolete,
And ships are steel to-day;
Our men, like those of Nelson's fleet,
Are made of British clay.
Young Jack you may indeed depend,
Like Jack of long ago,
Hath aye a hand to clasp a friend—
A fist to thrash a foe.

So long as the mighty waves shall roll,

So Bo'sun pipe all hands to grog,
And passed the word along,
Inscribe it big in every log,
And turn it into song.
Whilst Britain finds a foe to beat,
That foe shall beaten be;
Whilst there's a sea to hold a fleet,
Our fleet shall hold the sea,

So long as the mighty waves shall roll,

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1896.

British Columbia.

Tvictoria—Alexandra lodge, No. 116, elected the following: J G Taylor, P Pres, W Bull, Pres, H E Smith, V Pres, J Critchley, Sec, C F Beaven, Treas. H Wager, Chaplin, F W Hall, surg., Committee, J Johns. J Nute. J Eaglestone; Guards, J Nankwill and G Millett; Auditors, J R Williams, F T Plows and B F Shepherd.

Vancouver—Vancouver lodge, No. 169, elected he following:—Lister Gill, Pres., W J Trythall, Pres., G Fovey, Vice Pres, Chas Williams, Sec, C V Deane, Treas., Committee, S Achurch, E Pettitt and Chas Slade, W D Brydone-Jack, Surgeon, Trustees, W J Trythall, W D Brydone-Jack, Auditors, G Fovey, C Slade, S Achurch.

New Westminister—Rose of Columbia lodge, 10.115, elected:—P P H Disney, Pres Jno Chapell, Vice-Pres. To Thornton, Chap Rev H H Gowan, See Frank Broad, Surg Dr RE Walker, Committee, J C Allen, A Dickinson, E B Stinchombe, H J Thrift; Auditors, H Disney, S A letcher, and T A Shackleton; Trustees, Broslart, F Jackson and G B D Thompson.

New Brunswick.

Predericton—Islington lodge, No. 151, elected!:

W M Cathels, Pres. C W Beckwith P Pres.,
W Meeler, V Pres. Rev Cannon Roberts, Chan Delegates to G. L., W M Cathels, A D Thomas.

Nova Scotia.

Halifax—Halifax lodge, No. 150, elected for President T Packam, P president J Whittemore vice-president G Bridge, financial secretary, H Stear, recording secretary W Taylor, treasurer T Ibsen, chaplain. G Chaplin, surgeon Dr Trenamen, committee. A Webb, W Cope, H Adams, J Belsdon. T Asprey, H Streezer; Guards, J Brokenshire and C Ried; auditors, W H Sims-Lee, A Webb and W Taylor; trustees, J Wallage and J H Yong.

Almonte—Nelson lodge, No. 43, elected—President, W H Cockroft, vice-president, W Lawford, secretary, J H Bennett, treasurer, Geo Bray, chaplin, George Mattock, guards, Henry Isherwood and Augustus Toop; committee, Jos Nicholson, A G Horton. Geo Etherington, Robt. Lawford, Harry Owrld, Ernest Proctor; auditors, A G Horton, Horry Owrld, Geo Etherington; trustees, Wm Thoburn, Geo Mattock, Robt W Haydon; grand lodge delegates, J H Bennett and Bro Horton.

Arnprior—Severn lodge, No. 189, elected: P. P. Geo Richmon, president, Alf C Dye. vice-president, Jas Semark, secretary, H G Smith, treasurer, Wm Davies, chaplin, T V J Hammond; Chas Jölliffe, H W Jay, Chas Lock, W H Fletcher, Jos Powell. W E Gladstone; Guards, Chris Rivett, Johnathan Bland.

Rivett, Johnathan Bland.

Brockville—Suffolk lodge, No. 87, elected: P.P., G.T. Guest, president, W. White, vice-president, W. White, vice-president, W. S. Buell, financial secretary, Arthur C. Bacon, assistant-secretary, R. J. Lye, treasurer, H. Dodd chaplin, T. Bedford-Jones (Archdeacon), deputy-chaplain, A. Perry, surgeon, Dr. R. N. Norton; committee, A. Humble, E. Guest, R. Eyen, F. White, J. Meacham, C. Whittaker; guards, C. Whittaker; guards, C. Whittaker; guards, C. Wheel, W. T. King, R.C. Morrison, J. Roadknight, The present auditors and trustees were re-elected, also the figure pommittee with the addition of the figure pommittee with the addition of Landing Commerciand; trustees, C. Russell, C. Reeve.

Landing Dr. A. W. W. W. W. C. S. C. C. C. Martin; committee, the word a synonym for dishonesty.

THE SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

This society possess the same aims of loyality to the Empire as that of the Golovity to the Empire as that of the Sons of England. In the United States out of the English element some Golovity to the Empire as that of the Sons of Lecters for registration must be post-some Golovity to the Empire as that of the Sons of Sec. George, and would be a cell fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the last mails.

The present auditors and trustees were re-elected, also the figure pommittee with the addition of Cumberland; trustees, C. Russell, C. Reeve.

Belleville—Oxford lodge, No 17, elected:—Prestdent, Fred Ford, vice president, John Neat, secretary John Fenn, treasurer J W London, surgeon, Dr Boyce; auditors, Chas Hudson, A L Geen and Wm Hopkins; chaplain, Arthur Gael; trustees, Dr Tracy, Jas Hall and F M Clarke; committee, R Powell, L Young, F Hulley, Chas Turner, C Hulley, E Ling; Guards, Geo Pearson and Wm Corham; grand lodge delegates, R C Hulme, Dr Tracy.

Clinton—Sheffield lodge elected: P. P. Henry Joyner, president, W H Webb, vice-president, F Baikes, chaplain, F Evans, secretary, N Robson, treasurer, F W Watts; committee, J Moore, J Appleby, S Brickenden; Guards, W Sloman, Frank Sloman; trustees, H Joyner, S Pike; grand lodge delegates, Thos Jackson and F W Watts.

Uxbridge—Buckingham lodge, No. 40, elected Past Pres. George Thexton, president, F N Raines, vice-president R Vesey, secretary H A Croxall, treasurer Thos Bennett, chaplain J T Maynard; guards, B Clemence, H Solley; committee, E S Young, G Vernon, John Tummonds, F Barley, Geo Tweeney, H Gould; delegates to grand lodge, Geo Thexton and F N Raines.

Port Hope—Durham lodge, No. 15, elected:
President D Crowhurst, vice-president, Thomas
Spry, secretary J H Rosevear, treasurer Alfred
Skitch, chaplain Geo Welsh; committee, J B
White, John Mitchell, Dr Dickinson, Robt Sly,
Bichard Weyn, Stoye Jay, Guarde, Fred Moore Richard Wern, Steve Jex; Guards, Fred Moore Jno Martin; surgeon Dr Clemesha; auditors. George Leach and Bro Waite; trustees, Bros Gar-nett, George and J B White; grand lodge dele-Bros Mitchell and Leach.

own-Lanchashire, No. 190, elected for Ridgetown—Lanchashire, No. 180, elected for President James Smith, vice-president George Rockery, chaplain John Clark, secretary Dr Marr, treasurer, Wm Jacobs; guards, John Savage and T Hitch; committee, Bros Goldhawk, Maynard, Hitch, Baker, Bodman, and Thorolditrustees, Thorold, Brown and Buller.

Woodstock—Bedford lodge, No. 21, elected for president W E Barnett, vice president B Boxall, secretary J Parslow, treasurer H Westlake, chaplain H Davis; committee E Brett, J Davis, A Trotter, A Anson, J Pattinson, W J Evans; guards; J Champion and J Wynne; trustees, J Pittman, B Boxall, E Brett; surgeon Dr West; auditors, Dr. West, A Trotter, A Anson; grand lodge delegate, W E Barnett.

OTTAWA.

Derby lodge. No 30, elected for Fresident, John G Trowbridge, vice-president J J Fawcett, secretary T F Drake, treasurer F J George, chaplain Rev H Pollard, asst. chaplain G W Broadbent; guides, John Russell and H Jones; committee, F Baker, J T Dunderdale, J Hickmitt, T Nicholson; guards D Harrison and G A Pownall; surgeon Dr Cousens; anditors, R Hood, W Hyde, J B Hunt; trustees; W J Payne, F Bloomfield and E J Le Dain; grand lodge delegates, E Ackroyd and W A Stope

ee, R Pegg, J Charles, G Low, jr, CR Phicke, H Pegg; grand lodge delegates, Fred Cook, W L Broadbent and H Bott.

Stanley lodge, No 55, elected for President E J Reynolds, vice-president B J Hunt, secretary, C G Folkes, treasurer, Wm Teague, chaplain, F Foss; committee H Wood, J Foss, sen, C Foss, J Lowen, T Powell, A Broadhead; guards, E Bull and A Carter; surgeon Dr J F Kidd; auditors J Foss, F Foss and S Carter; delegate to grand lodge, E J Reynolds; trustees, R Dawson and J Foss.

Russell lodge, No. 56, elected for President tary Chas Sharpe, treasurer Wm Short, chaplati Rev A E Hannington, assist. chaplin Jos Haw-kens; guard F Dawson; Robert Tubman, Albert Yeale and Daniel Wells; grand lodge delegates, Jas Hope and Jos Hawkens.

TORONTO.

Manchester lodge, No 14, elected for Presiden
J W Cartes, vice-president I Mitchell, secretar
W H Lane, treasurer C meech, surgeon Dr Cl
Martin, committee, E Chandler, W R Unwin, Ge Martin, committee, E Chandler, W R Unwin, Geo. A Cox, F Vose, T Beals and Ed Holliday, guards, T M Lewis and E Costinello; grand lodge delegate, W H Lane; auditors, W T Kendall, W Toms, T Foster; lodge trustees, Hy Langley and T P. Williams.

York lodge, No. 5, elected, President Jno Kitchener, vice-president J T Dewey, secretary Jas Baylis, treasurer P Roberts, chaplain H L Dance; committee J V Sturgess, H Baylis, jr, H Stocktou, F G Oakley; surgeon, Dr G H Carveth; grand lodge delegate, H Aisthorpe; auditors, T Steele, W G Smith, H Aisthorpe; trustees, R Bulman and J Lucas.

St. Albion lodge, No. 76, elected for Presiden S H Hlatherwick, vice-president E A James secretary R S Grundy, treasurer J Westren chaplain F Cooper, surgeon Dr E H Green; committee. W Howard, W Bushell; guard, J Lawrence; grand lodge delegate, R S Grundy auditors, Horswell, Mathews, Dr E H Green.

suditors, Horswell, Mathews, Dr.E. H. Green.
Brighton lodge, No. 7, elected for President J.
R. Grant, vice-president T. E. Baker, chaplain J.
K. Williams, secretary W. Pugh, treasurer Fred.
Packham; committee. A. G. Scovell, R. L. I. ond, T.
Hayward, W. J. Webb. G. Young, A. M. Sanderson,
Surgeon, Dr. C. A. Hodgetts; guards, J. Pendril and
B. Jarvis; grann lodge delegate, Dr.C. A. Hodgetts;
auditors, A. E. Ward, D. L. Tarlton, F. Bejcher;
trustees, D. L. Tarlton, E. L. Nokes, T. Coleridge. Bristol lodge, No 90, elected for President W
Buttler, vice president A Janes, chaplain Thos
Berry, secretary W E Swain, treasurer N Jeffery;
committee C F Corner, F Locke, W Cooper, H H
Bauer, A S Bates, D Banks; guards, T Prater
and Jno Pellow; surgeon, Dr E E Burns; auditors, C F Corner, L Gould, S Wilkinson; grand
lodge delegate, N Jeffery.

Cheltenham lodge, No. 178, elected for President W H Boyce, vice president V Bedford, secretary C S Chalk, treasurer Robt Awde, chaplain H Walkiate; surgeon Dr A E Awde. committee, Atherton, Wells, Halhead, Lobb, Carter, Rose; guards G Clay and S Taylor; grand lodge delegate, Dr A E Awde; trusices, Lucas, Rathbone, Till.

IS IT WAR?

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S message SONS to Congress on the Venezuelan dispute has brought the idea of war perilously near. To listen to the shouts of the jingoes one would think that war with Great Britain was the dearest aspiration of the United States. Why this should be so, it is hard to understard. Both nations speak the same language, possess the same literature and share, to a large extent, the same historical tradition. The fact nevertheless remains that war with England would be popular with the great majority of Americans, A generation has grown up that has seen the veterans of the civil war honored and preferred before all other men. The horrors of that conflict are forgotten: its lessons are unlearnt. They forget that it cost the Both nations speak the same language, grand lodge, Geo Therton and FN Raines.

Orillia—Rose of Conchiching, No. 23, elected: President H R Channen, vice-president, John Bramforth, secretary W Swinton, chaplain Dr Ware; committee, John Tucker, H J Elliott, Jas Wells, E Ogle, William Heels, William Powell; guards, Thomas Morton, Robt Phillips; surgeon Dr Ware, anditors, Henry Boyes, H J Elliott, Jas Wells; grand lodge delegates, E Ogle and John Jenkins; organist H J Elliott.

Port Hone—Durham lodge, No. 14 July 18 July 19 July 1 years of incessant fighting to subdue the South, which was without money and almost without arms. And yet they talk of conquering Canada as if it were a mere walk-over! When GEN- men are not eligible. ERAL PHIL, SHERIDAN asked COUNT MOLTKE his opinion of the Civil War, the veteran tersely replied: "Two great mobs." The United States has never measured itself against a great power since 1812, and at that time England had her lands full with the French, and could lend little assistance to Canada, which, however, as every schoolboy knows, was abundantly able to take care of herself. Moreover, the conditions were altogether different from to-day. In 1812 the United States had a considerable navy. Its ships could keep the sea for months at a time. To-day, the few ships of war which fly the Stars and Stripes would have to stay at home for fear of being caught out without coal. No nation perhaps no two nations, could tackle England at sea without money oaling stations What nation po s both of these? Certainly not

We readily admit that Englar could not reposses herself of the Unit ed States, even if she desired to do so which she does not. No sane Amer can believes that England has any ide of the sort, and that fact alone dispose of CLEVELAND'S main contention the England's action in Venezuela is menace to the United States.

MR. CLEVELAND'S general theor ppears to amount to this:

First, That the United States has sort of sovereignty over the entire co tinent, both North and South.

Second, That, in case of dispute b tween any American state and European power, the United States h the right to intervene and compel arbitration.

Third, That, in no event shall European power be allowed to enlar its possessions on this continent, wit out the consent of the United States

If the people of the United States a prepared to support these theories " every means in their power," then sorrowfully admit that, we see no ho of avoiding a conflict sometime other between the two great Engli speaking nations. Great Britain is American power, and was before United came into being. We arrog ed no such right when the Unit States had its several quarrels w France, Mexico, Italy and Chili, and is quite out of the question that could allow the United States to sume such a power. In any case United States is the last nation in world which should refer to arbi tion. Its record in matters of arbitra tion, in the Alabama case, in the Bering Sea case and in the Canadian Boundary Line case has been such as to make

AIMS OBJECTS, AND BENEFITS which purpose an initiation Ritual is OF THE

OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

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 Shaftesbury Hall, other and prevent imposition-for

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 13,-000 at present, the ratio of increase being far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started South Africa and will soon probably be started in

England, etc.

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

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary Toronto, Ont.

POST OFFICE CUIDE, OTTAWA.

JANUARY, 1896.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

	CLOSE.	Arrival and Departure of Mails.		/	
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ENGLAND.

Land of pure women and brave men Proud Mistress of Earth and Sea! I long for my native shores and cheer

for thee-Home of the Great, the Good and Free, Where feudal rights are history's theme.

And thraldom a forgotton dream, Where man may sleep beneath the shade

Of equal laws to all mankind Lord of herself and all she hath, Free as the Wind; NONE DARE up-

And should occasion require her Sons From East, West, North and South

THOS. W. FORWOOD, Kent Lodge, No. 3, Toronto. Dec. 24th, 1895.

ENGLISH NEWS FOR ENGLISHMEN.

There is an institution in London, business men, as well as the titled, to look after the maintenance, support, and welfare of Scotchmen in England, and is called the "Royal Scottish Corporation." On last St. Andrew's Day, in London, the 231st anniuersary banquet was celebrated. The object of this national institution is, "that prosperous Scots in the metropolis should as- Hall, and the total number of the sist by temporary relief and pensions, others from the northern country who £2,200. have come to London in the search for prosperity, failed, and become necessitous." This institution receives support and encouragement from Royalty, McCalmontreceived £15,011 this season. and prosperous business Scots, and is looked upon as an institution that deserves the support of all Scotchmen, £11,337 and Johnstone £10,744. Many who have been luckly enough to obtain enough of the siller, and to spare, £10,000 to £20,000, at these races. and wha willingly give of their con-tributions to assist their less-favoured the noble sport of horse-racing, then brethren in London. The aid is given at the homes of the deserving, over £2,000 a year is spent in allowances and donations, and candidates for the pensions must be in receipt of an income of more than £15 per annum. They classes have to lie under London Bridge must be natives of Scotland, and have for shelter, as well as in the lanes, and be over 65 years of age. This in- polis. stitution "was founded upon the petition of various merchants and artificers for the benefit of Scotch seamen, mechanics, labourers, and others in London, who were needy, and the Scotch colony in London, who were prosperous, took upon themselves the duty of looking after those other Scotchmen in metropolis who had fallen upon times of distress and misfortune." only an outline of what this prosperous Scottish corporation is doing for their unfortunate brethren from the north, and the men who compose this corporation deserve great credit for their noble benevolence, as well as acts of practical charity.

WHAT WE WANT:

We want exactly this kind of an organization in Canada for Englishmen, as much as the above is required in London for Scotchmen. We have men in Canada, from old Albion's shores, and also women and children, who ought to be looked after in the same common-sense practical way as our brother Scots, namely: they should be assisted, and looked after "at their own homes." Practical hand-given charity, or assistance, and, only by some kind-hearted brethren, is what is needed in every city and village in Caneda, where our countrymen re-

The idea of s pension, as given above, is to me a good one, and I only hope that a number of our wealthy English brethren, may take this hint, and at once start out on the same lines as our Scotch neighbours. Many can well afford to give a few or many dollars yearly for such a grand purpose, and have the honor to be their own execubrethren, may take this hint, and at tors before going hence. Scripture plainly points out to us the blessings the charitable shall receive. Why have bank stocks, shares, etc., and at the same time see a brother or sister in need? "Inasmuch as you have done it need? "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me." I have plans whereby such a charitable institution could be started, and if a number of our richer brethren desire to make a "Tis hard to tell Just what, if we're alive. Will happen in this world of ours, Wherein we toil and mix.

Let's welcome all the things that come there's to you, '96.

beginning, I shall be only too glad to furnish them with the information.

BRINGING IT HOME. Since the opening of the new music hall in Toronto, I often think about our Auditorium on Queen street, and wonder what is to become or it. What is the Board of Management going to do with it? I know what I would do, if I 24th May? was one of the Board. But as I am not, I shall not trespass on the grounds of others. It is a case of dollars and cents, and a merchant, or other business men would look at the matter in that light. Perhaps the subject will be discussed at that the next meeting of our Grand Lodge. It is often said that it takes a surgical operation to make a Scotchman see a joke.

AGRICULTURE DEPRESSION.

I notice in my last mail from England that there is a great depression in And beneath her Flag NONE ARE the agricultural calling in England. The tenants are giving up their farms, finding it unprofitable to compete with Australia and other countries. Lord Salisbury may give relief, but there is Will rally to her call. and they will do so much red-tapeism, and commissions, etc., that one-half of the farmers may be out of their holdings, before any thing better than promises turn up. As it is hundreds of farms are vacant, and the landlords are feeling rather uneasy under the circumstances. What will the landlord now do? His very large income and receipts from his ground-down tenants will suffer quite shrinkage, and his pleasure trips to Paris and the continent are sure to be consequently fewer. It is believed that

1vy No. 30—Meets 4th Wednesday of every month in Victoria Hall, Albert st., and Bank streets. Visitors welcome.

E. J. Le Dain, Pres., Miss M. Lewis, Sec.

347 Wellington st. Paris and the continent are sure to be consequently fewer. It is believed that supported by some of the influential the bankrupt courts will have many autographs of these gentry on their books before long.

TWO PICTURES.

At the Birmingham cattle show the total amount offered by the society in prize money was £3,025. Simulaneously with the cattle show, the dog show society exhibition was held at Cuezon money prizes and trophies offered was

Under the heading of "sporting, or horse-racing intelligence," Rothschild is credited with receiving £20,749, and others are reported to have won from When so much money has been wou at many persons must have lost. And this sort of amusement can go on yearly, and at the same time the workhouses are filled with both olc and young, and many of the unfortunate lasses have to lie under London Bridge resided at least twelve years in London, streets, and slums, of the great metro

"Rattle his bones over the stones, He is only a pauper, that nobody owns."

JOHN M. WATSON,

Dover Lodge, Gravenhurst.

In 1896.

What will the New Year bring to us?
We cannot help but think,
As. with our eyes turned straight ahead,
We stand upon its brink.
Will men become more womanly,
And women take to drink?

Have bloomers really come to stay?
Or shall we call a halt? Or shall we call a halt?
Will there be servant girls with whom
We cannot find a fault? Will funny men be humorous, And poets earn their salt?

Will people still be slaughtered by
The deadly trolley cars?
Will wives continue to supply
Their husbands with cigars?
And will the questions that are popped
Depend upon papas?

Will kissing still be said to be A sanitary sin?
Will fat men still pick out their wives
Among the very thin?
Will lacrosse be as popular?
And which team's going to win?

Will bathing suits be just as small?
Will summer girls exist?
Will each prize fighter use a tongue
In place of brawny fist?
Will women still ask "What's the trump?"
When they are playing whist?

The brethren of Lodge Severn, Arn prior, have secured the beautiful grove of Mr. H. F. McLachlin for a picnic on the 24th of May. Why not arrange with thebrethren of Ottawa, Brockville, Pembroke, Almonte, Carleton place and Smith's Falls, and have a union gathering of Englishmen on the

Lodge Directory

OF THE

Belleville. ose of England No. 23, meets in the SOE Hall Belleville, on second and fourth Friday of each month. Visitors always welcome. Miss A. Corham, Sec.

Daughters of England.

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Princess Christian No. 24 D.O.E.B.S., meets in S.O.E. Hall, Stobart Block, 490 Portage Ave., on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month. Visitors always welcome.

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E. Marshall, Petrolea.
W. J. Anderson, London.
J. W. Cudlipp, Box 207 Ingersoll.
Thos. Jackson, Clinton.
S. F. Passmore, Brantford.
Rev. F. H. Fatt, Merritton.
W. H. Ruscombe, Hamilton. H. Buscombe, Hamilton. J. Smith, Box 90, Grand Valley . Taylor, Barrie. W. Sibbett, Bracebridge. T. H. Martin, Peterborough.
Jos. Clatworthy, Hampton.
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No. 4, N.-West—E. Ward, Toronto Jc. Special District Deputy,
W. L. HUNTER, Box 15, Bowmanville,

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MANITOBA.

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JANUARY, 1896.

NOTICE TO READERS.

AMERICAN ASSURANCE.

If Lord Salisbury really instigated he visit of three Canadian ministers to Washington about two months ago, and really entertained the idea that by interviewing Mr. Olney, and being polite to American officials, a settlement of the Behring Sea claims might ed he must be rudely disenchanted by this time. Instead of settling an old controversy President land creates another; invents in fact "a new way of paying old debts," itional proof that the U.S. officials look upon British statesmen as fair game, and that they enjoy nothing so

nuch as bluffing a Prime Minister.

President Cleveland has revived the Monroe doctrine, taken a new departure in diplomacy and endeavoured to estab-lish new precedents in international law. He has appointed a commission to investigate an international boundary question, without any invitation to do so from either of the countries ined. He does not take this action use Uncle Sam's navy is strong enough or his purse long enough to en-force the ronclusions of the Commision, but because his assurance has peretofore sufficed to bulldoze the powers of Europe, and because Ame

aged by the great majority of Uncle Sam's subjects. Like the French at ginning of the war with Germany they are ready to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." Instead of "on to Berlin" the favorite cry is "on to Canada," and the feeling is not so much against British action in Vention. If they do sow such seed they may expect to "reap the whirl-wind. At the sametime we cannot shut ou eyes to the existence of this hostile feeling among our American cousins, and it is difficult to resist the conviction that war must come sooner or later. On the other hand we are justifled in concluding from the pa behaviour of Great Britain that it will come later rather than sooner, and that nothing but a flagrant first blow by the United States, such as was struck in the Trent affair will ever provoke England to declare war. The United States will be treated like a spoiled child, or his actions. Their effervescences wi be condoned, over-looked or ignore until quite past endurance; they will be allowed rope enough to hang them-

any European power. They have no experience as to what that means under They have no experience as to what that means under a modern condition of affairs. In the st they have failed to take their place redressing of these wrongs to other na-At the present time by refusing or de- deserves the title which forms the laying to pay its just debts, it has be-come a "dead-beat." In the future, in More than a quarter of

IMPERIAL IMBECILITY.

In the well known patriotic song alled "Rule Brithnnia!" there is one tanza which very aptly describes the feelings of "the nations around" towards England at the present time. It any positive proposition for the regula ns as follows:-

"The nations not so blest as thee Shall in their turn to tyrants fall But thou shalt flourish, great and free The pride and envy of them all."

We fancy that the feeling of pride here mentioned is common to all British ommunities throughout the world, while the nations who envy England ere those whose credit is not quite as good, whose fleet is not quite as good, whose fleet is not quite so power-ful, or whose dominions are not quite so extensive. Certain it is that at the present time a fit of jealously has seized some of them, and prompted ill na-tured interference in what does not concern them. The United States has something to say about the boundary ine betwixt Venezuela and British Guiana, while the German Emperor congratulates the president of a South African Republic, on having defeated a handful of misguided Englishmen. France has never forgiven England for having rejuvenated Egypt, and Russia dreads her interference in Armenia. All these difficulties seem to be crowding around England at the present mo-ment, and suggest the thought that if she had, when there was opportunity, set her house in order, and especially invited her Colonies and possessions to stand shoulder to shoulder with her, she would not have found her present

"In time of peace prepare for war" is a practical motto which exactly suited the circumstances of Great Britain, but one which she has uniformly disegarded. It is also a text upon which Imperial Federationists have always een preaching. Ever since they started the agitation for closer union in the Empire, a main argument with them has been the danger of delay, of putting off the reorganization and consolidation of the Empire until war became mminent, and until these had to be arried out in the midst of confusion and violence. After ten years of talk it has to be confessed that nothing has been done, and that rumours of war and hostile threats find the Empire far from being well prepared for a co

position so embarassing.

British statesmen seem, of all others in the world, to be least gifted with prudence or foresight. So it has been too often in British history. The tatesmen have usually procrastinated, blundered and muddled, and then sent leets and armies to correct their mis takes, or cure the consequences of their inaction. It is high time to begin another system. The blood of British soldiers and sailors is infinitely more to Canada," and the feeling is not such against British action in Ven-la as against the existence of any British power on the continent of North America. It is hard to preceive what the better classes in the States what the better classes in the States will prevent much of the usual recourse to "blood and iron," policy as declared at the Ottawa Colonial policy as declared at the Ottaw of foreign powers the folly of contemplating an attack on its integrity.

Not only have British statesmen failed to do their duty in securing the safety of the Empire, but they have also, in deference to certain pet economic theories, done much to weaken Great Britain and much to strengthen her enemies. There is no doubt that the United Kingdom has been weakened by the destruction of her agriculture. Apart altogether from the tremendous loss of capital which her farmers have sustained, the nursery ground of the nation for soldiers and sailors has been curtailed. Where are these to come from if her broad grain-growing acres are to be turned into pastures? Nay more; what is to become of a nation which cannot feed itself? which depends for its existence on foreign grain grown on territory controlled by it en-emies? If Russia and the United Already President Cleveland's action has injured his own country to a much greater extent than England, and the financial embarrassment has been such England even although her fleet comas to make us doubt whether the Uni- mands the ocean highways. No strongted States could carry on a war with er proof than this can be offered of the magnificent folly of the governing classes of the United Kingdom.

Why should they neelect to make use of Customs duties as means for and do their duty among civilized na- raising revenue? They burden their tions. If slave trading was to be put own producers with direct taxation to down, or pirates captured on the high pay for fleets and armies and at the ican men-of-war were never same time allow their enemies free active. If missionaries are killed in access to their home markets, where, China or Christians in Armenia Uncle owing to their immunity from taxa-Sam is perfectly willing to leave the tion, they are able to undersell and ruin many a native industry. A righteous tions, and heretofore his government indignation seizes us at the thought of has acted the part of a "dead-head."

the home authorities and tae project was abandoned. Since that time their policy has been are a support from the formal lar purposes. From this it would be but a short step to allowing this revenue to constitute a communication of the suppose that time their policy has been are a supposed to similar purposes. policy has been one of drift, without any positive proposition for the regulation of the internal affairs of South Africa. It was a policy of indolence like that of the farmer who neglects his fields, and, as that infallibly produces weeds, so the policy of political indolence has resulted in the recent violence and bloodshed around Johannesburg. Mr. Chamberlain has faced the difficulties well and will no doubt succeed in regulating the legacies of mismanagement bequeathed to him by his predecessors. We heartily wish every success and are disposed to be-lieve that under him the reign of "Im-perial imbecility" will come at last to

HOW TO HELP ENGLAND.

Our readers will remember that, during the recent "war scare." the colony of New South Wales cabled to the home government an offer of material assist ance in the event of the outbreak of hostilities. If the worst should come a decided step in the direction of Imperial Unity, and vastly increase Canada's far better than such impulsive expressions of sympathy would be the organisation, on a permanent basis, of a system for mutual union and aid, for commer and defence, in peace and war, among all British countries the world over. We believe that the present is a most favourable time for attempting to establish such a system, which is nothing less than an Imperial Customs Union, and that Canada should take the lead in the movement, for

reasons peculiarly her own.

The Dominion has recently undertaken to support two great undertakings, which are of an almost purely Imperial character and possess a common interest for the whole Empire. These are the fast Atlantic steamship line, which is to cause an outlay of \$750,000, and the Pacific cable. Canada's share in the cost of which may be supposed, for the sake of the presen statement, to amount to \$500,000 annually. If to these amounts be added the steamship subsidies for the China and Japan line, \$73,000; the West Indian lines, \$97,000, and the Australian line. \$125,000, we have a total expenditure of \$1,545,000, which Canada is making not merely for her own advantage, but as an ntegral part of the Empire, and largely for its commercial advangement. This is equal to a duty of nearly 2½ per cent. on the value of the dutiable imports of the country (\$62,780,000), and no doubt the duties on some imports will require to be increased if the proposed undertakings re carried out.

Such an increase will be at variance with recent action as regards the tariff by the present government, and, since such increase of duties would affect ice. If the latter is ever to be carried out, the present would seem to be a very convenient time for taking a new departure, and inaugurating Interbritish preferential trade by levying the 21 per cent. above mentioned not on the goods now dutiable, but upon goods from foreign countries whether dutiable or free. The imports from non-British countries amount to about seventy million dollars in value, and 24 per cent on this sum would yield about 14 million dollars. But since the preference thus given to British goods would no doubt tend to increase their consumption in Canada, and correspondingly lower that of foreign goods, it follows that this extra duty of 21 per cent. levied over and above xisting rates on foreign goods, would not likely yield more than enough revenue to provide for the expenditure of \$1,545,000 above alluded to.

From this it appears that Canada would satisfy her financial requirements equally well by imposing this species of duty on foreign imports, while she would at the same time be carrying out the principle of preferential trade within the Empire. Therefore this country, which has in various ways assumed the leadership of the self-governing colonies, might with great credit to herself and advantage to the Empire, propose this change in the manner of raising revenue for

Imperial purposes or for naval defence. In the event of the adoption of such a policy by the Canadian government whereby a perference would be given to the produce of British countries, Canada would be entitled to ask that a similar preference on their part should be ex- inscribed, on Monday evening the 21st and no doubt in this way a system of Bro. Joseph Petty, the oldest member Interbritish preferences could very soon of the lodge. Mr. Newton made a suitbe established. Since there are, in all able reply, thanking the members for year, Bro. J. W. London, S.G.V.P., More than a quarter of a century ago be established. Since there are, in all able reply, thanking the members for our Canadian rulers gave those of Great likelihood, other steamship lines and their beautiful gift. Chief Newton war, there is every probability Britain an excellent lesson in statecraft submarine cables required in other parts was the first president of the lodge and in his honor it was named Lydford, P.S.G.P., who held that honored positive that it would turn out to be "dead-Dominion. Nevertheless when Sir range that throughout the Empire the after his birth place in England.

perial Customs Union would be an impossibility without the consent and cooperation of the government of the United Kingdom, who alone are able to determine those unfortunate treaties with Germany and Belgium, which are the chief obstacles to the introduction of preferential trade relations within the British Empire. It seems to be quite certain, however, that the present time is extremely favorable for inducing the desired action on the part of the Home Imperial idea, and would, no doubt, be No time could be better chosen than the present for action by the Canadian par-liament and government. Without making any sacrifices beyond those which they already contemplate, they might make such an offer as would prove to be reputation as the foremost possession of

THE RECENT CRISIS.

interval matters were allowed to drift. Nothing positive was done for the purpose of restoring harmony in the ranks seems to be in still greater difficulties.

Last year three ministers resigned, and two of them again resumed 'their port. folios; this year six ministers and two controllers seceded, and although six of them were persuaded to return, it is to be feared that the impression made upon the country by these changes will be anything but favourable. However, the agony is now over, and the reconstructed Cabinet, vastly strengthened by the accession of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., will soon be in the tront of the battle with their proposals for remedial legisla-

It is in the highest degree to be deplor-ed that such a small affair as the Manitoba School Act should have been allowed to endanger the existence of the Conserv ative party and government. If the recent trouble and the forthcoming elec-tions should result in the return to power of the Liberals, the blame will certainly rest with those ministers and members who have insisted upon medial legislation at all hazards. The Centre and Jacques Cartier did not justify them in doing so, and the Roman Catholic wing of the party might have been contented with the non-interference in Quebec which they secured in the matter of the Jesuits' Estates Act, and have abstained from demanding, as well, interference in Manitoba in the affair of the school act.

What is most to be regretted in connec tion with these dissentions is that they occur at a time which seemed to be so favourable for obtaining preferential way advancing a step towards Imperial Federation. What attention can Mr. Chamberlin's letter receive in the midst of such confusion, and how is it possible under the circumstances to take advantage of the good will which the Salisbury government evidently entertains toward fast Atlantic line and Pacific cable? The prospect will not brighten unless harmony as those members of the Cabinet, who most strongly favor remedial legislation, insist upon exacting their the present moment entirely at their correspondents. mercy. Shylock whets his knife and we look around in vain for a Portia to restrain him.

Past President Bro. John Newton, of Lydford lodge, Belleville, was presented with a beautiful P. P. jewel suitably tended to the products of the Dominion, inst. The presentation was made by

Bartle Frere attempted to consolidate revenue from such an extra duty on MR. CASTELL HOPKINS AND COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

> In commencing-by permission-the publication of a chapter from Bro. J. Castell Hopkins' "Life and Work of Mr. Gladstone," we do so because of our belief in the inherent interest of the subject dealt with, and because of the value of the views expressed. Canadians as a rule do not realize the

extent and strength of the anti-colonial movement which arose in England after the first successes of free-trade. Now railways and steam communication had spread abroad amongst the people the belief that Great Britain could and should stand alone, unincumbered by Colonies, or the limitations of Imperial responsibility. Trade became the Gospel of the Manchester School, and as Mr. Hopkins shows, the leaders of that school of thought were prepared glad to entertain a suggestion for finan-cial assistance from the Outer Empire. dependent upon steadily decreasing markets or affected by world-wide tariffs, to sink every consideration but that of gold and its peaceful pursuit. Hence it was that about twenty-five years ago the Empire was on the verge of disintegration. From this it, was saved by the development of Mr. Disraeli's Imperialism, and the re-action which so often comes after a time of dissipation—political or otherwise. And from 1872 onward the Manchester School decreased in power and popularity until it reached a membershi Writing last August about the tight of one-Mr. Goldwin Smith-and a de place in which the government was then gree of almost universal unpopularity, place in which the government was then placed, we expressed the opinion that "the crisis of July, 1895, is sure to reappear in January, 1896, unless some very energetic course is in the interval of the people at home that no political political interval in the interval of the people at home that no political interval in the interval of the people at home that no political interval in the interval of the people at home that no political interval in the interval of the people at home that no political interval in the interval inte adopted by the government." That ian could carry a seat who to-day prophecy has been fulfilled. During the avowed the old-time principles of the anti-colonial school. The unity of the Empire is now the national motto, and not the least interesting chapter of Mr. of the Conservative party, and now it Hopkins' work is this one in which he

A Great Country-Canada.

The attention of the commercial world has been drawn to South Africa by speculators in stocks, and recently by the war scare. Canada has been attracting the attention of the commercial world by the phenomenal crops and the recent discovery and develop-ment of gold in British Columbia. We see column after column of news re-lating to the wonderful resources we ssess in Canada in the English papers and all that is required to develop these esources, and bring them into the mmercial market, is capital. Why do we not get that? We have all conidence in the future of our country. Now we want to get the English people at home to have the same confide Our close proximity to the United States has no doubt been the chief cause by-elections in Vercheres, Montreal in detracting from us the natural imed from closer interest with English men. Some twenty years or so ago we well remember that Canada was mentioned as "America," and even to this day it is still remembered as such in many places in England. The cause of this can be attributed alone to the fact that the United States, for years after the close of the civil war, to attract immigration, flooded every spot in Great Britain with literature, boom ing the United States and designated trade with Great Britain, and in that it "America," to the detriment of our way advancing a step towards Imperial BRITISH AMERICA, which is now known to be larger and better adapted for general settlement for all clases of

people.

The continual correspondence going on, and the comm developing between Canada and Engcanada, and secure assistance for the land, we are glad to observe is bringing about a new era of thought, and enquiry is now made by the newspapers for more authentic news relating to is restored very soon, not only among for more authentic news relating to the officers but in the ranks, and it seems idle to expect this, so long of England have deemed it to the in terest of the English people to be post ed direct—a move which must be of the deepest interest to the commercial pound of flesh from the body of the Con- advantage of the Dominion-by apervative party which appears to be at pointing either special or permane

> The London Times has our Bro. Ald. Fred Cook as its representative, and no better can be found. His reports. home to England over the war scare have been highly commented upon, and the English papers consequently are applauding our loyalty to the Mother Country.

Oxford Lodge, Belleville, will have three delegates at Grand Lodge this goes by virtue of his office. The lodge cord says:

effort to de of this distri is enormous the good of fore to be h Canadian a aroused, an of British ed to slip note that ca investing in experience England to B. C. mines

Ninth

The Brit

NEW The Offic tion Relati Canada for book contai able up-tothe provin large map a with Europ Those who terested in mining, or to better th get one of migration nartment. gratis on a

> There is no number, ar high order Canadian p zine is th Canada. \$1.00 a ye We wish it A 20 pag entitled " publication have taken

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Magazine n

lishers, Gil We are i of "The Ir do for the ANGLO-SA English n editor ha his statem are 100,000 Ontario th nationality his zeal to Ontario. turns the Ontario.

> al of the devotes co by Captai 'The En and Trade suggestion is that a governme ed over by for Africa a brillian of British part of th

The Dec

PKINS AND ELOPMENT.

er from Bro. J. e and Work of o so because of rent interest of and because of

o not realize the the anti-colonial in England after ree-trade. Now communication ongst the people ritain could and nincumbered by tions of Imperial ster School, and s, the leaders of

were prepared adily decreasing by world-wide on eaceful pursuit. bout twenty-five was on the verge om this it, was pment of Mr. , and the re-acmes after a time al or otherwise. the Manchester power and pop Smith-and a de sal unpopularity, Imperial Federa-

began, and the n such possession that no politiceat who to-day principles of the The unity of the ional motto, and g chapter of Mr. one in which he opment, and Mr. with it.

ry—Canada.

the commercial to South Africa ks, and recently Canada has been ion of the comphenomenal crops ery and develop-h Columbia. We umn of news reful re e English papers. d to develop these them into the is capital. Why We have all conof our country. he English people same confide to the United en the chief cause st with Englishyears or so ago hat Canada was rica," and even to embered as such gland. The cause uted alone to the States, for years e civil war, to atnoded every spot

which is now nd better adapted nt for all clases of respondence going mercial interest Canada and Engf thought, and eny the newspapers news relating to the leading panel, emed it to the people to be post-nich must be of the the commercial Dominion—by apcial or permanent

literature, boom

s and designated detriment of our

s has our Bro. Ald. epresentative, and ound. His reports. ver the war scare amented upon, and consequently are lty to the Mother

elleville, will have Grand Lodge this London, S.G.V.P., s office. The lodge by R. Croft Hulme, that honored posi-. Tracy.

The British Columbia Mining Record says: "Canada should use every effort to develop the remaining wealth of this district—West Kootenay—which is enormous, and turn it to account for the good of the Dominion. It is therefore to be hoped that the attention of Canadian and English investors will be aroused, and that the mineral wealth of British Columbia will not be allowed to slip out of their hands." We note that capitalists in England are ininvesting in Canada. Experts of great B. C. mines.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Official Hand Book of Information Relating to the Dominion of Canada for 1896, has been issued by the in accordance with the Imperial power Office of the Interior Department. The mark the close of that hundred years the provinces of the Dominion. A English Empire in America. large map accompanies the book, showing Canada in geographical relation with Europe and the United States. Those who have friends specially in- was given by the English Liberal party terested in agricultural pursuits, or to Canada, to the majority of the Ausmining, or in fact any person wanting tralian Colonies, and, in a modified to better themselves, would do well to form, to Cape Colony, without any deget one of these books from the Imfinite declaration of policy for the fu-swim of Sir Robert Peel's commercial migration Office of the Interior De- ture, and with a general impression, partment. Ottawa. They are supplied which increased as the years rolled on, gratis on application.

Magazine makes its bow to the public. There is not a dull article in the whole Froude, the eminent historian, goes so and Earl Grey, and Lord Palmerston, number, and the illustrations are of a high order never before attained in a April 25th, 1893, that "Constitutions Canadian publication. Massey's Maga. were granted to Canada and the other fluential degree, Mr, Goldwin Smith. To the best so far attempted in great Colonies with a distinct view to-Canada. The subscription price is only wards their separation from the Mother \$1.00 a year; single copies 10 cents. Country." While, therefore, the Lib-We wish it a full measure of success.

entitled "My Two Friends and I," is a or a part of them, committed the grievpublication of interest to those who ous error of promoting ideas which school question. It should have a wide ed—in disintegration and disaster. But out of the free-trade idea that a Colony circulation and be a guide to those they were not alone in this mistake. Who have not been able to come The Conservative party seems to have to a clear conclusion upon the question at issue. The price is only 10c.; publifierent. Sir Robert Peel voiced a lishers, Gilbert & Taylor, Ottawa.

We are in receipt of the first number of "The Irish Protestant," a 12 page ed both parties, and controlled, to a great extent, the expression of their opinions upon Imperial questions. ome the Irish Protestant. It aims to do for the Irish nationality what the and flourished. In the East it expand-ANGLO-SAXON has been doing for the ed with giant strides, until India be-English nationality for years. The came the greatest dependency ever held by any nation. In the West a congerhis statement when he says: "There ies of scattered colonies became a are 100,000 more Irish Protestants in strong and united Dominion. In Aus-Ontario than there are of any other tralia countries seemed to grow up in a nationality." It is evident that he, in night and develop in a day; while his zeal to produce something startling. South Africa, through much war and forgets there are any Englishmen in forgets there are any Englishmen in Ontario. According to the official returns the English out-number both the Irish and Scotch in the Province of Ontario.

The December number of The Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, devotes considerable space to a paper by Captain Lugard, C.B., D.S.O., on The Enterprise of British Influence and Trade in Africa." A most startling suggestion put forward by the author is that a new department of the home government should be created, presided over by a new Secretary of State for Africa. Captain Lugard predicts a brilliant future for the extention of British Influence and trade in that part of the Empire.

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AND

(By Bro. J. CASTELL HOPKINS.)

When the history of the British Emexperience are now being sent from it will be found, so far as relations with England to inspect the wealth of the external dependencies are concernit will be found, so far as relations with ed, to owe its present unity and future

But, as a rule, matters were allowed to drift, and during the first half of the of nine votes in an effort to have this migration of the Dutch investigated century constitutional self-government and checked. that independence was the ultimate object, and would be the most benefi-With the opening of 1896 Massey's cial result, of Colonial freedom in government and legislation. Mr. J. A. far as to say in a letter to the Times, erals did a great service to the Colonies in aiding the development of their ear-A 20 page phamphlet by Maple Leaf, lier constitutional systems, they also, have taken the trouble to look into the could only end—unless otherwise checkcame to look upon all sentiment as dangerous, and his views soon permeat-ed both parties, and controlled, to a

Meantime, however, the Empire grev

girdle of sound.

Like the voice of the sun in song, the great globe round and round;

And the shadow of her flag, when it shouts to

Colonies have been told by English statesmen that the sooner they went the better it would be for all concerned. In this view Mr. Gladstone never shared. He was not an Imperialist, in the moder sense of the word, nor any one else in the practical, public life of that period, but he seems to have been always much interested in Colonial matters. His first speech dealt with the question of slavery in the Colonies, while Canada, in the years between 1830 and 1840, was the subject of many remarks by him in the House of Com-BROS., the Australian Colonies, with Good Hope, and the West Indies, with

135 Bank St. Ottawa. country where, by the way, Sr in the matter?

Robert Inglis, a typical Tory of the time, declared England had no more right to settle people than she had to colonize in France. Two years later, Mr. Gladstone was member of a Select Colonial Development. Committee to enquire into the whole subject. About the same time he took up the cause of the settlers at the Cape, and in a letter written October 16th, 1837, referred to them as having "made some use of me in Parliament." In pire in the present century comes to be the succeeding summer, he called the written with clearness and authority, attention of the House to a petition presented by himself from the people of Albany, a frontier post at the Cape, complaining that the Home Governcohesion to good-luck, rather than to definite statecraft. In isolated cases, and support, but had left them to sufmen have risen in the Colonies, and fer much loss from a barbarous enemy. governed in England, who were able It is curious to note that one result of to see ahead, and to guide their policy the neglect which Mr. Gladstone brought to the notice of the House, Government from the Immigration and greatness which was deatined to was the "trek" of many Dutch settlers into the far interior, and the formation book contains a large amount of valu-of marvellous development which fol-lowed upon the destruction of the first became such a source of trouble to himself, to England, and to the Cape. He was beaten a little later by a majority

> As time went on, Mr. Gladstone's views upon Colonial topics underwent a natural change. He fell into the policy, and shared in the removal of the preferential duties, the accomplishment of free trade, and the subsequent development of that cosmopolitan sentiment which found its milder and wiser exponents in leaders like himself, and its definite separatist advocates in Bright and Cobden, and, in less inof the times meant England first, the in Ottawa. Colonies second, the rest of the world third; while it did not appear impossible to him that the interests of England might be such upon occasion as to place her in antagonism to both the Colonies and foreign countries. The Manchester School, which developed was no better than a foreign country, and to which Mr. Gladstone never be longed, thought that the interests of different. Sir Robert Peel voiced a school of commercial legislatian which sibly—hostils to the Colonies, and that the separation of the latter from the Empire would be distincty beneficial to Nordheimer,

> > But the force of growth, the influence of Colonial loyalty, and the practical demands of each passing year, became too strong for these theoretical arguments, and eventually created the re-vulsion which was made the policy of to-day a public recognition of an abso lute identity in British and Colonial interests, as against even the world in rms. Circumstances have thus made Mr. Gladstone's claim, in one of his addresses to the Midlothian electors, an

we tracked the winds of the world to the steps of their very thrones;
The secret parts of the world were salted with our bones;
Till now the name of names, England, the name of might.
Flames from the Austral bounds to the ends of the Northern night;
And the call of her morning drum goes in a girdle of sound.

Like the voice of the sun in song, the great sponsible government, underfook to defend Canada with the whole strength of the Empire, and organized the great scheme for uniting the several settlements of British North America into one Dominion, to which, when we quitted office in 1866, it only remained for our successors to ask the ready assent of Parliament. It is by these measures that the Colonies have been bound in affection to the Empire, and the authors of them can afford to smile at baseless insinuations."

Seas.

Yet it was all done in a haphazard, unpresend one English Ministry has annexed territory almost by accident, certainly by chance, and afterwards found it to be invaluable. Again and again great

Olonies have been to distribute to close or closer. Imperial unity, was indiffered to the thought of eventual separation. It is greatly to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, except 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homsteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry

Ent while separation night come, if earn-estly desired by the Colonies, yet no-tning should be done to hasten it, and everything in the way of free governmentand conciliatory treatment should be done in order to avert it. As to deferce, English honor was bound up with the adequate protection of the Colonies. Buthe was never aggressive in his views upon the subject. Had he been so, English sentiment would have mons. In 1836, he was a member of the changed sooner, and much serious diffi-

tiate some system of control in that do not the senior lodges be more active

Personal and General.

Bro. Col. Prior was returned in opposition to Mr. Templeman, in Victoria, B.C., for a seat in the Dominion Parliament, on the 6th inst.

The citizens of Brantford, Ont., are to be congratulated upon the choice of England.

Bro. Wm. Thoburn, Nelson lodge, and very popular. Almonte, was elected Mayor of that. twon by acclamation.

In Ottawa the Sons of England congratulate themselves upon the return of two of their prominent members as

Bro. Ald. S. Davis was returned for Wellington Ward. Bro. Davis is now President of Bowood Lodge; he filled the position of treasurer to the lodge last year.

In Ottawa East, a suburb of Ottawa, Bro. John Trowbridge, President of Derby Lodge, No. 30, missed being returned as a councilor for that importthey have made in electing to the ant municipality by a few votes. Bro. Mayoralty of that city Bro. Thos. Trowbridge was secretary for the past Elliott, P. S. G. President of the Sons two years, and was elected president this year. He is quite a young man

> The many friends of Bro. Dr. C. Church, of Bowood lodge, Ottawa, will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from his recent severe illness.

The success attending the concerts Bro. Ald. Fred. Cook, of St. George's given by Lodge Leicester, Kingston, ward, who has sat for four years consecutively. Bro. Cook is a delegate to Peterboro from Bowood Lodge, No.

PIANOS

HOLIDAY: SEASON

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P.S.-Remember their is no RISK in buying Pianes of such established reputation and undisputed exce

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

leaders, in both parties, were seriously affected by this stream of tendency, and even went the length of urging "emancipation," as it was called, he always adhered to the opinion that while separation might come, if earn-

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the home-stead in spector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his inten-tion to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

the different modes in which public lands were acquired and disposed of in the Australian Colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, and the West Indies, with a view to ascertaining a method which migh be made mutually satisfactory to the Mother Country and the Colonies. He was also greatly interested in the colonization of New Zealand, and in 1838 strongly urged the Hope to the colonization of New Zealand, and in 1838 strongly urged the Hope to the colonization of New Zealand, and in 1838 strongly urged the Hope to the colonization of New Zealand, and in 1838 strongly urged the Hope to the colonization of New Zealand, and in 1838 strongly urged the Hope to the colonization of New Zealand, and in 1838 strongly urged the Hope to the colonization of New Zealand, and in 1838 strongly urged the Hope to the colonization of New Zealand, and in 1838 strongly urged the Hope to the colonization of New Zealand, and in 1838 strongly urged the Hope to the colonization of New Zealand, and in 1838 strongly urged the Hope to the colonization of New Zealand, and in 1838 strongly urged the Hope to the continued.)

Introduction of the Empire Manitota or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance for entry, and from the Officers in Carge, free of expense, advice and assistance for entry, and from the Officers in Carge, free of expense, advice and assistance for entry, and from the Officers in Carge, free of expense, advice and assistance for entry, and from the Officers in Carge, free of expense, advice and assistance for entry, and from the Officers in Carge, free of expense, advice and assistance for entry, and from the Officers in Carge, free of expense, advice and assistance for entry, and from the Officers in Carge for entry, and from the Officers in Carge for entry

1838 strongly urged the House to ini- membership in each lodge of 100. Why refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase, on easy terms, from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

" Jingoism."

Oh! list' to the Eagle screaming, and flapping his wings on high, With his cruel claws extended, and blood in his

John Bull and his British Lion in his Venezue For wherever the Union Jack is floating aloft in

That's enough for the screaming eagle to see to bring out his battle cry.

Big chief "Uncle Sam's" loudly bawling, we have licked Johnny Bull once before,
And now we can lick creation, in fact we are looking for gore,
We don't care about Venezuela, we don't care about Britain's claim,

about Britain's claim.

All we want is to play Yankee Doodle, and show all the world we are game.

So show us that Union Jack that is floating so proudly on high,

That's enough for our screaming Eagle to see to bring out his battle cry.

We may not be able to argue, tho' we're loaded with plenty of chin, But we know how to yell like Comanche's, and cause all creation to grin.

We don't know who is right on this que and never a jot do we care, But we know that for all our elections

jingo we have to prepare. where is that old British flag? that is floating so proudly on high, at's enough for the screaming Eagle to see to bring out his battle cry.

So yell like a troop of wild asses, ye hungry

sinners, for war,

And keep up the din and the rattle until the
election is o'er: Just stand by your champion Grover, your jingo and noise cannot fail

and noise cannot fail elect him again, if you only keep twisting

that shaggy old lion of England; and its flag that is floating on high nough for our Yankee Eagle to see to bring out his battle cry.

They have twisted 'that old lion's tail till no doubt it has gotten quite sore,
For he moves in his cage uneasily and utters

warning roar,
And he listens awhile to the Eagle that is screaming aloft in the sky,
Then quietly goes to sleep again at the sound of that battle cry,
For he knows the flag of Old England will ever float proudly about,
And he knows that that the Eagle is shouting because tis his nature to shout.

JOHN R. GRAY. Lodge Hammersmith, S. O. E., Toronto

The Englishman's Calendar.

A List of Events which are Important in

JANUARY.

let	Guthrine collects his forces to attack	
	King Alfred	878 180
2nd	General Wolfe born	172
3rd	Calcutta captured	175
Ath	Capture of Gwallior	184 171
5th	Edward the Confessor died Canadian Rebels defeated	106 183
6th	Queen Catherine of Arragon died Retreat from Cabul commenced	153 184
7th	Passage of the Six Articles	154
8th	Prince Albert Victor born	186
9th		133
10th	London Exchange burnt	183 187
11th		87
12th	Zulu War commenced,	183 187
13th	Battle of Chillian Wallah George Fox died	184
14th		189
15th	British Museum opened	159
16th	"Act of Union," or ratification of Treaty of Union by Scotland Battle of Corunna	176 186
18th	Death of Edward II Death of Admiral Sir Francis Drake	13: 15:
19th	Aden taken by England	18 17
20th	First Parliament Met	12 16
21st		17
22ne	d Somerset beheaded	15 17 16 18
23rc		
21th		905900
25tl	h Council of Clarendon	11 18
26t)	h Richard III usurped the Crown Battle of Aliwal	14
27tl		1
28t	h Henry VIII died	. 1
29t	h George III died, accession George IV	7 1
30t	h Charles I beheaded	. 1

(P.S.—This calender has taken many months of research, and the compiler hopes that if there are any errors in it that the readers of the Anglo-Saxon will point them out, and he would be pleased to have the dates which have no important event chronicled thereon, filled in.—From Summerside.

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A RAMBLER'S NOTES.

St. John, N.B.

I gave the brethren of Marlborough Lodge a call, and found them certainly mong the faithful, for I had to go through all the signs, etc., before they would let me in, but when I did get in I found them typical Englishmen, genial and entertaining. The lodge is in a very healthy state. They have 52 members, which I think a very fair showing for so young a lodge.

The feeling was prevalent that it was hard to get the better class of men to join. Why? I asked. Well, you see, they have no interest in societies. first to congratulate them. The least you can do is to ask them. Every week sees some of our foremost citizens initiated somewhere in the

What I mean by the better class, are the men of means and influence. It is my firm opinion that ere long our Order will play such an important part that the best and foremost men in the country will come forward and WANT to join the Order.

Bro. T. B. Stubbs, makes an able president, and Bro. Walker a very genial and interesting vice. They have the art of how to make an evening pass pleasantly down to perfection.

What a strange thing it is, every-where I go I find that the Englishmen in that community think that there are many more Englishmen elsewhere, and far better chances for the S. O. E. than in their own particular locality. Str John brethren are afflicted in this way. There are 400,000 Englishmen in the Dominion. Think of that, and only 15,000 in our Order, think of that, also ! If we have begun our work we certainly have not done much at it as yet. I am often wondering what these 15,-000 will have to show at the meeting of the delegates at Peterboro, how many more members shall we have?

I called round at Halifax lodge, Halifax, on the 2nd Friday of the month as per their card in the Anglo-Saxon, out found it was altered to Tuesday, so I came away disappointed. The lodge should alter their card at once.

Charottetown, P.E.I.

Here I was fortunate to meet the bluenose brethren of Eton lodge. It was the same old thing-glad to see you, how long are you going to stay?
The people of Prince Edward Island
are noted for their hospitality, and deservedly so, for nowhere in this fair Dominion have I been so generally impressed with the kindly feeling towards strangers as they have on P. E. I. I think it must be because they are in very genial climes, and live well, and n an Englishman lives well the world goes smooth with him.

Charlottetown boasts of two lodges, PRITCHARD which is a very good showing, and I red that it was a rarity for a 173 & 176 Sparks St., Ottawa. lodge night to pass without an initiation taking place. There were two on the night I was there, and W. R. at

The subject was brought up, and the question asked me, what stand was the Anglo-Saxon going to take on the Manitoba School question? I promptly replied that I felt quite sure that it would take none at all.

I was surprised to find how little the brethren knew about the Anglo-SAXON in Charlottetown. Not a single one seemd to know that there had been any change in price. This is very regrettable, but "better late than never." Nearly all present said they would subscribe at once, and they did.

Frequently I have been told that the Anglo-Saxon is a first-class organ, and so it is, and no doubt will be more in teresting with every edition.

I would like to call the attention of Prince Edward lodge that their card is not in the Anglo-Saxon. This should be seen to without delay.

Moncton, N.B.

It was from the pretty little town of Charlottetown, P.E.I., that you heard from me last. From there I journeyed on to Summerside. I suppose there is no lodge at Summerside ; I could hear Matches. of none. There are quite a number of

From Summerside to Moncton, N. B. This is a railway centre, head-quarters for the I. C.R. I soon found Worthy President Bro. Pick, sitting at a desk in the offices of the I. C. R. He told me that there are fewer Englishmen in Moncton now than there used to be, Graduate of Spencer's Optical Institute, New York, and that the town is fairly overdone with the different societies. It was his with the different societies. It was his firm belief that every society under the sun was represented in Moncton, but Bro. Pick does not despair, and is stick-ing to his guns, ably backed by his lieutenants.

Some of our countrymen in Amherst want a lodge, but are not numerous enough, they should join the Moncton lodge. Bro. Pick is after them.

Montreal, P. Q.

On my return to Montreel I am quickly informed that Victoria Jubilee lodge is going to lynch me; why Simply because I said in the November number that Primrose lodge was the best in Montreal. Perhaps I should have said that Primrose lodge was the best I had visited so far. But I am not going to apologise; I am going to visit Victoria Jubilee first, and if they are a better conducted lodge, and more able men than Primrose, why then they are to be congratulated, and I will be the

Bro. Selby is one of the right sort. He is secretary of Britannic lodge, a member of the S. O. E. band, and a hard worker. He had a few of the boys down to his house recently; it was a jolly time,

About the new lodge at Westmount, I hear a lot. There was room for one there, and we note the officers are the most influential that could possibly be got. This lodge has come to stay, and grow, too. The Province of Quebec will make a good showing this year.

A. D. THORNTON.

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UNITED WHITE ROSE LODGE.

The United White Rose Degree Lodge of Winnipeg, consisting of the White Rose members of Westward Ho, No. 98, Neptune No. 184 and Shakespere, No. 164, meet in the S.O.E. Hall, t. 290 Portage Ave. the 2nd Friozy in each month at 8 p.m. Visitors cordially wel-

Boys of England.

Brantforu.

Hamilton.

Hamilton No. 1—Meets the 4th Monday in each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MaoNab St. n.

John J. Bailey, Sec.,

R. Trim, Pres.

390 Ferguson Ave.

on 2nd Tuesday of the month.
F. Jarman, Pres.,
103 Bank street
273 Besserer st.

Vaterice Ledge No. 13—Meets in Chester ledge room corner of Talbet and Elgin-streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec. 154 Manitoba st.

winnipeg, Man.

Queen of the West No. 25, Meets on the 4th
Friday in each month in SOE Hall, 290 Portage Avenue. Visitors welcome.

SOBray, Pres. Jos. Harrison, Sec Treas
PO Box 666.

ONTARIO.

Almonte.

cises No. 43, Almonto—Meets ist and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting wel-come. Jas. H. Bennett, Seo. Box 217.

Arnprior.

nesday of each month in Workmans Hall John street. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome.

Mr. C. Pye, Pres. H. G. Smith, Sec.

Primee Albert No. 61 meets in Sons of Eng-Hall, over SUN Office, the 1st and 3rd Fri-days month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren.

J. Lambert, Pres.

A. J. ELLIOTT, Sec.

Barrie. and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters Hall, Bothwell's Block. A. E. Lewis, Pres. A. Wilkes, Sec.

Pirst meeting in the year January 3rd, 1838 tills S O E Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting by the ren welcome. R. W. Nicklinson, Sec., J. T. Pollard, Pres. Box 605, Brantford.

welfe No. 105—Meet every alternate Thursda, in C. O. F. Hall, 167 Colborne street. Visiting

Geo. Kent,
President.

Fred. J. Fisher,
Scoret ry.

Belleville.

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

J. Fenn, Sec., GR Warham, Pres.

Belleville.

Blackstock.

rimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church at Visiting brethren will be made heartily wel come. R. H. Prust, Sec.

Brockville.

and last Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (let first Monday in each month. Visiting brethrer made welcome.

Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. Box 75.

Edward No. 6, meets on 2nd Monday ry month in S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st.

ren welcome. R. W. Nicklinson, Sec., Box 605,

Devenshire, No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mon-days in each month in the A O U W Hall, Dominion Block, Front street. Campbell-ford. Visiting brethren welcome, R.J. Waterman, Pres. J. W Cummings, Sec. Carleton Place.

Beaconsfield No 171, Meets each 2nd and 4th Monday at 7.30 in their hall, over the Central Canadian Office. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. G. Bate, Pres., Box 49 W. W. Faber, Sec

efficient of the state of the s N. Robson, Sec. H Joyner, Pres. Chatham.

Thames No. 101.—Meets every Monday night in the Sons of England Hall, King st. Visiting W. A. Moore, Pres. Chas. F. Chanter, Sec. Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Pres. Wm. G. Smart, Sec.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquohoun Block. Visiting members welcome. John Sugder, Sec., Alex. A. Woodward, Pres. | Box 424, Cornwall.

Fort William.

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

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Tuesdays beginning with first Tuesday in January, 1896, cor. Main and South Water streets.

Jesse Welland, Pres. R. Barnes, Sec., Box 597 Goderich. Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the A.O.Y.W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square.
R. Warrington, Pres. W. S. Swaffield, Sec.

Gravenhurst.

Pover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room Gravenhurst, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays Visiting brethren welcome. Frank Newton, Pres. C. E. Gibbons, Sec J. DAVIS, PRESIDENT. JOS. HARRISON, SECRETARY Box 666.

Guelph.

Reyal City No. 73. Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec., W. C. T. Hill, Pres. Box 210. W. C. T. Hill, Pres.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, MacNab street north. Visi-tors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Thos, Paradine, Pres.

Thos, Paradine, Pres.

101 Oak Avenue.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th
Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James
and King William sts. Visitors welcome.
P. Hayward, Pre.

275 Queen st., south.

Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the
first and third Mondays of each month, in
Wenthworth Hall, corner of Wellington and
King William streets. Visitors welcome.
Sam Hull,
Pres.

22 Wellington St.

Pres. 22 Weamgton St.
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Ton, meetings are held every first and third.
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Osborne, No. 122.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th
Mondays of each month, at the Bricklayers
Hall, King street, east. Visiting brethren
welcome.

James Maynard, Sec.,
Jas Stafford, Pres.

Gernwall No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays
of each month in St. George's and Sons of
England Hall, 12 MacNab St. Visiting brethren welcome.
G, Salmon, Pres.

Woodbine Cresent
G, Salmon, Pres. C. Salmon, Pres. Woodone Creecing

Hamilton, No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wed
nesdays, in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall
McNab St., n., Hamilton. Visiting brethrer
H. P. Bonny, Sec.,
Henry Vernon, Pres. 635 King St. East

Huntsville.

Henry Vernon, Pres.

Creyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Tem-perance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. A. Ventress, Pres. J. G. Rumsey, Sec.

mperial, No 178—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month at the Foresters Hall at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting beethren wel S. King, Pres: J. W. Cudlipp, Sec. Box 207.

Kingston.

Chesser No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall oor, Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 3 p.m. 4 hearty welcome extended to all visiting breth ren. Chas. Selby, Pres. Albert st., Williamsville

Lambton Mills. Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the L.O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made weolome. Jos. W. Jarvis, Pres. H. Phillips, Sec.

Westminster No. 20—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday in Association Hall, cor. Kent and Cambridge streets.
R. G. Harris, Pres. F Perry, Sec. F Perry, Sec. Longford Mills.

Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visit-ing brethren made welcome. H. E. Peacey, Pres. J J Jabbett, Sec. London.

censington No. 66.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. J. F. Chapman, Sec., 76 Dundas st., London wes Midland.

Cromweil No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Forresters Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors welcome. Frank Cook, Pres. R. O. Stokes, Sec. Milton.

milton, No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Thursd in every month, in Old Masonic Hall, Visiti brethren velcome. Geo. Appleby, Pres.

Milton, we

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

Newtonville.

Orillia.

th Monday in the month, in Orange Hall.
All visiting brethren will receive a hearty
welcome.
H. R. Channen, Pres.
Box 63, Orillia. I. R. Channen, Pres.

Ormsby. umberland No 167, meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month in Victoria Hall, Orms-by. Visiting brethren welcome, Thos. Letts, Sec.

Ottawa.

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

Ed Aust, Pres.

John Trowbridge, Sec., Ottawa East. Boweed No. 44, Ottawa Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington st.

J Berry, Sec.,
Frank Low, Pres.

Ottawa East.

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Ottawa East. Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and
4th Thursday of each month at Wellington
Hall, Wellington st.
J. Wm. Lees, Pres.
Wellington st.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd
Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall,
New Edinburgh.
Chas. Sharpe, Sec.,
R. Tink, Pres.

Wellington st. Owen Sound.

Mistletoe, No. 86.—Meets in I. O. F. Hall, cor. Water and Division streets, 2nd and 4th Wed-nesdays. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Price, Pres. A. W. Manley, Sec.

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

Port Arthur. Winchester No. 99—Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs day each month, Knight of Pythias Hall, Arthur street. John Boulton, Sec.

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

Peterborough.

Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W.R.D meets 2nd Monday in every month.

E. A. Peck, Sec.
W. J. Squires, R. Sec Box 580.

Petrolia. Duke of Cronwall No. 185—Meet in the Hall, in Kerr's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome.

in the month. Vis Rev. W. Craig, President SARNIA. Bridgewater No. 204, Sarnia, Ont., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month in I. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. Fred. C. Watson, Pres. | W. H. Fletcher, Sec. Point Edward.

Stratford.

Queen Victoria No. 78.—Meets 2nd and 4th
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Track on First and Third Tuesdays in every month. Visiting brethren made welcome, F Revell, Pres.

C. E. Heard, Sec. Box 688.

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ernatinger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W.R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. M Upton. Pres. Smith's Falls.

GueIph No. 124—Meets in C. O. F. Hall, Beck-with street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. K. C. Townend, Pres. W. Bradshaw, Sec.

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Ment No. 3, Toronto Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.
A. W. Harris, Pres. Chas. Sims, Sec.
Si Leonard Ave.

Nork No 6, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, in Avenue Chambers, N. W. corner College st. and Spadina Ave.

James Kitchener, Pres. Jas. Baylis, Sec.
107 Concord Ave.

Surrey No. 11—Meets second and fourth Mon-days, corner of Bloor and Bathurst sts. Visit-ing brethren welcome. T. Cannon, Sec., J.F. Johnstone, Pres. 373 Manning st.

Manchester No. 14. Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting heethere welcome.

T. Jones, Pres. 607 Parliament street.

T. Jones, Pres.

Landen No. 3t. Toronto-Meeta 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Poulton's Hall, Queen St. E. Visiting brethren welcome.
L G Cross, Pres.
L G Coross, Pres.
Cor. Lee Ave and Queen st. E. Cambridge No. 54, Little York.—Meet 1st and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall.
Albert J. Ruse, Pres.
W. H. Clay, Sec. East Toronto.

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall corner of Queen st., w, and Dovercourt Road. Geo Goulding, Pres. Geo, F. Davis, Sec. 316 Dovercourt Rd.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Room D, Shaftesbury Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. J. W. Webb, Pres. R. S. Grundy, Sec., 74 Saulter st.

Mali No. 104—Meets in the St. Ledgers' Hall, oor of Denison Avenue and Queen street, on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month. White Rose, 5th Monday in the quarier. Visiting brethern always welcome.

A. C. Chapman, Sec..

G. E. Crowhurst, Pres. 269 Lansdowne Ave.

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Newtonville.

Newtonville.

Newton No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in G. Allan's Hall. Newtonville. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Chas. E. Tolhurst Pres. H Lowe, Sec. Chas. E. Tolhurst Pres. H Lowe, Sec. Chas. E. Tolhurst Pres. H Lowe, Sec. Chas. Sec. Charke, P.O.

Callander.

Steckport. No. 205, Callander, G. T. R., Only Meet 2nd and 4th Monday in each month in White's Hall. Visitors welcome. White's Hall. Visitors welcome. Box 249, Oshawa.

W. Miller, Pres. F. J. Nowey, Sec. 1 Win. Landy Pres. G. E. Crowhurst, Pres. 269 Lansdowne Ave. Charke, P.O.

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Shewton Ville.

Newton Ville.

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Shawa.

Shrewsbury No. 158, Meets 2nd and 4th Monday in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. C. J. W Jintanley Pres. 73 West-lodge ave Shrewsbury No. 158, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Y. M. C. A. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 2nd. Visiting breth Pres. 269 Lansdowne Ave.

Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. C. J. W Jintanley Pres. 73 West-lodge ave Shrewsbury No. 158, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Y. M. C. A. Hall alternate Bay and All Shaftesbury No. 158, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and Model and All Shaftesbury No. 158, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and Model and Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and Model and Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and Model and Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and Model and Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and Model and Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and Model and Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and Model and Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and Model and Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and Model and Yonge and Model and Yonge and Model and Yonge and Yo

Toronto | Continues.

Commercial, No. 200, Toronto—Meets 1st and
Srd Saturdays in each Month in toom A
Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St, West.
H. Perks, Pres.
R. A. Fletcher, Sec.
27 Avenue St.

Richmond No 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tues-days in Room "C," Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street west. F. Tofts, Pres. J. Wingfield, sen., Sec., 580 Givens st.

Preston No 67—R R D meets in Room "A."
Shaftesbury Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays
in every month. W R D after R R D meetings on 4th Wednesday in February, May,
August and November.
C. Weatherilt, Pres. J. J. Pritchard, Sec. J. J. Pritchard, Sec. 93 Beaconsfield, Ave

93 Beaconsfield, Ave

84. George No. 27—Meets Ist and 3rd Monday
in each month, in Room 43 Forum Building
S. E. corner of Yonge and Gerrard st E.,
G. A. Sherrin, Pres. Wm. C. Fidge, Sec.,
263 Yonge street Beston No. 129—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of Mc Caul st. and Queen st. w V.T. West, Set Dr. W. L. Allen, Pres. 103 Victoria street. Tel 2841.

Windsor No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of Mc-Cau st, and Queen st w. Sam. Rich, Set Jas. Reeves, Pres. 70 Woolsley street iorfolk No 57, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month in Dominion Hall, cor of Dun-das st, Queen st, w; visiting brethren wel-

come.
Geo. W. Powe, Pres,

320 Dovercourt Road.

Stafford No 32 meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in
St George's Hall, southeast cor of Berkeley
st, Queen st, east; visitors made welcome.
Geo G Bennett, Pres.

T Yeomans, Sec.

252 Berkeley street

Somerset No 10, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Week's Hall, cor of Dunn Ave, Queen st, west; visiting brethren always welcome. C Gailer, Pres. T P Worth, Sec. 40 Mand street

Hereford No 194, meets first and third Tuesdays in each month, in Steward's Block, s w. cornea of Spadina Ave. and College street; visiting brethren welcome.

W. C. Hall, Pres. J. Bavington, Sec., 599 King street w. Launcesten No. 154—Meets and and 4th Mondays, at Rosedale Hall, Yonge St. north H. Hardman, Pres. T. Busbell, Sec., 33 Price St.

Weston.

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

J. Fitton, Sec.
John Hollingworth, Pres.

Weston, Ont.

Whitby, Ont. Sussex No. 5, merts by So E Hall, alternat Fridays from January 6th, 1894. Visitin brethren welcome. E. R. Blow. Pres. Wm. Robson, Sec. Box 296.

Windsor. rince of Wales No. 52.—Meets in A. O. F. Hall, first and third Tuesday. Visiting brethren are welcome.
Wm. J. Turner, Pres.
S. S. Watkinson, Se

Winona, Ont. Rosebery No. 213, meets in S. O. E. Hall, Fruit land, near Stony Creek, 2nd and 4th Mon-days. Visiting brethren always welcome. Thos. Andrews, Pres. F. J. Marshall, Sco., P. O. Winona, Ont

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

E. Blundell, Pres. J. Parslow, Sec.

QUEBEC.

Capelton.

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

Montreal. Torkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets first a third Fridays at the West End Hall, Cham street at 8 p.m. John Thornley, Pres. Turcot, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month Oddfellows Chambers, 1863 Notre Dame E T Perry, Pres. 39 Metadle St. 3t. Hen

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every
2nd and 4th Friday at Fraternity Hall, 715
Wellington st.
John J. Woodall, Pres.,
39 Charron st.
236 Congregation st.
Geo. H. Pick, Pres. Chas. E. Norton, Sharts

Primrese No. 49 Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, W. R. Degree 2nd Monday of each month, at Alexaudra Rooms, St. Catherine st., (op-posite English Cathedral.) H J Goodier, Pres. W. C. Blake, Sec., 21 Charron st., Point St. Charles.

Denbigh No. 96.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month at 43 Bonsacours street. Visitors made welcome. John Roberts, Pres.. W. Wynn Hayes, Sec 68 Dorchester st.

New Rockland.

Fidelity No. 179—New Rockland, Que., me on the 2nd 4th Thursday of each mon we are always glad to see visiting breth W. H. Killingbeck, Pres. Jacob Davies, S

Gloncester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month in the room of Court Sherbrooke C. O. F., Odell' Block. C. H. Pearce, Pres, Capt. T. Rawson, Sec.

Prince George, No 162—Meets in the Masonic Hall, cor. Garden and St. Louis street, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. | T. F. Teakle, Sec., W. T. Martin, Pres., 71 St. Augustin st. 4 De Salaberry St., Que.

Clarence No. 136—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday each month, in S.O.E. Hall, adjoining Grand Trunk Ry. Station. Visitors w. lcomed. Wm. Clark, Pres. Harry Allan, Sec

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

Tennyson No. 165—Meets ist and 2nd Tuesday in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome.

Geo. Harbour, Pres. Chas. Skipworth, Sec. 41 Brewery St.

Richmond.

Enfletd No. 159, meets second, and fourth Saturdays of every month. Visiting brethren welcome.

John Hawker, Pres. P. O. Address, Box 32 Richmond Station, P. Q.

Richmond

MANITOBA.

BRANDON.

Brandon 174, Brandon, Man., Meets in For-esters' Hall, McDiarmid Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Visiting brethren welcome. denj. Hogg, Pres. H. Le M. Vinning, Sec. CARMAN.

Manitoba, No. 186—Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Carmon, on first and third Thursdays of the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Fred. Starkey, Pres. | Thos. Elstob. Sec., p. tem

Rathwell, Man. Holly No. 198—Meets in Wilson's Hall, First Wednesday in each month. W. Tarbath, Pres. T. Woolway, Sec

Bunnymeade No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Forresters Hall, Colcleugh Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. R. Littler, Pres. | Chas. E. Page, Sec.

Ivy No. 212, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at Foreman's Hall. 7 colock winter months; 8 colock in summer. Vistors welcome. Jnc. Farnden, Sec., Fred. Cornsell, Pres. P. O. Box 72.

Winnipeg.

Westward He! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets, in S O B Hall, 290 Portage Avenue, 1st and 3rd Tues-days at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren will be ac-corded a hearty welcome. W. H. Walpole, Jos. Harrison, Sec President. P. O. Box 666.

Neptume No. 144. Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in S O E Hall, 290 Portage Avenue, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Staples, Pres. 373 Flora Ave.

W. Staples, Pres.

Shakespeare No. 164—Meets Sons of England
Hall Stobart Block, 290 Portage Avenue,
the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at
eight o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.
Geo. Davis, Pres.

F. Clark, Sec.,
Cor. Flora Avenue and Charles st.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chilliwack.

hilliwack, No. 191, Chilliwack, B. C., meets ist Friday in every month at 8 o'clook in the Henderson Hall. Visiting brothren will be accorded a hearty welcome.

S. Souter, Pres. Thos. L. Bird, Sec. Victoria.

Alexandra, No. 116. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, at 8 p.m. in Sir William Wallace Hall. Broad street. Visiting brethren welcome.

J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174.

Pride of the Island No. 131.—Meets in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome.

Arthur J.ee, Pres.

11 Trounce ave. (Box 782)

Vancouver. Wilberforce No. 77.—Meets in Pythian Hall,
'Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
W. R. Lawson, Pres. T. H. Robson, Sec.

New Westminster.

tose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th
Tuesdays in Templars Hall. White Rose 2nd
Tuesdays, Visiting brethren welcome.
no Chappell. Pres. Frank Broad, Sec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton. ngton No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets d and 4 h Thursdays in Church of England all, Carleton street. Visiting brethere always welcome.
W. Beckwith, Pres.
A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Stanley.

Rose of Stanley No. 160, Stanley, N.B.—Meets
Saturday evening at Temperance Hall,
Stanley at 7.30, fortnightly, dating 3rd September. Visiting brethren welcome.

John A. Humble, Pres. Wm, T. Howe, Sec.

Marlborough No. 207—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at Gordon Divis ion Hall, King st., St. John, N.B. Visiting brethren will be cordially welcome. J. B. Stubbs, Pres. Chas. Ledford, Sec. 72 Exmouth street.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax. alifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd as the Friday each month at Sons of Englas Hall, Malling's Bullding, Barrington street Visiting brethren welcome. Robert Daw, Sec., 18 Falkland st.

New Glasgow.

Kealfworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S.
Meets every alternate Saturday from Jan.
12th, in Oddfellows Hall. White Rose Degree
meeting third Monday in the month. Vinting brethren most cordially welcomed.
W Wadden, Pres. E W Thurston, Sec.

orest of Beam No. 192 meets every alternate Saturday night at 7.30 o'clock in Robt. A. Mo-Donald's Hall, Westville, N.S. Visiting bro-thren always welcome.

N. W. TERRITORIES

Calgary.

m. Clark, Pres.

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

Regina.

mpress of the West No. 177—Meets in the Oddfellows' Hall, on the 2nd and 4th Tues days in the month at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.

A. Clark, Pres,

John H. Paul, Sec.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa. toyal Standard, No. 112.—Meets cr alternat Thursdays a p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec.

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'PHONE 755.



Britain's Attitude To-day.

Behold the British Lion stands Intently watching foreign lands, With not a friend in sight; Their muttered threat'nings are in valle wrath he shakes his chaggy mane. All ready for the fight.

Aroused he stands with flery eye,
Conscious of power, he dares defy
The "Eagles" and the "Bear",
Come not too near, ye haughty three,
If he should strike, 'tis likely he
Will strip, devous or tear.

Preserve your plumage while you may And thou thy fur! He stands at bay, A mighty forest king.
His claws are sharp, his forearm strong, The contest will be fierce and long, If once he makes a spring.

Thus roused from out his peaceful lair, The at your peril thatyou dare
To thwart him or to tease.
No mineirg gait is his to-day,
He is not out for sport, but prey,
See how he smills the breeze

His energy when roused is great, Bewase, lest he infuriate, Make furs and feathers fly, Lest in his anger he tread down, And some proud head should lose And all dishonored lie.

ROBERT AWDE.

A Member of Cheltenham Lodge Toronto, January 18th, 1896.

LEADERS ARE WANTED .- The ye 1896 should be a noted year among our nationality, to accomplish anything ationality, to accomplish anyth must get leaders-missionaries in spirit—men who will sacrifice a little of their time, and not be wrapped up with the decorations they ware.

SWORN IN.-Bro. Lt. Col. Hon. E. G. Prior, of B.C., was sworn in as Controller of Customs last Tuesday. He takes to his office the hearty good-will of the Englishmen of the Dominion.

ABSENT.—Two prominent member f Parliament, and members of our Order, we regret are prevented from being at the Capital this session, through sickness. Bro. Lt.-Col. F. C. Denison, C.M.G., Toronto, and Bro. H. Corby, Belleville,

ETHREN—It is your duty to use a e. Is it not? It will surprise you much can be accomplished by a ittle effort, and the co-operation of a at you would be doing if you to months! Surely we can do that sacrifice of human life such. Think it over and act upon it. war between Great Britain

war jingo—it will act as a great lever our Canada is threatened with should war in advancing, among the English people, the desire for looking up the maps of America on them they will find British North America! And the knowledge they will derive thereby will stimulate them to sympathy.

by will stimulate them to sympathy, by delicating the smirit of aympathy. with that deep national feeling which always characterizes the English people, will come immigrants and capital— that is what we are after,

HOME GUARD.—A prominent mem-er of the Order has been agitating the ormation of a "Home Guard" in Ottawa. If we thought there was any we would advocate the formation of a corp of Sharpshooters and take the hird on the fly. We will never allow the bird to soar over us. However his al in the matter is appreciated. If he can not get the acting colonelcy, we ust the Minister of Militia will grant him an honorary colonelcy.

RE-ADMISSION OF SUSPENDED

SIR.-I wish to draw the attention of ders to lines 10 to 14 of clause 41 page 75 of the constitution. "He shall pay to the lodge from which he was suspended the arrears of dues, capitation tax and fines for the 16 weeks during which the said lodge carried him in good standing on its

Lodge Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, has sent a poposition to the Supreme Grand Lodge meeting to repeal the above portion of the clause, for the following, among other reasons: That in some instances members of good character, worthy, loyal and in every respect desirable men, drop out through unavoidable circumstances, and afterwards wish to rejoin, but are deterred by the fact that the above clause discriminates against them. Why should a proved worthy man who is clean out of the Order who desires to rejoin, and whom the lodge would gladly receive, be charged more criminates against them.

for admission than a new candidate? When he joins the society, his probation of 6 months without claim for be fits, and another 6 months with only half benefits, should cover the 16 weeks at the end of his membership, and when he rejoins he has to serve the usual probationary period again, besides in some instances having to pay increased initiation fees and monthly contributions according to the age at which he rejoins. I trust that every delegate will give this matter his earnest consideration at the next meeting of the Supreme Grand Lodge.

H. R. CHANNEN. Orillia, Ont.

England's Veterans Ready

Editor ANGLO-SAXON: SIR, -Some days ago a Chicago paper published an article stating that the veteran soldiers of the United States were ready and only too willing to fight against Great Britain; in fact, there eems (according to press comments) to be a great many ready for blood just now in Uncle Sam's domains. Do the people of the United States who are yelling for gore consider the gravity of the situation? Are these talkers the men who expect to be in the fight? Can it be possible that the terrible experiences of the Civil War are so soon forgotten? Anyone acquainted with the machinery of modern warfare must look with disgust at the disgraceful conduct of those who are endesvouring to embroil two powerful nations in such a death struggle. Whether there will be any serious outcome to all this Jingoism is doubtful, for there are doubtless men of brains in the U. S., and we know there are plenty of brains in England. These men will have something to say before any blood is spilt over the Venezuelan trouble, and may we see the matter settled satisfac tory to both England and Venezuela without the mouth warriors of the United States having a chance to hide in a barrel while they send better men to misery and death. But whatever may be the final result of the negotiations between the two powers, the veteran soldiers of Great Britain, the world over, will be found fully as loyal to that country as the Chicago Veterans are to the United States. Britain veterans would prefer dying under the Union Jack than to see that grand old emblem dragged in the dust, and while What would each one of the 15,000 do if the can only hope that common sense they were to bring in one each month? will eventually dawn upon those who were to bring in one each month? will say one each in are agitating for such an immense this year we will say one each in war between Great Britain and the United States would surely entail, THE WAR SCARE.—We welcome the it is well not to be too blind to the danger as that in the event of land and the United States, Canada would be the battle ground, moreover our cousins across the border have plainly played their love for everything British, Canada included. As Britons, and sons of Britons, the quality is here if the quantity is lacking. Britons are

> ity of Britain's heroes. And well may we say

Ye Britons, who have faced the foes of every And wavered not though they were ten to one

undoubtedly the most loyal and courage

ons men in the world, and more than

that they can be relied upon to be steady

and cool when those sterling qualities are

most needed. The conquests of Britain

for centuries past have proved the qual-

Through storms of shot and shell, yes, many with ringing cheer ye charged, and victorie

No braver men have ever troit the field. Than you on whom great Britain has depended Well how to fight you know, but not to yield Where Britain's flag was raised to be defended No stone may mark the spot where those, you

knew
Fell fighting to uphold the country's glory.
But victories like that of Waterloo,
And Alma's bloody heights shall tell their story,
And Balaklava's glorious charge, whose fame
Shines brightly in this world's historic pages, all ever be to foes a dreaded name. And be your monument thro' coming ages.
So may your memories ever cherished be,
And Britain's greatness last forever,
In freedom, wisdom and prosperity.
An empire which no fee on earth can sever.

JOHN R. GRAY,

The Society of St. George in every city of the Dominion distributed what it terms "Christmas Chreer," on the 23rd of December—Ottawa was no exception.

Notice.—A meeting of the District Council for Centre Toronto, will be held on Friday, January 31st in Shaftesbury Hell, for the discussion of matters. Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, D.D., will preside. A large attendance is desired.

FIRM AND TRUE.

There is at present a very strong and active movement going on in all English circles. Every lodge room s crowded, and strong national expressions are heard in every quarter. Englishmen were never more astir and determined than they are to-day.

Since our last issue two new lodges shows the desire for closer union among Englishmen. The lodges instituted are Chebucto, No. 223, at Halifax, N.S., and Holburn, No. 222, at Enfield, Ont.

Halifax, Jan. 10th.—Yesterday saw the birth of another lodge of the Sons of England, in this city. A. S. Dodson, of New Glasgow, the district deputy for Nova Scotia, assisted by the officers of lodge Halifax, No. 150, instituted "Lodge Ohebucto, No. 223," with a charter list of 30. The officers elected

P. President, Wm. Theakston, sr. President, J. C. Legg. V.-President, E. Radford. Chaplain, Rev. H. H. Pitman. Secretary, E. M. Studd. Treasurer, J. E. Hills. Supreson Dr. Legges.

Treasurer, J. E. Hills.
Surgeon, Dr. Jacques.
Guides, 1st, O. P. Hill; 2nd, J. Hill;
3rd, A. House.
Inner Guard, C. Pethybridge.
Outer Guard, T. V. Hill, jr.
The place of meeting is Belle Aire hall, corner Agric la and North sts; nights of meeting 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month.
This lodge fills a long felt want at the north end, and opens under very auspicious circmstanses.

SARNIA, ONT.

The at home of Bridgewater lodge was an immence success, both as re gards attendance and quality of programme. The hall was hung with myriads of flags of the nation and presented a gay appearance. The hall was sented a gay appearance. The hall was simply packed, and from the hearty manner in which every number was received, the audience was appreciative and sympathetic. Bro. Jas. Fryoccupied the chair, and administered the duties of his office in his usual pleasing and versatile manner. On the platform with him were Mayor Proctor, E. P. Watson, Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, S.G. Pres., Bro. J. W. Carter, S.G.Sec., and Lieut. Fisher. A lengthy and interesting programme was carried out to the delight of all present.

MOVING TO THE FRONT.

Aurora, Jan. 9.-A large and enthsi astic meeting of members of Lodge Loyalty. No. 74, took place, the occasion being to receive an official visit from the supreme officers and the instalation of the local lodge officers. The visitors were Bros. Geo. Clatworthy, S.G.Pres., Dr. John S. King, worthy, S.G.Pres., Dr. John S. Krng.
P.S.G.Pres., John W. Carter. S.G.Sec.
Toronto, and E. Ward, D.D., Toronto
Junction. Nine new candidates were
received into membership, the officers
were installed, and short addresses delivered by the Grand Lodge officers,
after which a splendid banquet in honor of the visitors was given at the
Hotel Royal.

AN INVITATION.

Fort William, Dec. 29th, 1895.

Bro. A. D. THORNTON, care "Anglo-Saxon," Ottawa.

Dear Sir and Bro.—If you stay at Fort William, during your visit to the North-west, will you please let me know. I shall be delighted to arrange a special meeting. Visitors are few

> Yours fraternally, ED. OAKLEY, Sec.

The above shows the value of a paper in our cause. We referred last issue to the fact that Bro. Thornton would likely visit the North-west this spring. Bro. Thornton will be only too glad to arrange to visit the brethren of Fort William, when it is definitely decided he will go. We are sure the brethren will not regret their invita ion so heart ily extended to him, -ED.]

TORONTO NOTES.

The annual supper of Cambridge lodge, No. 54, Little Vork, at Bro. Empringham's Hall, was a pleasant affair. Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, S.G. Pres., who was the guest of the evening, made an interesting and exhaustive speech upon the merits and possibilities of the Order. If the members would only live up to their obligations and follow the constitution, the work done during the constitution, the work done during the last twenty-one years have been a great and glorious work, which had been fittingly celebrated throughout the Dominion, and he felt certain that if the members only exerted themslves a greater and more glorious result would be accomplished during the next decade of the Order.

Mercantile lodge, No. 81, held their annual supper at Bro. Bell's Pines Hotel, Dundas and Bloor sta. The brethren assembled at the lodge room,

Elm st. and were conveyed by special electric car to their destination. A to the good things provided the meet-ing resolved itself into a smoking concert. Address were given by Bros. Geo. Clatworthy, S. G. Pres., T. R. Skippon. The toast of the Queen, our Gracious Majesty, God bless her, was duly honored. The committee are to have been added to the roll, which be commended for the excellent arrangements made in every detail.

An Important Case.

VICTORIA COUNTY (ONT.,) PED-DLER BEFORE THE COURTS.

Detected in Selling a Pink Colored Pill, Which he Represented to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills-The Court Grants a Perpetual Injunction Restraining Him From Offering an Imitation of this Great Medicine-Some Facts the Public will do Well to Bear in Mind.

In the High Court of Justice yesterday morning, before Mr. Justice Meredith, the case of Fulford v. McGahey was heard. It consisted of a motion for an injunction to restrain Fred McGabey from selling a pill which he claimed to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Douglas E. Armour appeared for the plaintiffs and stated that the defendant had been peddling these goods about Victoria County, claiming them to be Dr. Williams genuine Pink Pills. It was impossible, however, on the face of it, that they could be genuine as he sold them greatly below what they cost at wholesale price. The defendant had given consent. Mr. Armour said, that the motion should be changed to one for judgment against him. No defence was offered, and His Lordship gave an order for judgment restraining McGahey from continuing to vend the article as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

The above paragraph, taken from the legal columns of the Toronto Globe of the 15th inst., contains a warning which every person in Canada in need of a medicine will do well to heed, and shows the care and pains the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company takes to protect the public from imposition, and to preserve the reputation of their famous Pink Pilis. It is only a medicine that pos more than usual merit that is worth imitation. Ordinary medicines are not sub ject to that kind of treatment, as there is not sufficient demand for such medicine

worth while. Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People have achieved a reputation for sterling merit unparallelled in the history of medical science. In every part of the Dominion the remarkable cures wrought by the use of this great medicine have given it a name and a fame which has made the sale of Pink Pills

It is because of this great merit, and the consequent enormous demand for the medicine, that it is being imitated by unscrupulous persons in various parts of the country. The imitation is cheap, usually worthless, and is only pushed be cause the imitator can make much more money by its sale than he can by the sale of the genuine Pink Pills. Hence the pains he takes to sell the imitation
The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company

annually spends thousands of dollars endeavoring to impress upon the public that the genuine Pink Pills can only be purchased in one form- namely in packges enclosed in a wrapper (or label), which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." No one can buy them in any other form, not even if they offered many times their eight in gold for them. And yet in the face of these continuous warnings there are people confiding enough to permit some nuscrupulous dealer to convince them that he can supply them with the genuine Pink Pills in loose form by the dozen or hundred, or ounce, or in some other kind of a box. Any one who pre tends to be able to do this is telling an untruth. Bear this in mind and refus all pills that do not bear the full trade mark, no matter if they are colored pink and no matter what the dealer says.

Please bear in mind also that the for mula from which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is compounded is a secret known only to the company, and anyone who claims he can supply you with some other pill "just as good" is guilty of misrepresentation, for he does not know the ingredients of the genuine Pink Pills and is only trying to sell you some other pill, because he makes more money on its

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Compar is determined to spare no expense in pro-tecting both the public and themselves.

rainst these unscrupulous imits will always be thankful to receive inforgoodly company availed themselves of mation concerning anyone who offers to the opportunity of spending a pleasant, sell an imitation Pink Pill purporting it evening. After justice had been done to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or "the same as" the genuine Pink Pill. Such cases will be investigated by the company's detective and the name of the person giving the information will not be made public, while any expense entailed in sending us the information will be promptly refunded.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and take nothing else. They cure when all other medicines fail.

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s communications and apply for pr W. FREAKES, Sec.-Treas.

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