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**"The Red Route."**

John Bull has sons in many lands, his very blood and bone,  
Young giants with their father's face whom he will ne'er disown;  
Their homes are scattered far and wide, but o'er our ocean path,  
These sturdy scions come in crowds to cheer the old man's hearth.

**CHORUS:**  
Here's to the Red Route—the right route—our own route!  
Round the world from East to West Britons 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-morrow comes a crew,  
Intent on showing folk at home what folk abroad can do;  
They hold their own in every sport—they run, they ride, they shoot,  
And Britain welcomes all who come by Pan-Britannic route.

**CHORUS:**  
John Bull is glad to see his boys so resolute and bold,  
While they rejoice that Father shows no sign of growing old;  
Whatever their views on other points, on this they all agree—  
While Britons hold the ocean they will prosper and be free!

**CHORUS:**  
Then strengthen every link that binds the father to the son;  
A good beginning has been made, but all has not been done;  
We've set our girde round the earth, it's beautiful it's long,  
But let us work without delay to make and keep it strong.

**CHORUS:**  
Some call John Bull a tradesman, and would gladly steal his trade;  
But let them call him what they will John Bull is not afraid;  
He'll fight to keep his commerce, and the victory will be  
For those who hold in peace and war dominion on the sea.

**CHORUS:**  
Here's to the Red Route—the right route—our 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!  
—St. James's Gazette.

**THE SENTIMENT OF OUR ORDER.**

The Continuance of British Connection and the Binding of Englishmen 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 royally.

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 mother land and they were united in 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

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 Christianize the 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. Buscombe, and around him were seated Bro. J. Jackson, W. Hunt, Dr. Gaviller, surgeon of the Order, and others. The vice-chair was filled by Bro. Geo. Henderson.  
The reading of the report of the committee 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 abode at the new hall are Britannia, Acorn, Hamilton and Corwall.

**CANADA IS BRITISH.**

An Able Letter in the London "Times" by Bro. Dr. G. S. Ryerson, M.P.P., Toronto.

Bro. Ryerson, in his letter gives the true cause which led up to President Cleveland'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 Ontario alone, put 40,000 men in the field and at the end of the three years we not only drove them out but we possessed 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 officers and by British emigrants. The descendants of these three classes form the backbone of the Canadian people. They honor their memory, cherish their traditions and make loyalty to the Crown a main spring of national and political life. They can neither be coerced nor cajoled into a change of flag."

**HARD AT WORK.**—So far the Session of Parliament has been an eventful affair, politically and socially. We have had the pleasure of seeing Bro. E. Coatsworth, jr., M.P., Toronto, Bro. E. D. Wilmot, M.P., New Brunswick, Bro. Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P., Bradford, Ont., and Bro. Senator Vidal, of Sarnia.

**Our British Legions.**

(By the late S. J. Watson, Toronto.)  
There hath now railed 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 dreaming.

Whist the envious gazed, that flag hath blazed,  
Our tallman against danger,  
It hath warn'd off the foe in overthrow,  
But waded welcome to slave and stranger.

Since then we have grown in brain and bone,  
On the breast of Freedom nourished;  
And the Mother of States' hath kept our gates  
While we slept in peace and flourish'd.

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

She leaves us the warnings bought and taught  
By our Martyr's blood—by our Sages,  
That unwatched trust will bring to the dust  
The freedom and hope of ages.

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

All this we own; but Fate's trump hath blown  
Farewell; still by many a token  
Will the Future show, come war or woe,  
That the old ties are no more.

So with hearts that swell, 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.

—England.

**NOTE.**—The above poem was made by the late Librarian of the Ontario Legislature, (Journalist, historian and poet), on bidding farewell to one of our British Legions from Canada for Home. The poem was never before published, and is now given to the ANGLO-SAXON by the late poet's brother.

**LESS THAN TWO MONTHS.**

In March the Grand Lodge will be 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 required 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 working of that branch of the Order. They are called upon to pay each month 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 meaning of the Ontario law governing benefit insurance—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 Dominion.

The ANGLO-SAXON has held aloft the banner of our Order, and it has been instrumental (see *Gen. Lodge Reports*) in planting the Order in every province of the Dominion. It is the only 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 in cash and an equal value in energy. Yet the officers accepted the labors as factors to build up our Order without rendering anything substantial in return but good-will and congratulation!

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 Sons of England. In that sense they might be right, but why were outsiders so much more alert 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 kept in touch by the old antiquated method of personal letters. It must step out and adopt modern methods of inter-communication. It must have some bona fide and patriotic medium in undertaking such a mission.

The difficulty is apparent when a personal letter is written from headquarters, 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 membership would be equally enlightened upon the matter, and would feel the strength and influence of our officers and share in their ability.

The ANGLO-SAXON—for the past 10 years—has worked unreservedly for the unification of our Order and nationality; it has done so against opposing forces, and it has asked the Order 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 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 we sent out to the lodge secretaries a statement of their lodge card account, with the double object in view, of having 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 acknowledged 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. Room both.

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NOTICE TO READERS.

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

AMERICAN ASSURANCE.

If Lord Salisbury really instigated the 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 be hastened he must be rudely disappointed by this time. Instead of settling an old controversy President Cleveland creates another; invents in fact "a new way of paying old debts," and in such a manner as to furnish additional proof that the U.S. officials look upon British statesmen as fair game, and that they enjoy nothing so much as bluffing a Prime Minister.

President Cleveland has revived the Monroe doctrine, taken a new departure in diplomacy and endeavored to establish 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 interested. He does not take this action because Uncle Sam's navy is strong enough or his purse long enough to enforce the conclusions of the Commission, but because his assurance has heretofore sufficed to bulldoze the powers of Europe, and because American brag is always at a premium there.

It is melancholy to observe how this insane project is approved and encouraged by the great majority of Uncle Sam's subjects. Like the French at the beginning 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 Venezuela as against the existence of any British power on the continent of North America. It is hard to perceive what the better classes in the States have to gain in encouraging such a notion. If they do sow such seed they may expect to "reap the whirlwind." At the same time we cannot shut our 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 justified in concluding from the past 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 like a person who is not responsible for his actions. Their effervescences will be condoned, over-looked or ignored until quite past endurance; they will be allowed rope enough to hang themselves.

Already President Cleveland's action has injured his own country to a much greater extent than England, and the financial embarrassment has been such as to make us doubt whether the United States could carry on a war with any European power. They have no experience as to what that means under a modern condition of affairs. In the past they have failed to take their place and do their duty among civilized nations. If slave trading was to be put down, or pirates captured on the high seas American men-of-war were never active. If missionaries are killed in China or Christians in Armenia Uncle Sam is perfectly willing to leave the redressing of these wrongs to other nations, and heretofore his government has acted the part of a "dead-head." At the present time by refusing or delaying to pay its just debts, it has become a "dead-beat." In the future, in the event of its undertaking a first-class war, there is every probability that it would turn out to be "dead-broke."

IMPERIAL IMBECILITY.

In the well known patriotic song called "Rule Britannia!" there is one stanza which very aptly describes the feelings of "the nations around" towards England at the present time. It runs as follows:-

"The nations not so boast 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 communities throughout the world, while the nations who envy England are those whose credit is not quite as good, whose fleet is not quite so powerful, or whose dominions are not quite so extensive. Certain it is that at the present time a fit of jealousy has seized some of them, and prompted ill natured interference in what does not concern them. The United States has something to say about the boundary line between 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 moment, 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 position so embarrassing.

"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 disregarded. It is also a text upon which Imperial Federationists have always been 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 imminent, and until these had to be carried 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 conflict.

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 statesmen have usually procrastinated, blundered and muddled, and then sent fleets and armies to correct their mistakes, 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 precious than the brains of politicians, and it has become necessary for the latter class to make such a reasonable re-arrangement of the affairs of the Empire as will prevent much of the usual recourse to "blood and iron," and demonstrate to any combination 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 its enemies? If Russia and the United States declare war these supplies stop, and the direst consequences ensue in England even although her fleet commands the ocean highways. No stronger proof than this can be offered of the magnificent folly of the governing classes of the United Kingdom.

Why should they neglect to make use of Customs duties as means for raising revenue? They burden their own producers with direct taxation to pay for fleets and armies and at the same time allow their enemies free access to their home markets, where, owing to their immunity from taxation, they are able to undersell and ruin many a native industry. A righteous indignation seizes us at the thought of such blindness and, we feel that it fully deserves the title which forms the heading of this article.

More than a quarter of a century ago our Canadian rulers gave those of Great Britain an excellent lesson in statecraft and showed them how to consolidate a Dominion. Nevertheless when Sir

Bartle Frere attempted to consolidate the British possessions in South Africa he received little or no support from the home authorities and the project was abandoned. Since that time their 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 believe that under him the reign of "Imperial Imbecility" will come at last to an end.

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 assistance in the event of the outbreak of hostilities. If the worst should come Canada would no doubt do likewise; but far better than such impulsive expressions of sympathy would be the organization, on a permanent basis, of a system for mutual union and aid, for commerce 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 present statement, to amount to \$500,000 annually. If to these amounts be added the steamship subsidies for the China and Japan line, \$78,000; the West Indian line, \$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 integral part of the Empire, and largely for its commercial advancement. This is equal to a duty of nearly 2 1/2 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 are 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 British as well as foreign goods, it would also be at variance with the government's policy as declared at the Ottawa Colonial Conference. 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 Inter-British preferential trade by levying the 2 1/2 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 2 1/2 per cent. on this sum would yield about 1 1/2 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 2 1/2 per cent. levied over and above existing 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 preference would be given to the produce of British countries, Canada would be entitled to ask that a similar preference on their part should be extended to the products of the Dominion, and no doubt in this way a system of Inter-British preferences could very soon be established. Since there are, in all likelihood, other steamship lines and submarine cables required in other parts of the Empire, it might readily be arranged that throughout the Empire the

revenue from such an extra duty on foreign goods should be applied to similar purposes. From this it would be but a short step to allowing this revenue to constitute a common Imperial Fund for common Imperial purposes.

Of course, the establishment of an Imperial 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 Government. Its members seem to be at the present moment, anxiously considering the best plan for realizing the Imperial idea, and would, no doubt, be glad to entertain a suggestion for financial assistance from the Outer Empire. No time could be better chosen than the present for action by the Canadian parliament and government. Without making any sacrifices beyond those which they already contemplate, they might make such an offer as would prove to be a decided step in the direction of Imperial Unity, and vastly increase Canada's reputation as the foremost possessor of the Colonial Empire.

THE RECENT CRISIS.

Writing last August about the tight place in which the government was then placed, we expressed the opinion that "the crisis of July, 1896, is sure to reappear in January, 1896, unless some very energetic course is in the interval adopted by the government." That prophecy has been fulfilled. During the interval matters were allowed to drift. Nothing positive was done for the purpose of restoring harmony in the ranks of the Conservative party, and now it seems to be in still greater difficulties. Last year three ministers resigned, and two of them again resumed their portfolios; 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 front of the battle with their proposals for remedial legislation.

It is in the highest degree to be deplored that such a small affair as the Manitoba School Act should have been allowed to endanger the existence of the Conservative party and government. If the recent trouble and the forthcoming elections should result in the return to power of the Liberals, the blame will certainly rest with those ministers and members who have insisted upon remedial legislation at all hazards. The by-elections in Vercheres, Montreal 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 connection with these dissensions is that they occur at a time which seemed to be so favourable for obtaining preferential trade with Great Britain, and in that way advancing a step towards Imperial Federation. What attention can Mr. Chamberlain'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 Canada, and secure assistance for the fast Atlantic line and Pacific cable? The prospect will not brighten unless harmony is restored very soon, not only among the officers but in the ranks, and it seems idle to expect this, so long as those members of the Cabinet, who most strongly favor remedial legislation, insist upon exacting their pound of flesh from the body of the Conservative party which appears to be at the present moment entirely at their 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 inscribed, on Monday evening the 21st inst. The presentation was made by Bro. Joseph Petty, the oldest member of the lodge. Mr. Newton made a suitable reply, thanking the members for their beautiful gift. Chief Newton was the first president of the lodge and in his honor it was named Lydford, after his birth place in England.

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, in the interests of a commerce not then 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 reaction 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 membership of one—Mr. Goldwin Smith—and a degree of almost universal unpopularity, if not contempt. The Imperial Federation movement then began, and the Imperial idea has taken such possession of the people at home that no politician could carry a seat who to-day 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. Hopkins' work is this one in which he traces Colonial development, and Mr. Gladstone's connection with it.

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 development of gold in British Columbia. We see column after column of news relating to the wonderful resources we possess in Canada in the English papers, and all that is required to develop these resources, and bring them into the commercial market, is capital. Why do we not get that? We have all confidence in the future of our country. Now we want to get the English people at home to have the same confidence. Our close proximity to the United States has no doubt been the chief cause in detracting from us the natural importance which we should have enjoyed from closer interest with Englishmen. 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, booming the United States and designated it "America," to the detriment of our BRITISH AMERICA, which is now known to be larger and better adapted for general settlement for all classes of people.

The continual correspondence going on, and the commercial interest developing between Canada and England, 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 British America. The leading papers of England have deemed it to be in the interest of the English people to be posted direct—a move which must be of the deepest interest to the commercial advantage of the Dominion—by appointing either special or permanent correspondents.

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 year, Bro. J. W. London, S.G.V.P., goes by virtue of his office. The lodge will be represented by R. Croft Hulme, P.S.G.P., who held that honored position in 1884, and Dr. Tracy.

The British effort to do of this district is enormous the good of fore to be h Canadian aroused, and of British C ed to slip o note that ca investing in experience England to B. C. mines

NEW The Office tion Relati Canada for Government Office of the book contain able up-to the provin large map a ing Canada with Europ Those who terested in mining, or to better th get one of migration partment. C grats on ap

With the Magazine n There is no number, an high order Canadian paper is the Canada. T \$1.00 a year We wish it

A 20 page entitled " publication have taken school ques circulation who have to a clear c at issue. T lishers, Gil

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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 investing in Canada. Experts of great experience are now being sent from England to inspect the wealth of the B. C. mines.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Official Hand Book of Information Relating to the Dominion of Canada for 1896, has been issued by the Government from the Immigration Office of the Interior Department. The book contains a large amount of valuable up-to-date information from all the provinces of the Dominion. A large map accompanies the book, showing Canada in geographical relation with Europe and the United States. Those who have friends specially interested in agricultural pursuits, or mining, or in fact any person wanting to better themselves, would do well to get one of these books from the Immigration Office of the Interior Department, Ottawa. They are supplied gratis on application.

With the opening of 1896 Massey's Magazine makes its bow to the public. There is not a dull article in the whole number, and the illustrations are of a high order never before attained in a Canadian publication. Massey's Magazine is the best so far attempted in Canada. The subscription price is only \$1.00 a year; single copies 10 cents. We wish it a full measure of success.

A 20 page pamphlet by Maple Leaf, entitled "My Two Friends and I," is a publication of interest to those who have taken the trouble to look into the school question. It should have a wide circulation and be a guide to those who have not been able to come to a clear conclusion upon the question at issue. The price is only 10c.; publishers, Gilbert & Taylor, Ottawa.

We are in receipt of the first number of "The Irish Protestant," a 12 page paper, well printed, published by A. R. Fawcett, Toronto Junction. We welcome the Irish Protestant. It aims to do for the Irish nationality what the Anglo-Saxon has been doing for the English nationality for years. The editor has somewhat exaggerated his statement when he says: "There are 100,000 more Irish Protestants in Ontario than there are of any other nationality." It is evident that he, in his zeal to produce something startling, forgets there are any Englishmen in Ontario. According to the official returns the English outnumber 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 extension of British influence and trade in that part of the Empire.

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MR. GLADSTONE AND Colonial Development.

(By Bro. J. CARTELL HOPKINS.)

When the history of the British Empire in the present century comes to be written with clearness and authority, it will be found, so far as relations with the external dependencies are concerned, to owe its present unity and future cohesion to good-luck, rather than to definite statecraft. In isolated cases, men have risen in the Colonies, and governed in England, who were able to see ahead, and to guide their policy in accordance with the Imperial power and greatness which was destined to mark the close of that hundred years of marvellous development which followed upon the destruction of the first English Empire in America.

But, as a rule, matters were allowed to drift, and during the first half of the century constitutional self-government was given by the English Liberal party to Canada, to the majority of the Australian Colonies, and, in a modified form, to Cape Colony, without any definite declaration of policy for the future, and with a general impression, which increased as the years rolled on, that independence was the ultimate object, and would be the most beneficial result, of Colonial freedom in government and legislation. Mr. J. A. Froude, the eminent historian, goes so far as to say in a letter to the Times, April 25th, 1893, that "Constitutions were granted to Canada and the other great Colonies with a distinct view towards their separation from the Mother Country." While, therefore, the Liberals did a great service to the Colonies in aiding the development of their earlier constitutional systems, they also, or a part of them, committed the grievous error of promoting ideas which could only end—unless otherwise checked—in disintegration and disaster. But they were not alone in this mistake. The Conservative party seems to have been, up to 1870, almost equally indifferent. Sir Robert Peel voiced a school of commercial legislation which came to look upon all sentiment as dangerous, and his views soon permeated both parties, and controlled, to a great extent, the expression of their opinions upon Imperial questions.

Meantime, however, the Empire grew and flourished. In the East it expanded with giant stride, until India became the greatest dependency ever held by any nation. In the West a congeries of scattered colonies became a strong and united Dominion. In Australia countries seemed to grow up in a night and develop in a day; while South Africa, through much war and trouble, laid broad and deep the foundations of what will yet be another Hindustan in extent and population. As a poet has eloquently and truly said:

"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, Flamed from the Austral bounds to the ends of the Northern night; And the call of her morning drum goes in a girle 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 the mother breeze, Floats from shore to shore of the universal seas."

Yet it was all done in a haphazard, unpremeditated sort of way. More than one English Ministry has annexed territory almost by accident, certainly by chance, and afterwards found it to be invaluable. Again and again great 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 modern 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 Commons. In 1836, he was a member of the Committee appointed to enquire into 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 might 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 House to initiate some system of control in that country—where, by the way, Sir

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 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 the succeeding summer, he called the 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 Government had promised them protection and support, but had left them to suffer much loss from a barbarous enemy. It is curious to note that one result of the neglect which Mr. Gladstone brought to the notice of the House, was the "trek" of many Dutch settlers into the far interior, and the formation of the Boer republic, which afterwards became such a source of trouble to himself, to England, and to the Cape. He was beaten a little later by a majority of nine votes in an effort to have this migration of the Dutch investigated and checked.

As time went on, Mr. Gladstone's views upon Colonial topics underwent a natural change. He fell into the swim of Sir Robert Peel's commercial 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 Earl Grey, and Lord Palmerston, and its definite separatist advocates in Bright and Cobden, and, in less influential degree, Mr. Goldwin Smith. To the coming Liberal chief, the spirit of the times meant England first, the 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 out of the free-trade idea that a Colony was no better than a foreign country, and to which Mr. Gladstone never belonged, thought that the interests of England were permanently—not possibly—hostile to the Colonies, and that the separation of the latter from the Empire would be distinctly beneficial to both.

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 revolution which was made the policy of to-day—a public recognition of an absolute identity in British and Colonial interests, as against even the world in arms. Circumstances have thus made Mr. Gladstone's claim, in one of his addresses to the Midlothian electors, an historic fact:

"As to the Colonies, Liberal Administrations set free their trade with all the world, gave them popular and responsible government, undertook 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 1838, 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."

Yet it remains true that the whole under-current of British politics between 1840 and 1870 was hostile to close or closer Imperial unity, was indifferent to Colonial development or loyalty, and was not averse to the thought of eventual separation. It is greatly to Mr. Gladstone's credit that while many 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 earnestly desired by the Colonies, yet nothing should be done to hasten it, and everything in the way of free government and conciliatory treatment should be done in order to avert it. As to defence, English honor was bound up with the adequate protection of the Colonies. But he was never aggressive in his views upon the subject. Had he been so, English sentiment would have changed sooner, and much serious difficulty in the government of the Empire have been prevented.

(To be continued.)

THE PROBLEM.—The juveniles of our Order should in these stirring times receive some attention. We must inculcate the principles of our Order into the boys. We should have 100 Juvenile Lodges in existence, with an average membership in each lodge of 100. Why do not the senior lodges be more active in the matter?

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 they have made in electing to the Mayoralty of that city Bro. Thos. Elliott, P. S. G. President of the Sons of England.

Bro. Wm. Thoburn, Nelson lodge, Almonte, was elected Mayor of that town by acclamation.

In Ottawa the Sons of England congratulate themselves upon the return of two of their prominent members as aldermen, viz:

Bro. Ald. Fred. Cook, of St. George's Ward, who has sat for four years consecutively. Bro. Cook is a delegate to Peterboro from Bowood Lodge, No. 44, Ottawa.

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 councillor for that important municipality by a few votes. Bro. Trowbridge was secretary for the past two years, and was elected president this year. He is quite a young man and very popular.

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 given by Lodge Leicester, Kingston, continues. The programme is well prepared and ably rendered, which makes it attractive and entertaining to the public.

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THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homesteaded 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.

Entry may be made personally at the local office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation charges.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

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 entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

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

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba 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 in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch) Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated 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! let the Eagle screaming, and flapping his wings on high, With his cruel claws extended, and blood in his fiery eye;

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 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 question, and never a jot do we care, But we know that for all our elections some Jingo we have to prepare.

So where is that old British flag? that is floating so proudly on high, That'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 To elect him again, if you only keep twisting away at the tail

Of that shaggy old lion of England; and its flag that is floating on high, Is enough 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 a warning roar,

And he llets 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 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 British History.

Table with columns: Date, Year, Event. Includes entries for King Alfred, Battle of Brunanburh, Queen Catherine of Aragon, etc.

[P.S.—This calendar 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.—Ed.]

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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 among 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 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. The least you can do is ask them. Every week sees some of our foremost citizens initiated somewhere in the Dominion.

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, everywhere 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. St. 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!

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

Charlottetown, 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 when an Englishman lives well the world goes smooth with him.

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

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 seemed 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 interesting 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 of none. There are quite a number of Englishmen there.

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, and that the town is fairly overdone 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 sticking 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 Montreal 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 first to congratulate them.

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.

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S.O.E. Hall, 1, 290...

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Boys

Prince Edward...

of every month...

Visiting brethren...

J. Heaton, Pres.

Hamilton No. 45...

each month...

Land Hall, 12...

R. Trim, Pres.

Men

Lodge No. 10...

on 2nd Tuesday...

F. Jarmar, Pres.

103 Bank...

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Waterloo Lodge...

lodge room open...

on the 1st of...

always welcome...

M. Upton, Pres.

Win

Queen of the...

Friday in each...

on Avenue...

S O Bray, Pres.

Nelson

No. 45...

Fridays at the...

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Jos. Nicholson...

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No. 15...

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AM. C. Fye, Pr.

Prince Albert

Hall, over...

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visiting brethren...

J. L. Lamborn, Pr.

Southampton

and 4th Wes...

Foresters' H...

A. E. Lewis, Pr.

Salisbury

No. 10...

First meeting...

the S. O. E. H...

then welcome...

J. T. Pollard, Pr.

Waltham

No. 105...

in C. O. E. H...

brethren we...

Geo. Kent, Pres.

Oxford

No. 17...

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SUPREME GRAND LODGE DIRECTORY.

GEO. CLATWORTHY, TORONTO. SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT. J. W. LONDON, BELLEVILLE. SUPREME GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT. WM. HANCOCK, HAMILTON. PAST SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT. B. HINCHOLIFFE, TORONTO. SUPREME GRAND TREASURER. JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO. SUPREME GRAND SECRETARY.

S.O.E.B.S. LODGE DIRECTORY.

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

WINNIPEG, MAN.

UNITED WHITE ROSE LODGE. The United White Rose Degree Lodge of Winnipeg, consisting of the White Rose No. 14 and Shakespear No. 184, meet in the S.O.E. Hall, 290 Portage Ave. on the 2nd Friday of each month at 8 p.m. Visitors cordially welcomed.

J. DAVIS, PRESIDENT. JOS. HARRISON, SECRETARY. Box 666.

Boys of England.

Branches.

Prince Edward No. 6, meets on 2nd Monday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Colborne st. Visiting brethren welcome. R. W. Nicholson, Sec., Box 605.

Hamilton No. 1, meets the 4th Monday in each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. R. Bailey, Sec., 390 Ferguson Ave.

Mon Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month. Visitors always welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec., 103 Bank street. 273 Bessert st.

Waterloo Lodge No. 13, meets in Chester lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec., 103 Bank street. 154 Manitoba st.

Winnipeg, Man. Queen of the West No. 25, meets on the 4th Monday in each month in S. O. E. Hall, 290 Portage Avenue. Visitors welcome. Jos. Harrison, Sec. Treas. P. O. Box 336.

ONTARIO.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Jos. Nicholson, Pres., Box 217.

Arnprior.

Severn No. 189—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Workman's Hall, John street. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome. H. G. Smith, Sec.

Aylmer.

Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Sons of England, over BUN Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. A. J. Elmort, Sec. J. L. Lambert, Pres.

Barrie.

Southern Ontario No. 38, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters Hall, Bothwell's Block. A. E. Lewis, Pres. A. Wilkes, Sec.

Brantford.

Salisbury No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 2nd, 1896, in the S. O. E. Hall, Colborne st. Visiting brethren welcome. R. W. Nicholson, Sec., J. T. Pollard, Pres., Box 606, Brantford.

Waite No. 105—Meet every alternate Thursday in S. O. E. Hall, 167 Colborne street. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Kent, Pres. Fred. J. Fisher, Sec. Treas. 17.

Belleville.

Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. G. R. Wacham, Pres. J. Fenn, Sec., Belleville.

Blackstock.

Grimshy No. 108, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. R. H. Prust, Sec.

Brockville.

Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (1st) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. Wm. White, Pres., Box 75.

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Bickley's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. John Gragg, Pres., F. R. Dunham, Sec.

Burlington.

Burlington No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Chas. E. Tothurst, Pres., H. Lowe, Sec.

Callander.

Stockport No. 205, Callander, G. T. R., Ont. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays in each month in White's Hall. Visitors welcome. W. Miller, Pres., J. E. Neavey, Sec.

Campbellford.

Devenishire No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Dominion Block, Front street, Campbellford. Visiting brethren welcome. H. 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 40. W. W. Faber, Sec.

Clinton.

Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the S. O. E. Hall, Victoria Block. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Joyner, Pres. N. Robson, Sec.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday night in the Sons of England Hall, King st. Visiting brethren. 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.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. John Sugars, 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. E. Waddington, Sec.

Galt.

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. Hall, corner of North Street and Square, Goderich. R. Warrington, Pres., W. S. Swaffield, Sec.

Gravenhurst.

Dover No. 73, meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month. Visitors welcome. Frank Newton, Pres., C. E. Gibbons, Sec.

Guelph.

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

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, MacNab street north. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec. Thos. Paradise, Pres., 101 Oak Avenue.

Acacia No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William streets. Visitors welcome. F. Hayward, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec., 275 Queen st., south.

Herb's of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Sam Hall, Pres. Hector H. Martin, Sec., 22 Wellington St.

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

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., 430 King Wm. Street.

Corvival No. 171—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Walker, Sec. Woodbine Crescent G. Salmon, Pres.

Hamilton No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, MacNab st., Hamilton. Visiting brethren welcome. H. P. Bonny, Sec., Henry Vernon, Pres., 635 King St. East.

Huntsville.

Croyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. A. Ventross, Pres., J. G. Runsey, Sec.

Ingersoll.

Imperial No. 178—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month at the Foresters Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome. S. King, Pres. J. W. Oudlip, Sec., Box 207.

Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 1st and 3rd Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Chas. Selby, Pres. Albert St., Williamsville. Wm. H. Cruise, Sec.

Lambton Mills.

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

Lindsay.

Westminster No. 30—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday in Association Hall, cor. Kent and Cambridge streets. R. G. Harris, Pres. F. Perry, Sec.

Longford Mills.

Lodge St. Asaph, No. 130—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome. J. J. Jabbett, Sec. H. E. Peasey, Pres.

London.

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

Midland.

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

Milton.

Milton No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in every month, in Old Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Wilson, Sec. Geo. Appleby, Pres., Milton, west.

Merriton.

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

Newtonville.

Newson No. 169—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Orange Hall, Newtonville. Visiting brethren welcome. John W. Bradley, Sec., S. Knight, Pres., Clarke, P. O.

Oshawa.

Essex No. 4—Meets in S. O. E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 2nd, 1896, in White's Hall. Visitors welcome. Wm. Paul, Pres., Box 249, Oshawa.

Orillia.

Rose of Conchiching, No. 23, meets 2nd and 4th Monday in each month, in Orange Hall. All visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec., H. H. Channen, Pres., Box 63, Orillia.

Ormsby.

Cumberland No. 167, meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month in Victoria Hall, Ormsby. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. Letts, Sec. Ernest Steel, Pres.

Ottawa.

Berby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. John Frowbridge, Sec., Ed Aust, Pres., Ottawa East.

Rowe No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. J. Berry, Sec., Frank Low, Pres., at Cole's, 160 Sparks st.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. J. Dolke, Sec., 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., 21 John st.

Owen Sound.

Mistletoe, No. 86—Meets in I. O. F. Hall, cor. Water and Division streets, Owen Sound. 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 Foresters Hall, Visiting brethren welcome. J. H. Barrard, Pres. Wm. S. Cresse, Sec., J. H. Barrard, Pres., Wm. S. Cresse, Sec.

Port Arthur.

Winchester No. 99—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, Knight of Pythias Hall, Arthur street. John Bonilton, Sec. Frank Merrix, Pres.

Port Hope.

Durham No. 15—Meets alternate Wednesdays, 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. E. Peck, Sec., David Curtis, Pres., W. J. Squires, Sec., Box 800.

Petrolia.

Duke of Cornwall, No. 185—Meet in the Hall, in Ker's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Rev. W. Craig, John Read, Sec., President. Box 205, Petrolia.

SARNIA.

Bridgewater No. 20, 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., Rev. W. Craig, John Read, Sec., President. Box 205, Petrolia.

Stratford.

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

St. Thomas.

Truro No. 82, St. Thomas—Meets in the old Masonic Hall, Talbot st., on the 1st & 3rd Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. F. Revell, Pres. C. E. Heard, Sec., Box 888.

Chester No. 18, meets in the Foresters Hall, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. T. Hollins, Sec. M. Upton, Pres., W. T. Hollins, Sec.

Smith's Falls.

Guelph No. 194—Meets in C. O. F. Hall, Beekwith street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. Bradshaw, Sec. K. C. Townend, Pres.

Lodge Directory, TORONTO.

Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Lion & Shaftesbury Halls. Visitors made welcome. W. G. Farbridge, Pres. Chas. E. Smith, Sec., 378 Parliament st.

Middlesex No. 1, Toronto—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month, in the Bean fourth W. Wednesdays of each month at the College street and Brunswick Ave. W. E. Pearce, Pres. W. H. Byrns, Sec., 120 College street.

Keat No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in each month, in the Foresters Hall, Queen st. West. Chas. Sims, Sec. 57 Leonard Ave. W. H. Harris, Pres.

York 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. W. G. G. 107 Concord Ave.

Brighams No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. Jno. Pitman, Pres. W. Fugh, Sec., 74 Spadina Ave.

Surrey No. 11—Meets second and fourth Monday, corner of Bloor and Bathurst sts. Visiting brethren welcome. T. Cannon, Sec., J. F. Johnston, Pres., 379 Manning.

Warwick No. 12—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday in each month in Jackson's Hall, corner of Yonge and Bloor st. E. A. Riddiford, Sec., Rich. Stanton, Pres., 48 Scollard st.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. W. E. Lane, Sec. T. Jones, Pres., 607 Parliament street.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Poulton's Hall, Queen St. E. Visiting brethren welcome. Jos. G. Bent, Sec., L. G. Cross, Pres. Cor. Lee Ave and Queen st. E.

Cambridge No. 34, Little York—Meet 1st and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall, Queen st. 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. Geo. Goulding, Pres. Geo. F. Davis, Sec., T. Jones, Pres., 316 Devoncourt Rd.

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

Nearctic No. 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at St. George's Hall, Elm street. C. E. Stone, Pres. H. E. Johnson, Sec., 123 Beaconsfield Ave.

Hall No. 104—Meets in the St. Ledgers' Hall, cor. of Denison Avenue and Queen street, on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month. White Rose, 6th Monday in the quarter. Visiting brethren always welcome. A. C. Chapman, Sec., G. E. Crowhurst, Pres., 229 Lansdowne Ave.

Chesham No. 478, meets second and fourth Tuesdays, in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. C. S. Chalk, Sec., C. J. H. Wm. Tanley, Pres., 79 West Beaver Ave.

Shrewsbury No. 185, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, in the White Rose, 6th Monday in the quarter. A hearty welcome for visitors. J. W. Green, Pres. E. C. Turner, Sec., 30 Victoria st.

Toronto (Continued).

Commercial, No. 300, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month in room A Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. H. Perks, Pres. R. A. Fletcher, Sec., 27 Avenue St.

Bristol, No. 90, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. W. E. Swain, Sec., 19 Blevin Place. C. Fry, Pres.

Richmond No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in room "C," Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street west. J. Wingfield, sen., Sec., F. Totta, Pres., 80 Givens st.

Freston 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. J. J. Pritchard, Sec. C. Weatherill, Pres., 98 Beaconsfield, Ave.

St. George No. 27—Meets 1st 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. Edge, Sec., 283 Yonge street.

Boston No. 129—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen st. Wm. V. West, Sec. Dr. W. L. Allen, Pres., 103 Victoria street.

Windsor No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen st. Sam. Rich, Sec. Jas. Reeves, Pres., 70 Woodley street.

Norfolk No. 57, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month in Dominion Hall, cor. of Dundas st. Queen st. w; visiting brethren welcome. Geo. W. Powe, Pres. A. E. Porch, Sec., 320 Dovercourt Road.

Stanford No. 32, meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in St. George's Hall, south east corner of Berkeley st. Queen st. east; visitors made welcome. Geo. G. Bennett, Pres. T. Yeomans, Sec., 222 Berkeley street.

Somerset No. 10, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, in the Hall, Yonge St. north west; visiting brethren always welcome. C. Galter, Pres. T. P. Worth, Sec., 40 Mand street.

Hereford No. 104, meets first and third Tuesdays in each month, in Steward's Block, s. w. corner of Spadina Ave. and College street; visiting brethren welcome. W. C. Hall, Pres. J. Bavington, Sec., 609 King street w.

Lancaster No. 154—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at Rosebery Hall, Yonge St. north west; visiting brethren always welcome. H. Hartman, Pres. T. Bushell, Sec., 33 Price St.

Weston.

Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at Oddfellows Hall. Visitors welcome. J. Fittou, Sec. John Hollingsworth, Pres., Weston, Ont.

Whitby, Ont.

Sussex No. 5, meets in S. O

Britain's Attitude To-day.

Behold the British Lion stands  
Festively watching foreign lands,  
With not a friend in sight;  
Their muttered threatenings are in vain,  
In wrath he shakes his rhaggy mane,  
All ready for the fight.

Aroused he stands with fiery 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, devour or tear.

Preserve your plumage while you may  
And then 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,  
He at your peril that you dare  
To thwart him or to tease,  
No minding gain is his to-day,  
He is not out for sport, but prey,  
See how he sniffs the breeze!

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

ROBERT AWDE.  
A Member of Obeltham Lodge,  
Toronto, January 18th, 1896.

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

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

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

BRETHREN—It is your duty to use a  
little more effort in working for your  
lodge. Is it not? It will surprise you  
how much can be accomplished by a  
little effort, and the co-operation of a  
few members. Calculate for a moment  
what you would be doing if you were  
to bring in one member each month!  
What would each one of the 15,000 do if  
they were to bring in one each month?  
For this year we will say one each in  
12 months! Surely we can do that  
much. Think it over and act upon it.

THE WAR SCARE.—We welcome the  
war jingo—it will act as a great lever  
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 there-  
by will stimulate them to sympathy,  
and following the spirit of sympathy  
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-  
ber of the Order has been agitating the  
formation of a "Home Guard" in Ot-  
tawa. If we thought there was any  
seriousness in the Eagle's screeching  
we would advocate the formation of  
a corp of Sharpshooters and take the  
bird on the fly. We will never allow  
the bird to soar over us. However his  
zeal in the matter is appreciated. If he  
does not get the acting colonelcy, we  
trust the Minister of Militia will grant  
him an honorary colonelcy.

RE-ADMISSION OF SUSPENDED MEMBERS.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:  
SIR.—I wish to draw the attention of  
your readers 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 car-  
ried him in good standing on its  
books."

Lodge Rose of Couchiching, No. 23,  
has sent a proposition 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 de-  
sires to rejoin, and whom the lodge  
would gladly receive, be charged more

for admission than a new candidate?  
When he joins the society, his proba-  
tion of 6 months without claim for bene-  
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 contribu-  
tions according to the age at which he  
rejoins. I trust that every delegate  
will give this matter his earnest con-  
sideration 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  
seems (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 acquaint-  
ed with the machinery of modern war-  
fare must look with disgust at the dis-  
graceful conduct of those who are  
endeavouring to embroil two powerful  
nations in such a death struggle.

Whether there will be any serious out-  
come 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 satisfactorily  
to both England and Venezuela with-  
out the mouth warriors of the United  
States having a chance to hide in a bar-  
rel 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 we can only hope that  
common sense will eventually dawn upon  
those who are agitating for such an im-  
mense sacrifice of human life as a war  
between Great Britain and the United  
States would surely entail, it is well not  
to be too blind to the danger our Canada  
is threatened with should war be de-  
clared. There should certainly be an  
increase in the military strength here,  
and the cities most likely to be the point  
of attack should be properly fortified.

Whether we have war or not the events  
of the past few weeks has clearly shown  
us that in the event of war between En-  
gland and the United States, Canada  
would be the battle ground, moreover  
our cousins across the border have plainly  
displayed their love for everything  
British, Canada included. As Britons,  
and sons of Britons, the quality is here  
if the quantity is lacking. Britons are  
undoubtedly the most loyal and courage-  
ous 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-  
ity of Britain's heroes.

And well may we say:  
Ye Britons, who have faced the foes of every  
clime  
And wavered not though they were ten to one,  
Through storms of shot and shell, yes, many a  
time,  
With ringing cheer ye charged, and victories  
won.  
No braver men have ever trod 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  
know

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,  
Shall 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 foe on earth can sever.  
JOHN R. GRAY,  
Late 3rd Dragoon Guards.

The Society of St. George in every  
city of the Dominion distributed what  
it terms "CHRISTMAS ORNERS," on the  
23rd of December—Ottawa was no ex-  
ception.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the District  
Council for Centre Toronto, will be  
held on Friday, January 31st in  
Shaftesbury Hall, 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  
is crowded, and strong national ex-  
pressions are heard in every quarter.  
Englishmen were never more astir and  
determined than they are to-day.

Since our last issue two new lodges  
have been added to the roll, which  
shows the desire for closer union  
among Englishmen. The lodges in-  
stituted are Chebucto, No. 223, at Hal-  
ifax, 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 Nova Glasgow, the district deputy  
for New Scotia, assisted by the officers  
of Lodge Halifax, No. 150, instituted  
"Lodge Chebucto, No. 223," with a  
charter list of 30. The officers elected  
are:

- 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.
- 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 Agricola and North sts.;  
nights of meeting 2nd and 4th Thurs-  
day in each month.

This lodge fills a long felt want at the  
north end, and opens under very auspicious  
circumstances.

SARNIA, ONT.

The at home of Bridgewater lodge  
was an immense success, both as re-  
gards attendance and quality of pro-  
gramme. The hall was hung with my-  
riads of flags of the nation and pre-  
sented a gay appearance. The hall was  
simply packed, and from the hearty  
manner in which every number was  
received, the audience was apprecia-  
tive and sympathetic. Bro. Jas. Fry  
occupied 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 in-  
teresting programme was carried out  
to the delight of all present.

MOVING TO THE FRONT.

Aurora, Jan. 9.—A large and enthu-  
siastic meeting of members of Lodge  
Loyalty, No. 74, took place, the occa-  
sion being to receive an official visit  
from the supreme officers and the in-  
stallation of the local lodge officers.  
The visitors were Bros. Geo. Clat-  
worthy, S.G. Pres., Dr. John S. King,  
P.S.G. Pres., John W. Carter, S.G. Sec.,  
Toronto, and H. Ward, D.D., Toronto  
Junction. Nine new candidates were  
received into membership, the officers  
were installed, and short addresses de-  
livered by the Grand Lodge officers,  
after which a splendid banquet in hon-  
or of the visitors was given at the  
Hotel Royal.

AN INVITATION.

Fort William,  
Dec. 20th, 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  
this way.  
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 York, at Bro. Em-  
pringham'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 last twenty-one years have been a  
great and glorious work, which has  
been fittingly celebrated throughout  
the Dominion, and he felt certain that  
if the members only exerted themselves  
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 sts. The bre-  
thren assembled at the lodge room,

Elm st. and were conveyed by special  
electric car to their destination. A  
goodly company availed themselves of  
the opportunity of spending a pleasant  
evening. After justice had been done  
to the good things provided the meet-  
ing resolved itself into a smoking con-  
cert. Addresses were given by Bros.  
Geo. Clatworthy, S. G. Pres., T. B.  
Skippon. The toast of the Queen, our  
Gracious Majesty, God bless her, was  
duly honored. The committee are to  
be commended for the excellent ar-  
rangements made in every detail.

An Important Case.

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

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

In the High Court of Justice yesterday  
morning, before Mr. Justice Meredith,  
the case of Fulford v. McGahy was  
heard. It consisted of a motion for an  
injunction to restrain Fred McGahy  
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 McGahy from  
continuing to vend the article as Dr. Wil-  
liams' 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 Pills.

It is only a medicine that possesses  
more than usual merit that is worth imi-  
tation. Ordinary medicines are not sub-  
ject to that kind of treatment, as there is  
not sufficient demand for such medicine  
worth while.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale  
People have achieved a reputation for  
sterling merit unparalleled in the his-  
tory of medical science. In every part  
of the Dominion the remarkable cures  
wrought by the use of this great medi-  
cine have given it a name and a fame  
which has made the sale of Pink Pills  
simply wonderful.

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  
pain he takes to sell the imitation.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Com-  
pany annually spends thousands of dollars  
endeavouring to impress upon the public  
that the genuine Pink Pills can only be  
purchased in one form—namely in pack-  
ages 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  
weight in gold for them. And yet in the  
face of these continuous warnings  
there are people confiding enough to per-  
mit some unscrupulous 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 refuse  
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 mis-  
representation, 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  
sale.

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

against these unscrupulous imitators, and  
will always be thankful to receive infor-  
mation concerning anyone who offers to  
sell an imitation Pink Pill purporting to  
be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or "the  
same as" the genuine Pink Pill. Such  
cases will be investigated by the com-  
pany's detective and the name of the  
person giving the information will not  
be made public, while any expense en-  
tailed 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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February 8th, 1895.

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W. FREAKES, Sec.-Treas.

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