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THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

REPORTS SHOW A VERY SUC-CESSFUL YEAR.

Good Work Done by the Society-Lt.-Col.

The regular annual meeting of the St. George's Society of Ottawa was held in St. John's Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 6th, the president, Lieut.-Col. White, in the chair. Among the members present were Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Rev. Hy. Pollard, Messrs. W. Lake Marler, T. Starmer, Ald. Fred. Cook, Wm. Mills, treasurer; C. D. Fripp, secretary; Harry Bott, Wm. Gliddon, Geo. Low, sr., F. C. Lightfoot, Dr. Mark, C. F. Winter, J. E. Andrews, Geo. Preston, Rev. A. W. Mackay and others.

A GOOD SHOWING.

The annual report of the committee the secretary, was an able review of

In order to carry on the charitable work of the society satisfactorily, it is absolutely necessary that there should be an income of at least \$200 a year from subscriptions. There is no reason why the members of the society should not exceed five hundred.

Your society has been saved a great deal of expense in obtaining a place of wardens of St. John's church and Col. wardens have granted the society the use of the Sunday School hall for the

general meetings. by Ald. Cook, the report was adopted. The report of the treasurer, Mr.

Mills, showed the balance at the credit of the society to be \$1,024. The total receipts, including the balance brought forward from last year, was \$1,460, and the expenditure \$435. The report was adopted.

The president read a number of communications which he had received from the presidents of the St. George's Societies in Halifax, Montreal, Hamilton and other cities giving interesting information respecting the doings of the societies in those places.

A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Col. White for the information. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows

President, Lt.-Col. Wm. White, (re-Horsey and Shillington; solicitor, R.

Committee of management—Lt.-Col. Bacon, Ald. Cook, Rev. A. W. Mackay, Messrs. W. L. Marler, C. F. Winter and H. Bott.

Stewards-Messrs, J. E. Andrews,

Auditors-Messrs. Wm. Parris and C. Medlow.

Rev.Mr. Pollard, in returning thanks for his election, said it was 25 years that evening since his first election as a

chaplain of the society. were elected members of the society. | monly paid back in their own coin.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

It was decided to attend divine ser vice in St. John's church on the Sunday afternoon preceeding St. George's day and to ask the Rev. Mr. Pollard to preach the sermon.

The annual banquet of the society will be held on St. George's day.

Mr. Fripp and Ald. Cook were dele-White Re-Elected President .- Reports gated a committee to raise subscriptions for the purpose of nominating a life director to the Old Mer's Home. After singing God Save the Queen the meeting adjourned.

STILL A BRITISH SUBJECT.

In the British House of Commons on Jan. 5, in answer to a question by Mr. Dalziel, the Solicitor General stated that "as a general rule a British subject swearing allegiance to a foreign state did not ipse facto cease to be a British subject, but if he becomes a naturalized citizen in accordance with the Naturalization act he ceases to be a British subject." The question arose out of inquiry as to the status of of management, which was read by the Duke of Edinburgh after taking the secretary, was an Emperor, as reigning Duke of Saxe-the operations of the society for the Emperor, as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Opinions of the Press.

Britannia Still Rules the Waves.

Montreal Gazette. If half that the critics say is true, the French navy is in a bad way, and the meeting by the kindness of the church British war alarmists have been making a big fuss with very little reason. White. At a nominal cost the church | There is no doubt that France has been for her money. Britannia still rules On motion of the president, seconded the waves and seems likely to do so for some time to come.

> Hasten the Day. Toronto Empire

The mails despatched to England by the White Star steamer Majestic were laid down in London several hours beerican line. The Majestic landed at Liverpool and the New York at Southampton. In mails, as in freight traffic and passenger travel, the gain of a few hours in time is a great consideration. But the day is not so far off when the Canadian route will knock all others

Canada Will Influence British History. Toronto World.

A commissioner representing The London Times has just made a tour elected); first vice-president, Dr. through the Dominion, and in writing Mark; second vice-president, Geo. to that paper expresses the opinion Low, sr.; secretary, C. Downing that the course which affairs take in Fripp; assistant secretary, H. Bott; Canada during the next few years may treasurer, Wm. Mills; chaplains, Revs. have a decisive influence upon the Messrs. Bogert, Pollard, Mackay, and direction of British history. The writer Britain and Ireland. Winfield; physicians, Drs. C. R. touches upon a theme that is beginning Church, Powell, Ianson, Sweetland, to interest Canadians in no small degree. The possibilities that loom up through a closer and more genuine federation of the various countries that form the British Empire are eminently alluring to us Canadians. As soon as the line of the through travel between England and Australia runs through C. E. Preston, H. T. Pritchard and B. Canada, as it eventually will, the beginning will have been made of a genuine consolidation of the Empire. It is coming and Canadians are well pleased at the prospects.

UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

THE POWER OF ENGLAND IN DIPLOMACY.

Freemen! Freemen of the World-History

Some times we, as Canadians, are apt to forget the greatness of the Empire of which we form a part and become lost in the contemplation of the greatness of this vast Dominion. We are to be forgiven for this, for surely no country in the early stages of its to it; the waters, as it were, gathered development ever presented such a magnificent sight and object lesson to other peoples as we do with our boundless expanse of land, unequalled the world over for fertility, lakes teeming with fish and forming a natural waterway such as is to be found nowhere else in the universe, rich in timber and minerals beyond calculation, with a steadily increasing population and a system

PART OF THE EMPIRE.

But great as Canada is she is only ocean and spreads its influence for good | pendage of the British Crown. over mankind. The writer of this article will never forget a scene witnessed in the capital of France, a few years be on the banks of the ancient Nile or after the close of the Franco-German the Zambesi, in Matabeleland or the it looks as if she had not got good value called, and gathered in the large hall each fair field, and it is "hands off" to were representatives of workmen's all other nationalities. organizations from all the countries of Europe. As the representation of each lian colonies, New Zealand, Tasmania nationality rose to address the meeting and the thousands of smaller yet valuhe was respectfully greeted, but when able islands are owned by Britain, and the British delegate rose the vast audience sprang up and cheered again and again, whilst the words "The freemen! dependencies will grow up loyal to the the freemen!" were shouted in half a old land and making her stronger than dozen different languages. These ever. fore those sent on the New York, of the words contained the truth, for Britons are and always have been the freemen

MORE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS. day in every week to pause in the rush for learning and contemplate the maglands and capture them in a night.

odds, carried the banner of Britain to victory in a thousand fights. What recked they if at Badajoz or Alma, at Waterloo or Inkerman, the enemy outnumbered them ten to one. They had left the white cliffs of Dover, the sombre vale of Tay, and Shannon's green banks to meet the enemy of their country in his own land, and to save their in the Schools-Flying the Historic old own dear homes from the sword of the flerce invader. For Britain, home and duty was their watchword, and the handful of British freemen scattered the cohorts of the tyrants like chaff before the wind. The stream of victory has been one of continuity, and if at times an occasional check was given up with a mighty effort sent on the current, which flows to-day as it has flown since the days of Crecy and Poi-

ENGLAND'S POWER IN DIPLOMACY

To peruse the columns of a daily paper is to learn at a glance something of the might and majesty of Britain. From the Orient come tidings of the masterhand of British diplomacy setof government such as only freemen tling Chinese and Japanese difficulties, the oath of fealty to the German like ourselves could found and main-whist behind the silken glove of the Emperor, as reigning Duke of Saxe-tain. Small wonder, we say, if we are diplomatrides the ever ready navy and apt to become absorbed in the proud from the grim walls of fortresses over contemplation of such a glorious heri- which flies the Union Jack, peep the cannons which bid defiance to the world. The Indian Empire, with its teeming millions of dusky warriors to part of that vast Empire which, by the aid in repelling the attacks of Britain's blessing of God, has risen from the enemies. Verily, Asia is but an ap-

> In Africa the royal standard of Britain floats everywhere, and whether it A meeting of workmen was Soudan the British lion has his paw on

> > Under the southern cross the Austraunder her just and equitable sway a mighty federation of all these southern

FLYING THE UNION JACK.

of the world. What a thrilling story British Empire is everywhere visible. is that of the battle of the Britons to Not long since the "Sailor's Friend" maintain the freedom of their seagirt stood looking at the shipping in New We have not space to recount York harbour when a Yankee asked here how Roman, Dane and Norman him what he thought of the sight. The came to conquer, and ended by com- reply was, "It is magnificent, but if all mingling with the Scotch and Saxon the vessels flying the Union Jack were races, becoming imbued with their to leave, it would look a miserable spirit of freedom, and marrying with show." This was the truth, and so it is them gave to the world the Bri'ons, the world over. One may travel round who at Runnymede, on Bosworth Field the universe and never get from under at Bannockburn and Stirling Brig, de- the folds of the glorious Union Jack. manded their rights, and, when needs In the councils of the nations the first must be, fought like heroes even al- question is, what will Britain do or say. though among themselves, until out of In the tariff debate at Washington, the cauldron of internecine strife there the naval debate in Paris, the army disarose the United Kingdom of Great cussion in Berlin, the Asian policy of St. Petersburg, the Federal bill division in Vienna, the question is always asked, What will Britain say? In Rio the We would like to see every boy and Yankee Admiral recently made a disgirl in the schools of Canada asked one play of fireworks, and threatened to blow somebody to atoms. Nobody was frightened. What the people were nitude of the Empire over which our beloved Sovereign holds sway. Look at the British Isles, forming but a very small speck on the map of the world and placed close to the coast of Europe, heave one would think it would be a ship flying Mello's a ship flying Mello's a ship flying Mello's and saling flying Mello's a ship flying Mello's a ship flying Mello's and ship flying Mello's a ship flying Mello's and ship whence one would think it would be easy to swoop down on those little islands and capture them in a night. The reverse has been the story in the clear out. It is the banner of the free. or his election, said it was 25 years that evening since his first election as a been the story in the clear out. It is the danker of the free, world's history, for forth from those much ceremony; it teaches others to be much ceremony; it teaches others to be full of men who have, against fearful story in the clear out. It is the danker of the free, world's history, for forth from those listes have gone the navies which swept to battle and the breeze." It flies to danker of the free, world's history, for forth from those listes have gone the navies which swept to eat the seas clear of all foes, and the hand-stained our fathers gave it us and so full of men who have, against fearful shall we bequeath it.—Orange Sentinel.

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TRUE WORTH.

True worth is in being, not seeming— In doing each day that goes by Some little good—not in the dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
For whatever men say in blindness,
And spite of the fancies of youth. There's nothing so kingly as kindness And nothing so royal as truth.

We get back our mete as we measure We cannot do wrong and feel right, Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure For justice avenges each slight. The air for the wing of the sparrow, The bush for the robin and wren, But always the path that is narrow

DARKEST ENGLAND.

"General" Booth is taking a new departure. The 30,000l a year which he required to carry on his "Darkest England" experiment does not come in, to Ottawa for the first time. Sir so he is now seeking to arrange with some of the London vestries for the drafting of able-bodied paupers on the boarding-out principle. For some time the parish of Camberwell has sent him men, towards whose keep they pay 5s. a week-for how long a period is not stated-and the arrangement is said to work well. Other parishes are to be invited to follow the example of Camberwell. As proposals are now being made to start new Labor Colonies on the German principle, it might be worth while to try first the complete utilization of the Hadleigh farm.

LABOUR ECHOES.

Information was promulgated at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, that the new eight hours Government day will come into operation shortly. The working hours have been fixed as follows:-The men will go in at eight and work till 5.40, less an hour for dinner. Or Saturdays the workmen will go in at eight and work till 12.40. The have been consulted, and a large number think that from eight to one (five hours) is rather a long stretch to work without food, and the dinner hour, may possibly be from twelve to one instead of one to two, but it is probable that it will be the latter.

A LADY AS MAYOR.

allowance to widows and children is proposed on the following scale:-

Fleet paymasters' widows, 531; children, 161; Fleet-engineers, 53l and 16l respectively; chaplains, 53l and 16l; engineers, 37l and 12l; warrant officers, 221 and 81; chief petty officers and others of same rating, 13l and 2l 12s.; first-class petty officers and others rated as such, 111 14s. and 21 12s.; secondclass petty officers and others of rating, 101 8s. and 21 12s.: ordinary able-bodied seamen and others of same rating, 91 and 2l 12s. respectively. The allowances to children are to cease at the ages of 18 the year 1891-92 she purchased \$494,000, and 21 for boys and girls respectively. 000 out of a total of one thousand milwith another firm who, though they The sums mentioned are in addition to the Admiralty allowance.

THE ILL-FATED PORTALS.

a small committee writes:-"In the customer."

prime of life, and with a brilliant future before them, these two young Hampshire men have sacrificed their lives in the performance of the task entrusted to them by the Crown. The Dean and Chapter of Winchester have cordially agreed to the proposal that a memorial should be placed in their cathedral. This suggestion has also been warmly approved by the Earl of Rosebery and the Earl of Northbrook, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Hants, who will act as a committee, with the following gentlemen, to carry it into effect:—The Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Rowton, Lord Cromer, the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, and General Sir Francis Grenfell."

A COLONIAL VISITOR.

Sir Thos. McIlwraith, the ex-Premier of Queensland, was lately in Canada, having travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Vancouver Thomas has seen a good deal of the world, but apparently he has seen nothing so far to compare with the grandeur and picturesqueness of the country through which the Canadian Pacific route lies. The ex-Premier will stop in England, and it is mooted that he may before long become Agent-General for his Colony in London, in succession to Sir James Garrick, whose term expired a short time ago. Sir Thomas has had but poor health of late years, and his recent retirement from active official work was owing to this un-

Hostile to England.

AN ANNEXATION ORGAN'S DIS-PLAY OF BAD TEMPER.

New York, March 2.-The Sun, which workmen in the various shops have professes to be so anxious to annex the products from that market to our Canada to the United States, has a most malignant editorial on Sir G. S. Clarke's article in the North American Review, advocating a naval union for mutual self-protection between Great Britain and the United States. The

The first lady mayor of the British Emphres and the properties of "At present Englishmen have much

injury which in the event of war with France or Russia, it would undoubtedly suffer from the enemy's cruisers. The more it suffers, the better for us; and there could be no more memorable example of righteous retribution than the loss by England, under analogous conditions, of the share in the carrying trade of the world, which she stole from us by assisting the Confederates to drive our merchant pays from the us by assisting the Confederates to drive our merchant navy from the ocean."

The Ottawa Citizen, commenting on the above says:

"Meanwhile, and until the ruin of that obnoxious power is accomplished, England buys about half of all that the United States has to sell. Thus, in little more to do so. 'Neither do we lions of American exports. France might buy a little off us, yet insisted took \$104,000,000, and Russia, for which upon putting fiscal restrictions upon the truculent Sun entertains much af- our products, and so enhancing their fection, took \$5,400,000, or the one cost that few of their people could The memory of the two gallant hundredth part of England's purchases. afford to use them. By the continuyoung Hampshire men, Sir Gerald and Dana's luminary might condescend to ance of her free trade policy then Eng-Captain Raymond Portal, is to be per- throw some light upon the profit that land can for a long time out-balance petuated in a monument in Winches- would accrue to the United States our advantage of proximity. ter Cathedral. In appealing for funds, through the annihilation of her best

Canada and England

DEAR SIR-So rapidly do we build up history in these latter days that it may not be out of place, at the close of this fourth centennial year of the Columbian era, to cast our eyes in the direction of a forecast of events to come, in as far as Canada and Great Britain are concerned.

It is the view of a great many well informed people in Canada that our "proximity" renders reciprocal trade relations between this country and the United States absolute and imperative. In other words, that the United States for trade also. s our natural market because of its proximity.

By the same rule, if these are the the Orient be ours also, for in spite of a short and direct route through our territory, England, as compared with ourselves, must forever remain heavily handicapped by distance. What matter though electricity and steam have, poetically speaking, annihilated time and space, literally, and in point of fact, things remain as before, for both these important elements of modern progress cost a lot of money to produce, therefore the people using the least amount of them to consumate a given end must have the advantage.

The long haul is what militates so seriously against the wheat grower in our great central territories. It is not the cost of production, or occasional failure of crops, but the insatiable maw of railroad combinations. It seems self-evident that could a nearer market be found the farmer must be benefitted by the amount saved from the cost of transit.

Admitting the foregoing statement to be in the main correct, it becomes obvious that the costly shipment to England of goods from the East by land route through Canada must enable us who are on the spot to furnish own and contiguous people at lower rates and with greater profit than can now be done by any European coun-

If the efforts now being made by the Canadian Government are successful in arranging closer trade relations with India, China, Japan and the Austra- the blood of her sons with those of lian group, strange developments may

her trade is free from custom house robbery and jobbery.

The free trade of England must be ooked at from another point of view than that of its enabling her to supply her immense hive of workers with cheap food and other necessaries. As follow. Owing to the Oddfellows ball with merchants and traders in a small way, so it is with nations on a grand scale. The mass of mankind are workers and rely upon each other for mutual support. Let competition be ever priate time. so keen we prefer to trade with those who deal with us, even if it costs a feel much inclined to begin trading

But the day must come when Ly reason of the increase of population,

the development of our natural resources, and the greater variety and numbers of our articles of manufac ture, we shall not only find it possible but absolutely necessary to adopt the policy of free trade.

Then does it seem that our proximity. to the Orient would be apt to strike a more disastrous blow to Britain's consumers than could the hostile allied. fleets of the Old World?

But while we are thus congratulating ourselves on our own future, and in a perfunctory manner sympathising with poor old England on her consequent approaching decadance, let us not forget that she has her proximity

The geographical position now, as of yore, renders her the toll-gate of Europe. Ages of experience in concorrect premises, then must trade with tinental demands, and requirements of trade, render her merchants far better able to fill them than could be possible for those of a new country. Many Canadians know this by costly experience! Then the West Indies, and even South America, to say nothing of the vast continent of Africa, where many of her sons are clearing off the incumbrances to the advancement of civilization, all these, in which surely there are some trade possibilities, remain

Yes, we may rest content so far as the future of England is concerned. There are yet no signs of decadence about the fine old tree of which we, her colonies, are the fruit. As time goes on doubtless we shall ripen and drop off to fill our own future destiny, while she will continue to give the world of the future the succession to the intellects of such men as Faraday, Watt, Stephenson, Wheatstone, Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall and others, men who were the first to demonstrate the J. B. Taylor. practicability of compelling the forces of nature to become subservient to the will of man. And not only in an intellectual direction will she likely benefit her offspring, but from the rugged nature of many of her industries, the necessity of at all times having an immense number of her people engaged in maritime pursuits, she with her redundant population, must continually add a healthful leaven of desirable emigrants to counteract the danger emanating from too free a mixture of foreign races.

Morden, Man.

Anglo-Saxon Lodge, of Morden, conemplate celebrating their anniversary, which occurs on March 28, with a laughable farce; a concert and dance to occurring on the 27th, it is not certain when the Sons will celebrate. Some of them wish it to take place on April 23, (Shakespeare's birthday,) a very appro-

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FLOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

Merry Sons of England.

Bowmanville, Ont. The annual entertainment and supper

cf Wellington Lodge, No 19, held in the S. of E. Hall of Bowmanville, Feb. 20th, was a grand success. There was a large attendance of brethren from the Lodges at Hampton, Newcastle and Whitby and a very good attendance of our own. A number of ladies were also present. At the close of the regular meeting, at which we initiated two candidates, the following interesting program was rendered: Instrumental duet, Bro. F. C. Pethick and Mr. C. Jeffrey; Quartet, All among the barley, Bros. J. B. Taylor, W. S. Bragg, Jas. Goard, E. G. Hart; Recitation, My Other Chinee Cook, Bro. E. G. Hart; Duet, Gypsy Countess, Bros. Jas. Goard and J. B. Taylor; Reading, British Flag, Bro. A. Hobbs; Instrumental duet, Bro. F. C. Pethick and Mr. C. Jeffrey; Speech, Bro. A. S. Tilley, M. D., Lodge Surgeon; Song, Call me back again, Bro. W. S. Bragg; Speech, Bro. J. Clatworthy, Hamp ton; Song and Chorus, Only to see her face again, Bro. Jas. Goard; Speech, Bro. R. A. Rowland, Whitby; Instrumental duet, Bro. F. C. Pethick and Mr. C. Jeffery; Speech, Bro. John . Uglow, Newcastle; God Save the Queen, by audience, accompanist, Miss Northcote. After which the brethren adjourned to the supper room and partook of the refreshments provided by the committee, being waited upon by the ladies. The following were the committee appointed to attend to affairs: W. Pres., D. Davis, W. S. Bragg, A Hobbs, W. E. Pethick, T. N. Rickard, F. R. Dunham, Jas. Elliott, T. P. Goard,

F. R. DUNHAM, Secretary.

Lachine, P.Q.

On Wednesday evening the 7th inst., Supreme Grand Vice-president Bro. J. A. Edwards, made one of his official visits to Royal Rose Lodge, Lachine. He was accompanied by 30 members of the Order from the city lodges. The drive out was thoroughly enjoyed. On arriving at Lachine we were met by a large contingent from the lodge and escorted to the lodge room. Bro. W. Ellis, the president, on behalf of the Lachine brethren, welcomed the visit-

With music, song and toast, Halifax lodge brought their social to a conclusion about 2 o'clock, a,m. Everyone present spent one of the happiest nights since the formation of the lodge.

There is every reason to believe that Halifax lodge will more than double its number during the present year. ROBERT DAW, Sec.

Woodstock, Ont.

Lodge Bedford, No. 21, held their regular meeting in Imperial Hall, on Thursday, Feb. 15th. The meeting was called to Order by Bro. Brett, pre sident. The regular business of the lodge was disposed of until we came to general business, when brother Pittman was presented with a P. P's jewel by the officers and members of Lodge Bedford. Bro. Pittman, in replying, said it was a surprise, but he would try to fill the past-president's chair as well as he did the president's chair. He wished Lodge Bedford all possible success in the future, and that this year would be long remembered by the members of the lodge.

Sevent

PACES 0

Historical B

Prior to brilliantsort on the night under Gene issued for th Cou "All the g

of the garris 12th and Ha non-commis to be immed their regime consisting o and light i battalion three lieute ed officers, engineers, non-commis with 146 and forty fr Each man ammunition piece, and drums to go regiment. Brigadier-G o'clock to-n the enemy's 58th Regim command o to sustain t

At midnig under arms being joine right being Trigge, the Lieutenant The whole s of all ranks The righ against the

paralle; th the Bay Si

mortar bat the rear, as hatteries, a found silene By the t morning of quarter bef to issue by rear line: profound si advanced s the gloom challenging response; an that an alar forward his extremity found no of at once fell overturning

shovel and berg's Reg Hugo, mis grenadiers, the morni themselves Battery. I no alternat they did ga fire of the t ed the grea back the Dachenhau nies of the battery, sup to be the en upon by

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timber.

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

GIBRALTAR, 1781.

Concluded from last issue

Prior to the grand attack a most brilliant sortie was made from Gibraltar on the night of 27th of November, 1781, under General Ross. The following are the heads of the Garrison Orders issued for this occasion :-

"Gibraltar, Nov. 26th, 1781.

Countersign, STEADY. of the garrison, and all the men of the 12th and Hardenberg's Regiments, and soaked in water, with a hollow space thousand rounds every twenty-four non-commissioned officers now on duty, between, filled with wet sand; and to hours, and shelling all nightto be immediately relieved, and to join prevent them from being burned by The captured prisoners were sent to their regiments, to form a detachment red-hot shot, numerous ducts of water their own camp, and a captain of the consisting of the 12th and Hardenberg's went through them. A sloping roof, marines (rescued from a battering ship) Regiments complete, the grenadiers formed of strong tope netting, covered who died of his wounds, was honorably and light infantry of all other regi- with wet skins, preserved the men on interred by the grenadiers of the 39th, ments (which are to be completed to board from the falling shells; and each who fired three rounds over his grave. their full establishment from the of these batteries, which carried from Hourly now bodies were cast ashore with 146 workmen from the Line, under the Duke de Crillion. and forty from the artificer company. Each man to have thirty-six rounds of to sustain the sortie if necessary."

At midnight the detailed troops were being joined by 100 seamen under The whole sortie party were only 2,225 of all ranks.

the Bay Side Barrier, to destroy the awaited them." mortar batteries; the left to bring up the rear, and advance upon the gunbatteries, all observing the most profound silence.

By the time all was arranged the morning of the 27th was far advanced, and as the moon had then nearly finished her nightly course, her light was quarter before three the sortie began to issue by files fron the right of the rear line; but, notwithstanding the profound silence observed, the Spanish advanced sentries detected them amid the gloom of the hour and the sound of the waves upon the beach, and, after challenging, fired upon them.

"Forward!" was the immediate response; and Colonel Hugo, on finding that an alarm had been given, pushed forward his column at a rush for the extremity of the paralle, where he found no opposition, and the pioneers overturning, and dismantling, with tinguished. Artillery salvoes more suite, "are worthy of the Romans!" shovel and pickaxe. Part of Hardenberg's Regiment, which was under Hugo, mistook the route of the grenadiers, owing to the darknsss of themselves in front of the San Carlos and as the great masts of the stately youth and good appearance of our Battery. In this dilemma they had ships went crashing by the board, and troops excited his surprise and admirano alternative but to assault it, which they did gallantly, after receiving the fire of the trench-gaurd. They storm ed the great earthen parapet, driving back the enemy; but now Colonel Dachenhausen, with the flank companies of the 39th, finding them in the while boats were rowed around the disbattery, supposed them, in the gloom, to be the enemy. They were thus fired must have made the most dreadful upon by their own comrades, and havoc, for, during the short intervals many fell severely wounded, the of cessation, a strong, indistinct

ing further mischief. The flank companies of the Macleod upward to the ears of the garrison. Highlanders were equally successful, By midnight one great battering ship and stormed the gun-batteries with an was in flames from stem to stern. ardour that was irresistible; the trench- The light thus thrown around enabled of the early morning. Trains were laid to streak the air with red lines as they lish agricultural laborers earnings were

In his anxiety General Elliot came

PACES OF BRITISH HISTORY. in one hour, with the loss of only four flames for pity and assistance; others inch mortars and eighteen twenty-six- Sir Roger) Curtis, of the Royal Navy. pounders, effecting destruction to the value of £2,000,000 sterling.

attack.

Under the direction of d'Arcon, a ing batteries already referred to were pended could never be ascertained. constructed. They were ten in number, "All the grenadiers and light infantry bottoms were of thick timber, their isthmus, expending during the remain

o'clock to-night, to make a sortie upon ordnance, managed by an army of near-countenances, exclaiming, as they went the enemy's batteries. The 39th and ly 40,000 men, commanded by an active ashore-58th Regiments to parade under the and hitherto victorious general, and "We are all friends! We are all command of Brigadier-General Picton, animated by the immediate presence friends!" of two princes of the blood-royal of

sonages, and many of their own nobil-Lieutenants Muckle and Campbell, ity. In their certainty of success, had been concluded; and thus ended were formed in three columns, the however, the enemy seems entirely to the great siege of Gibraltar, which right being under Lieutenant-Colonel have overlooked the nature of that lasted three years, seven months and Trigge, the left under Lieutenant- force which was of posed to them; for twelve days from the commencement Colonel Hugo, and the centre under though the garrison scarcely consisted of the blockade till the cessation of Lieutenant - Colonel Dachenhausen. of more than 7,000 effective men, including the marine brigade, they forgot they were now veterans in this service, The right column was to march had long been habituated to the effects against the extremity of the enemy's of artillery, and were, by degrees, pre- and 205,328 cannon balls. paralle; the centre to follow, through pared for the arduous conflict that

> After weeks of incessant but minor firing began on all sides, exhibiting a ed, and then he seemed highly pleased artillery were thundering at once corps. against Gibraltar, the defenders of represented.

> The heaviest bombs rolled from their their hulls. They were frequently on feet long, above Farringdon's Battery. fire, but the flames were speedily extheir riggings became cut and torn, the tion. To General Elliot he saidconsequent confusion in the fleets gave fresh hope to the garrison.

distress, were seen soaring into the air. abled men-of-war, in which our artillery countersign, "Steady," alone prevent- clamour, the mingled sound of groans, and cries, and shrieks, came floating

guards gave way on every side, aban- our artillery to point their guns with doning those works which had cost so the utmost precision, while the giant much expense and so many months of Rock, with all its grim batteries, was perilous labour. The woodwork of the brilliantly illuminated, and the ships batteries, the fascines and platforms, and floating wreckage in the bay were were set in flames, and columns of fire distinctly visible. From the depressed and smoke rolled through the grey sky guns the red-hot globes of iron seemed to the magazines, which were blown went on their errand of destruction; £75,000,000 per annum; of those engagup, the greatest exploding with a crash and by four in the morning six ed in textile manufactures, £47,000,000; that shook the waters of the bay, and other battering ships were also in building trades, £43,000,000; metals, terror of the scene.

out in person to aid General Ross; and men were heard shricking amid the munerative business for the laborer.

killed, Lieutenant Tweedie, of the 12th were seen imploring relief, with gestures Foot, and twenty-four others wounded, the sortie was complete, and the men (out of 5,280) were saved by the of the Sons of England, the sortie was complete, and the men (out of 5,260) were saved by the detachment returned, after demolish- humane efforts of the garrison, and ing the works and spiking ten thirteen- chiefly by those of Captain (afterwards

To reply to all the batteries of the enemy, the garrison had only eighty National pride, no less than national pieces of cannon, with some mortars interest, were now enlisted in the desire and nine howitzers. Upwards of 8,000 to reduce a place which baffled every rounds (more than half of which were red-hot shot) and 716 barrels of powder, were expended by our artillery. What celebrated French engineer, the float- quantity of ammunition the enemy ex-

Notwithstanding their defeat, they and deemed invulnerable. Their recommenced their cannonade from the sides of wood and cork, which had been der of the month from one to two

battalion companies), one captain, ten to twenty-eight pieces of cannon, from the burned wrecks and shattered three lieutenants, ten non-commission- was manned by picked crews of resolute pinnaces, and many of them were ed officers, and 100 artillery, and three Spaniards. Guns to the number of horribly mutilated and scorched. The engineers, seven officers, and twelve 1,000, and 12,000 of the finest infantry combined fleets still remained in the non-commissioned officers, overseers, of France, came to second their efforts, bay, being determined to oppose any relief of the garrison; while additional "It appeared," says Drinkwater, works were raised on shore, and the Bro. "that they meant, previous to their fighting continued almost without ammunition, with a good flint in his final efforts, to strike, if possible, a cessation, till the long blockade was piece, and another in his pocket. No terror through their opponents, by dis-terminated by the announcement of the drums to go out, except two with each playing an armament more powerful signature of the preliminaries of a regiment. No volunteers will be allow- than had ever been brought before any general peace, on the 2nd of February, ed. The whole to be commanded by fortress. . . . On the land side 1783. The men in the Spanish boat who Brigadier-General Ross; and to as- were most stupendous batteries and brought these joyful tidings made their semble on the Red Sands at twelve works, mounting 200 pieces of heavy appearance with ecstasy in their

It was not, however, till the 10th of France (the Count d'Artois and Duke March that free intercourse was re under arms in deep silence; and, on de Bourbon), with other dignified per- established by the arrival from England of the official intelligence that peace hostilities.

During these long and terrible operations, the garrison lost 1,231 men of all ranks, expended 8,000 barrels of powder,

On the 18th of March the Duke de Crillon presented General Elliot with a beautiful grey Andalusian horse; and cannonading, the grand attack was some days after, attended by a brilliant made on the 13th of September, 1782, staff, paid him a visit. He was received when the floating-batteries, under ed by a salute of seventeen guns; and Buenoventura de Moreno, a distinguish- our soldiers, with that fine spirit which ed Spanish officer, were brought into is so truly British, received him with the requisite position to act in unison three hearty cheers. This is said to with the guns of the ships and shore have greatly perplexed him, till the waning on the hills and sea. At a batteries; and at a quarter to ten the spirit in which it was done was explain-

scene of which neither pen nor pencil He was much impressed by the ruined can give the slightest idea. Suffice it aspect of the town. The officers of the to say that 400 pieces of the heaviest garrison were introduced to him by

"Gentlemen," said he, to those of the which found the floating-batteries artillery, "I would rather see you here quite as formidable as they had been as friends than on your batteries as enemies, where you never spared me.

He was greatly impressed with the flexible roofs, and thirty-two-pound strength and nature of the works, and shot failed to make any impression on particularly by a gallery six hundred "Those works," he exclaimed to his

showers of red-hot balls of every to Europa, each regiment turning out calibre, of flaming carcases, and shells in succession without arms, and giving of every species, flew from all quarters; him again three cheers. The extreme

"You have exerted yourself to the utmost of your abilities in your noble By evening the ship cannonade began defence; and though I have not been to slacken; rockets, as signals of successful, yet I am also happy in having my sovereign's approbation of my conduct.

On his return to England General Elliot was created, in 1787, Lord Heathfield and Baron Gibraltar, and died thirteen years after, at the ripe age of seventy-seven, when on a visit to the baths at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Sir Roger Curtis, who brought home his dispatches after the siege, was knighted by the king, and subsequently made a baronet.

After the peace which followed the independence of America and the successful defence of Gibraltar, all our troops were disbanded to the 73rd, now styled the Perthshire Regiment.

In 1887 Levi estimated that the Engthrew into the air masses of blazing flames, adding to the sublimity and £32,000,000; ships and railways, £38, 000,000; servants, £60,000,000; showing The magazines began to explode, and that agriculture was still the most re-

THE "ANGLO-SAXON" is published in the interest of English

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e are instructed by the S. Grand President, to state that Grand President, to state that twenty-five or more extra copies of the ANGLO-SAXON will be supplied to DISTRICT DEPUTIES, for distribution among those of our countrymen who do not et belong to our Society. Application should be made to Bro. John W. Carter, the S. G. Secretary, at Toronto, in good time before each issue. It is to be hoped that the D.B.'s will take advantage of this arrangement."

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THE

ANGLO-SAXON

OTTAWA, CANADA.

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> > E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVE BRO. G. I. RICHARDSON

Ottawa, - - - Canada, MARCH 15, 1894.

NOTICE TO READERS.

George's Society in all parts of Manitoba, the British Northwest Territories of Canada, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Island; to branch societies of the Sons 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.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RESIGNA-TION.

It was a fitting termination to an extraordinary career that MR. GLADSTONE should first deny the Pall Mall Gazette's announcement that it was his intention to resign, and almost immediately afterwards-resign. The incident is so characteristic of the man that it is like a fossil-bone in the hands of an expert biologist. The entire structure can be conjectured from it. MR. GLADSTONE has all his life been maintaining with the most perfervid oratory a series of positions and principles which he has successively abandoned and ultimately antagonized with the utmost bitter-We cannot deny to him a fluidity of speech combined with an ambiguity of expression which have in turn drowned all argument and confounded common-sense. These, together with the wonderful variety of his activities and the almost fierce tenacity with which he has clung both to life ever having made a plain statement in and the principles of the Order comand office, will constitute his chief titles to fame. For MR. GLADSTONE to declare, as he did, that the settlement of the Home Rule question was a matter beyond the "wit of man" to arrange, and immediately afterwards stonese, just as one applies the term They recommend that the power given to demand a mandate from the Nation to produce such a Bill of Settlement, was so consistent with a life consistent only in its perpetual inconsistency that even his opponents felt there was little throughout the Empire that we have forced, more especially in cases where force in quoting Mr. GLADSTONE probably seen the last of the "Grand the proper returns are not made, or against Mr. GLADSTONE. It would be incredible in the case of any other man that he should accuse a number of persons of "marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the Empire," and then, with acrobatic rapidity, turn round and join the very men whom he had just denounced as criminals and

Luckily he has not succeeded in his attempt to wreck the British Empire, though that has not been his fault nor that of his Fenian allies. We have no doubt there will be a vast amount of slobber over the Grand Old Man's retirement, but not much of it will come from Englishmen in Canada, (which a few years ago he almost invited to separate from the Empire,) or South Africa (where his vacillating policy brought about the wholly unnecessary Zulu war, with its ignoble ending), or Egypt (while the memory of GORDON remains), or anywhere else in the whole extent and scope of the Empire. MR. GLADSTONE was probably a great Chancellor of the Exchequer. There seems to be a concensus of opinion on that point. But as Prime Minister he was a pestilence. How the British fields, follow the coal carts through race ever put up with such a man so long is more than we can understand. He could not write a letter on the most town, a woman and a dog generally ordinary subject without involving making a team for the milk cart.

traitors.

struction and expression as to render his meaning doubtful. His most ardent admirers will admit that. It must not usal of the advance sheets of the Audi- Matabeleland. The London Times be supposed that Englishmen who think as we do are animated by a feeling of personal hostility towards MR. GLADSTONE. To us he is simply an in- SAXON appears, there will be no im- everyone is ingrained and chronic. explicable phenomenon. He may have propriety, we venture to think, in our LABOUCHERE belongs to the "little been sincere in all his countless changes of mind, but when you apply a test, what are you to think? His refusal at abounds. the last general election to disclose to the nation the particulars of his Home Rule Bill partook rather of the tricks of the "old parliamentary hand" than of the attitude of a sincere statesman cise, business-like and very much to the States, numerically small, we believe, ready to avow his principles and to point. It directs attention to several but all the more vehement and obstre- pared with \$241,369,443 in 1892. This is stand by them. He very well knew weaknesses in our methods and in perous on that account, who view Engthat on the question of the retention every case suggests the remedy. If and and everything English with unor abstention of the Irish Members his subordinate lodges will not send in concealed hatred. party would split, and he therefore refused to allow his hand to be forced, the requirements of the Constitution. piece of this class. We publish to-day As to his courage, we are not left in Grand Lodge disbursements should be an extract from one of its recent diamuch doubt on that point. His declara- made by Grand Lodge cheque, signed tribes of a more than usually venomous THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to Sons of England lodges and branches of the St. tion after the Clerkenwell outrage in 66 showed clearly that he was not the and not by the private cheque of the vocate of Annexation and it advocates man to deal with treason. His conduct Grand Treasurer, as is now the case. it not so much because Annexation cotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward in the Kandahar affair, in the Soudan So say the auditors, and we agree with would be a desirable thing for either war and in the South African troubles shewed him to be a contemptible ed instructions of Grand Lodge, that that the separation of Canada from the coward, in spite of all his specious all printing and supplies should be Empire would be a fatal blow to Engphrases. One thing he certainly posses- ordered by tender, have not been land's power and prestige. The New sed-a voice. Those who have been strictly complied with. privileged to hear Mr. GLADSTONE speak have experienced the wonderful prived of job-work by the Grand posed CLEVELAND as it opposes tariff power of the human voice in its fullest | Secretary on the ground that tabulated | reform, civil service reform, and decen perfection. The beauty of the modulation; the broad, deep vowelling; the north-country accent, lending pictures- Secretary's own eye. If Bro. Carter Hill, Croker, "Fatty" Divver, queness and a peculiar force, and the apparent earnestness and sincerity dis- statements, the Anglo-Saxon will gang that have fattened on the Demoplayed by the speaker, completely controlled his audience. In addition, Mr. appeal to Grand Lodge in this matter of America. The cause of the Sun's GLADSTONE'S powerful physique and to support its own instructions. If extra bifterness lies in the fact that it graceful, even noble gestures, added there is to be discrimination, we sub- feels its influence is growing daily less much weight at all times to his utter- mit that it should be in favor of, rather and naturally dislikes the sensaances. Subsequently, when one came than against, the Anglo-Saxon. For tion. It predicted CLEVELAND'S deto consider and dissect his speech, it seven years we have strenuously work-feat, MAYNARD's election to the Suwas rare to find a statement of facts ed on behalf of the Order of the Sons preme court bench, and John Y. Mcsuch as the ordinary mind could com- of England. During all that time we KANE's triumphant acquittal. These prehend. To compare Mr. Gladstone have striven to do our duty towards are but samples of its boasts. In each with CICERO and DEMOSTHENES is the Society, and we venture to affirm case the contrary of what it predicted ridiculous. Both Cicero and Demos- that the Anglo-Saxon is regarded happened. Cleveland was elected, THENES understood very well that the with respect and affection by the mahighest art of oratory was to make a jority of its members. It is our habit enjoys the balmy breezes and agreeable plain statement—as gracefully and elo- to be outspoken, as is proper for Eng- occupations of a residence at Sing quently, of course, as possible. Now, lishmen. If we had pursued a contrary Sing. We trust the Sun will continue no one will accuse MR. GLADSTONE of course to that to which our principles to shine in its accustomed manner. his life. It was impossible for him to mitted us, we do not doubt that the is amply sufficient by itself to disgust state a thing, however simple, in a sim- Anglo-Saxon would have been much any decent Canadian with the notion. ple way. In fact, it is commonly said, more popular with certain members of whenever a statement is involved and the Order. We cannot help that. difficult of meaning, that it is Glad- To return to the Auditor's Report. "Jesuitical" to a theory in which a to the Grand Executive by the 11th TWO HUNDRED IMMIGRANTS Holland 28,332 tons; Russia 27,694 tons, truth is obscured or evaded. Terms of clause of the constitution, to examine this sort do not come into being without and audit the books and accounts of cause. There will be a sense of relief any subordinate lodge, should be en-Old Man." His successor, LORD ROSE- where they appear to be incorrect, or BERY, is a man who can talk straight- insufficiently audited. The language forward English, and we shall at all of the auditors on this point is, indeed, events understand what he means. Whether he means what we want, viz.: ed in the Grand Executive should not. the consolidation of the Empire on a they say, "remain a nullity!" business-like footing, remains to be seen. We suppose he will endeavor to have your work before you, do it establish some sort of Provincial Gov- well and faithfully, as becomes men of ernment in Ireland. Probably he will your race. try to disestablish the Church and amend the House of Lords. Colonial Englishmen will not quarrel with LORD ROSEBERY if he should do any or all

himself in such complexities of con-

desire and what we shall presently encompass if we will only work for it. NO OUTSIDE INFLUENCE

bring about the union of the British

Empire. That is what we all ardently

In many parts of Germany the hardest out-door work falls to the lot of women. They plough and spade the the cities, and put the coal in the cellars while the male driver sits on the wagon, and draw the milk wagons into the

THE AUDITORS REPORT.

tors' Report, and as the report itself will have been duly presented to Grand | tion to LABOUCHERE, whose habit of Lodge before this issue of the ANGLO- saying nasty things of everything and stating our views with regard to the England" school, a party of men who An Increase of \$6,000,000 in Aggreexcellent suggestions in which it detest the Imperial idea and would, if

model of what such a Report should "parish" principles. be. There is not one redundant word in it from beginning to end. It is contheir returns in proper time-enforce and endorsed by the proper officers, character. The Sun is the leading adthem. They complain that the repeat- or both countries, but because it knows

The Anglo-Saxon has been de- is worst in American politics. It opstatements could only be properly administration of justice. It's allies printed in Toronto under the Grand and supporters are TAMMANY, "DAVE" will undertake to send us the tabulated WALSH, and the rest of the corrupt undertake to print them properly. We cratic party and injured the fair name

quite extraordinary. This power vest-

Gentlemen of the Grand Lodge, you

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ex-Governor ROYAL has published a manifesto in favor of Canadian Indeof these things, if in the end he can upon which it is based. But what on earth would Canadian Independence give us, except greater cost of government! We are already as independent Premier Haultain addressed a large public meeting at Calgary. Touching on the school question, he said he was conscious that there was nothing unjust in the law as enacted by the Assembly, and although he could not promise with absolute certainty, he felt that no influence from the outside would succeed in having it modified.

as it is possible for a country to be, plus the protection of the British consular service. Putting the question on the lowest material grounds there is no advantage to us in "cutting the painter." On higher as it is possible for a country to be, grounds, we are bound by ties of gratitude and affection to the dear old Mother Land. Englishmen! bring up your children to cherish their grand Imperial heritage.

C. Selous bitterly complains that men over 1891.

malign and slander the men who have We have been favoured with a per- lately been fighting so gallantly in points out that nobody pays any atten-

they could, cut adrift the colonies. In the first place, the Report is a very India and Ireland, and run England on

The New York Sun is the mouth-York Sun represents everything that

ENGLISHMEN ARRIVING.

FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Montreal, March 10.—Two hundred tend purchasing farms. They are all hope that the Canadian and American province of Manitoba,

IT IS NOT SO IN CANADA.

The Farmer's Sun asserts that "good cows are selling in Milwaukee at \$2.50 each; fat sheep in Kansas City for \$1; good yearling colts in Missouri for \$5 or \$6; green cow hides in Texas for 30 pendence. We can understand the cry for 22 to 26 cents; mules that brought for Annexation and the arguments \$60 one year ago, going at \$30 in Missouri; corn in Nebraska and Kansas too low to pay for hauling; thousands of acres of crops unharvested because the prices will not pay for the marketing, and the Pennsylvania farmers feeding their wheat to the hogs." If these facts prove anything, they surely prove the Canadian farmers are vastly better off than farmers across the line. At the same time thoughtful people will be inclined to ponder the effect of throwing open the Canadian States as in our own country. market to a deluge of stock and produce at such prices. Is this a case wherein the Canadian farmer would be benefited by the free trade which the Sun and its friends are working to obtain, and from which they promise so much?

The British Volunteer forces numbered 219,300 efficients during last year, an That mighty African hunter, Mr. F. increase of 2,000 over 1892, and 5,000

like LABOUCHERE should be allowed to ENGLAND IS CANADA'S LEADING CUSTOMER.

WE SELL \$64,000,000 TO ENGLAND AND ONLY \$39,000,000 TO THE UNITED STATES.

gate Trade for the Entire Coun-

According to the trade and naviga-There is a class of men in the United tion returns, the aggregate trade for 1893 was valued at \$247,694,018, as coman increase of over \$6,000,000.

> In 1893 the value of exports was \$118,610,750, as compared with \$113,-963,375 in 1892, an increase of \$4,656,-

> The total imports for the past year were valued at \$129,074,268, as compared with \$127,406,608 in 1892. The imports for home consumption reached a total of \$121,705,030, as contrasted with \$116,978,943 in 1892.

The duty collected during the past twelve months amounted to \$21,161,-711 against \$20,550,581 in 1892.

CANADA'S BEST CUSTOMER.

Britain continues to be Canada's best customer, although the value of Canadian products sent from Canada last year to Great Britain was somewhat short of the figures for 1892. The value last year was \$64,080,493. Canada ent to the United States \$39,844,710 worth of goods as compared with \$38,988,027 in 1892.

With France, Germany, Holland and other European countries our trade evidences little improvement.

AN INCREASE TO NEWFOUNDLAND. To Newfoundland Canada's trade shows a big jump from \$1,750,714 in 1892 to \$2,594,633 in 1893.

The West India trade has increased about \$100,000, but there is a falling off with the Spanish and French West Indian islands.

INCREASED IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN. The imports from Great Britain in reased in 1893 from \$41,348,425 to \$43,-

From the United States there was a decrease in the imports during the year as compared with the previous year, the figures being \$52,221,976, as contrasted with \$53,137,582 in 1892.

The importations from Germany decreased a million and a half and increased with France about \$400,000.

GETTING INTO ENGLAND.

Owing to the failure of the British hav crop of last summer a large quantity had to be imported. Of the whole quantity the United States supplied 101,132 tons, against 11,588 in 1892; Canada 63,175 tons, against 13,120; the Argentine States 24,594 tons, and Australia 49 tons. The importations from Holland and Russia are regarded with much apprehension, the fear being that they may bring disease, immigrants arrived this morning by especially the cholera, which has been special train from Halifax on their more or less prevalent in both counway to the Northwest where they in- tries. English consumers express a exporters will in future discard wire well to do English farmers. Among binding, as there is danger to animals them are a number of English farmers from the swallowing of the fragments who have already taken up land in the of wire which are occasionally found in the hay which has thus been tied up.

THE NUMBER OF MURDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chicago Tribune has compiled a table of 6,635 murders committed in the United States during 1893. In other words, rather more than one in each cents, wheat in State of Washington 10,000 of the population was killed by assassins in one year. For Canada the latest report gives criminal statistics for 1892, in which year the murders manslaughters and attempts at murder numbered thirteen. The population of the United States is about thirteen times as great as that of Canada; and had the murders in the republic been in proportion to those in the Dominion they would have numbered only 169. A simple calculation shows that crimes of this class are proportionally forty times as numerous in the United

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MONEY TO LOAN. STUART HENDERSON | T. ARTHUR BRAMENT PERSONS V

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in connectio change in th from York, Dublin, to Lo has all the born fellowportant when tion of a p emigration f to the United required British Islan an America oaths, one of the latter a The effect of and specifical to the Quee birthright, a become an en In scme o

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RAMENT

THERE IS ROOM FOR MILLIONS growing. OF AGRICULTURISTS.

What the Official Hand-Book Points there sufficient cattle and sheep and become a thing of the past, the press Given by Reliable Agents.

settlers coming to Canada is taken from the Official Hand-book of In- United States. There is no prevailing In commenting on the opening of the formation issued in January, 1894, by cattle disease in Canada, so that the Cherokee strip, which is situated on the the Interior Department, Ottawa:

NATURALIZATION.

No question of naturalization arises in connection with the emigration of farm produce which are receiving con-British subjects to Canada. Settling siderable notice in Great Britain, in the Dominion makes no more notably cheese, butter and eggs; in change in this respect than a removal fact, the dairy industry is growing from York, Glasgow, Swansea, or more and more important every year. lands has so frequently been signalized. we used to sing, 'Uncle Sam was rich the court; the great fact stands boldly Dublin, to London, and a new arrival The total value of domestic exports Ninety thousand citizens had gathered enough to give us all a farm.' has all the privileges of a Canadian- under the heading of "Animals and born fellow-subject. This is very im- their produce" and "Agricultural Proportant when compared with the position of a person who contemplates this the United States took about portant when compared with the position of a person who contemplates the fact that we may continue to grow the fact tha emigration from the United Kingdom \$8,300,000, representing chiefly horses, to the United States, for example. It horned cattle, sheep, butter, eggs. British Islands who desires to become flour, hay and potatoes and other vegesite of a proposed city by train, but so extensively. We have so far reaped west Canada, there are still to be found an American citizen shall take two tables. oaths, one of intention and one of fact, the latter after five years' residence. injurious to agricultural pursuits is The effect of these oaths is pointedly proved by the increase of the agriculand specifically to renounce allegiance tural population, the largely extending to the Queen, to give up one's British | area of land brought under cultivation, birthright, and in the event of war to and the rapidly increasing quantity of become an enemy to the land of one's

In some of the States — the great exports was \$22,000,000. State of New York, for instance-a British subject cannot hold real estate without taking such oaths, and cannot in any of the States exercise any of the political rights of American citizenship without so doing. On the other hand, for foreigners the Canadian naturalization laws are marked by a spirit of liberality, and such persons can transact any business and hold real estate without being naturalized. By residing three years and taking the oath of allegiance they become naturalized British subjects. The oath is one of simple allegiance. and does not require any offensive renunciations. Naturalization confers political and Canadian farmer, owing to the snow, is other rights.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

conditions in Canada, as compared all produce-warm sunshine and a suffi with Great Britain, It may be stated ciency of rain—are so favorable that that the distinctions of caste do not the crops of the two countries are exist to the same extent as in the about equally advanced by the middle mother country. There is a careful of July. preservation of those traditions which give the general features to English society, but there is no feudal nobility times it is longer by a few days. Bein Canada; almost every farmer and tween Manitoba and the Northwest agriculturist is the owner of his acres and Ontario there is a difference of do as he wills. This sense and state of tish Columbia probably possesses the independence permeate the whole finest climate in North America, havsocial system, and produce a condition ing all the advantages of that of Engof social freedom unknown in older land, without its disadvantages. Any countries.

which many persons get astray. Canada is one of the healthiest of countries; the returns of the military stations which existed until recently, of the population, which is a subject of river St. Lawrence, with its rapids; the remark by all visitors and new comers. old city of Quebec; the Thousand Is-The census of 1891 showed that the lands, the great lakes, Niagara Falls death rate in Canada was one of the and the pastoral scenery in western lowest rates recorded on the list of Ontario; then on through the country countries which have collected the north of Lake Superior to Winnipeg necessary statistics. It is a significant and the prairies, until the magnificent climate refer, at the present time, particularly to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The statements now being made respecting Manitoba were formerly applied to Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These provinces, it was said, could never grow fruit to any extent; it would country. There is a special departbe impossible that they should everbecome famous for raising cattle; and affairs, and the Indians are not only the season was manifestly too short to peaceable, but contented and happy. permit of agricultural operations being The late Bishop of Saskatchewan, carried on successfully and profitably. who was justly regarded as an It is hardly necessary to state how authority on the subject, said, in a completely these allegations have been very interesting address delivered at falsified, and every year is proving the the Royal Colonial Institute in 1883, fallacy of similar statements respect- that he looked forward to the day ing the western provinces. Canada when we should see the Indian popuhas a reputation for fruit far beyond lation making their bread honestly

highest price of any that are imported grants; and that this would be the into the English markets. Those who direct result of the eminently wise, have visited this country know that it far-seeing, and thoroughly English is famous for many other fruits besides policy which had been so consistently apples, and that many species grown in pursued by those who had conducted England under glass, such as grapes, the destinies of the people of Canada.

in Canada in the open air. But Canadian farmers do not confine their attentions entirely to grain and fruit

A GREAT CATTLE COUNTRY.

Out. - Information Gratuitously other animals to supply the demands of that country has done its best to of its own population, but, on a five conceal the facts, but the time has passand over 350,000 sheep are exported possible and in a recent issue the New The following advice to intending annually. The larger proportion of York edition of The Review of Reviews respect. Horse breeding is also attracting much attention.

There are many articles of Canadian required that every one from the apples, barley, beans, oats, peas, wheat,

That the climate is not in any way produce that is grown and exported. In 1892 the value of the agricultural

THE WORK IN WINTER.

It is not generally understood that the farmer in Canada has to perform in the winter very much the same sort of work as the farmer in Great Britain. After the harvest is over he does as much ploughing as possible, until the end of November. Very little actual work is done on the land in either country during midwinter, for equally obvious, though different, reasons. But cattle have to be fed, the dairy attended to, cereals threshed, machinery put in order, buildings repaired, and carting done, which latter, by the way, the able to do very cheaply. It may be that the spring commences two o three weeks later than in England; but Inquiry is often made as to social the conditions for the rapid growth of the conditions for the conditions for the rapid growth of the conditions for the conditions for

about four and a half months-some-Canadian or Englishman who has spent a winter both in the Dominion and in The climate of Canada is a subject on Great Britain will have no hesitation in saying which climate he prefers.

THE TOURIST, ARTIST AND SPORTSMAN

The tourist, the artist and the travelthe Rocky Mountains and British Columbia is reached, and the eye rests on the waters of the Pacific Ocean.

INDIANS.

The Indian population of Canada numbers about 123,000, located upon reserves in different parts of the ment of State to administer Indian side by side with the white men who Canadian apples probably bring the had come into the country as immi-

Though for several years past it has that all the agriculturally valuable As a cattle country Canada is taking land in the United States had been an important position. Not only are taken up and that free homesteads had years' average, 110,000 head of cattle ed when concealment is any longer while the sheep principally go to the worthy of the deepest consideration.

some method of distribution of the force and energy. public lands could not be devised by open to civilization, and in reality made ing of the Cherokee outlet of significby which the distribution of our public practically come to the time when, as

application for a claim, although the turn? The wild rush to this last of the but little unoccupied land of any destion to one half their number. Thous- intensive cultivation of the soil that we vast herds now roaming over them. ands of these attempted to reach the have hitherto been content to occupy Across the boundary line in Northfearfully did they overcrowd the scarcely more than the first fruits of thousands of acres of fertile unoccupied engines and coaches that speed was im- our land. But the problem now before land. Between the fiftieth and sixtleth

PERSONS WANTED IN CANADA. peaches, melons and tomatoes, flourish in Canada, in the cone of the countries of fast horses, or were on the ground in but more than this, to make one bush advance through apparent collusion el grow where none grew before. with the United States Deputy Mar- Between the 100th Meridian west from shals, who were supposed to insure that Greenwich and the Pacific lies a vast been well known to the informed all had a fair start and no favor. In arid region comprising, it is estimated, the mad rush ten of the intending about two-fifths, of the national domain, settlers were killed and a great many which has not yet yielded its first of their horses were maimed or de- crop. To the work of converting into stroyed. When evening came every fertile fields this immense tract, valuable claim in the territory had been designated in our old geographies as staked and the great majority of those the 'Great American Desert,' many who had entered upon this mad race home-seekers will turn. The possibility were turned back empty handed. Were of reclaiming this land is becomthere more of these great reservations ing more and more apparent and a the cattle is sent to Great Britain, refers to the question in a way that is to be opened to settlement, it would be movement having this end in view has worth while again to consider whether for several years been accumulating

> "After all, the lands of Arid America farmers are very fortunate in this north eastern border of Texas, it which each home-seeker should re- are only for the farmer who has the ceive according to his need, and not capital wherewith to water them. But "On September 16, at high noon, the each speculator according to his speed. the 'squatter' and home-seeker, where 6,000,0000 acre tract of land known as But the time for such reflections is shall he turn? A few may be content the Cherokee outlet, was in name made passed. That which makes the open- to hang about the borders of Oklahoma until still more land is cajoled from the open to the wildest of the wild orgies ance is the fact that the end has Indians, or the dispute over the little strip of unassigned land is settled by forth there are comparatively few upon its outskirts and registered their "Where now shall the land-hungry acres of land left for the settler, and would not have furnished quarter sec- as an agricultural nation only by the be used only for the pasturage of the possible, and these found themselves us is not only to make two bushels of degrees of latitude, in the Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Athabasca, Alberta and British Columbia, there are nearly five hundred thousand square miles of land well fitted for settlement and farming operations. It will not be long before these lands, through the extension of railroads, will be brought within the margin of cultivation, and afford homes for thousands of farmers with small means now living on this side of the line."

Such a candid admission by a publication of the standing and circulation of The Review of Reviews cannot fail to have an immense influence in directing homeseekers to the vast unoccupied areas of the great fertile belt of the Canadian Northwest, where cereals, closely approaching the northern limit of their growth, attain the highest state of perfection, where live stock thrive on the rich natural grasses which before the advance of civilization supported millions of buffalo and where every branch of mixed farming can be a sound system of government and the of farmers with small means now livline." During the past two or three years there has been a steady movement from the western and Northwestern States to the Canadian Northwest, a movement which there is every reason to believe will steadily increase in volume. The United States affords today the best field in the world from which to secure immigrants, and the Dominion Government should lose no possible opportunity of working it most ern World



ENGLISHMEN!

Will find it to their advantage to keep THIS PAPER in their most perfect law and order. There is possession. On page seven will be found the locality of the view of Reviews' conclusion that these The average winter may be taken at LODGES of the Sons of England, extended over the whole lands will "afford homes for thousands Dominion. When you reach your destination, look up the ing on the United States side of the nearest Lodge to your place of residence, and at once join he is his own master, and is free to few days—in favor of the latter. Bris your fellow-countrymen. You will meet brother Englishmen, who have years of experience in Canada and who will kindly impart to you their knowledge; Englishmen who will gladly extend to you the right hand of fellowship on your arrival.

The advantages of the Sons of England Benevolent Society are manifold, among others, to foster the loving memory thoroughly and systematically.-Westof Old England; caring for each other in sickness and adverler will find much that is picturesque sity; to bring into organized union all true Englishmen, to sent issued, prove this conclusively, and grand in the scenery of Canada, apart from the general healthfulness

In our Lodge Room social distinctions are laid aside; we meet on the common level of National Brotherhood. The Society extends over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific Cast in your lot with us, thereby swelling the grand necessary statistics. It is a significant mountain, forest and water scenery of roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies—

"A union of hearts and a union of hands, A union none can sever; A union of homes and a union of Lands, And the flag, British Union, forever."

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned Grand Lodge Officers:

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ENGLAND.

A. J. CRASTON, Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lan Barbican, London, E. C.

THINK OF IT!

WHERE THE "ANGLO-SAXON" CIRCULATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATE SOCIALISM

AND

LABOUR GOVERNMENT IN ANTI-PODEAN BRITAIN.

BY THE RIGHT HON. EARL ONSLOW, G. C. M. G., ETC.

(Continued from last issue.)

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

No attempt has yet been made to lay a Government cable, though it has more than once been suggested that such should be undertaken between New Zealand and Australia.

I heartily wish that a supply of news of real importance to the Colonies and England could be undertaken by the State. As matters stand, in the competition for business between the papers, the population is often fired with indignation against the Mother Country by information sent without the necessary qualification for the sake of brevity or despatch without waiting for investigation in order to secure priority.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

But by far the most interesting experiment yet attempted in any community under the Crown is about to be tried in New Zealand.

If the extension of the franchise to women for both parties in New Zealand is a purely problematical experiment. Few dare foreshadow the result of the election shortly to be held. We did the "New-Bridge-over-Gum-Treeknow that the electorate is now nearly

Will women be able to exercise their newly acquired privilege, or does the cradle indeed lie across the door of the polling booth?

Will the ladies with the long hair and gentle faces vote as well as those with the short hair and hard faces?

tribunal of arbitration?

Will the temptation to spend the weekly wages afforded by the glare of the rublic-house be any longer allowed to tempt the home-coming workmen? Will the Bible continue rigidly

banished from the public elementary

fixity of purpose, or is the saying a true steady development of its agricultural one that between a woman's "Yes" and her "No" you may insert the point of a needle?

Lastly, when the married man can count on the votes of his wife and adult children in addition to his own, will the political influence of the single loafer, here to-day but gone to-morrow, without any permanent stake in the country, be of the value that it is now?

I have now given you a review of the rise of the Labour party in New Zealand, of the manner in which it has attained to power in Parliament, and of the legislative and administrative acts of a Government dominated by the votes of the working classes. I have shown reasons which have given power

that New Zealand, which is as firm a get around only with great difficulty. Supporter of protection as any Austra-He is now able to move around using supporter of protection as any Australian Colony, has ceased from borrowing and shows each year increasing budget surpluses?

That New Zealand should be not only the pioneer Colony in these experiments in State Socialism, but that her financial position should at the same time be in a sound condition, is the most interesting feature in the whole question. Were her condition that of the Colonies on the continent of Australia it would be easy to attribute it to unsound political economy; but New Zealand has passed through a financial crisis not less acute than that which brought ruin and dismay to depositors and shareholders in Australian commercial institutions.

What is known as the Public Works policy inaugurated by Sir Julius Vogel involved the borrowing of huge sums of money to be expended on works of public utility, which it was believed would attract a large influx of immigration and considerable sums of capital for the settlement and development of the country. Had Sir Julius been a dictator or able to expend that money with a single eve to remunerative investment, whether in the shape of traffic returns or in revenue from an increasing number of tax-payers, all would have been well; but he had to be weakness, building anew the consult the wishes of every locality whether the work desired there was likely to be remunerative or not, lest he should lose the support of its representative and his majority in Parliament.

The consequence was that not only Creek" policy become the leading plank of a candidate's platform, but coalitions were entered into by members to vote for works in one locality on condition that the representatives of that locality supported expenditure in the constituencies of their allies.

The expenditure from the borrowed money produced an inflation of values. Will the men be allowed to prolong Banks made advances on absurdly the hardships of industrial strife, or highly valuations; workmen flocked will the new electors compel resort to a into New Zealand to share the employment; but as soon as that employment ceased they left the Colony to seek work elsewhere, giving rise to an alarm that New Zealand was witnessing a general exodus of her population. Some financial institutions gave way under the strain, others by reorganization placed their affairs on a sounder Will they pursue any policy with basis, and the Colony settled down to a and pastoral resources.

(To be continued.)

A NEW BRUNSWICK MIRACLE.

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF A WELL-KNOWN GENTLE-MAN.

so Badly Crippled with Rheumatism that he was Helpless as an Infant—How he was Cured-A Lady Relative also Re-

rom the Richibucto, N.B., Review. The attention of The Review having shown reasons which have given power and influence to that party in New Zealand, while in New South Wales it has failed to secure a hold upon the majority in Parliament.

The result has been a rapid development of State Socialism, a Socialism which has been inaugurated, not, as in which has been inaugurated, not, as in the result of Kingston Kent Co. some ly resided in Dorchester, N.B., and who removed to Kingston Kent Co. some which has been inaugurated, not, as in bureaucratic Governments on the European continent, for the purposes of administration, but by the people themselves to satisfy their own wants.

THE STATE AND THE MAN.

The State in New Zealand watches over the child at its birth, enforces education and protects it in adolescence from lator which would overtax its strength, assists to and in some cases supplies work for the laborer, or provides land for his cultivation, co-opersupplies work for the laborer, or provides land for his cultivation, co-operates with charity in providing for the deserving and aged poor, enables the thrifty to secure provision for their families at death, and after death undertakes the administration of their property.

PROTECTION AND LABOUR.

The Labour party is withal strongly imbued with the spirit of protection. Not only does the workman consent that taxation shall be raised through every article which he buys from abroad, in order to exclude competition by less highly paid labour elsewhere, but he checks at every point the introduction of workmen from home or but he checks at every point the introduction of workmen from home or foreign lands, and seeks to give further protection to his labour within the Colony itself by excluding from employment all who are not members of his trade union.

It has been said that the policy of protection has brought down the fabric of Australian finance. But if that be so, how can we account for the fact

only a cane, and apparently without any difficulty. His hands and fingers, however, still bear traces of the severe

suffering he has undergone. His sister, Mrs. John Taylor, was also a sufferer from muscular rheumatism. She was first attacked by the uisease eight years ago, and at that time it was only with great difficulty she was able move around. Doctor's medicine did not help her, and she tried all kinds of so-called cures for rheumatism, but of so-called cures for rheumatism, but they appeared to do her no good whatever. Through the advice of Mr. Barnes and with the consent of her physician, she began taking Pink Pills last fall. By the time she had finished the second box she felt decidedly improved. She has now finished her fourth box, and is apparently as well as she ever was. She said she was perfectly willing that the public should know that she was a firm believer in the efficacy of Pink Pills. The improvement wrought by these pills in the case of Mr. Barnes had first induced her to give them a trial, and she ed her to give them a trial, and she was now satisfied that the pills possess-

ed wonderful curative powers.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the truples reculiar to the ties, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any net.

work or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment converges. makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

THE SEA THE HOME OF ENG-LISHMEN.

After their own Island, the sea is the natural home of Englishmen; the Norse blood is in us, and we rove over the waters, for business or pleasure, as eagerly as our ancestors. Four-fifths of the carrying trade of the world is done by the English. When we grow rich, our chief delight is a yacht. When we are weary with hard work, a sea voyage is our most congenial "retreat." On the ocean no post brings us letters which we are compelled to answer-no newspapers tempt us into reading the James Masson, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Owen last night's debate in Parliament, or sends our attention wandering, like the fool's eyes, to the ends of the earth. The sea breezes carry health upon their wings, and fan us at night into sweet South State Sou last night's debate in Parliament, or dreamless sleep. Itself eternally young, the blue infinity of water teaches us to forget that we ourselves are old. For the time we are beyond the reach of change—we live in the present; and the absence of distracting incidents, the sameness of the scene, and the uniformity of life on board ship, leave us leisure for reflection; we are thrown in upon our own thoughts, and can make up our accounts with our consults. make up our accounts with our consciences.—J. A. Froude.

TEN THOUSAND SPINSTES.

"Therefore 10,000 women have now

ost their chance of marriage." These fateful words, it is almost unecessary to say, are from the pen of Mr. Walter Besant. He is commenting upon the fact that the Bank of England has decided to appoint women as clerks, that various merchants' offices are doing the same thing and that in certain branches of the civil service women are being employed. It all means, he argues, that 10,000 men will be unemployed, will seek fresh fields and pastures new, leaving 10,000 women in their places and 10,000 other women husbandless! He finds no ray of light in the gloomy prospect. He admits the country will save about £500,000 a year by the change. "But," he goes on, '10,000 possible families are not called nto existence These families may average 40,000 children. The country, therefore, loses the work, brains, productive power, fighting power, coloniz ing power of 40,000 men and women Putting the productive power of one person at £100, we have a loss in the next generation of £4,000,000 a year. Which is better-to save £500,000 a year or to secure the services and strength of 40,000 English men and women, reckoned at £4,000,000 a year?

Evidently he still heartily agrees with the verse one of his female correspondents derisively sends him. She

AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS OF THE

OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The mission of the Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving a memory of Old England, our native and Mother land; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

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

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started South Africa and will soon probably be started in Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 187 and will soon probably be started in

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen: England, etc.
The Beneficiary (Insurance) Depart-

principles of our beloved Society. As such we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast in their lot with us, on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of

JOHN W. CARTER,

Grand Secretary.

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J. S. Dingman, General Agent, 67 O'Connor St., Ottawa,

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J. M. Williams, 16 Carleton Ave.
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ONTARIO.

Boys of England.

Brantford.

Lodge Juvenile No. 6, meets on 2nd Tucsday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Heyd's Block, Visiting breth en welcome Henry Morton, Pres. Wm. Moss, Sec.

Ottawa.

Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month.
E. J. LeDain, Pres., D. Walch, Sec.

St. Thomas. Waterloo Ledge No. 13—Meets in Chester lodge room corner of Taibot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome.

M. Upton, Pres.

M. Upton, Pres.

154 Manitoba st.

Winnipeg, Man.

Queen of the West No. 25, Meets on the 4th Friday in each month in K of P Hall, Clements Block, 525 Main street Visitors welcome. Fred, Clark, Pres. Jos. Harrison, See-Treas P O Box 666.

- 9

Daughters of England.

Belleville.

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

Hamilton.

Princess Mary No. 11—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Well-ington and King Wm. Streets Hamilton, Visitors always welcome, | W. White, Sec., Mrs. King, Pres. 231 Wellington st. ducen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. B. S., Hamilton, meets in Reliance Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month, B. Butten, Pres. Hector H. Martin, Sec. ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec.. J. Leach, Pres. 154 Manitoba st.

Winnipeg.

Princess Christian No. 24. D.O.E.B.S., meets in Sherwood Hall, Main st., on second and fourth Fridays in each month. Visitors always welcome. always welcome.

Mrs. Eddy, Pres.

Cor. Flora Ave and Charles st.

Sons of England.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting wel-come. Bro. Bennett, Sec. Harry Owrid, Pres. Box 217. Harry Owrid, Pres.

Arnprior. severn No. 189—Meets first and third Friday
of each month in Oddfellows' Hall, John st.
Visiting brettren extended a hearty welcome.
Geo. Richman, Pres. H. G. Smith, Sec.

Aylmer. Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren.

E. C. Monteith, Pres. A. J. ELLIOTT, Sec.

Barrie.

Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. H. J. Brown, Pres. Jos. C. Lang, Sec. Brantford.

Salisbury, No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays.
First meeting in the year January 5th, 1893,
the A.O.F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. C. Day, Pres. Wm. Irwin, Sec., Box 605. Belleville.

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

J. Fenn, Sec.,
W. Hopkins, Pres,
Belleville. Blackstock.

Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made heartily wel-come. R. H. Prust, Sec. Brockville. suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and last 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. Thos, Guest, Pres. Box 76.

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Yuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsall's Block. Vis-iting brethren always welcome. D. Davis, Pres., F. R. Dunham, Sec. Burlington.

Burlington, No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets
2nd and 4th Wednesdays in G. Allan's Hall.
Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty
welcome.
W. Fleetham, Pres. W. Wiggins, Sec.

Campbellford. Devoushire, No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in the A O U W Hall, Dominic n Block, Front street. Campbell ford. Visiting brethren welcome, E. J. Waterman, Pres. | J. W Cummings. Sec.

Carleton Place.

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

Clinton.

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.

W. Watts, Pres. N. Robson, Sec.

Chatham. Thames No. 101.—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters Hall, King st. John T. LeCocg, Pres. Chas. F. Chanter, Sec.

Collingwood. Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Sec., Box 604, Collingwood.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquohoun Block. Visiting members welcome. John Sugder, Sec., F. Partridge, Pres. Box 424, Cornwall. Fort William.

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

Galt. Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Wednesdays beginning with first Wednesday in January, 1894, cor. Main and South Water streets.

Jesse Welland, Pres. Chas. Squire, Sec.

Goderich. Inverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the A.O.Y.W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square.
W. S Knights, Pres., W. J. Dowding, Sec.

Gravenhurst.

Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, every alternate Thursday from October 20th. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Forth, Pres. G. A. Readshaw, Sec.

Geo. Forth, Pres.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome.

Harry Botton, Sec., Box 210.

Hamilton. Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, MacNab street north. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Geo. Alderson, Pres. 101 Oak Avenue.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th
Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James
and King William sts. Visitors welcome,
Wm. Hancock, Pre. Hedley Mason, Sec.
37 Locomotive st. 13 James st.

Theorem of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wenthworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. S. T. Butler. 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, P.O., Barton.

THE ANGLO-SAXON

Osborne, No. 122.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, in the St. Mathew's Hall, Barton street, east. Visiting brethren welcome. John W. Hannaford, Sec., W. C. Bentley, Pres. 232 Robinson st. welcome.
W. C. Bentley, Pres.

Cornwall No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's Hall cor. James and King william Sts. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. H. Buscombe, Pres.

W. H. Buscombe, Pres.

John W. Hannaford, Sec. 222 Robinson Sec. 323 Main St. w.

W. H. Buscombe, Pres.

Amilton, No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, McNab st., n., Hamilton, Visiting brethren welcome.

H. P. Bonny, Sec., 636 King St. East.

Huntsville.

Croyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Tem-perance Hall. Main street. Visitors welcome. L. W. Ware, Pres. J. G. Rumsey, Sec. ingersoll.

Imperial, No 176—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month at the Foresters Hall at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren wel come. S. King, Pres. J. W. Cudlipp, Sec. Box 207.

Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.

J. C. Swain, Pres | Albertst., Williamsville.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at Prentice Boys Hall, Market Square. A hearty welcome to visiting members

J. Blomeley, Pres.

W. Dumbleton, Sec., 671 Princess st.

Lakefield.

Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. H. Dunford, Pres. C. J. Burgis, Sec.

Lambton Mills. Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I, O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made we-J. T. Jarvis, Pres. T. Berry, Sec.

Lindsay.

Westminster No. 20—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed-nesday in Association Hall, cor. Kent and nesday in Association Hall, cor. Kent and Cambridge streets. R. G. Harris, Pres. L. Summerville, Sec. Brethren, if you are visiting our town call in and see what we are doing, we will give you a cordial greeting.

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

London. Kensington No. 66.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs days, at Albert Hall. J. F. Clapman, Sec., 76 Dundas st., London west

British Oak No. 82.—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters'Hall, Visiting brethren welcome, W. J. Anderson, President. 748 King St. Piccadilly No. 88.—Meets alternate Monday' from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall from March 28th at Richmond street, J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland st.

Londesborough.

Londesborough No. 143—Meets the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month in the Forosters Hall. Visiting brethren will always find a hearty welcome. Feo. Snell, Pres. — Bond Lawrason, Sec

Midland.

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

Milton.

Milton, No. 172. meets 1st and 3rd. Wednesday in every month, in Royal Templers Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren velcome. A. Roach, Pres. E. J. Wilson, Sec., Milton, west

Essex No. 4—Meets in S.O.E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 3rd. Visiting brethren welcome. W. S. Bowden, Sec., Wm. Paul, Pres, Box 249, Oshawa.

Orillia. Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, meets alternate Mondays from February 6th, 1893, in their Hall Mulcahey's Block Orillia, Visting brethren welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec., James Burnett, Pres. Box 63.

Ormsby. tumberland No 187, meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month in Victoria Hall, Orms-by. Visiting brethren welcome. Ernest Steel, Pres. Thos. Letts, Sec.

Uttawa.

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

Geo. Pownell, Pres.

Ottawa East.

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

E. Andrews, Pres.

Vv. Tasker, Seo. Weston, Ont. Weston, Ont. Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Stanley at 7.30, fortnightly, dating 3rd September. Visiting brethren welcome, Unit Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome, Wm. J. Turner, Pres.

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Stanley at 7.30, fortnightly, dating 3rd September. Visiting brethren welcome, Unit Tuesday. Visiting bret Geo. Pownell, Pres.

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. L. Broadbent, Sec., J. E. Andrews, Pres.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. G. Folks, Sec., John Cheetham, Pres.

Ottawa East.

John Cheetham, Pres. 322 Ann street

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd
Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall,
New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec.,
R. Tink, Pres. 21 John st.

Charendom—The United Degree lodge of Derby,
Bowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in
Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa,
on the 2nd Wednesday of each month.
W. R. Stroud, Pres. J. E. Andrews, Sec.

Pembroke.

Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Fornester's Hall. Visiting brethren welcome John E. Waite, Pres. Wm. G. Cressey, Sec.

Port Arthur.

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

Peterborough.

Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. WRD meets 2nd Monday in every month. Geo. Carpenter, Pres. E. A. Peck, Sec. Stratford.

Queen Victoria No. 78.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspeare Hall. F. W. Byatt, Sec.

St. Thomas.

Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in the old Masonic Hall, Talbot st., east of the L. & Pt. S. track on First and Third Tuesdays in every month. Visiting brethren made welcome, E. Ponsford, Pres. | C. E. Heard, Sec., Box 688.

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ernatinger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. H. Nash, Pres. W. T. Hollins, Sec.

Smith's Falls.

Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting beathers. Frank Lane, Sec

Toronto.

Albien No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Room A, Shaftes-bury Hall. Visitors made welcome. W. E. Partridge, Pres. | Chas. E. Smith, Sec., 378 Parliament st.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at McBean Hall, cor. College street and Brunswick Ave. J. F. Scott, Pres. W. H. Syms, Sec., 140 Grange Ave.

Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.
R. Russell, Pres. Chas. Sims, Sec.,
57 Leonard Ave. R. Russell, Pres.

7 Leonaru Ave.

7 Leonaru Ave.

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

Gilbert Sharland, Pres. Jas Baylis, Sec.

216 Lippincott st.

Gilbert Shariana, 216 Lappincow.

Brighton Nc. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd
Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West
J. J. Thorley, Pres. 74 Sussex Ave

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

H. A. V. Johnstone, Pres. 373 Manning st.
Warwick No. 13—Meets the 2nd and 4th Thurs
day in each month in Jackson's Hall, Yonge
and Bloor streets, Toronto.
W. H. Randal, Pres. A. Riddiford, Sec.,
80 Cumberland st. 45 Berryman st.
Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate
Mondays from Jan. 2nd, 1893, at Winchester
Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets.
Visiting brethren welcome.
Jesse E. Harris, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec.
255 Sackvi le st.,

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview, Ave., to which all brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited.
Special White Rose meetings on the Fifth Tuesday of the months of January May, Angust and October.
T. Hine, Pres.

Worcester No. 47, Toronto Junction — Meets First and Third Thursdays at Campbell Hall, Toronto Junction. Visiting Brethren welcome. Juvenile's meet 2nd Tuesday each month. Wm, Harris, Sec., Box 368, J. H. Raybould, Pres. | West Toronto Junction.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York.—Meet—Ist and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall. D. Baldwin, Pres., W. H. Clay, Sec. East Toronto

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th
Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall
corner of Queen st., w, and Dovercourt Road.
E. J. Lomnitz Pres.
Saml. Leveratts, Sec.
164 Spedina Ave. St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at St. George's Hall, Elm st. E. M. Horswell, Pres., R. S. Grundy, Sec., 74 Saulter st.

Mercantile No 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturd ys at St. George's Hall, Elm street, S. A. C. Greene, Pres. | H. E. Johnson, Scc., 123 Beaconsfield Ave. Hall No. 194—Meets in the Occident Hall, cor.
Queen and Bathurst streets, on 1st and 3rd
Mondays in the month. White Rose, 5th
Monday in the quarter. Visiting brethern always welcome.
A. C. Chapman, Sec.
J. Churchill, Pres.

E. J. Churchill, Pres.

Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednes days in Accident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst Streets, C. W. Hohnes, Sec., John Jeffery, Pres.

557 King St., West. John Jeffery, Pres. 557 King St., Wesl Lichfleld, No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospec Park Rink, cornor Prospect and Ontario sts every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock. C. J. Turver, Sec., E. J. Cashmore, Pres., 528 Ontario st

E. J. Cashmore, Pres., 528 Ontario si Cheltenham 178, nieets second and fourth Tuesdays, in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hali, Visitors made welcome. Geo. Clatworthy, Pres. | A. J. Moreland, Sec. 123 Dennison Ave. 123 Dennison Aye.

Shrewsbury No. 158, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and McGill streets. A hearty welcome for visitors.

E. Hopkins, Pres., T. M. Kinsman, Sec., 3864 Yonge st.

Clifton No. 163, Meets in Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst sts., on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. Visiting brethren welcome.

Richard J. Hodge, sec., E. B. Axworthy, Pres. 258 Farley Ave

Weston. Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at Oddfellows Hall. Vi-itors welcome. W. Tasker, Sec J. Hollingworth, Pres. Weston, Ont.

Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fra ternal visitors welcomed. John Pittmans. Pres.. Wm. E. Barnett. Sec.

Capelton.

QUEBEC.

Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capelton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome, John Tregideon, Pres. Edwin James, Sec., Capelton, Que.

Montreal. Workshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. Thos. H. Baker, Sec. Walter Thom, Pres. 1144 St. James st. Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. T. Hutchinson, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec. 39 Metcalfe Ave., St. Henri.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts. Hy. Furze, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec. 546 St. Paul St.

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

J. T. Galfney, Pres. J. D. Adams, Sec.
J. D. Adam Visiting brethren welcome. S. Sobey, Sec., 781 St. Urbain st.

W. W. Evans, Pres. 781 St. Urbain st.

W. W. Evans, Pres. 781 St. Urbain st.

Beaver Hall, St. Paul st, at 8 p,m sharp. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Smith, Sec., J. W. Evens, Pres. W. Webb, Pres. Hy. Bliss, Sec. J. W. Webb, Pres. Webb, Pres. W. W. Pearden, Sec.

Sherbrooke.

Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odella Block. R. B. Yates, Sec. John Parr, Pres.

St. Lambert.

Lincoln, No. 152—Meets in St. Barnabas Hall, St. Lambert, Que., 2nd and 4th Fridays. Visiting brethren welcome. W.H.V. Hooper, Pres. | Wm. King, Sec., Box 5, St. Lambert, near Montreal.

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

Hull.

Tennyson No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Harbour, Pres. Chas. Skipworth, Sec., 41 Brewery St. Lachine.

Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine.—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome. A. Parr, Pres. F. Goucher, Sec. Bex 9, Lachine.

Richmond. Enfield No. 159, meets second Fridays and fourth Saturdays of every month. Visiting brethren welcome.

John Hanker, Pres.

P. O. Address, Box 32, Richmond Station, P. Q.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets, at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block, Main street, Ist and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren wil be accorded a hearty welcome.

R. S. Cox, Jos. Harrison, Sec. President.

"O. Box 696.

President. 2.0. Box 686.

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. Nesday in each month, welcome. 4. H. Price, Sec. 598 4th Ave. N.

— Marshall, Pres.

Shakespeare No. 164—Meets the second and four h Mondays of the month in the K. P. Hall, Clements Block, Main street. Visiting brethren welcome, F. Clark, Sec., W.G. Bowyer, Pres, Cor. Flora Avenue and Charles st.

BRANDON. Brandon 174, Brandon, Man., Maets in Odd-fellows' Hall, Nation Block, 1st and 3rd, Tues-day. Visiting brethren welcome. G. R. Coldwell, Pres. H. Le M. Vinning, Sec.

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

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Victoria.

Alexandra, No. 116.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed nesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall nesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Ha Visiting brethren welcome. F. Reeves, Pres. J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174. F. Reeves, Pres. J. Criticinery, Sec., 1987.

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

John Phillips, Pres. Arthur Lee, Sec., 11 Trounce ave. (Box 78)

Wilberforce No. 77.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Mon-day in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. R. Lawson, Pres. T. H. Robson, Sec. New Westminster. Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Union Hall, New Westminster B. C., Conversazione every 4th Thursday, White Rose 2nd Wednesday. Visiting breth-

Vancouver.

ren welcome. os. Bayliss, Pres. H. Disney, Sec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton. Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Church of England Hall, Carleton street. Visiting bretheren always welcome. W. K. Allen, M P.P. Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Hailfax No. 150, Halifax, N.S. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday each month at McLean Hall, Bar rington st., Halifax, N.S. Visiting brethren we come.

Robert Daw, Sec., 9 Bauer st.

New Glasgow.

Kentiworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S. Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock in Oddfellows Hall. White Rose Degree meeting after the first meeting night in the month after the R. R. D. Visiting brethren always welcome.
R. Maynard, Pres. E. W. Thurston, Sec. Westville.

Thos. Floyd, Pres. Jas. Wm. Maddin, Sec. N. W. TERRITORIES.

Forest of Dean No. 192 meets every alternate Saturday night at 7.30 o'clock in Robt. A. Mo-Donald's Hall, Westville, N.S. Visiting bre-

Calgary. United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in their Hall, on Osler street. F. G. Topp, Pres.

Royal Standard, No. 112.—Meets or alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec. P. E. ISLAND.

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ENGLAND AND HER RULERS.

THE GREAT FIGURES OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS.

The Queen - Rosebery - Harcourt - Some thing of Their Careers-Lord Rosebery on Sir John Macdonald.

THE QUEEN.

Queen Victoria comes of a long-lived and sturdy race. The House of Hanover, physically at least, are not weaklings. George III. died at 82, and several of his children attained old age. His son, the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, died, it is true, at 52, when she was a baby, but her mother reached the age 75, and passed away in 1864. The Queen will be 75 in May and bids fair to hold the throne for years to come, for she is not of the abdicating kind, and her physical constitution is as strong as that of her grandfather, and her mental strength, always remarkable, is unimpaired. She is, indeed, an exceedingly able woman with a strong, well-poised nature. There is nothing meteoric in her talent, but she has been given a rich possession of common sense. She has an equable remperament and has always accepted and strove that Canada should live the situation with great ability. Moreover, she has several times managed to have her own way by cleverly taking advantage of public opinion. It takes more than a rumor to kill a woman like the Queen. Furthermore, the political conditions of the kingdom are all favorable to her personal peace of mind. Great Britain is stronger, more prosperous, and its people are in every way better off than when she ascended the throne fifty-seven years ago, The dynasty is apparently as firmly seated on the throne as ever it was. Should the Queen die to-morrow the Prince of Wales would succeed to the crown with the general approval of the nation. He is to-day the most popular man in the kingdom, and would be a very popular king. He is a man of good abilities and agreeable manners. There is no republican party n Great Britain, and there is no more prospect of Great Britain becoming republic in our time than there is of the United States becoming monarchy.

BRITISH MINISTRIES.

Since the accession of Queen Victoria to the Throne, England has had eighteen Prime Ministers, several of them in the position more than once. Lord Melbourne was in office at that date-20th June, 1837, the coronation taking place on the 28th June, 1838. Sir Robert Peel succeeded Lord Melbourne, in September, 1841, and in succession of him, Lord John Russell, in 1846; Earl of Derby in February, 1852; Earl of ticians, and a warmly attached follow-Aberdeen (grandfather of Canada's er of the late Premier. For twenty Gov. General) December 1852; Lord years (1860 to 1880, when he was de-Palmerston, 1855; Earl of Derby, 1858; Lord Palmerston (second time) 1859; Earl Russell (second time) 1865; Earl of Derby (second time) 1866; Benjamin Disraeli, February, 1868; William E. Gladstone, December, 1868; Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield, second time) 1874; William E. Gladstone (second time) 1880; Marquis of Salisbury, 1885: William E. Gladstone (third time) February, 1886; Marquis of Salisbury (second time) August 1886; William E. bridge, and is well known as the author the evening commenced with the farce president; Bro. S. S. Watkinson, secre Gladstone (fourth time) August, 1892.

LORD ROSEBERY'S CAREER.

Lord Rosebery, who has become Mr. Gladstone's successor in the Premiership, was born in London in 1847 and Exchequer, at present filling it for the was educated at Eton, his university course being taken at Oxford, where he graduated in Arts. On the death of tractive; but he has a free and easy his grandfather the fourth Earl of manner of expressing himself which he Rosebery, he succeeded to the title—in can make effective when he "warms to 1881, when he seconded the Address in cial matters are wanting the clearness reply to the Speech from the Throne, and force which are characteristic of Among the positions held by LordRosebery the following may be mentioned: President of the Social Science Congress, Glasgow, in 1874; Lord Rector of Aberdeen University; Lord Rector of Edinburgh University; Under Secretary of State for the Home Department; First Commissioner of Works: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; member of the London County Council; President of the Imperial Federation League, &c. Lord Rosebery is general ly popular, and is regarded as the "safest" man was Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. As Foreign Secretary, his administration in two Governments has been marked with a strength and resolution and vigor of determination which eminently qualifies him to fill that important position. The country at large had confidence in him in the Foreign Office and the feeling is general that so long as he remains there the honour of the flag will be up held, and imperial interests in all parts of the world will be safely guarded.

LORD ROSEBERY ON SIR JOHN MAC DONALD.

Lord Rosebery, the Premier, was warn admirer of the late Sir John A. Macdonald; and it will be remembered that it was he who unveiled the bust of Sir John in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, in November, 1892, in presence of Sir John Abbott, then Premier of Canada; Hon. C. H. Tupper, (now Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper); Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance; Sir Donald A. Smith, and many other Canadians and prominent Londoners. In the course of his eloquent remarks on the occasion, Lord Rosebery, pointing to the tombs of Wellington and Nelson near by, said: 'Up there sleep Wellington and Nelson, those lords of war who preserved the Empire; below we have the effigies of Dalling and Macdonald, who did much to consolidate it. We have not indeed their bodies-they rest more fitly in the regions where they lived and laboured -but here to-day we consecrate their memory and their example. We know nothing of party polities in Canada upon this occasion. We only recognize this: That Sir John Macdonald had grasped the central idea that the British Empire is the greatest secular agency for good now known to mankind; that that was the secret of his success, and under it. It is a custom, I have heard in the German army, that when new the Emperor first, and then his princes into the staff. I have sometimes been reminded of this practice in connection | CAMPEAU had introduced. with the banner of our Empire. Eliza beth and the heroes of her age drove their nails in; and so onward through the expansive eighteenth century, when our flag floated everywhere, down to our own times, when we have not quailed or shrunk. Yesterday it wrapped the corpse of Tennyson. Today we drive one more nail in on behalf of Sir John Macdonald. But this standard, so richly studied, imposes upon us, the survivors, a solemn obligation. It would be nothing if it were a mere symbol of violence and rapine. or even of conquest. It is what it is because it represents everywhere peace civilization and commerce, the negation of narrowness and the gospel of humanity. Let us then to-day, by the shrine of this signal statesman, once more remember our responsibilities, and renew the resolution that, come what may, we will not flinch or fail under it.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who succeeds Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the House of Commons, is one of the most prominent of British polifeated on going back for re-election after accepting in Mr. Gladstone's Government) he represented Oxford City, and Derby from 1885 to the present time. He was born in 1827, and is a grandson of a former Archbishop of York. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1854 and in 1886 was created a Queen's Counsel. For a time he was Professor of International Law at Camof the series of letters in the "Times" introduced by Bro. Cowley, called "The by "Historicus." He has filled the Old, Old Story." After this came the D.O.E., Winnipeg, Man., Mrs. Eddy, following positions: Solicitor-General; overture, City Cadets, Bros. Broughton Secretary of State for the Home Department; Chancellor of the second time. As a speaker Sir William Harcourt is not particularly at-His first political speech was in his work;" but his utterances on finanthe speeches of Mr. Goschen, his predecessor. Long before Rosebery thought of inconnection with the Premiership, Sir William Harcourt was regarded as the "coming man." The political situation in the old country has not for a long time presented so many absorbingly interesting features as it does at present.

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A NOBLE STAND.

It is with pleasure we note the stand taken by ALD. (BRO.) FRED. COOK at the City Council meeting in Ottawa, on Monday evening, March 12th. The cause of the contention arose out of a vacancy in the Fire Department by the retirement of an English-Canadian named Ripley. Contrary to an unwritten law that appointments to the brigade should be equally divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, ALD. CAMPEAU, chairman of the Fire and Light Committee, nominated French-Canadian to the position vacated by Ripley. This nomination, if assented to, would give the Roman Catholics 19 representatives on the brigade to 17 for the Protestants, although the Protestants of Ottawa pay three-fourths of the city taxes. Moreover, the particular station where the vacancy occurred has, by an arrangement, been manned for 20 years by Protestants, whereas the two adjoining stations are filled with Roman Catho-

ALD. Cook in vigorous language, denounced his colleague for importing racial and religious prejudices into civic appointments, ALD. CAMPEAU having canvassed in favor of his man, and openly stated that he was proposing him for the brigade simply because he was a French-Canadian. Personalcolours are presented to a regiment, ly he did not object to ALD. CAMPEAU'S nominee because he was a Frenchand chiefs, in order, each drive a nail Canadian, but he emphatically protested against the vicious principle which

> Anyone who knows Bro. Cook knows he is no bigot; in fact, he showed it the other day by giving the deciding vote which led to the appointment of an Irish Roman Catholic named Finley, to the Waterworks Department.But when it comes to a question of standing up for a right, the ANGLO-SAXON is glad to note that BRO. COOK does not flinch from his duty, particularly when, in these days, some weakkneed Protestants in Ottawa are afraid to speak out. The matter will come up at the next regular meeting of the Council.

Winnipeg, Man.

UNFORTUNATE BROTHER FROM THE WEST-RECEPTION TO DELE-GATES.

On the arrival of the train from the vest yesterday afternoon a small delegation of the Sons of England from lodges Westward Ho and Shakespeare arrived to receive Bro. Manlove from the lodge at Qu'Appelle, who, having been unfortunate enough to get his feet frozen, came to this city for the purpose of treatment at the General

ospital. Bro. F. Starkey, Worthy President of Lodge Manitoba, of Carman, and Bro. Elstob. secretary of the same lodge, being in the city on their way as delegates to the Supreme Grand lodge which meets next week in Toronto, Westward Holodge last night gave the visiting members, including Bro. J. Copeman, from lodge Algoma, a reception. At the conclusion of business a stage and dressing room were and Deeks; song "Charming Girl," encore, "By the One I Don't Know," Bro. F. Roo; song by Bro. Deeks; re citation, Jos. Harrison; violin solo, Bro. Broughton; song, "Mrs. 'Enery' Awkins," encore, "The Nipper," Bro. W. Johnson; recitation, Bro. Clarkson; selection, Bro. Broughton; song (encored), Bro. Johnson; clog dance and Irish jig, F. Roo. A most amusing farce, extemporised for the occasion, called "The Troublesome Servant," gave Bro. Broughton and Deeks an excellent opportunity for displaying their talent, and though Unity hall was left all safe at a later hour, still for the time being they undoubtedly brought down the house. Speeches from the visiting members, Bro. Deeks and others were followed by the National Anthem, when all retired apparently well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

Toronte.

Brighton Lodge, No. 7, met on Tuesday evening, March 6th, but the evening being very stormy the attendance was not so large as would otherwise have been the case. Bro. Dr. Hodgetts, the genial president of the lodge, filled the chair in his usual able manner. Despite the rain three candidates were present, and the usual formalities having been gone through, were duly initiated into

was received and handed to the committee for investigation. The routine business was despatched as promptly as possible and the ledge closed, as our anniversary was to be celebrated by a smoking concert.

Bro. Grant, P.P., was duly nominated and elected chairman, and called upon the brethren who were on the programme to sing, recite or otherwise fill the bill without fear or favour be they members of Brighton or some sister lodge. The brethren of Brighton were very active in passing around the refreshments and every one present seemed bent on having a good time. Quite a number of visitors were present from sister lodges, Albion, Kent, Lancaster, Chesterfield, and even Croydon lodge, Huntsville, being represented by brethren of talent. thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent and the proceedings brought to a close at 12.15 in the usual loyal manner,

Correspondence.

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

FOR THE LOVE OF THE ORDER.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

DEAR SIR. -I should not venture to write to you at this juncture, were it not that I should not be doing justice to myself did I not take steps to refute certain rumours which are circulating. I feel sure that some of the brethren are laboring under a misapprehension in attributing interested or selfish motives to any of my actions. In contra diction to this I can sincerely and truthfully say that as far as I have light, anything I do or have done is in the interests and for the love of the Order. I have nothing to gain and whether in or out of office I shall continue to work on the same lines.

As I have no other means of setting myself right in this matter, I feel that am only taking advantage of the right of every Englishman, and especially of every brother of our Order, in defending myself from aspersions which have been, I feel sure, unwittingly handed round. Appealing to the brethren's sense of British fair play.

> Yours fraternally, E. J. LOMNITZ.

Toronto, March 9th, 1894.

New Brunswick.

Bro. A. D. Thomas, D. D., for New Brunswick, paid an official visit to Rose of Stanley Lodge, Stanley, York Co., N.B., and installed the officers on their regular meeting night, Feb. 28th. Bro. Chas. W. Beckwith, of Lodge Islington, Fredercton, N.B., accompanied the worthy District Deputy.

LATEST ADDITION.

Another Lodge of the Order was opend at Mitchell, Ont., on March 8th. This makes 198 lodges-25 for this

LODGE CARDS.

We draw the attention of the brethren throughout the Order to the Lodge Cards of Prince of Wales, No. 52, extemporised and the amusement of Windsor, Ont., Bro. W. J. Turner, president; Emily Clarke, secretary Is your lodge card in our directory?

The Canadian Order of Foresters.

The above Order will hold a grand concert on the 5th of April at the Opera House, Ottawa. The plan of the Opera House will be opened on March 31st at R. S. Williams & Sons, Music Store, 159 Bank street, where seats will be reserved without extra charge.

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