



Vol. VII { 7th Year of Publication. }
No. 14

OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, MARCH 15, 1894.

\$1.00 A Year
Single Copies 5 Cents.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

REPORTS SHOW A VERY SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

Good Work Done by the Society—Lt. Col. White Re-Elected President—Reports of the Officers.

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. Frupp, 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 of management, which was read by the secretary, was an able review of the operations of the society for the past year.

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 meeting by the kindness of the church wardens of St. John's church and Col. White. At a nominal cost the church wardens have granted the society the use of the Sunday School hall for the general meetings.

On motion of the president, seconded 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 \$1,490, 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-elected); first vice-president, Dr. Mark; second vice-president, Geo. Low, sr.; secretary, C. Downing Frupp; assistant secretary, H. Bott; treasurer, Wm. Mills; chaplains, Revs. Messrs. Bogert, Pollard, Mackay, and Winfield; physicians, Drs. C. R. Church, Powell, Inanson, Sweetland, Horsey and Shillington; solicitor, R. A. Bradley.

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, C. E. Preston, H. T. Pritchard and B. Chilton.

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.

Prof. E. E. Prince and Mr. A. Ralph were elected members of the society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

It was decided to attend divine service in St. John's church on the Sunday afternoon preceding 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. Frupp and Ald. Cook were delegated 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 the Duke of Edinburgh after taking the oath of fealty to the German 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 British war alarmists have been making a big fuss with very little reason. There is no doubt that France has been spending a great deal on her navy, but it looks as if she had not got good value for her money. Britannia still rules 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 before those sent on the New York, of the American 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 out.

Canada Will Influence British History.
Toronto World.

A commissioner representing The London Times has just made a tour through the Dominion, and in writing to that paper expresses the opinion that the course which affairs take in Canada during the next few years may have a decisive influence upon the direction of British history. The writer touches upon a theme that is beginning 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 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.

In conversation use some but not too much ceremony; it teaches others to be courteous, too. Demeanors are commonly paid back in their own coin.

UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

THE POWER OF ENGLAND IN DIPLOMACY.

Freemen! Freemen of the World—History in the Schools—Flying the Historic Old Flag.

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 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 of government such as only freemen like ourselves could found and maintain. Small wonder, *westy*, if we are apt to become absorbed in the proud contemplation of such a glorious heritage.

PART OF THE EMPIRE.

But great as Canada is she is only part of that vast Empire which, by the blessing of God, has risen from the ocean and spreads its influence for good over mankind. The writer of this article will never forget a scene witnessed in the capital of France, a few years after the close of the Franco-German war. A meeting of workmen was called, and gathered in the large hall were representatives of workmen's organizations from all the countries of Europe. As the representation of each nationality rose to address the meeting he was respectfully greeted, but when the British delegate rose the vast audience sprang up and cheered again and again, whilst the words "The freemen! the freemen!" were shouted in half a dozen different languages. These words contained the truth, for Britons are and always have been the freemen of the world. What a thrilling story is that of the battle of the Britons to maintain the freedom of their seagirt isle. We have not space to recount here how Roman, Dane and Norman came to conquer, and ended by commingling with the Scotch and Saxon races, becoming imbued with their spirit of freedom, and marrying with them gave to the world the Britons, who at Rannymede, on Bosworth Field at Bannockburn and Stirling Brig, demanded their rights, and, when needs must be, fought like heroes, even although among themselves, until out of the cauldron of internecine strife there arose the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

MORE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS.

We would like to see every boy and girl in the schools of Canada asked one day in every week to pause in the rush for learning and contemplate the magnitude 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, 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 world's history, for forth from those Isles have gone the navies which swept the seas clear of all foes, and the handful of men who have, against fearful

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 own dear homes from the sword of the fierce 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 to it, the waters, as it were, gathered up with a mighty effort sent on the current, which flows to-day as it has flown since the days of Orecy and Poitiers.

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 settling Chinese and Japanese difficulties, whilst behind the silken glove of the diplomat rides the ever ready navy and from the grim walls of fortresses over 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 aid in repelling the attacks of Britain's enemies. Verily, Asia is but an appendage of the British Crown.

In Africa the royal standard of Britain floats everywhere, and whether it be on the banks of the ancient Nile or the Zambesi, in Matabeleland or the Soudan the British lion has his paw on each fair field, and it is "hands off" to all other nationalities.

Under the southern cross the Australian colonies, New Zealand, Tasmania and the thousands of smaller yet valuable islands are owned by Britain, and under her just and equitable sway a mighty federation of all these southern dependencies will grow up loyal to the old land and making her stronger than ever.

FLYING THE UNION JACK.

On this continent the might of the British Empire is everywhere visible. Not long since the "Sailor's Friend" stood looking at the shipping in New York harbour when a Yankee asked him what he thought of the sight. The reply was, "It is magnificent, but if all the vessels flying the Union Jack were to leave, it would look a miserable show." This was the truth, and so it is the world over. One may travel round the universe and never get from under the folds of the glorious Union Jack. In the councils of the nations the first question is, what will Britain do or say. In the tariff debate at Washington, the naval debate in Paris, the army discussion 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 Yankee Admiral recently made a display of fireworks, and threatened to blow somebody to atoms. Nobody was frightened. What the people were anxious about was the action of the British admiral. Everybody knew that the vessels flying the British flag were there for service, not for fireworks display, and had the British admiral ordered the decks to be cleared for action not a ship flying Mello's or Peixoto's colors would have stayed in the harbor a moment longer than was necessary to get steam up and clear out. It is the banner of the free, "the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." It flies over us and will forever do so, for unstained our fathers gave it us and so 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...

DARKEST ENGLAND. "General" Booth is taking a new departure. The 30,000 a year which he required to carry on his "Darkest England" experiment does not come in...

LABOUR ECHOES. Information was promulgated at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, that the new eight hours Government day will come into operation shortly.

A LADY AS MAYOR. The first lady mayor of the British Empire is Mrs. Yates, who was duly installed at Onchange, New Zealand, recently.

THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA. A parliamentary paper just published gives particulars of sums handed over to the Patriotic Fund for the relief of widows and orphans of men who lost their lives through the foundering of the Victoria.

THE ILL-FATED PORTALS. The memory of the two gallant young Hampshire men, Sir Gerald and Captain Raymond Portal, is to be perpetuated in a monument in Winchester Cathedral.

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.

A COLONIAL VISITOR. Sir Thos. Mcllwraith, the ex-Premier of Queensland, was lately in Canada, having travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Vancouver to Ottawa for the first time.

Hostile to England.

AN ANNEXATION ORGAN'S DISPLAY OF BAD TEMPER.

New York, March 2.—The Sun, which professes to be so anxious to annex Canada to the United States, has a most malignant editorial on Sir G. S. Clarke's article in the North American Review.

"At present Englishmen have much to lose, and Americans have much to gain, by a war between Great Britain on the one hand and one or more of the continental powers upon the other."

The editorial concludes: "Meanwhile it is not our business to help to protect British commerce from the injury which in the event of war with France or Russia, it would undoubtedly suffer from the enemy's cruisers."

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 the year 1891-92 she purchased \$494,000,000 out of a total of one thousand millions of American exports."

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.

By the same rule, if these are the correct premises, then must trade with 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.

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 the products from that market to our own and contiguous people at lower rates and with greater profit than can now be done by any European country.

If the efforts now being made by the Canadian Government are successful in arranging closer trade relations with India, China, Japan and the Australian group, strange developments may be looked for.

The favourite axiom in British commercial parlance is that "Trade follows the flag." Is that proverb soon to admit another interpretation?

Is the perennial Eastern question to at last receive its quietus at the hands of Canada? The Eastern trade gone, snapped out of her hands, as it were, by one of her offsprings, what matter to England about the fall of the Ottoman empire, and the clutching of the gilded orbs of the city of Constantine by the autocrats of Russia?

But it must be remembered, even if we so desired, it is not an easy thing to get the advantage of England either in war, diplomacy or commerce.

The free trade of England must be looked at from another point of view than that of its enabling her to supply her immense hive of workers with cheap food and other necessities.

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

the development of our natural resources, and the greater variety and numbers of our articles of manufacture, 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 decadence, let us not forget that she has her proximity for trade also.

The geographical position now, as of yore, renders her the toll-gate of Europe. Ages of experience in continental demands, and requirements of trade, render her merchants far better able to fill them than could be possible for those of a new country.

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.

T. C. A. Winnipeg, January, 1894.

A Loyal Son of England's Indignation.

DEAR SIR,—Wednesday night's Times brings us the intelligence that Lord Aberdeen and family attended the concert given by the world's great singer, Patti, in a Montreal theatre on the evening of the 27th ult.

S. O. E. St. Thomas, Ont., Thursday, March 1st, 1894.

[The above letter convey the spirit of the Order.—Ed.]

Morden, Man.

Anglo-Saxon Lodge, of Morden, contemplate celebrating their anniversary, which occurs on March 23, with a laughable farce; a concert and dance to follow.

F. H. MARTELOCK, Baker, Confectioner and General Crocer, 177 Creighton St., NEW EDINBURGH

FLOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

Merry Sons of England.

Bowmanville, Ont.

The annual entertainment and supper of 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.

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.

Halifax, N. S.

After the regular meeting of Lodge Halifax, No. 150, on Friday, the 23rd February, a social was held in their fine hall, to which each member invited his wife, or other friend.

Our worthy president, Bro. Thos. Ibsen, followed with an address which was much appreciated by members and friends.

With music, song and toast, Halifax lodge brought their social to a conclusion about 2 o'clock, a.m.

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

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, president. 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.

Sevent PAGES 0 Historical B the Story GHI Conc Prior to brilliant sort on the night under Gen are the hea issued for th "C Cou "All the g of the garris 12th and Ha non-commis to be immed their regim consisting of Regiments and light in ments (whi their full battalion of three lieuten ed officers, a engineers, non-commis with 146 v and forty fr Each man t ammunition piece, and drums to go regiment. ed. The w Brigadier-G semble on o'clock to-ni the enemy's 58th Regim command of to sustain th At midnig under arms being join Lieutenants were form right being Triggs, the Colonel Hu Lieutenant The whole s of all rank. The righ against the paralle; th the Bay Si mortar batt the rear, a batteries, a found silen By the t morning of and as the ed her nigh waning on quarter bef to issue by rear line; profound sil advanced se the gloom of the waves u challenging "Forward response; at that an alar forward his extremity found no op at once fell overturning shovel and berg's. Regi Hugo, mis grenadiers, the morni themselves Battery. I no alternati they did ga fire of the ed the grea back the o Dachenhaus nies of the battery, sup to be en upon by t many fell countering ing further The flank Highlander and storme ardour that guards gave doing ths much exper perilous lab batteries, t were set in and smoke of the early to the mag up, the gre that shook threw into timber. In his an out in persc

PERSONS WANTED IN CANADA.

THERE IS ROOM FOR MILLIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS.

What the Official Hand-Book Points Out. — Information Gratuously Given by Reliable Agents.

The following advice to intending settlers coming to Canada is taken from the Official Hand-Book of Information issued in January, 1894, by the Interior Department, Ottawa:

NATURALIZATION.

No question of naturalization arises in connection with the emigration of British subjects to Canada. Settling in the Dominion makes no more change in this respect than a removal from York, Glasgow, Swansea, or Dublin, to London, and a new arrival has all the privileges of a Canadian-born fellow-subject. This is very important when compared with the position of a person who contemplates emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States, for example. It is required that every one from the British Islands who desires to become an American citizen shall take two oaths, one of intention and one of fact, the latter after five years' residence. The effect of these oaths is pointed out specifically to renounce allegiance to the Queen, to give up one's British birthright, and in the event of war to become an enemy to the land of one's birth.

In some of the States—the great 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 other rights.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Inquiry is often made as to social conditions in Canada, as compared with Great Britain. It may be stated that the distinctions of caste do not exist to the same extent as in the mother country. There is a careful preservation of those traditions which give the general features to English society, but there is no feudal nobility in Canada; almost every farmer and agriculturist is the owner of his acres—he is his own master, and is free to do as he wills. This sense and state of independence permeate the whole social system, and produce a condition of social freedom unknown in older countries.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Canada is a subject on which many persons get astray. Canada is one of the healthiest of countries; the returns of the military stations which existed until recently, and those relating to Halifax at present issued, prove this conclusively, apart from the general healthfulness of the population, which is a subject of remark by all visitors and new comers. The census of 1891 showed that the death rate in Canada was one of the lowest rates recorded on the list of countries which have collected the necessary statistics. It is a significant fact that the complaints against the 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 be impossible that they should ever become famous for raising cattle; and the season was manifestly too short to permit of agricultural operations being carried on successfully and profitably. It is hardly necessary to state how completely these allegations have been falsified, and every year is proving the fallacy of similar statements respecting the western provinces. Canada has a reputation for fruit far beyond its boundaries.

Canadian apples probably bring the highest price of any that are imported into the English markets. Those who have visited this country know that it is famous for many other fruits besides apples, and that many species grown in England under glass, such as grapes,

peaches, melons and tomatoes, flourish in Canada in the open air. But Canadian farmers do not confine their attentions entirely to grain and fruit growing.

A GREAT CATTLE COUNTRY.

As a cattle country Canada is taking an important position. Not only are there sufficient cattle and sheep and other animals to supply the demands of its own population, but, on a five years' average, 110,000 head of cattle and over 350,000 sheep are exported annually. The larger proportion of the cattle is sent to Great Britain, while the sheep principally go to the United States. There is no prevailing cattle disease in Canada, so that the farmers are very fortunate in this respect. Horse breeding is also attracting much attention.

There are many articles of Canadian farm produce which are receiving considerable notice in Great Britain, notably cheese, butter and eggs; in fact, the dairy industry is growing more and more important every year. The total value of domestic exports under the heading of "Animals and their produce" and "Agricultural Products," in 1892 was over \$50,000,000; of this the United States took about \$8,300,000, representing chiefly horses, horned cattle, sheep, butter, eggs, apples, barley, beans, oats, peas, wheat, flour, hay and potatoes and other vegetables.

That the climate is not in any way injurious to agricultural pursuits is proved by the increase of the agricultural population, the largely extending area of land brought under cultivation, and the rapidly increasing quantity of produce that is grown and exported. In 1892 the value of the agricultural exports was \$22,000,000.

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 Canadian farmer, owing to the snow, is able to do very cheaply. It may be that the spring commences two or three weeks later than in England; but the conditions for the rapid growth of all produce—warm sunshine and a sufficiency of rain—are so favorable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July.

The average winter may be taken at about four and a half months—sometimes it is longer by a few days. Between Manitoba and the Northwest and Ontario there is a difference of a few days—in favor of the latter. British Columbia probably possesses the finest climate in North America, having all the advantages of that of England, without its disadvantages. Any Canadian or Englishman who has spent a winter both in the Dominion and in Great Britain will have no hesitation in saying which climate he prefers.

THE TOURIST, ARTIST AND SPORTSMAN

The tourist, the artist and the traveler will find much that is picturesque and grand in the scenery of Canada. The land of Evangeline; the great river St. Lawrence, with its rapids; the old city of Quebec; the Thousand Islands, the great lakes, Niagara Falls and the pastoral scenery in western Ontario; then on through the country north of Lake Superior to Winnipeg and the prairies, until the magnificent mountain, forest and water scenery of the 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 country. There is a special department of State to administer Indian affairs, and the Indians are not only peaceable, but contented and happy.

The late Bishop of Saskatchewan, who was justly regarded as an authority on the subject, said, in a very interesting address delivered at the Royal Colonial Institute in 1883, that he looked forward to the day when we should see the Indian population making their bread honestly side by side with the white men who had come into the country as immigrants; and that this would be the direct result of the eminently wise, far-seeing, and thoroughly English policy which had been so consistently pursued by those who had conducted the destinies of the people of Canada.

THE LANDLESS UNITED STATES.

Though for several years past it has been well known to the informed that all the agriculturally valuable land in the United States had been taken up and that free homesteads had become a thing of the past, the press of that country has done its best to conceal the facts, but the time has passed when concealment is any longer possible and in a recent issue the New York edition of The Review of Reviews refers to the question in a way that is worthy of the deepest consideration. In commenting on the opening of the Cherokee strip, which is situated on the north eastern border of Texas, it says:—

"On September 16, at high noon, the 6,000,000 acre tract of land known as the Cherokee outlet, was in name made open to civilization, and in reality made open to the wildest of the wild orgies by which the distribution of our public lands has so frequently been signalized. Ninety thousand citizens had gathered upon its outskirts and registered their application for a claim, although the whole territory, only two-thirds of which is available for agriculture, would not have furnished quarter section to one half their number. Thousands of these attempted to reach the site of a proposed city by train, but so fearfully did they overcrowd the engines and coaches that speed was impossible, and these found themselves

distanced by those who had come on fast horses, or were on the ground in advance through apparent collusion with the United States Deputy Marshals, who were supposed to insure that all had a fair start and no favor. In the mad rush ten of the intending settlers were killed and a great many of their horses were maimed or destroyed. When evening came every valuable claim in the territory had been staked and the great majority of those who had entered upon this mad race were turned back empty handed. Were there more of these great reservations to be opened to settlement, it would be worth while again to consider whether some method of distribution of the public lands could not be devised by which each home-seeker should receive according to his need, and not each speculator according to his speed. But the time for such reflections is passed. That which makes the opening of the Cherokee outlet of significance is the fact that the end has practically come to the time when, as we used to sing, 'Uncle Sam was rich enough to give us all a farm.'

"Where now shall the land-hungry turn? The wild rush to this last of the government strips gives emphasis to the fact that we may continue to grow as an agricultural nation only by the intensive cultivation of the soil that we have hitherto been content to occupy extensively. We have so far reaped scarcely more than the first fruits of our land. But the problem now before us is not only to make two bushels of

grain grow where only one grew before but more than this, to make one bushel grow where none grew before. Between the 100th Meridian west from Greenwich and the Pacific lies a vast arid region comprising, it is estimated, about two-fifths of the national domain, which has not yet yielded its first crop. To the work of converting into fertile fields this immense tract, designated in our old geographies as the 'Great American Desert,' many home-seekers will turn. The possibility of reclaiming this land is becoming more and more apparent and a movement having this end in view has for several years been accumulating force and energy.

"After all, the lands of Arid America are only for the farmer who has the capital wherewith to water them. But the 'squatter' and home-seeker, where shall he turn? A few may be content to hang about the borders of Oklahoma until still more land is cajoled from the Indians, or the dispute over the little strip of unassigned land is settled by the court; the great fact stands boldly forth there are comparatively few acres of land left for the settler, and but little unoccupied land of any description except the great unreclaimed tracts which in their natural state can be used only for the pasturage of the vast herds now roaming over them. Across the boundary line in Northwest Canada, there are still to be found thousands of acres of fertile unoccupied land. Between the fiftieth and sixtieth 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 successfully carried on, with the additional advantages of a healthy climate, a sound system of government and the most perfect law and order. There is no doubt of the correctness of The Review of Reviews' conclusion that these lands will "afford homes for thousands of farmers with small means now living on the United States side of the line." 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 thoroughly and systematically.—Western World

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.

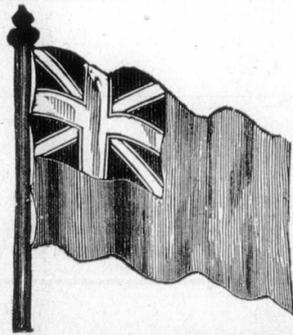
A Reliable medium for Immigration. The ANGLO-SAXON contains news each issue of the advantages of Canada as a field for the tenant farmer of the Old Country to come to and make a home for himself and family.

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.



ENGLISHMEN!

Leaving the Old Country for Canada

Will find it to their advantage to keep THIS PAPER in their possession. On page seven will be found the locality of the LODGES of the Sons of England, extended over the whole Dominion. When you reach your destination, look up the nearest Lodge to your place of residence, and at once join 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 of Old England; caring for each other in sickness and adversity; to bring into organized union all true Englishmen, to maintain the liberties and integrity of the British Empire.

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 shores. Cast in your lot with us, thereby swelling the grand 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:

- THOS. ELLIOTT, BRANTFORD, ONT., Grand President.
- J. A. EDWARDS, MONTREAL, P. Q., Grand Vice-President.
- W. R. STROUD, OTTAWA, ONT., Grand Past-President.
- B. HINCHCLIFFE, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Treasurer.
- JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Secretary.

And District Officers in the following Provinces:

- A. S. DODSON, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.
- J. H. BELL, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
- REV. CANON COOMBS, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- DR. G. P. BELL, Qu'Appelle Station, Northwest Territories.
- G. C. KING, Calgary, Northwest Territories.
- CAPT. G. W. ROBERTSON, Victoria, British Columbia.
- W. B. TOWNSEND, Vancouver, British Columbia.
- T. TEAKLE, Quebec City, Quebec.
- A. D. THOMAS, Fredericton, New Brunswick.
- REGINALD J. STEEL, Regina, Assiniboia District, N. W. T.

ENGLAND.

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

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 know that the electorate is now nearly doubled.

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?

Will the men be allowed to prolong the hardships of industrial strife, or will the new electors compel resort to a tribunal of arbitration?

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

Will the Bible continue rigidly banished from the public elementary schools?

Will they pursue any policy with fixity of purpose, or is the saying a true 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 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 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 later which would overtax its strength, assists to and in some cases supplies 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 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

that New Zealand, which is as firm a 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 eye 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 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 did the "New-Bridge-over-Gum-Tree-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. Banks made advances on absurdly high valuations; workmen flocked 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 basis, and the Colony settled down to a steady development of its agricultural and pastoral resources.

(To be continued.)

A NEW BRUNSWICK MIRACLE.

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF A WELL-KNOWN GENTLEMAN.

So Badly Crippled with Rheumatism that he was Helpless as an Infant—How he was Cured—A Lady Relative also Restored to Health.

From the Richibucto, N.B., Review.

The attention of The Review having been called to two cases in Kingston in which it was alleged remarkable cures had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter was sent to interview the parties named, and find out whether the cures were really the result of the use of Pink Pills. Mr. Samuel Barnes, who formerly resided in Dorchester, N.B., and who removed to Kingston, Kent Co., some time ago, was first interviewed, and asked whether the reports concerning his illness and his recovery from the use of these pills were true. He expressed himself willing to add his testimony to the many he saw in the papers concerning the wonderful cures effected by Pink Pills, and hoped his story might be the means of bringing relief to others. We give his story as nearly as possible in his own words:—"I was first attacked with acute muscular rheumatism in March, 1891. I was then living in Dorchester. For three months I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot, more helpless than an infant. The joints of my arms and legs were much swollen, and my hands and fingers twisted almost out of shape. The physician who attended me banded my limbs and in every way attempted to give me relief, but without effect. Two other doctors were called in consultation, but could do nothing for me. I was told by a friend who called to see me of the wonderful cures reported to have been effected by the use of Pink Pills, and I resolved to cast aside doctors' medicine, and give the pills a trial. When I had about half finished the second box I began to feel slightly better. After taking four or five boxes I was able to get out of bed and walk around the house on crutches. I continued taking the pills until I had taken a dozen boxes, when I stopped for a time. I was then able, with the help of crutches, to get out of doors and around. I have since removed to Kingston, and continued taking the pills, and have continued to improve, and hope soon to be entirely cured. Mr. Barnes is a gentleman of education, whose statements will carry weight. The writer remembers when Mr. Barnes first came to Kingston he was forced to use crutches, and was able to

get around only with great difficulty. He is now able to move around using 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 disease eight years ago, and at that time it was only with great difficulty she was able to move around. Doctor's medicine did not help her, and she tried all kinds 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 was now satisfied that the pills possessed 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 troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, 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 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 comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

THE SEA THE HOME OF ENGLISHMEN.

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 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 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 consciences.—J. A. Froude.

TEN THOUSAND SPINTES.

"Therefore 10,000 women have now lost their chance of marriage."

These fateful words, it is almost unnecessary 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 into existence. These families may average 40,000 children. The country, therefore, loses the work, brains, productive power, fighting power, colonizing 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 writes: "Oh, why should woman go forth to work, And sink some man that she may swim? Let us rather sit down with the wise calm Turk And dream of a not impossible Him!"

In the British army a colonel receives £1000 per annum; the French Government pays £280, the Italian the same. An English captain receives £212, a lieutenant £118, a private £18. The French and Italians of the same grades receive from one-third to one-half as much.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1877 To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen.

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 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. 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.

Reference for and adherence to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room. The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

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

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, unsurpassed by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good men can start a lodge.

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast in their lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause of British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

REMOVED OAK HALL, E. J. LE DAIN to 347 Wellington St, opposite Water Fountain. Brethren will find Bargains here in Boots, Clothing, Hats, etc. E. J. LE DAIN.

Before Insuring, GET THE RATES OF The Peoples Life, TORONTO. FULL DEPOSIT WITH THE GOVERNMENT. A Purely Mutual Company. No Stockholders. All Profits to Policyholders. Endowment Insurance at Life Rates. DIRECTORS: JOHN FLETT, Esq., Toronto. FRANK TURNER, Esq., C.E., Toronto. FREDERICK CROMPTON, Esq., Toronto. JAMES MASSON, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Owen Sound. DR. BERGIN, M.P., Cornwall. JAMES GILLIES, Esq., Carleton Place. W. C. EDWARDS, Esq., M.P., Rockland. ALFRED BAKER, Esq., M.A., Toronto. W. BEATTIE NESBITT, Esq., M.D., Toronto. HON. DR. M. SULLIVAN, Kingston. W. H. HUNTER, Esq., B.A., Toronto. JAMES P. MURRAY, Esq., Toronto. JAMES MINNES, Esq., Kingston. ALLAN FRANCIS, Esq., Renfrew. MANAGER: E. J. Lomnitz, Esq., Toronto.

IT IS A QUESTION with scientists whether there are any diseases that are not caused by microbes. All investigation tends to prove there are none. As Microbe Killer destroys all microbes, therefore it destroys all diseases, of which we have numerous living evidences. We give below the names of some diseases which are now known and acknowledged authorities as being of a purely microbic origin, and which have all been fully cured by RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER. Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Cancer, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Eczema, Fevers, Erysipelas, Blood Poisoning, Female Troubles, Pneumonia, La Grippe, Kidney, Liver Troubles, Milk-Leg, Piles, General Debility, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Consumption, and all Blood Diseases. This remedy is put up in stone jars, small size, \$1; large size, \$3. For sale at all druggists, and by J. S. Dingman, General Agent, 67 O'Connor St., Ottawa, phlets and full instructions for using the remedy can be had free. Call or write

Save Paying Doctors' Bills BY USING Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills *THEY are the Remedy that the bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD. Mopse's Pills FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS W. H. COMSTOCK, BROCKVILLE, ONT. MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

Our The followi ANGLO-SAXON Barrie, Ont Belleville, Bowmanvi Brantford, Brockville, Calgary, N Carleton P Capleton, C Campbellf Chatham, C Chedoke, B Charlotte, Clinton, O Cornwall, O Fort Willia Fredericton Galt, Ont— Gananogue Moore. Guelph, Ont Gravenhur Halifax—J Hamilton, James F H. H. Ma J. W. Har T. Leurn H. P. Bo Huntsville, Kingston, Wm. H. W. Dum Lakefield, Londesbor Lambton M Longford M Milton, Ont Montreal, C Harry S J. A. Edv Jas. Fiel Thos. H. S. Sobey New Glasg New Westa cott. Orillia, Ont Oshawa, O Peterboro, Richmond, Salford, O Sherbrooke Simcoe, Or Smith's Pa St. Thomas Toronto— W. L. H C. E. Sm W. T. K W. Miles B. S. Gr J. G. Br J. M. W C. W. H Chas. Ca A. J. Mo Toronto J Victoria, F Vancouver Weston, O Whitby, O Winnipeg, W. Jone Jos. Har Jacob F Woodstock SUPREME DIE THOS. E. SUPREME J. A. ED SUPREME W. R. S PAST SUPR B. HINC SUPREME JOHN W. SUPREME S. O. E. B. S 627 Lodge Card sorted at Year. Boy Lodge Juven of every no Block, Visti Henry Morton. Lion Lodge No on 2nd Tuesd E. J. LeDain, S Waterloo Lod lodge room o on the 1st F always welco M. Upton, Pres. WI Queen of the Friday in encl Block, 525 Mai Fred, Clark, Pre

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang. Belleville, Ont.—Thos. Waymark. Bowmanville, Ont.—M. A. James. Brantford, Ont.—G. G. Lambden. Brockville, Ont.—Arthur C. Bacon.

Calgary, N.W.T.—E. Doughty. Carleton Place—J. G. Bate. Capetown, Que.—E. James. Campbellford—Nathan E. Grills. Chatham, Ont.—Chas. F. Chanter. Chedoke, Barton, Ont.—Sackville Hill. Charlottetown, P.E.I.—J. Ed. Rendle. Clinton, Ont.—F. W. Watts. Cornwall, Ont.—John Brook.

Fort William, Ont.—Ed. Oakley. Fredericton, N.B.—A. D. Thomas. Galt, Ont.—Chas. Squire. Gananogue, Ont.—N. A. Howard Moore.

Guelph, Ont.—H. Bolton; J. Taylor. Gravenhurst—J. Skitch, Dis. Deputy.

Halifax—John Redford, 16 George St. Hamilton, Ont.—James Fisher, 101 Oak Ave. H. H. Martin, 22 Wellington St. J. W. Hannaford, 103 Wentworth St. T. Leurgton, 385 Main St. W. H. P. Bonny, 635 King St. E. Huntsville, Ont.—J. W. Gledhill.

Kingston, Ont.—Wm. H. Cruise. W. Dumbleton. Lakefield, Ont.—C. J. Burgis. Londesborough, Ont.—B. Laurason. Lambton Mills, Ont.—J. T. Jarvis. Longford Mills, Ont.—H. E. Peacey.

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Orillia, Ont.—Wm. Swinton. Oshawa, Ont.—W. S. Bowden. Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Squires. Richmond, Que.—T. H. Wells.

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

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

ONTARIO.

Boys of England.

Brantford.

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

Ottawa.

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

St. Thomas.

Waterloo Lodge No. 13—Meets in Chester lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec. 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, Sec. Treas. P. O. Box 666.

Daughters of England.

Belleville.

Rose of England No. 23, meets in the S. O. E. 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 Wellington and King Wm. Streets Hamilton. Visitors always welcome. W. White, Sec. Mrs. King, Pres. 231 Wellington st.

Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. B. S., Hamilton, meets in Reliance Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month. 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. Mrs. Eddy, Pres. Emily Clark, Sec. 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 brethren welcome. Bro. Bennet, Sec. Harry Owrld, Pres. Box 217.

Arnprior.

Severn No. 189—Meets first and third Friday of each month in Oddfellows' Hall, John st. Visiting brethren 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. A. J. Elliott, Sec. E. C. Monteith, Pres.

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 666.

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 hearty welcome. R. H. Prust, Sec.

Brockville.

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

Bowmanville.

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

Devonshire, No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Dominion Block, Front street. Campbellford. Visiting brethren welcome. J. W. Cummings, Sec. E. J. Waterman, Pres. 11 Cummings Sec.

Carleton Place.

Beaconsfield No. 171, Meets each 2nd and 4th Monday at 7:30 in their hall, over the Central Canadian Office. Visiting brethren welcome. Harry Kemp, Pres. Jas. G. Bate, Sec. Box 49.

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. F. W. Waite, Pres. N. Robson, Sec.

Chatham.

James No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters' Hall, King st. John T. LeCock, 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 Colquhoun 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. I. 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.

Everpool 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. Dowling, 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.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovel's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec. F. Smith, Pres. 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. 31 Locomotive st. 13 James st.

Hearts of Oak No. 84, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wonthworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. S. T. Butler, Hecctor H. Martin, Sec. S. T. Butler, Hecctor 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, F. O., Barton.

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

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. T. Leurgton, Sec. W. H. Muscoson, Pres. 385 Main St. w.

Hamilton, 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. Edward Carleton, Pres. 835 King St. East.

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

Ingersoll. Imperial, No. 174—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month at the Foresters Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome. S. King, Pres. J. W. 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. Wm. H. Cruise Sec. J. C. Swain, Pres. | Albert St., Williamsville.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at Prentice Boys Hall, Market Square. A hearty welcome to visiting members. W. Dumbleton, Sec. J. Blomely, Pres. 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. G. 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 welcome. J. T. Jarvis, Pres. T. Berry, Sec.

Lindsay. Westminster No. 20—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Association Hall, cor. Kent and Cambridge streets. L. Sumnerville, Sec. R. G. Harris, Pres. 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. 130—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday in Victoria Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome. John P. Kemp, Pres. H. E. Peacey, Sec.

London. Kensington No. 68—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. J. F. Chapman, Sec. 76 Dundas st., London west.

British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. J. Anderson, Pres. A. Isaac, Sec. 748 King St.

Piccadilly No. 83—Meets alternate Monday's, first March 29th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street. J. Hook, Sec. 280 Maitland st.

Londesborough. Londesborough No. 148—Meets the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren will always find a hearty welcome. Geo. Snell, Pres. Bond Lawson, Sec.

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

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

Oshawa. 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 349, Oshawa.

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

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

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

Rowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, each month at Wellington. J. Fisher street. R. L. Broadbent, Sec. J. E. Andrews, Pres. 308 Bay street.

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

Clarendon—The United Degree lodge of Derby, Tuesday in the month in Victoria 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 Foresters' 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, 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 of each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. R. D. meets 2nd Monday in every month. Geo. Carpenter, Pres. E. A. Peck, Sec.

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

St. Catharines. Victory No. 173, Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in Beaver Hall, St. Paul st., at 8 p.m sharp. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Bliss, Sec. J. W. Kempling, Pres.

St. Thomas. Turo No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in the old Masonic Hall, Talbot st., east of the L. & P. 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, Ernater 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. J. Hollins, Sec.

Smiths Falls. Guelph No. 123—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. Newton, Pres. Frank Lane, Sec.

Toronto. Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Room A, Shaftesbury 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 st. J. F. Scott, Pres. W. H. Syms, Sec. 416 Grange Ave.

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

York 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.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. J. J. Thorley, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec. 74 Sussex Ave.

Surrey No. 11—Meets second and fourth Monday, corner of Bloor and Bathurst sts. Visiting brethren welcome. J. T. Cannon, Sec. H. A. V. Johnstone, Pres. 373 Manning st.

Warwick No. 13—Meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in Jackson's Hall, Yonge and Bloor streets, Toronto. W. H. Hagan, Pres. A. Riddford, Sec., 80 Cumberland st. 45 Berrymann 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 Sackville 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, August and October. J. B. Bent, Sec. T. Hine, Pres. 416 Gerrard st. e.

Worcester No. 47, Toronto Junction—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Campbell Hall, Toronto Junction. Visiting Brethren welcome. Javonle's meet 2nd Tuesday each month. Wm. Harris, Sec., Box 388. J. H. Raybould, Pres. | West Toronto Junction.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York—Meet 1st 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., and Davenport Road. E. J. Lomnitz Pres. Saml. Leverette, Sec. 354 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 Saultier st.

Mercantile No. 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at St. George's Hall, Elm street. S. A. C. Greene, Pres. | H. E. Johnson, Sec. 123 Beaconsfield Ave.

Hull No. 104—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 brethren always welcome. A. C. Chapman, Sec. E. J. Churchill, Pres. 145 Brock Ave.

Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday in Accident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst Streets. C. W. Holmes, Sec. John Jeffrey, Pres. 557 King St. West.

Lichfield No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Rink, corner 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.

Cheltenham 178, meets second and fourth Tuesdays, in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. Richard J. Hodge, sec. Geo. Clatworthy, Pres. | A. J. Moreland, Sec. 123 Dennison Ave.

Shrewsbury No. 153, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and McColl streets. A hearty welcome for visitors. E. Hopkins, Pres. | T. M. Kinsman, Sec. 386 1/2 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 Fairley Ave.

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

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

Woodstock. Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. F. a formal visitors welcomed. Wm. E. Barnett, Sec. Thos. Ibsen Pres. 9 Bauer st.

QUEBEC. Capelton. Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street. Albert Hall, Capelton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome. Edwin James, Sec., John Tregideon, Pres. Capelton, Que.

Montreal. Yorkshire 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. 114 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. Hutchison, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec. 39 Melville 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.

Denbigh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street. J. T. Galfrey, Pres. J. D. Adams, Sec. 450 St. Charles' Borromeo st

Crossaver No. 129—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 602 Cadieux st. Visiting brethren welcome. S. Sobey, Sec. W. W. Evans, Pres. 781 St. Urban st.

Britannia, No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, in Orange Hall, 246 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Smith, Sec. A. Webb, Pres. Plessis street.

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

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

Quebec. Prince George, No. 102—Meets in the Masonic 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, Pres. 4 De Salaberry St., Que.

ENGLAND AND HER RULERS.

THE GREAT FIGURES OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS.

The Queen — Rosebery — Harcourt — Something 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 1804. 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 temperament and has always accepted 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 in Great Britain, and there is no more prospect of Great Britain becoming a 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 Aberdeen (grandfather of Canada's Gov.-General) December 1852; Lord 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. 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 was educated at Eton, his university course being taken at Oxford, where he graduated in Arts. On the death of his grandfather the fourth Earl of Rosebery, he succeeded to the title—in 1868. His first political speech was in 1881, when he seconded the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Among the positions held by Lord Rosebery 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 generally 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 upheld, and imperial interests in all parts of the world will be safely guarded.

LORD ROSEBERY ON SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Lord Rosebery, the Premier, was a warm 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 politics 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 that he was determined to die in it, and strove that Canada should live under it. It is a custom, I have heard in the German army, that when new colours are presented to a regiment, the Emperor first, and then his princes and chiefs, in order, each drive a nail into the staff. I have sometimes been reminded of this practice in connection with the banner of our Empire. Elizabeth 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 politicians, and a warmly attached follower of the late Premier. For twenty years (1860 to 1880, when he was defeated 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 Cambridge, and is well known as the author of the series of letters in the "Times" by "Historicus." He has filled the following positions: Solicitor-General; Secretary of State for the Home Department; Chancellor of the Exchequer, at present filling it for the second time. As a speaker Sir William Harcourt is not particularly attractive; but he has a free and easy manner of expressing himself which he can make effective when he "warms to his work," but his utterances on financial matters are wanting the clearness and force which are characteristic of the speeches of Mr. Goschen, his predecessor. Long before Rosebery was thought of in connection 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.

FOOTWEAR

It will pay you to give me a call, as my prices are much lower than shoe dealers on Sparks street.

Ladies' Walking Shoes.
Misses' Walking Shoes.
Gentlemen's Walking Shoes.
Gentlemen's Boots.

Good choice. None better. (Prices Lower than Centre Town.)

Order Work a Specialty. Satisfaction certain.

T. Force
130 Bank Street.

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 a 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 arrangement, been manned for 20 years by Protestants, whereas the two adjoining stations are filled with Roman Catholics.

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. Personally he did not object to ALD. CAMPEAU's nominee because he was a French-Canadian, but he emphatically protested against the vicious principle which CAMPEAU had introduced.

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 weak-kneed Protestants in Ottawa are afraid to speak out. The matter will come up at the next regular meeting of the Council.

Winnipeg, Man.

AN UNFORTUNATE BROTHER FROM THE WEST—RECEPTION TO DELEGATES.

On the arrival of the train from the west 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 Hospital.

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 Ho lodge 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 extemporised and the amusement of the evening commenced with the farce introduced by Bro. Cowley, called "The Old, Old Story." After this came the overture, City Cadets, Bros. Broughton and Deeks; song "Charming Girl," encore, "By the One I Don't Know," Bro. F. Roo; song by Bro. Deeks; recitation, 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.

Toronto.

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 the Red Rose Degree. One proposition

was received and handed to the committee for investigation. The routine business was despatched as promptly as possible and the lodge 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. A thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent and the proceedings brought to a close at 12.15 in the usual loyal manner.

Correspondence.

While we give full 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 contradiction 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 I 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, Fredericton, N.B., accompanied the worthy District Deputy.

LATEST ADDITION.

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

LODGE CARDS.

We draw the attention of the brethren throughout the Order to the Lodge Cards of Prince of Wales, No. 52, Windsor, Ont., Bro. W. J. Turner, president; Bro. S. S. Watkinson, secretary; also Princess Christian, No. 24, D.O.E., Winnipeg, Man., Mrs. Eddy, 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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