



Vol. VI. 6th Year of Publication.]
No. 1.

OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892

\$1.00 A Year.
Single Copies 5 Cents

S. O. E. EXTENSION IN QUEBEC.

FORMATION OF THE PIONEER LODGE IN THE CITADEL CITY.

Inauguration by the Supreme Grand President Assisted by District Deputy Ed. Ackroyd—How the Lodge Came to be Established.

The pleasant task devolves upon the ANGLO-SAXON to-day of recording a truly noteworthy event in the annals of the Order Sons of England in the New Dominion of Canada.

We refer to the inauguration of a Lodge of the S. O. E. B. S. at the grand old historic citadel city of Quebec. For a generation past, the British element in Quebec city has formed but a small percentage of population. Race questions in other parts of the country have been felt by the British minority there in a manner very few people who have not been in a similar position can properly appreciate. But in spite of all, the fires of English patriotism and British connection never entirely burnt out. Throughout the most trying days the St. George's Society held together, to the infinite credit and honor of its members be it said, and the foundation of another society of organized Englishmen is the commencement of a new era for our fellow countrymen in the ancient capital. St. George's Society has done excellent service to Englishmen from its establishment down to the present day. It has kept alive the spirit of brotherhood and patriotism, and proved a bond of sympathy of the greatest value. The establishment of a S. O. E. lodge will supplement rather than supplant or rival its usefulness. The two societies will work side by side in the promotion of mutual interests, helping each other and together forming a common rallying point around which Englishmen of all classes can gather.

Last July, Bro. Ackroyd, District Deputy, Ottawa, who had been in communication for some time past with Englishmen in Quebec on the subject of establishing a S. O. E. B. S. lodge, went down to the ancient capital to see what could be done in the matter. He visited a number of Englishmen and took down 27 names of persons consenting to join. On returning to Ottawa, brother Ackroyd put affairs in shape immediately for the starting of this the latest addition to the S. O. E. B. S., an Order that stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific across British America, and has lodges in every corner of the land. Everything being in readiness, brother Ackroyd went down to Quebec again, and on Tuesday morning the 16th ult., having completed his preparations, telegraphed to Supreme Grand President Stroud to come down to open the lodge on Thursday the 18th. Bro. Stroud at once with his usual zeal in the cause of the Order complied.

On the afternoon of the 18th, the Supreme Grand President, accompanied by District Deputy Ackroyd, proceeded to the Y. M. C. A. hall, Quebec, where they found a pioneer batch of Englishmen waiting to be initiated, and Prince George, No. 162, was inaugurated. Nine were initiated in the afternoon and thirteen more were put through in the evening.

The officers elected were:—Worthy President, Thomas Teakle; Worthy Past President, W. B. Rogers; Vice-President, R. Ackerman; Secretary, E.

Young; Treasurer, W. Vincent; Chaplain, Rev. T. A. Williams; Inner Guard, Thos. F. Teakle; Outer Guard, W. Ely; Guides, H. J. Morgan and Sergt. Major Dingley.

Committee of Management—H. D. Morgan, J. S. Burford, H. Boakes, R. S. Norton; Auditors, W. T. Martin, E. H. Walling, H. D. Morgan; Trustees, C. M. Brocklesby, Sgt. Major Dingley.

Capt. Davidson, of Stanley Lodge, Mr. House, of Russell Lodge, both of Ottawa, and Mr. Baugh, of Denbigh Lodge, Montreal, were present and assisted at the ceremony.

The personnel of the lodge is above the average, the membership comprising a preponderance of men of intelligence and standing.

It is expected that Quebec will soon become the important centre of a new territory comprising a number of S. O. E. Lodges. There are English residents and settlements all through the province along the lines of travel, and there are few places of importance in the province without some English. The experience of the society is that wherever a lodge is formed, if conducted with spirit, it tends at once to attract Englishmen, to increase the national spirit, to arouse dormant feelings of patriotism, and to increase the British element. For this reason, lodges of the S. O. E. B. S. in the province of Quebec are likely to prove invaluable. It depends on the activity and devotion of the Quebec brethren whether the province is to be properly organized or not.

Bro. Ackroyd, Supreme Grand President Stroud, and others who worked energetically and faithfully to establish the new lodge, deserve hearty thanks for the manner in which they have brought a most difficult task to a triumphant issue.

Norfolk Lodge No 57.

Bro. Miles, secretary Norfolk Lodge, No. 57, Toronto, favors us with the following report:

Norfolk Lodge, No. 57, S. O. E. B. S., held their meeting in Dominion Hall, corner Queen and Dundas streets, Toronto, W. P. Bro. Wm. M. Watson in the chair.

The clearance of Bro. Freeman from Montreal was accepted.

Bro. Miles, secretary, read the following articles from ANGLO-SAXON, viz., "Brace up, officers," "Comparative Assessments," "Too Late," which were well received by the members.

At the next meeting the above subjects will be fully discussed, which will take up the evening."

Lodge Guelph's Annual Reunion.

Lodge Guelph, Smith's Falls, has decided to hold the annual excursion tomorrow, 2nd, inst, to Rideau Park.

Bro. S. C. Townsend kindly extends the ANGLO-SAXON a cordial invitation to attend. We much regret that a previous engagement that cannot be deferred prevents our acceptance, for no warmer hearted and whole-souled men live than the brothers of Lodge Guelph. We hope they will have the most enjoyable trip they have ever taken part in.

The members leave by steamer, John Haggart, at 8 a. m. for Rideau Park, where there will be all sorts of sports, in the good old sturdy English fashion. The sports will close with fireworks and there will be music, of course, on land and water, and the roast beef of Old England in plenty. A happy day to you brothers.

LAUNCH OF A S. O. E. LIFEBOAT.

A GREAT DAY FOR THE S. O. E. NAVAL BRIGADE TORONTO.

Interesting Ceremonial in the Presence of the Lieut.-Governor, the Bishop, their Wives, and a Distinguished Assemblage.

Toronto, Aug., 25.—The S. O. E. Naval Brigade Lifeboat, Grace Darling, was launched yesterday afternoon in the presence of one of the most distinguished assemblies ever gathered together in this city. The S. O. E. Naval Brigade, about 30 strong, were drawn up under command of Commodore George Tyler. The Lieutenant-Governor of the province, the Bishop of Toronto, and Mrs. Sweatman entered from the rear door and were received by the commodore. Thereupon Florence Tyler, the pretty little daughter of Commodore Tyler, presented Mrs. Kirkpatrick with a bouquet of pink and white roses. Miss Gertrude Caddick proffered the Governor, the Bishop of Toronto and Ald. Lamb each a nosegay, which they fastened on the lapels of their coats. First and Second Lieutenants Richard Tyler and T. Collins knelt, and, as Heintzman's band, stationed in the rear, struck up the National Anthem, received at the hands of the popular wife of the Lieutenant-Governor the brigade colors.

The Bishop of Toronto offered a prayer for the safety of those who should man the boat and brave the fury of the elements to succour the distressed, and invoked the blessing of Him who rules the waves on the undertaking just inaugurated. Mrs. Kirkpatrick broke the bottle of champagne over the prow of the craft, the tackle was let go, and amidst the strains of "God Save the Queen" and the cheers of the spectators, the Grace Darling, manned by a crew of the Naval Brigade, glided gently down the incline and gracefully betook herself to the liquid element upon which she is destined to spend a goodly portion of her days. As she settled in the water the band played.

THE SPEECH MAKING then began. Ald. Lamb took the chair. A resolution was passed thanking Mrs. Kirkpatrick for consenting to officiate in launching the lifeboat, and cheers were given for Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Grace Darling. Mr. Richard Ivens, representing the grand lodge of the S. O. E. moved a vote of thanks to Bishop Sweatman and Ald. Lamb. Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick addressed the gathering. He intimated that it was with much pleasure and satisfaction that he participated in the ceremonies of that day. He was glad to see such a sturdy body of men chosen to man the boat, and he hoped that they would remember the deeds of British seamen, and endeavor to follow the example of the sons of the mistress of the seas. In conclusion, his honor acknowledged the resolutions of thanks to himself and Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

The bishop of Toronto said that he was present not only in his public capacity, but also as

A SON OF ENGLAND He wished his presence to be regarded in the latter light. The undertaking now completed was one worthy of Britons. The inhabitants of Britain were always a seafaring people. Their very home, as someone had said, was "a right little, tight little island." Now that the boat had been built, it was the duty of the citizens of Toronto to put

their hands in their pockets and wipe out the debt on the craft. It was only half paid for as yet.

Cheers followed for the Grace Darling, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Commodore Tyler, the crew and Her Majesty the Queen.

Mr. William T. James, author of "Rhymes Afloat and Afield," read lines composed by himself in commemoration of the occasion.

THE GRACE DARLING was built by Harry Hodson on lines of those of life boats in use on the southern coast of England. She measures 26 feet in length, has a beam width of 8 feet 6 inches and is 3 feet 1 inch in depth. She is amply fitted with air-tight compartments, under the thwarts. The facilities for manning the craft are excellent.

The crew will consist of 13, including the coxswain. In the naval brigade there are 40 uniformed members. The regular brigade list includes 80 names, and taking into account honorary members the total strength is 130. A man will be on patrol duty at the boat house at all hours of the day and night. Three men have been deputed for this work. The 24 hours are divided into three watches, and the patrol men will be on duty eight hours at a time. In case of emergency the patrol will summon the crew by telephone. At the conclusion of the ceremonies an

EXHIBITION OF LAUNCHING for active service was given. Under the skilful direction of Commodore Tyler the attempt was eminently successful. The boat fully manned dashed down the incline into the water, the crew seized the oars, and rowed to the assistance of an imaginary vessel in distress. Just before giving the command to launch Commodore Tyler stated that the Grace Darling was intended for use of the most serious disasters, where a large loss of life is threatened, and especially where a ship was in distress outside the bay. A 15 foot boat would be completed within two days for service in case of the capsizing of smaller craft and like emergencies within the harbor. The location of the boathouse would render the boats most useful, indeed, for from it an accident on any part of the harbor, from Queen's wharf to Ashbridge's bay could be observed.

The Noble Work of the Toronto S. O. E.

The Sons of England in Toronto have ennobled their order by establishing a life boat service on the bay. It is too bad though that even in chronicling this most creditable deed the Hamilton Herald could not forego the local jealousy that prompts it to say: "But Toronto needs something more than a lifeboat; its water has killed more people than those who were merely drowned in it."—Ottawa Citizen.

Who are Entitled to Join.

A Brockville correspondent writes: The last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON contained a few remarks as to Scotchmen being admitted to the Order S. O. E. While not altogether agreeing to that course, I may say that I have come across several instances of men who are good Protestants who, if their ancestry was traced back, might, I think, fairly establish their English birthright, and not be at all detrimental to the interests of this society. We have a gentleman here, in Brockville, whose father was a German, who married an English woman and resided in England nearly all his life time. His son, of whom I know, also married an English woman. I think he would make a good member, and would like to be with us. He does not know any more about Germany than I do, and thinks himself English as much as I do.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST S. O. E. LODGE OF N. S.

Kenilworth, No. 149, of New Glasgow, N. S., Celebrates its First Birthday by Going to Church.

New Glasgow, N. S., August 15.—On Sunday, August, 7th., the first annual church parade of Kenilworth Lodge, 149, took place in New Glasgow. The members assembled in the lodge room at 9.30, when the lodge was opened in due form. After some remarks from the chairman, Bro. R. Maynard, in reference to the importance of the occasion, being their first anniversary, the lodge adjourned and formed in procession, headed by Bro. Dodson, who acted as Marshal, carrying the Union Jack assisted at times by Bros. Ainsworth and Burdette.

Stellarton was reached at twenty minutes to eleven. The day being very hot the march was rather trying, but the members were well repaid for their trying journey by finding the church decorated in truly British style with Union Jacks, and the altar with flowers. It was considerably strengthened and everything was done to make things suitable to the occasion. The congregation was unusually large.

The sermon by the rector, the Rev. H. Taylor, was all that could be desired for the celebration, giving great satisfaction to all who attended. The rector takes great interest in the Society's welfare.

After the service was over the members re-formed in procession and marched back again to New Glasgow, where an informal meeting was held when votes of thanks to the visitors and churchwardens for the use of the church, were passed, and thus ended the first anniversary of the first organized lodge in Nova Scotia, which bids fair to become in the near future as strong a lodge proportionately to population as there is in the new Dominion of Canada. [On page II, we print Rev. Mr. Taylor's sermon on the above interesting occasion.]

Planning to Interest Lodge Members.

Bro. Arthur E. Bacon, Secretary, Suffolk Lodge, Brockville writes as follows: The quarterly report ending June last, was in every way found satisfactory, showing a balance in bank of \$250; three initiations, and three propositions on hand.

Lodge meetings have been poorly attended in consequence of heat and members seeking enjoyment elsewhere, but it is hoped members have been active in bringing before any Englishman they may have come in contact with the objects of this society so that in the long winter months the membership may be augmented.

Though the energetic abilities of Bros. W. White, H. Dodd, E. Clint, E. Smith and others, an organ has been procured for the lodge, and it is proposed that during the fall and winter season to have the nights that are set apart for White Rose degree meetings converted into social meetings. We shall commence Monday, September 5, to discuss such social meetings and make arrangements. It is proposed to get members' wives and families together at least once a quarter.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Bro. E. Clint for his kindness in coming forward so handsomely in assisting to purchase the organ for cash.

We are pleased to note that Bro. Hooper, of Derby Lodge, Ottawa, who was confined to the Hospital for the past two months, is convalescent

For further S. O. E. news see page 8.

HOW CANADA WAS WON.

A STORY OF BLOOD AND TREASURE LAVISHED BY ENGLISHMEN.

Battles and Sacrifices of our Forefathers by which Canada was Won for the British—A Lesson from the Pulpit.

The following sermon was preached by Rev. Harris Taylor, Rector, Christ Church, Stellarton, N.S., on the anniversary of the formation of Kenilworth Lodge, Sons of England B.S., New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, on Sunday, 7th August, 1892, and should be read and preserved by every Englishman who reads these pages:

St. Mark III. 24:—"If a Kingdom be divided against itself, that Kingdom cannot stand."

We are met together to-day, my friends, for the purpose of worshipping God and also to endeavor to glean certain lessons from the Bible and other sources, for our guidance as a nation. I say we are met together to-day for this object, because to-day we are celebrating the anniversary of the formation in this country of a society termed the Sons of England Benefit Society, which has for its object the keeping alive in the hearts of all who live under the shade of the British Flag, a loyal respect and love for that flag, and an unwavering determination that our Empire shall remain united and firmly united in the bonds of brotherly love and of loyalty to the one strong federal government.

I will take the words of the text separately. It begins with the words, "If a Kingdom." "What are," it may be asked, "the chief characteristics or qualifications required for the building up of an Empire?" "First of all," "self-denying bravery and heroism. In these days of comparative peace and prosperity as we stand on any hill or rising ground and survey the beautiful country which to-day is our portion to buy and sell in, to cultivate and live in, it is well my brethren, to be reminded of what our forefathers have done for us in the past. The sword now, to a great extent, remains sheathed and the rifle put away, but there was a time when the forests and woods of Canada rang with

THE SOUNDS OF WAR, with the shout of victory and the cry of the fallen. It was then that the Sons of England in company with their brethren in other parts of the United Kingdom and Canada, shed willingly their blood in mortal combat that Canada might become a British possession where Britons in future days might live in peace and quietness under the Old Flag. I dreamt the other night of war. Vividly I saw in my dream the forms of wounded men carried to the rear; I heard the shouts of advancing troops, of hurrying messengers bringing in evil tidings, of buglers sounding the "assembly," followed by the advance of prostrate battalions lying in reserve, arose and advanced to meet the foe.

All this has been gone through that we might live here in Canada, and make it our home. All this has been gone through in every part of the British Empire, in fact it may be said that outside the United Kingdom, there is scarcely one of our possessions which has not first been

STAINED WITH ENGLISH BLOOD before it fell into our hands. Whenever any new territory has been added to our dominions there has always been grief in England over the loss of some dear one fallen in action. At such times many a happy English home has been saddened by the news of a husband's, father's, or brother's death. Such is the price paid for an Empire. This price has been willingly paid in the past. Let us not forget this but let us be grateful, and bear ourselves with kindness towards those whose forefathers have done so much for this country.

I speak somewhat strongly upon this subject because there seems a tendency to forget what those of our forefathers who were Englishmen have suffered for Canada. There are those who seem to forget that it was an Englishman, even Wolfe, and many a fellow-countryman with him, who laid down his life in order that Quebec might become the home of an English-speaking people. It seems to be forgotten that a large number of different periods of her history were Englishmen, and that never in the past has England ever hesitated to defend Canada, or to help her in her hour of need or danger. England has been lavish of her sympathy, of her money, and even of

HER OWN LIFE'S BLOOD. To the Sons of England then let us extend the open hand of fellowship and brotherly love in gratitude for what their forefathers have done for this country in the past, and for what they themselves will, we know, willingly do in the future whenever the occasion may arise, and let this noble sentiment fill the hearts of all enlightened citizens of this Empire, that every British subject should be heartily welcomed as a brother in any part of the British Empire where he may choose to settle, because he comes as a brother to strengthen the hands of his brethren, because he comes to fight if necessary for the same good cause, and to die willingly should occasion arise, for the same old flag, whose shadow falls on every acre of British soil.

Another requisite for the success of an Empire is the power of its rulers to control, and keep in a state of harmony the different races and nations of which it is composed. In most of the

countries which form part of the British Empire, much wisdom in government has been shown. To this rule

IRELAND

is perhaps the only real exception. In the case of Ireland the great mistake which has been made appears to be simply this, that it has all along been taken for granted that a people of an entirely different race can at once be governed by the same forms of justice as ourselves. It seems to have been forgotten that whilst the more elaborate and thorough modes of justice suit very well the English temperament, which is cool and phlegmatic, for the Celtic race whose temperament is more quick and more easily led by impulse, a different system of justice is required, a system better suited to their temperament, a system where justice is more quickly administered and where more scope is given to the individual character of the ruler. To have put more power into the hands of a few very skilled and experienced rulers rather than to have increased the number of voters, is a system which would have brought peace to Ireland, and engendered in the hearts of all Irishmen an undying loyalty towards England. What Ireland wants is good rule at the hands of the best men of the Empire can produce, men of courage, strength and sympathy. To such men much power might safely be given and their high positions should not depend upon the changing fates of political parties, but they should be made to feel that they were put there for a definite purpose, viz., to do their best for the welfare of the country, independent of party, politics or favor. There are many such men to be found within the Empire. It is such men as these as have built up upon a solid basis our Empire in the East, good men and true some of the best England could afford were given a well-nigh free hand to govern this newly acquired territory and the result has been a well-governed country where the government gives every protection to the person and property of its citizens. When I mention that

267,000,000 INHABITANTS

of different nationalities, creeds and forms of worship live in Hindostan, or India, and that within comparatively few years their different tribes and races were necessarily at war with each other, and that now you can travel from one end to the other of that vast domain without let or hindrance, and without carrying a weapon of any sort, you may imagine how great has been the work which has been accomplished by faithful men doing a faithful work for God and for their country. The labours of these noble men were heightened by the thought of the homes in England which they had left, and to which they hoped to return, content if they might only live again amongst the old folks, and be buried when they came to die in the old churchyard besides father and mother, content if but the simple epitaph, "Here lieth one who tried to do his duty," be written over their graves, content in the knowledge of work well done with clean hands and a pure heart. Of such men, thank God, England has many. Many men of this type return home yearly from their life's toil in the East to live and die almost unnoticed in quiet English homes, but remembered and loved for many a long year by those whom they have governed and strive to be citizens of the Empire, more fit to be citizens of India had been from the first there would have been a mutiny every year and that if Ireland had been governed with the same strength, firmness, love and sympathy as Indian statesmen have shown, Ireland would be today of loyal a part of the British Dominion as the county of Middlesex in which the capital of the Empire stands.

But now to take the words of the text in full. Our Lord says, "If a kingdom be divided against itself that kingdom cannot stand. In reading the history of England we cannot but be impressed with the fact of how each stage in her growth from a kingdom to an Empire has been accompanied by greater unity and a

CONTINUOUS STRENGTHENING

of the great central government. First we read of Wales coming into the union, the king of England's eldest son receiving as a hereditary honor the title of Prince of Wales. Then afterwards, Scotland came into the union, St. Andrew's cross now happily blending with the cross of St. George on the national flag; and then Ireland came in and is duly represented on the Royal standard in company with Scotland, Wales, and England. Thus does a flag demonstrate the history of a nation, and one of the lessons it teaches is unity. In all this we may recognize the fact that God has been guiding our nation with the truest wisdom. At present, the British Empire though so large is compact, because it has one great centre of control and government, even London. London is the focus of all British influence. Like as the spokes of a wheel connect with one common centre, the hub, so do the different countries, colonies and dependencies of our empire connect with one common centre even London. London is the hub of that enormous wheel which

ENCIRCLES THE WORLD

viz., the British Empire. 323,000,000 of people look to London as the centre of their national life. There is one strong Federal Government which answers all questions concerning the nation's foreign policy quickly and practically. In all this there is seen the wisdom and stability of a strong united nation.

It is not a kingdom divided against itself. Let it be recorded that to-day 7th August, 1892, the British Empire is united, firm and strong. So much for the present. It might be supposed that this being such a satisfactory state of affairs people would not care to change it. But there are those who do

not wish to leave well alone, but desire to make such a change as would seem to be contrary to the teaching of our history as a nation. It would seem to be a mistake to pull down or even to care pulling down in past ages by our most able statesmen. As we have seen, all forces in the past have tended towards union and consolidation, and the building up of a solid imperial government on a practical basis. To make any change that might empower any one portion of the United Kingdom to act in opposition to the central government in any great national crisis, would seem to be a measure fraught with danger, and it may be ruin for the whole British Empire; because a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand. Such are our Lord's own words when accused by the high priests and scribes of casting out devils through Beelzebub the prince of the devils, and they are words which we ought to ponder over and reflect upon at the present crisis in the history of our nation. United we have stood in the past, and fought against four or five nations pitted against us at the same time. United we stand at present, with perfect peace within our borders. Disunited, we would not be able to stand, much less to increase and grow stronger. To be at peace at home is the best way to be strong abroad.

I cannot close this sermon without a reference to that central figure of our nation, who is indeed the source of much of our strength as a united empire. I mean

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

whose sterling qualities and solid work as a sovereign and a woman have done more than anything else to bind into one strong nation the numerous races who acknowledge her authority. The natives of India, the inhabitants of New Zealand speak of her with loyalty and affection, in Africa and also in North America she is loved and respected. It has sometimes happened that when a native chief could not get satisfaction from the local government he has gone home to the Queen and had the question settled in a personal interview. We may thank God that the prayers which have been so continuously offered on her Majesty's behalf during the long years of her reign have been abundantly answered inasmuch as we have had preserved to us, as our Queen, one of the noblest and wisest sovereigns that ever occupied a throne.

And now, Sons of England, what lesson does the history of our nation teach us? It teaches us that it is our duty to pass on to

OUR POSTERITY

as great and as united an Empire as our forefathers have left for us to enjoy. Our forefathers have left for us to enjoy hard work and suffering, they have even died on the battlefield, that they might leave behind them an inheritance worthy of being enjoyed by Sons of England. Let us leave to those who follow us, as great an inheritance, that our children's children may enjoy the fruits of our labors as we now enjoy the blessings of freedom, prosperity, and the extensive domain which has been bequeathed to us. Further, Sons of England, remember this as pure, holy high-minded men ever breathed have been born in the country from which you come. Strive to follow the example of those good and great English men who have in the past done so much for England's glory at home and abroad and ever continue to show in your actions and words that the title "Englishmen" stands for one who is true to his God, true to his country, and true to himself.

Fashionable Wedding.

The marriage of Victor Cavendish, M.P., eldest son of the late Lord Ed. Cavendish, and nephew and heir presumptive of the Duke of Devonshire, to Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, was celebrated in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Mr. Victor Cavendish was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Richard Cavendish, best man. The bridesmaids, eight in number, were Miss Blanche Egerton, oldest daughter of the Hon. Francis and Lady Louisa Egerton, cousin of the bridegroom; Lady Francis Spencer Churchill, eldest daughter of the Marchioness of Blandford; Lady Maud Anson, daughter of the Earl of Lichfield; Lady Katherine Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch; Lady Gladys Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Abercorn; Miss Muriel Herbert, second cousin of the bride; Lady Dorothy Osborne, daughter of the Marquis of Carmarthen; and Miss Margery Digby, daughter of Colonel and Lady Emily Digby, cousin of the bride. Each carried a shower bouquet of pink roses and wore a diamond snake brooch, a Cavendish crest, a present from the bridegroom.

Master Harry Stratfield, son of Colonel and Lady Florence Stratfield, acted as page, and wore a costume of white velvet, and a diamond snake scarf-pin, the bridegroom's gift. The Bishop of London, uncle of the bridegroom, performed the nuptial rite.

The bride, who, in the absence of the Viceroy, was given away by her brother, the Earl of Kerry, wore a dress of rich white satin duchesse trimmed with beautiful Brussels point lace; the skirt being plainly made, and having a very narrow trimming round the hem. Her tulle veil fell from a wreath of orange flowers, and her ornaments included a

diamond necklace and a pearl necklace, the gift of her father, three diamond stars, given by Lady Edward Cavendish, and a fine diamond bracelet, presented to her by the Viceregal Staff in India.

The Queen presented the bride with an Indian shawl, and the bridegroom with a bronze statuette of herself, with the inscription, "Presented to Victor Cavendish by Victoria, R. L., 1892." The Empress Eugenie gave the bride a ruby and diamond watch bracelet, and Princess Christian presented the bridegroom with 12 volumes of Tennyson's poems, bound in white calf.

British Nyassaland.

According to the August number of the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, letters recently received from Nyassaland, state that matters had now quite settled down again in the Shire Highlands. The new Sikh officer, Captain Johnson, had arrived, and taken command of Fort Johnston. Captain Sclater was at work again on the road between Blantyre and Katunga, the present track being useless for carts because of the steep inclines. When this section was finished the road from Blantyre to Zomba (where the British residency is) would be taken in hand, and then the direct road from Zomba to Zoa, and so to Chiromo.

Captain Sclater writes from Blantyre (May 29):—"To-day we have been up to the top of Zomba. It is a very extraordinary feature of this country that nearly all the mountains are simply huge tables, with precipices all round. Zomba is one of these, also Milanji and others; very few really rise to peaks. On the top of Zomba we found the climate and flora like those of the Cape. The general plateau is from 4,000ft. to 5,000ft. above the sea-level; it is covered with short grass and clumps of trees, similar to Milanji; the difference is that there are no cedars, and much less forest; the soil also is better. There is one fine large valley (that of the stream running down by the Residency), which was formerly thickly populated, but some 30 years ago all the people were sold, and made slaves of by the invading Yaos, so that it is now uninhabited."

Farming in the Argentine.

Before a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Herbert Gibson, of Buenos Ayres, delivered an address on "Farming in the Argentine as a Field for Capital and Labor." Sir V. H. B. Kennett-Barrington (chairman of the South American Trade Section of the Chamber) presided. The lecturer said he regarded farming and stock-breeding in the Argentine as the backbone of the country, and in his opinion the whole of its future welfare depended upon the development of those industries. Referring to the cattle industry, he stated that at the present time the outlet for cattle was somewhat limited, notwithstanding the fact that the total number of cattle was 22,000,000. Sheep-breeding, however, might be said to be the chief industry of the Republic, owing to the physical conditions of the country; and, far from being stocked up, it was capable of carrying, in due course of time, double, and more than double, the stock it at present held. Farmers could "grow" both wool and mutton at a profit, even with lower prices than those ruling at the present time. Despite the difficulties in which the Republic had been plunged for some time, sheep farming was never more prosperous than it was now. What was wanted was capital combined with labor. Instead of people sending out their money they should take it out with them, and reside in the country, when they could watch their own interests.

In the Land of Liberty and License.

In his evidence, at Washington, before the Congressional Committee on bloody battle between Andrew Carnegie's and locked-out strikers and Andrew Carnegie's armed force of Pinkerton agents, Robert Pinkerton said: "He had never seen a strike where labor organizations or their men had not beaten non-union men. He had seen men knocked off trains; he had seen them beaten almost to a jelly; he had known members of these very Knights of Labor whose representatives were here, to put obstructions on the track and to put dynamite under cars; he had seen men who wanted to work, treated worse than savages, by representatives of Secret labor organizations, and he had them sent to prison for it."

This is official evidence. Not much security for life or property there; every man a law unto himself when not under the orders of a trade union, and armed to the teeth to defend himself or murder any other man who digers from him, as the case may be.

Professional.

HENDERSON & BEAMENT, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES ETC., ETC. 56 Sparks Street, - Ottawa.

MONEY TO LOAN. STUART HENDERSON, T. ARTHUR BEAMENT.

H. A. PERCIVAL, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., Ontario Chambers, - Ottawa. MONEY TO LOAN.

WILLIAM C. ROCHESTER, ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER, ETC. 205 Wellington St., Ottawa.

Designs and Estimates Furnished on Application for Bill Heads, Cheques, Receipts, and all kinds of Commercial Work.

W.M. HOWE,

MANUFACTURER OF White Lead, Zinc White, Putry, Flat Brick Paints, Colors, Dry, in Oil and Japan.

READY-MIXED PAINTS.

IMPORTER OF Linsced, Cod, Seal, Lard, Wool, Castor, Olive and Machine Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes Japans and Brushes, Painters' Supplies, Artists' Colors and Materials. Plain and Decorative Paper Hangings and Interior Wall Decorations.

HOWE BLOCK, OTTAWA.

\$500 REWARD for a case of Dyspepsia that cannot be cured. Nature's Method - Home treatment. Full particulars and sample treatment free. Send 10 cents for mailing. THE ST. LAWRENCE CO., Pictou, Nova Scotia.

For Over Fifty Years

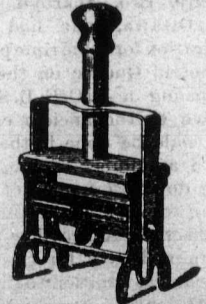
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It is distributed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

JOB PRINTING

at the "PATENT REVIEW OFFICE," 135 Sparks Street, - Ottawa. Send for Estimates.

ritchard & Andrews

GENERAL ENGRAVERS, 175 SPARKS ST.



A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS! "THE MIDGET" SELF-INKING STAMP, WITH RUBBER DIE, INK AND BOX COMPLETE FOR 75 CENTS

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS. Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc. For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

THE IMPERIAL BUDGET.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA, INDIA AND OTHER DEPENDENCIES.

An Interesting Compilation of Recent Colonial Happenings and other Events.

Victoria.

Sir Graham Berry, in delivering his first Budget statement as Treasurer in the Victorian Assembly, said despite a stringent policy of retrenchment and extra revenue from new imposts he exacted a deficiency at the end of the year of about £1,037,000. The year began with a deficit of £1,570,000, which would weigh heavily on the colony for some time to come, and was largely attributable to the enormous expenditure on the Melbourne Exhibition.

The Public Service Commissioners have suggested a radical scheme of retrenchment, under which a large number of superfluous offices would be abolished.

At the instance of the liquidators of the Real Estate, Mortgage, and Deposit Bank, a writ has been issued against the Hon. James Munro, late Premier of Victoria and now Agent-General in London, for £37,000, being calls on 15,000 shares in the bank.

Queensland

In the debate on the second reading of the Government measure for subdividing Queensland into three provinces, Mr. John Donaldson, the Colonial Treasurer under the late Government, moved an amendment to the effect that the time for subdividing the colony was inopportune. The debate was at last advisedly proceeding.

New South Wales.

The commission appointed to investigate the charges brought against Mr. Eddy, late Commissioner of Railways for New South Wales, by the Hon. Mr. Schey, has forwarded its report to the Governor, Lord Jersey. It is understood that the commission finds that Mr. Schey has entirely failed to prove the serious charges made by him in the Legislative Assembly. They were made recklessly and had absolutely no foundation in fact. Mr. Eddy's honor and integrity, the report states, are perfectly cleared.

Messrs. John Hurley, John Martin, and John Nathan have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the shareholders of the Australian Banking Company. Mr. Hurley was formerly a prominent labor member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly.

Sentence has been pronounced upon Mr. G. N. Taylor and Mr. Charles Clarke, who were convicted for conspiring to defraud the Land Credit Bank of £37,000. Taylor has been sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, and has been fined £5,000; Clarke has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude and has been fined £500. The fines are to be levied on the property of the convicts.

England and Germany.

Referring to the recent visit of the German Emperor to England, the *Vossische Zeitung* expresses itself in very warm terms as to the excellent understanding which at present exists between England and Germany in the sphere of foreign policy, and adds that "the harmony in the aims of our empire and of England as regards foreign policy appears to be so perfectly sincere that the change of Government which has occurred in England and the retirement of Lord Salisbury, whose great merit it is to have brought this country into closer contact with the Triple Alliance, will not disturb it."

India.

The Rajah of Sikkim persists in refusing to take part in the administration of the State, therefore the Government of India has decided to pass him over, and, if possible, to bring back his son from Tibet to assume the position of Regent.

On the invitation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a conference has been held to discuss the question of instituting a regular system of drainage and water supply in the municipalities and rural areas throughout the province. Several officials and the leading non-officials attended, the subject was well thrashed out, and resolutions were arrived at which will probably form the ground of legislation. The importance of this matter can hardly be over-rated. Not many weeks ago several places were threatened with a water famine, now happily averted by timely rain, and there can be no doubt that well-planned drainage schemes would greatly diminish the terrible mortality from cholera, fever, and malaria which prevails in many districts.

The Lieutenant-Governor has started on a tour of inspection in the eastern districts of Bengal.

Afghanistan.

Owing to attacks upon small parties of the Zhoob Valley levy in and about the Gomal Pass, 300 native infantry, 100 cavalry, and two mountain guns have been ordered to Kajuri Kach. This force has been sent at the request of the Waziri headman, that tribe having resented the appearance of an Afghan outpost in the Gomal, which has been boycotted.

The Besud and Dab Zangi Hazaras have blocked the road between Cabul and Herat. The rebellion against the Ameer is steadily extending.

News from Herat states that the tribal levies, probably Uzbeks, sent from Maimena to assist in suppressing the Hazara rebellion, have mutinied and returned to Maimena, where they attacked the Ameer's garrison, but were completely defeated. Another report says that a battalion of Afghan troops, sent from Maimena, was cut up by Uzbek rebels.

There is every probability of a mission proceeding to Afghanistan, to enable the Ameer to state his case regarding Bajaur, Waziristan, and Chaghai, and to offer him an explanation of the Government's policy on the north-west border.

[Since the above was written it has been definitely decided to send a mission to the Ameer in October, the Ameer having expressed a desire to that effect.]

Burmah.

Mr. J. G. Scott, C. I. E., Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, has returned to Lashio after a prolonged tour through the States, many of which had never previously been visited by a European, and of which practically nothing was known. The primary object of the tour was to inquire into the ability of the Tsawbwas to pay the full amount of tribute, a point which has led to much friction in the past. Mr. Scott's report on the wilder States is awaited with much interest. Mrs. Scott, wife of the Superintendent, accompanied him throughout his journey, which lasted seven months.

The official report on the recently discovered Mergui coalfield estimates the probable yield at a million tons.

It is probable that one company of soldiers will shortly be sent as an experiment to Bingyi, the recently discovered sanatorium, 20 miles from Tatkon Station, on the Burmah State Railway. Bingyi has been very favorably reported on, and if the experiment proves a success Burmah will at length have its own hill station.

The crop outlook in almost every district in Burmah is especially bright.

The Gold Coast.

Sir William Brandford Griffith, Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, has returned with his staff and escort to headquarters after installing the new King of Eastern Crobo and abolishing human sacrifices and other barbarous fetish rites. Crobo Hill was evacuated on the 23rd inst., by the fetish priests and priestesses and their followers, and was occupied on the following day by three officers and 100 Housas with two guns. The utmost order and tranquillity prevailed. The Crobos and all the surrounding tribes express approval of the energetic action of the Government in occupying the hill as tending to bring about an enormous increase of trade with the interior.

Cape Colony.

The Cape Franchise Bill has been read a third time and passed by a large majority in the House of Assembly.

The export of gold from Cape Colony during the month of July amounted to £381,000, against £260,000 during the same month of last year.

British Influence in Morocco.

The Sultan of Morocco has been informed by the French Political Agent at Fez that England will not take any action about the treatment of the Mission. Prompt measures are necessary to re-establish British influence in Morocco.

Japan.

An extraordinary trial, known as the judicial gambling case, has just come to an abortive conclusion at Tokio. The President and the six Judges of the Supreme Court were charged with playing cards in a tea-house with dancing girls for partners. Strenuous efforts were made to hush the matter up; but the accused Judges declared their resolve to have the whole matter thoroughly sifted. A special "Admonition Tribunal," was opened for the investigation. The inquiry, which was conducted with closed doors, has resulted in the Court pronouncing the defendants to be beyond the reach of prosecution.

NEWS FROM THE MOTHERLAND.

MAIL SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF INTEREST IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

The Lady Godiva Show-The Dunmow Fitch-English-Woman as Doctors-Other Subjects Worth Reading.

Lady Godiva at Coventry.

The annual Godiva pageant at Coventry attracted a large number of holiday folks. The streets through which the procession passed were well-filled. In the procession were representatives of historic and legendary worthies who have been associated with the city in bygone days, from the Black Prince to Falstaff and Mary Queen of Scots. Local trades and industries were represented by large cars, which were structures illustrating the different crafts. Various friendly societies took part in the proceedings. Many of the attendants were tastefully attired, the children on horseback in particular appearing to much advantage. Lady Godiva was impersonated by the well-known lady swimmer, Miss Alice Sinclair.

The Dunmow Fitch.

The yearly festival of the Dunmow fitch of bacon was celebrated at Dunmow in the presence of nearly 5,000 persons. Lord and Lady Brooke, with a party of friends from Easton-ledge, were present.

The claimants for the time-honored matrimonial prize were Mr. and Mrs. Denis Bridgman, of Tycoo-villa, Allenby-road, Forest-hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hird, of Turner's-road, Burdett-road, Bow. Mr. Hird is an Army pensioner, having served 22 years in the Royal Artillery. He is 79 years of age, his wife being a few years younger. They have been married 54 years. This is the first time in the recorded history of the festival that so aged a couple have entered the trial.

The ages of Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman are 38 and 33 respectively. Mr. J. Cook presided over the Court as Judge. Mr. R. Marsh acted as counsel for the claimants; and Mr. J. M. Welsh resisted the claims in behalf of the donors of the bacon. Mr. J. Hamilton was clerk of the Court, and the jury was composed of six maidens and six bachelors. The jury found a verdict for both couples, who were then carried round the meadows in which the trial took place in old-fashioned chairs, on the shoulders of about a score of men, and headed by a brass band. Upon arriving at a specially erected stage both couples took the customary oath, kneeling on rough stones, after which they were duly presented with the fitches.

English Women as Doctors.

At the last meeting of the British Medical Association, Dr. J. H. Galton moved: That article 4 of the articles of association be altered by expunging the words "No female shall be eligible for election as a member of the association." He appealed to them, the rulers of the greatest association in the world, to join with him in removing that disability from their articles, for it was a blot upon the fair fame of the association. It was a stain left from the high tide of rank prejudice, but he hoped they would wipe out the stain that day.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson, addressing the meeting in support of the resolution, said that medical women were very much on the increase—there were now 140 in the profession and 130 students. She was of the opinion that keeping them out of the association did harm in the way or diminishing that sympathy which ought to exist between the two sexes in the profession. It would be a pity if there grew up in the minds of the women in the profession a feeling of anything approaching to hostility against the men. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. George Brown (London) said no one had worked harder at Bath than he did to exclude women, but he hoped that that verdict would now be reversed. They had arrived at the time when women had been introduced into the profession and they would stultify themselves by refusing them admittance to that association. He thought he could do the work of a surgeon very much better than any woman could, and he believed he was expressing the views of all the gentlemen present. (Cries of "No, no.") Well, women might be of some use, so they would give them a fair field showing them no hostility and no particular favor.

Dr. Pringle having seconded the resolution, and spoken of the excellent work that was being done in India by women of the profession, it was put to the meeting and carried amid enthusiasm.

Dr. W. H. Hingston, M.D. (Montreal) then delivered an address on Syn-

thesis in Surgery. He spoke of the state of surgery in Canada, and dwelt upon some of the primitive methods of the Indian aborigines, from which, he said, domestic surgery in civilized countries might in some things learn a little.

The Favoured Nation Clause.

At the last meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, a letter from the Foreign Office was read stating that with regard to the Spanish West Indies it was understood that the preferential rates promoted by Spain to the United States will not be conceded to other countries, and that Portugal had refused to include colonies in the new treaty proposed by her Majesty's Government, but that if any opportunity occurred of securing better treatment for British trade in Portuguese colonies her Majesty's Government would not fail to take advantage of it.

The General Trade Committee had adopted the following resolution:—"Resolved, that this Chamber views with much satisfaction the several steps taken recently by Her Majesty's Government to give increased facilities for and protection to commerce in the interest of Morocco and also the energetic efforts made by Sir Charles Euan Smith to negotiate a new treaty with the Sultan, stipulating for reforms of great commercial importance, and trusts that the negotiations may be continued and brought to a successful issue." The adoption of the committee's proceedings was carried.

Remarkable Lunacy Inquiry.

A remarkable lunacy case was recently inquired into at Dover, where a special court was held before Master Bulwer, Q.C., and a special jury of 23. The inquiry was as to the alleged insanity of the Rev. F. J. Ramsden, late rector of Uffington, near Stamford, Lincolnshire. It appeared that in 1875 Mr. Ramsden met with an accident in the hunting field and injured his spine, after which he had paralytic seizure developing into insanity. The malady produced a craving for drink, and while under its influence Mr. Ramsden fell on the stairs, dislocating his shoulder and injuring his head. Amongst other eccentricities he had gone into the streets in his night clothes; and he was in the habit of giving large orders to tradesmen for goods which were not required. In 1889 he was suspended by his Bishop for irregularities, but the sentence was reduced upon the submission of a doctor's certificate as to Mr. Ramsden's mental condition. Mr. Ramsden's income was about £2,000 a year. It was shown that he had squandered large sums of money. The jury found that he was of unsound mind and incapable of managing his own affairs. The Master made an order accordingly.

Earthquake in Cornwall.

Pentewan, a seaside village near Mevagissey, was visited on the night of July 26 by a series of earthquake shocks, which created much alarm. The first was felt shortly after half-past 10. It was preceded by a low rumbling noise, resembling distant thunder. The sound ceased suddenly and was immediately followed by a violent tremour of the ground, causing houses to vibrate and furniture to shake for several seconds. Many of the inhabitants were in bed. In considerable alarm they arose and were comparing notes about the startling occurrence, when a second shock scarcely less pronounced increased their anxiety. About a dozen persons mustered in the street, clad only in their sleeping attire, and they could not be persuaded to return to their dwellings for some time. At intervals of from three to five minutes three more shocks were felt. They varied in intensity. In each case they were accompanied by premonitory rumblings. No damage so far as can be ascertained was done, but it was a long time before the village resumed its wonted quietness.

The Manchester Ship Canal.

In a report presented to the Ship Canal Committee of the Manchester City Council, on behalf of the corporation members of the canal board, Alderman Sir John Harwood indicated probable capital requirements for this undertaking which seem to bear out previous rumours of a deficiency approaching a million and a half in the amount so far provided, though that included the corporation loan of three millions.

The corporation directors have been very much impressed with the enormous quantity of work done which cannot possibly be called into requisition or earn anything for a very considerable period. This will be a dead weight on the earning portion for a long time. They have also been struck with the unnecessarily expensive character of some of the materials used. The coping of the docks is of granite,

If millstone grit had been used it would have served the purpose equally well, and about £60,000 would have been saved. This was one out of many instances. A great many things, it is pointed out, might have remained over until the canal was earning money, and additions could have been made out of the profits. When extended accommodation was required for the trade money would have been readily obtainable for the purpose. The maxim that when a thing is done it should be done well was a maxim which should be taken in reason, regard being paid to the question of means.

GENERAL PRINTING.

THE "ANGLO-SAXON" OFFICE

EXECUTES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB PRINTING

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK

gotten up in neat form, and special care taken with regard to correctness.

WORK FROM THE COUNTRY

executed with despatch.

Patronize the "ANGLO-SAXON" Job Office,

135 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

The "Patent Review Building."

THE

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of this 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 Motherland; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity, caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

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

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on. Party politics are not allowed to be 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 greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in 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.

The Society is governed by a Grand Lodge with subordinate lodges—the officers of which are elected annually. 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 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.

Grand Secretary's Office, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, April 1st, 1892.

ESTABLISHED 1897. THE ANGLO-SAXON PUBLISHED. On the 1st and 15th of every month...

THE ANGLO-SAXON CO., "Patent Review Building," 135 Sparks Street, OTTAWA, - - ONTARIO. K. J. REYNOLDS, Business Manager.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1892. All communications for insertion to be addressed to "Editor, THE ANGLO-SAXON, Ottawa, Ontario," and to be written plainly and on one side of the paper only.

Says the New York Sun of August 17: "We believe with truth there is no American worthy of the name, be he Democrat or Republican, who does not wish to see the British flag swept from the mainland of North America; and there is not one who knowingly would lift a hand to keep it there."

New York Associated Press Dispatch, Aug., 23, 1892: The first frost of the season prevailed in the vicinity of Concord, N. H., yesterday morning.

JEWELS OF THOUGHT. Seldom indeed has it been our privilege to read and to print words more noble, more deserving of being recorded, studied and preserved, than the sermon delivered to the members of Kenilworth Lodge, of New Glasgow, N.S., by Rev. Morris Taylor, rector of Christ Church, Stellarton, N. S., which we reproduce on another page.

THE NEW S. O. E. LODGE AT QUEBEC. A thrill of pleasure will run through the ranks of Englishmen in this country at the news published in our columns to-day of the successful inauguration of a S. O. E. lodge at Quebec.

OUR SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

With the present issue, the ANGLO-SAXON commences its sixth year of publication. We have to acknowledge during the period the paper has been in existence, many warm acts of kindness, many kindly words of appreciation and encouragement, and to admit many shortcomings.

We begin our sixth year with the hope that the readers in whose interests the ANGLO-SAXON is published will show their appreciation in the usual manner, by renewing their subscriptions and inducing others to subscribe.

It must be confessed the maritime lodges S. O. E., do things in a style and spirit worthy of emulation by all the lodges in the Dominion.

Wm. Ritchie, of Grafton, North Dakota, has been conducting a party of delegates through the Edmonton district. The party numbered about 25, and every one purchased land in that portion of the country or in the Battle River district.

UNPAID LODGE FEES. A much respected brother writes us a most interesting letter relating to the non-payment of lodge fees.

C. P. R. Land Sales. The sales of Canadian Pacific Railway lands continue to be most satisfactory, and greatly in excess of last year.

S. O. E. Notes. Lodge Crofton, No. 163, will be opened in Toronto this week.

possibly a spell of sickness in the family or a period of slack work comes, and the man falls behind. He has done his best and no man can do more; but just like Englishmen, or nine out of ten of them, you could not pry the truth

out of his firmly closed jaws to save his life. He will suffer and never tell; no, not even his nearest neighbor, and then he feels humiliated and angry at the thought that he has fallen into arrears and out of the pleasant companionship of the lodge, with all its brotherly loving memories—very sweet and dear they are to thousands of us—and so he keeps away.

There is reason to believe that the cases of disease among live stock in New Hampshire reported in the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, have been brought to the attention of the Government.

Three Swedish delegates, sent by friends in Massachusetts, U.S.A., to look over the Canadian Northwest, have recently travelled considerably throughout the country, and were very favorably impressed with the Edmonton district.

A carefully prepared list of buildings now under construction, or about to be commenced, in Winnipeg, has been published. Last year at this time the amount of money expended on building amounted to about \$375,000, including \$150,000 on the Manitoba hotel.

Whenever brethren send us reports, such as sermons of unusual interest, and so forth, which are desired to be distributed among the lodges for the general welfare and interests of the Order, we will undertake the distribution of any number that may be ordered, saying all trouble, and let the lodge ordering them have the number of copies desired at as low a price as possible.

The C. P. R. land department is receiving a large number of inquiries from Idaho and Washington Territories respecting lands for settlement in Battle River district.

Lodge Crofton, No. 163, will be opened in Toronto this week.

The Supreme Grand President has received word from Bro. J. W. Carter, Supreme Grand Secretary, now in England.

A large number of the brethren who have been spending the summer months with their friends in the country, have returned to town. Lodge meetings will now be more interesting.

Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139, held its second annual concert on Thursday evening Aug. 18th, when a most enjoyable time was spent.

BACK FROM THE NORTHWEST. RETURN EAST OF A PARTY OF NEW ENGLAND FARMERS.

What they Saw and Think of the British Prairie Lands—Grass 5 to 6 Feet High.—Deeply Impressed by the Country.

A very interesting party arrived in Ottawa last week from the British Northwest consisting of Mr. D. J. Waggoner, colonization agent, Kingston, ex-crown timber agent of the Prince Albert district, and over twenty farmers from the state of Vermont who have just travelled through the far western country.

Mr. J. C. Hodgins, on seeing the country, definitely decided to sell out a large farm he has in Vermont and make tracks for the Prince Albert district.

Mr. Smith said: "It's the finest country I ever saw. We have a lot of hands home on our farm and it's not a bad one either, but THAT COUNTRY BEATS EVERYTHING, and I shall sell off, pack up and get there as soon as I can."

Whilst digging near the field of Waterloo recently at the junction of the roads from Charlevoix and Nivelle, some workmen came upon six skeletons, to which some shreds of the English uniform were still clinging, the buttons bearing the number 15.

At a recent patriotic celebration in the United States, Senator Fry, of Maine, made the following statement: "In the first six months of this year 117 ships cleared from San Francisco loaded with the products of our farms."

Coal and Petroleum Discoveries. Battleford, Aug. 20.—Considerable excitement has been created in this district by the discovery of what is said to be crude petroleum.

HUNTING FOR MEN.

Ald. Calder Unable to Obtain Good Laborers in Ontario for Work in Manitoba.

Toronto News: Ald. Alexander Calder, of Winnipeg, has been in the city the past few days trying to secure men to work on Canadian Pacific contracts.

"Temporary work, harvesting?" "Yes, but when that is over the threshing comes on and then in the winter they can go into the lumber woods."

"I could if I took the scrubs, but we want men to work. Lots of them want to go, but I know as soon as they get up there, after getting food and transportation, they will either leave us or be no good to work."

Mr. Calder left Saturday for Trenton, where there are forty applicants awaiting inspection and culling.

Harvesting in Treherne.

Treherne, Aug. 16.—The grain fields exhibit a very fine appearance, and there is at present every prospect of a large and satisfactory yield.

Messrs. McLellen & Williams look quite at home in their new quarters and have materially improved the west end of our town.

A Titled English Settler.

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—The Tribune has the following: Lord Sirien Chatswold a distinguished Englishman, has settled on the border between Manitoba and Dakota in the Devil's Lake region.

The story of his departure and what prompted the act is an interesting one. Matrimonial disappointments caused troubled days and sleepless nights and every scene surrounding his beautiful English home brought sorrow and despair.

Coal and Petroleum Discoveries.

Battleford, Aug. 20.—Considerable excitement has been created in this district by the discovery of what is said to be crude petroleum.

The energetic member for this district, Mr. Clinkskill, has secured funds for the placing of a large and much needed permanent ferry across the Saskatchewan river at Fort Pitt.

THE GOLDEN WHEAT.

HARVESTING IN FULL SWING ALL OVER THE NORTHWEST.

Reports Unanimous that the Quality and Net Results will Surpass Even Last Year.

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—The weather throughout the Northwest continues all that anyone could desire for harvesting, and the indications are the most favorable. Crop and weather reports were received this morning for the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. from all points on the line of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba-railway. Following is a brief summary:

Emerson—Weather clear; no wind; no rain; crop good.

Lettler—Fair weather; no rain; excellent crop; harvesting well under way.

Morris—Weather fine; crop good; farmers busy cutting.

Portage la Prairie—Fine weather; crop excellent.

Roland—Fair weather; cutting in full progress.

Miami—Good crop; harvesting general.

Somerset—Favorable weather, good crop.

Baldur—Weather fair; good crop; cutting general.

Belmont—Fine weather; harvesting general.

Wawanesa—Weather fine; crop good; harvesting general; upwards of fifty per cent cut.

Rounthwaite—Weather fine; good crop.

Bladen—Clear; fine crop; cutting general.

Stony Mountain, Aug. 23.—Harvesting is in full blast throughout this district and farmers are feeling elated over the yield. There has been no frost and weather has been exceedingly favorable to date.

Bredenburg, Assa., Aug. 18.—The crops are doing well. Cutting will commence next week and harvest will be general in ten days.

Methven, Aug. 19.—A few of the farmers have commenced wheat cutting. Harvesting will be in full blast around here next week and all report first class crops.

Fertile Rothwell.

Rothwell, Aug. 13.—Rothwell is situated on the Glenboro branch of the C. P. R., 70 miles west of Winnipeg and located in what has the appearance of a pretty extensive valley, being bounded on the south, about two miles distant, by the Tigar hills, or a continuation of the Pembina Mountains, while to the west, about four miles distant, begins the ascent of what are termed the Sand Hills, or what might be more properly termed undulating land of a sandy nature, showing at present excellent fields of grain almost ready for the binder; and about eight miles to the north is the Assiniboine River, and to the east the bluff forests of the Boyne swamp.

This so called valley possesses a soil that may be equalled in the province, but not surpassed. Though very slightly undulating, there is a very small percentage of what is called hay land around Winnipeg, nine-tenths resembling the ridge lands of the Red River Valley; and, except in dropping seasons, such as the two latter, the farmers get most of their hay from the Boyne swamp, still in the hands of the government. And though designated some years ago by a "sand hill" farmer as "the bog," a name it still retains, still a record kept by a thrasher, who threshed for two months in the bog in the fall of 1887, averaged 42 bushels per acre, and in one instance 60 bushels. And to all appearances, as we write, the indications are judging by the golden hued fields that will be all alive by the 18th with the hum of the reaper, a repetition of 1887 is threatened again.

The British Wheat Crop.

Advices dated London, Aug. 19, are as follows:

There has been an improvement in the wheat crop of 17 in England, a figure which also represents the advance generally in Great Britain. Scotland has gone up as much as 49 but she has only an area of 2 per cent. of British wheat, so her increase does not mean so much as the lower one in England. Wales, with a wheat area of 3 per cent., went back 14. During the early part of July wheat was improving very rapidly, but its condition became less favourable with the appearance and development of rust, which prevails somewhat extensively. Mildew also is frequently reported. In no crop will there be such disparity of yield as in this, for there are both good and very thin crops, whilst some of the latter bear splendid ears and indicate a plump and full kernel. The straw is short and firm, of unusual quality, and the plant stands up well, there being scarcely any complaints of lodged corn in either wheat, barley, or oats. Compared with last year wheat has in Great Britain a decrease in average condition of 63, the figure now being 913, whilst in 1891 it was 976.

30 to 40 bushels an acre

Deloraine, Aug. 22.—Crops in this district are the best average appearance in the province. Mr. Fisher, manager of the Paterson implement branch of the Massey-Harris company, said to me this morning: "I have travelled the province this year, and I have not seen as good crops anywhere as on this mountain side; they will yield 30 to 40 bushels per acre." The inspector for the London Loan & Agency Co. is here, and says the crops here are the best he has seen in the province. Travellers, and even farmers from other districts, say the crops in Deloraine district are the best seen this year. But a few days late, compared with last year the wheat is not so thick on the ground nor so long in the straw, but it has larger heads better filled, and a bigger berry and promises to yield a better sample. Our average last year was about 35 bushels to the acre, and this year will be about 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, or down to 25. With regard to rainfall, we have had too much rain, keeping grain growing instead of ripening, and all crops are really good and will in all probability yield a better return for the labor expended than our enormous crops of last year did.

We are jealous of our district's reputation for wheat growing, both in quality and quantity. In 1891 the chief prize for wheat at the provincial was won by Deloraine wheat; in 1892, all the first prizes for red Fyfe came here, and we expect a good share of these same prizes in 1893.

Wheat harvesting is now going on, although it will be a day or two before every one is into it, and we have every reason to expect a really magnificent crop of extra No. 1 hard in the Deloraine district.

Winnipeg Doings.

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—The work at the coal fields is progressing. Mr. Calder, who has just returned states that there are twenty miners engaged working in three drifts. More drifts are being made, and twenty more miners will be working in a short time. There are 14 miles of dump made and a large amount of coal is being taken out. The machinery has been placed and is working satisfactorily.

A gentleman just returned from the south-western part of the province states that all the barley has been cut between Napinka and Deloraine, and at the present time the farmers are cutting wheat as far east as Morden, but between the latter point and Winnipeg it was a little green at the time (Aug. 22.)

Last year the Northwest Assembly changed the close season for ducks, etc, from Sept. 1 to Aug. 15. It is believed by many in the northwest that Aug. 15 is too early and simply opens the way for indiscriminate slaughter, hence an effort will be made to have the date changed back to the 1st.

The C. P. R. car shops department has repaired a large number of cars of late. The Kensington has just been placed on the road, as well as several first and second class coaches and a number of baggage and express cars. The Marlborough diner has just been put in for renovation, also a number of other cars.

Mr. Reed, city editor of one of the leading dailies in Vermont, is registered at the Leland. He accompanied the Vermonters on their tour in the west, and expresses delight with the Prince Albert country and other sections of country visited in this province. The balance of the delegates returned to the city.

\$40 a Month for Farm Hands.

Carberry, Aug. 22.—Every farmer on the plains is cutting as fast as he can. Probably as much as 10,000 acres per day will be cut from now till all is gathered in. Most of the farmers are at it with two binders and some with three and four. Farm hands are scarce; as high as \$40 per month and board is offered. The early wheat in most cases is a light crop, but the heads are so well filled that threshing returns will very likely overlap cutting estimates. Twenty to 25 bushels average is now talked of as being about right. So far little or no smut is reported. Pickling with bluestone has done good work and has almost obliterated that curse.

Three quarters of the east, known as the Dempsey and Melbourne districts, are in stook. About one-half of the Pleasant Point and Arizona districts are in stook. The Petrel and Montrose districts are now fairly started and by Saturday night next (27th) most of the Big plain should be in stook. The wheat is ripe, straw is standing up well, and the sample is excellent. I send you a few heads from some of the earlier districts.

We have received a pamphlet describing the claims of Algoma as a field especially for British immigration and capital. In our next issue we propose to refer to the matter at greater length.

LATEST FROM THE PRAIRIES.

REPORTS BROUGHT DOWN TO AUGUST 27.

Earlier News More Than Confirmed—The Finest Crop of No. 1 Hard Ever Harvested Now Being Rapidly Gathered In.

Winnipeg, Aug. 27.—The Tribune contains the following crop summary up to date:—

By Saturday of next week, favorable weather in the meantime, the finest crop of No. 1 hard wheat ever grown in Manitoba will, excepting at a few points, be safely harvested. The crop is not so heavy as last year's, but it is the unanimous opinion of those in a position to judge that in quality it is incomparably superior.

Regarding the percentage now harvested there is a variance of opinion. Beyond a certain point it is a matter largely of guesswork, but scarcely anyone places the minimum lower than 80 per cent., and the most sanguine figure that 75 per cent. of the wheat is already down. Mr. F. W. Thompson, of the Ogilvie Milling Company has just returned from a 900 mile drive through the grain country of the west. Over the province, outside of the Deloraine and Portage districts, he is satisfied that the greatest percentage of the crop is in stook. And what is good news, too, is the fact that Mr. Thompson says there is scarcely any doubt but at the present time Manitoba has more wheat of No. 1 and 2 hard grades than the past three crops combined.

Telegraphic reports from N. P. R. and C. P. R. points are to the effect that the weather is clear to all points and the farmers are busy. The prospect is most cheering; it was never better in the history of wheat-raising in Manitoba.

AUSTIN.

Austin, Aug. 26.—The weather here has been excellent for the past three weeks, and harvesting is now in full swing. The bulk of the crop will be in stook at the end of this week. There has been no damage by storm, drought or frost, and the outlook for a good return never was better. Crops will average about 20 bushels per acre.

EMERSON.

Emerson, Aug. 25.—The crops, it is generally conceded, in this locality will be an average one.

FINISHED CUTTING.

Rathwell, Aug. 26.—A number of our farmers have finished cutting their wheat. The sample is good, and the yield promises to be satisfactory.

Threshing will begin at Mr. Thomas Olliver's farm next week. Mr. Krian Scammell is also waiting for a thrasher to start at his farm.

BELMONTE.

Belmonte, Aug. 26.—The crop is being cut in fine shape. Another week will see all safe. Though not heavy it will be an average yield and of fine quality.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Portage la Prairie, Aug. 24.—Harvesting has fairly commenced, and the weather is such as to make the prospects brighter than the most sanguine expectations. The difficulty anticipated in the shortage of binder twine has been overcome in the large consignments received at this point this week.

KILLARNEY.

Killarney, Aug. 24.—The wheat harvest is now in full operation, and on the whole there is a better crop than last year. Experts say the sample is far ahead of last season. Mr. Garbutt, of Bellefield, cut some Ladoga wheat at least ten days before any other was ready in the district.

CARBERRY.

Carberry, Aug. 16.—It is hard to realize that one is living in Manitoba. California won't be in it with us if this kind of weather continues. It is wonderful in spite of all the bad, green, smutty, frozen seed, much of it not fit for hog feed, the sowing on the stubble without either plowing or harrowing, the rushed, bad farming generally pursued, the late spring—plenty of snow lying in drifts around Carberry on May 10—the spring frosts on May 19 and also on June 30, and yet in spite of all these drawbacks to see the wonderful yield, the fine sample and the early crop. It makes one think everything is possible in this Manitoba of ours.

VIRDEEN.

Virdeen, Aug. 12.—Harvesting is general here, wheat having been cut on Monday last, and next week will see very few harvesters not in use. There has been no frost and the wheat will all class high in grade. A few farmers are cutting oats.

Leaving Wisconsin, U.S., for Prince Albert.

Prince Albert, Aug. 9.—Lewis and Ohschauer, delegates from South Dakota, and Mr. Omerink, from Stephen's Point, Wisconsin, have just returned here, after thoroughly inspecting the Prince Albert district. The members of the party were so well pleased with the prospects that they went immediately to the land office and entered for several homesteads and preemptions, and will return to them this fall. Mr. Omerink represents a large number of farmers in Wisconsin, who he says he will have no difficulty in persuading to settle in Prince Albert.

The Unsettled Lands of Quebec.

Monsieur Lafleche, one of the Roman Catholic priests recently returned to Montreal from the Northwest, said: The bishops could not urge the French Canadians to leave the province of Quebec as they had a fine heritage here, left them by their forefathers. Their first duty was to colonize the unsettled portions of their own country. Some wish to emigrate and these, if possible, should be settled in the Northwest in preference to the States. A few succeed in the States. They will meet with more fraternal and religious advantages in the Northwest. From a religious point of view they will have the help of the church and in each important group they will find at least one chapel. The first that went to Manitoba was a party of 44. The progress made since is wonderful.

WHAT ALBERTA IS LIKE.

A JOURNEY IN THE UNSETTLED COUNTRY.

What Newcomer's from Uncle Jonathan's Domain Write—They will Leave the States for the British Northwest.

Winnipeg, Aug. 27.—The following letter has been sent us for publication in the ANGLŒ-SAXON. It was written by Mr. Dugall McKinnon, of Glasston, N. D.

Having left home on the 1st of March, and having travelled over South Dakota, North Dakota and the province of Manitoba in search of a place to locate, and not having seen anything to suit me, on the 29th of July I started from Winnipeg for the

EDMONTON DISTRICT, that country about which so much has been said through the press lately, but, dear reader, the half has never been told. Our party consisted of three Dakotans and the Dominion immigration agent for North Dakota, S. Minkler, of Bathgate, who is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and who is untiring in his zeal for the promotion of immigration from Dakota to the Northwest and who is meeting with unqualified success. We also feel grateful for the kind attention which we received from the Dominion government and C. P. R. officials, who, in every respect, are an obliging lot of gentlemen.

The trip from Calgary to Edmonton, the terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton railway, is a most delightful one. On leaving Calgary we had a good view of

THE MAJESTIC ROCKIES in the distance. All along the route are many beautiful lakes and streams of good water and innumerable herds of cattle, horses and sheep, which go to show that the country is well adapted for stock-raising purposes. And although this line of railway has only been in operation since spring, we passed many thriving villages along the route.

We arrived in Edmonton on the evening of August 1st, and the next morning we hid ourselves away to view the country, taking an easterly direction towards

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, twenty miles distant. As far east as the fort the land has already been bought and homesteaded, so we concluded to push on further East, and we were repaid for our trouble. On setting about 25 miles east of the fort we reached and viewed a land unequalled on this continent for agricultural and ranching purposes. Here there is an abundant supply of wood for building purposes and for fuel, any amount of hay and prairie land, wild fruits of all kinds and lots of grain.

In the vicinity of Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan, where the land is cultivated, we saw the best wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds of which it has been our privilege to see this year. Having lived in Ontario for some time, the banner province of the Dominion for agricultural purposes, I can assure you when the day comes that

THE ALBERTA DISTRICT is as thickly settled as Ontario, and if

the crops we have seen in the district is a sample of what she can produce year after year, Ontario will not be in it. There is no country to-day on the continent which offers such inducements to settle as the Northwest and especially the Alberta district.

We were so favorably impressed with what we had seen and our faith in the future prosperity of Alberta so strong that between the three of us we invested in three sections of land, the best mortal eye ever saw, and in consequence next spring will see an addition to the population of the district of about thirty individuals.

Young man if you want to make up to yourself a home this is the country for you. Poor man, if you want a home go to Alberta. Business man or farmer, embarrassed by debt, emigrate to this fair country and you will never regret it.

THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT. Assessment System.

The Beneficiary Board is now prepared to receive applications for increased beneficiaries. The Beneficiary is now composed of two classes, viz.: A and B.

Class A includes the present \$500 and \$1,000 Certificates.

Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certificates.

All Beneficiary members at present in good standing will be eligible to join Class B (providing they pass a satisfactory medical examination), on payment of \$2.00, \$1.00 of which is to be paid the Local Examiner, and the other sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 25¢.

Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability clause.

The rates of assessment in Class B is the same as in Class A, and until such time as an assessment realizes \$1,000, the heirs or legatees of a deceased member shall be entitled to receive only such an amount as shall be realized by an assessment made upon all members in good standing in Class B at the time of his death.

All old members of the Beneficiary over 50 years of age, desiring to join Class B, may do so until six months from the date of this circular, that is, November 2nd, 1892, after which time no such application can be entertained.

Members joining both Classes at the same time will pay an entrance fee of \$5.00; \$1.00 to go to the Medical Examiner, and the balance to be sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 50¢—25¢ for each certificate.

The Beneficiary Board meets on the first Wednesday of each month. The age of an applicant is made up to the day the application reaches the Supreme Grand Secretary's office; for example, if the applicant is examined by the Lodge Surgeon, say on the 10th of the month, and he would be fifty on the 22nd of the month, and it doesn't reach the Supreme Grand Secretary's office until after the 22nd, it bars him from being admitted.

The Entrance Fees must in all cases be forwarded with the application.

JOHN W. CARTER, S. G. Secretary.

Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

A FEW REASONS WHY IT PAYS YOU TO BUY YOUR TEA AT STROUD'S.

They Buy at First Hands.

They save the Consumer the Middle-man's profit.

They do the largest distributing trade to the Consumer of any firm in Canada.

Experience has taught them the CLASS of TEA best suited to the Canadian demands.

They Sell Pure Teas only.

This month exceptional value in Tea Dust, Choice Japan Siftings, 10¢ a pound

3 pounds for 25¢.

Sugar Cheaper than the cheapest.

CALL AND SEE US AT

Toronto Addresses:

Shaftesbury Hall,

367 Yonge Street,

428 Queen Street west,

Kingston:

109 Princess Street.

Peterboro':

370 George Street.

Ottawa:

Rideau and Sparks Sts.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

(Continued from our last.)

CHAPTER V.

Cressy, 1346.

Edward III. landed at La Hague, in Normandy, on the 26th August, 1346, and his first act was to knight his son—a mere boy, the Prince of Wales—the future Black Prince of glorious memory. His army consisted of 4,000 men-at-arms, 10,000 archers, 12,000 Welsh and 4,000 Irish infantry. He divided it in three divisions, each marched separately in the day, but all formed one camp at night. They ravaged the country with great atrocity, and the towns of Valognes, St. Lo, Charenton, and Harfleur were plundered and partially destroyed.

Considerable alterations had now been made in the armour worn; a visored bascinet was used by knights in the field, the crested helmet being reserved for the lists alone. The casing of the body in jointed armour was now nearly complete, and the adoption of breast and back-plates enabled soldiers to dispense with the ancient hauberk of rings. The use of plate-armour was a decided improvement, being lighter than the chain with its accompanying garments. The magnificent jupon, emblazoned with the wearer's arms, and the splendid knightly girdle, are both the testimonies of a warlike age; greaves, or jambi (steel boots), and sollerets to cover the feet had been introduced. The backs of the gauntlets were furnished with overlapping plates, armed with knobs or spikes of iron. Those of Edward the Black Prince were of brass; and Camden, but without authority, says that he adopted the famous triple plume, or "Prince of Wales's feathers," by slaying John, King of Bohemia, who wore such a plume, at Cressy, but it is very unlikely that so gallant a prince would have slain with his own hand the aged and blind monarch referred to. He is also said to have worn at Cressy, as afterwards Henry V. did at Agincourt, a heart-shaped ruby, which is now in the new crown that was made for Queen Victoria. By this time cross-bows were in pretty general use among the English. These were of different kinds, such as the latch, the prodd, &c., but they all carried indifferently arrows, darts, quarreux or bolts of iron, and stone or leaden bullets. The common range of a point-blank shot was from forty to sixty yards with an elevation of 1:20. Cross-bow-men were dressed like other archers, but sometimes fought on horseback. But a new era in war was to be inaugurated, for with the army of Edward III. came five pieces of small cannon, a species of weapon supposed to be unknown in France, though cannon are spoken of in a sea engagement in the thirteenth century, between the King of Tunis and a Moorish King of Seville. By whom the five pieces of ordnance were made is uncertain; but Le Blond, in his "Traité de Artillerie," says that the earliest guns "were of a very clumsy and inconvenient make, being usually formed of several pieces of iron fitted together lengthwise, and hooped with iron rings; and as they were used for throwing stones of prodigious weight, in imitation of the ancient machines, they were of enormous bore. But the difficulty of conducting and managing these pieces, and the discovery that iron bullets of much less weight might be impelled by better powder, soon introduced the present fabric and matter of cannon."

Edward's Welsh and Irish were light and disorderly troops, more fitted for plunder and pursuit than a steady encounter with the well-armed soldiery of France, and even the best men of his army were but newly levied and unused to war; but they committed fearful ravages, in most instances sparing neither sex nor years. At length Philip advanced against Edward, at the head of 100,000 men; and the latter, afraid of being surrounded in an enemy's country, began a retreat towards Flanders. In this retrograde movement occurred the famous passage of the Somme, a ford of Blanchetaque, all the bridges being either strongly guarded or broken down. Under Godemar de Faye, 20,000 Frenchmen held the opposite bank; but Edward threw himself into the river sword in hand, at the head of his troops, and forced the passage, and reached in security the opposite bank with his whole force, just as Philip and his vast army reached the river and the tide was rising. Thus on a few moments depended the fate of Edward III: and, by his presence of mind and celerity, these moments

were turned from ruin to victory, for the justly infuriated French would have wreaked terrible vengeance on him and his army. He then continued his march, and took up a position at the village of Cressy, or Creci on Ponthieu, on advantageous ground, and there awaited the enemy. In Froissard we find a description of how the English army passed the night before Cressy, one of the most memorable battles of the age.

The king lay in the fields with his host, and made a supper to all his chief lords and knights. "And when they were all departed to take their rest, then the king entered into his oratory and kneeled down before the altar, praying God devoutly that if he fought the next day, he might achieve the journey to His honour. Then, about midnight, he laid him down to rest, and in the morning he rose betimes and heard mass; and his son, the Black Prince, with him, and the most of his company, were confessed and houseled. And after the mass he commanded every man to be armed and to draw to the field, to the place before appointed. Then the king caused a park to be made by the roadside behind his host, and there were set all the carts and carriages and within the park were all their horses, for every man was afoot; and into this park there was but one entry."

As far as we can calculate, it was now the morning of Saturday, the 6th of August, 1346, though some writers give a different date. The English army was formed in three divisions on the grassy slope, and all lay on the ground till they saw the French army moving across the plain towards them, sending the air with shouts, such as, "Down with them!" "Let us slay them!" Then the archers assumed their bows and salades (or helmets), and every man stood in his ranks. A great flock of ravens were seen to hover over the French army, and this, says De Mezeray, "was deemed a presage of their defeat." But there was a natural cause for their appearance, as the morning of the battle broke with storm and rain, thunder and lightning—a fitting prelude for a day of blood.

The first line of the English was commanded by Edward the Black Prince, so called from the colour of his armour, and, as a French historian adds, also from his sable plumes. Under him were the Earls of Warwick, Oxford, and Harcourt; the Lords Chandos and Holland, and other nobles. The second line was led by the Earls of Arundel and Northampton, with the Lords Bassett, Willoughby, and Roos, and Sir Lewis Tufton. The king in person led the third line with which he proposed to support, if needful, the two first, or secure a retreat for the whole in case of defeat. He formed trenches to protect his flanks and secure his baggage in the wood.

Philip had also divided his army into three great columns. The first consisted of 15,000 Genoese crossbowmen, led by Antonio Doria and Carlo Grimaldi. The second was led by the Count d'Alençon, brother to the king, who had on this occasion no less than three other crowned heads serving under his banner—John of Luxemburg, the aged King of Bohemia, who had lost one eye in battle against the pagans of Lithuania, and been rendered totally blind of the other by a Jewish quack; the King of the Romans, his son; and the King of Majorca, who had been driven from the Balearic Isles three years before, by Pedro IV., of Arragon. United with the force of Godemar de Faye, the French army now mustered 120,000 men all told, in their helmets. Hume asserts that Philip had cannon, but in his haste left them behind, a very unlikely circumstance if he possessed them at all. The "Dictionnaire Militaire" (1758) asserts that cannon "were known in France," according to some authors, in 1338, under Philip, but known of only. "Nevertheless," says Voltaire, "till the reign of Charles VIII. artillery continued in its infancy; such is the force of inveterate customs, and so slow the progress of human industry. They did not make use of artillery in sieges till the reign of Charles V., King of France; and the spear was their principal weapon till the reign of Henry IV."

The French, in their enthusiasm, had marched in great haste; and the heavily accoutred Genoese, weary after a march of six leagues, carrying their cross-bows, were already beginning to fail. When Philip said, "Make the Genoese go on in front, and begin the battle, in the name of God and St. Denis!" they muttered, and, in the words of Froissard, said to their constables, "We be not well ordered to fight this day; we be not in the case to do any great deed of arms, and have more need of rest." Then said the

Count d'Alençon, commander of the second line, with scorn, "Truly, a man is well at ease to be charged with these kind of words, who are faint and fail us now when most at need!"

Now the sun came forth brilliantly in rear of the English, but shone full into the eyes of the French. The Genoese continued to advance, whooping, yelling, and making many antics; "but the English stood still and stirred not." This whooping the Genoese continued, adds Froissard, whose description we chiefly follow, till they came within range; but the recent rains had relaxed the strings of their arblasts, so that the bolts fell short. The English archers drew their bows from their cases dry and serviceable—those splendid six foot bows, on which the glory of England so often depended.

"Then," says the knightly historian, "the English archers each stepped forth one pace (as he drew the bowstring to the ear), and let their arrows fly so wholly and so thick that it seemed as snow." The cloth-yard shafts soon quivered in the faces, breasts, and arms of the Genoese, who fell into immediate disorder; some cut the strings of their cross-bows, others cast them away, and the whole began to recoil upon the heavily-mailed men-at-arms of the Count d'Alençon.

"Slay those rascals," cried Philip of France; "they do but hinder and trouble us without reason." Then their own cavalry dashed among them, and killed a great many, while the English arrows fell fast among both; and, to add to the general confusion, the cannon—now heard in battle for the first time—belched forth a storm of stones upon the wild meleé. Then nothing was seen in that vast body but hurry and confusion, terror and dismay. The Welsh and Irish now began to creep forward, with great knives or daggers, and slew by stabs and gashes in the throats, great numbers of the dismounted French knights and men-at-arms, who were simply wounded, or rolling helplessly amid the press in their heavy armor. Then it was that the old blind King of Bohemia, when the state of affairs was explained to him, said to those about him, "Sirs, ye are my men, my friends, and companions; I require you to lead me so far, forward that I may strike one stroke with my sword."

Then two knights buckled the reins of their bridles to those of his horse, lest they should lose him in the press, and the three charged together. The aged king "struck a stroke with his sword, yea, and more than four, and fought valiantly, and so did all his company; but they adventured so far forward that they were all slain, and the next day were found in the place about the king, with their horses tied to each other."

This was about three in the afternoon. The young Prince of Wales had presence of mind to take advantage of the confusion, and led his line to the charge. The French cavalry had by this time freed themselves of the Genoese run-aways, and, by superior numbers and steady hand-to-hand fighting, began to hem young Edward round. The Earls of Northampton and Arundel now advanced to his aid; and soon the battle became hot and terrible. From the summit of the hill of Cressy, the king, near a windmill, was looking on, when a messenger from Warwick came, clamouring for succour. Then said the king, "Is my son dead, or hurt, or on the earth felled?" No, sire," replied the knight; "but he is overmatched, and hath need of your aid." "Return to my son," said Edward, "and tell him that to him I reserve the honor of the day. I am confident he will show himself worthy of the honour of that knighthood which I so lately conferred upon him; and that, without my assistance, he will be able to repel the enemy."

This message added to the ardour of Warwick and the prince. A fresh charge with reboiled vigor was made upon the French, by which the whole line of cavalry was thrown into disorder, and the Count d'Alençon was killed; and then flight followed the confusion. Philip of France remained on the field till the last, when the evening was closing in, unwilling to believe that all was lost. When no more than threescore knights remained about him, one, named Sir John of Heynault, who had remounted him after his horse had been killed by an arrow, said, "Sire, depart while there is yet time; lose not yourself wilfully. If this field is lost, you shall recover it again another season." They galloped away, and now the flight became general. The Welsh infantry rushed into the throng, and, with their long knives, cut the throats of all who had fallen; nor was any quarter given that day by the victors.

Philip rode to the castle of La Broeyes, where he found the gates closed, for

the night was dark; but the captain came to the walls, and asked, "Who calleth there at this time of night?" "Open your gate quickly," cried Philip; "for this is the fortune of France."

The sorrowful captain recognized the king; he let down the bridge and opened the gate: and when Philip entered he had with him but Sir John of Heynault and five other barons. On his return to camp the Black Prince, who had distinguished himself in a manner so remarkable, was embraced by the king his father. "My brave son!" he exclaimed, "persevere in your honorable course. You are indeed my son, for valiantly have you acquitted yourself this day, and showa yourself worthy of empire."

The young prince then went on his knees and craved his father's blessing, and the night was spent in feasting and rejoicing. The recorded results of this battle would seem exaggeration, were they not so well authenticated. Won as it was chiefly by the bow, the English loss was so small that it has never been stated; but that of the French was terrible. Besides the Kings of Bohemia and Majorca and the Count d'Alençon, there fell the Duke of Lorraine; Lewis de Creci, Count of Flanders; and eight other counts, two archbishops, the Count de Blois, 1,200 knights, and 30,000 soldiers. Such was the cost to humanity of one day's proceedings, in the unjust endeavor to conquer France.

Eighty standards were taken. Among these was the beautiful banner of the king of Bohemia, embroidered in gold, charged with three ostrich feathers, and the German motto "Ich Dien," which, says Rapin (after Camden probably), was brought to the Prince of Wales, who assumed therefrom his well-known crest and motto. But this favourite tradition is unsupported by history; for on the seal appended to a grant of the prince's to his brother, John of Gaunt, dated 1370, twenty-four years after Cressy, he appears with a single feather, while the crest of John of Bohemia in that battle was a single eagle's pinion. The triple plume, now known as that of the Prince of Wales, was first adopted by Henry Stuart, the young and gallant son of James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, who, like the Black Prince, died before his father.

On the day subsequent to the battle, by displaying the captured French standards, many of the country people, who were ignorant of the general result, were lured towards the English camp, where a pitiful slaughter was made of them by 500 lances and 2,000 archers, dispatched for that special purpose. Edward remained for three days to bury the dead, some of whom he interred at Montreuil; and then he marched through the Boulonnais to lay siege to Calais, that he might always have an open gate into France. It may be interesting to give here a statement of the pay of the English troops in Normandy and before Calais at this time, as given in the Appendix to "Brady's History of England" (Vol II., p. 88). They consisted of 31,204 combatants, whose subsistence for 131 days amounted to £127,201 2s. 9d.

"To Edward Prince of Wales, being in the king's service, in Normandy, France, and before Calais, with his retinue, for his wages of war, 4s. a day; 102 knights, each 2s. a day; 264 esquires, each 12d. a day; 384 archers on horseback, each 6d. a day; 60 foot archers, each 3d. a day; 513 Welshmen, whereof one chaplain, at 6d. a day, one physician, one herald, 5 ensigns, 25 sergeants or officers over twenty men, each 4d. a day, 480 footmen, each 2d. a day.

"To Henry of Lancaster, being in the king's service before Calais, with his retinue and one other earl, each 6s. 8d. a day; eleven bannerets, each 4s. a day; 193 knights, each 2s. a day; 512 esquires, each 12d. a day; 46 men-at-arms and 612 archers on horseback, each 6d. a day.

"To William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton (K. G. in 1350), and his retinue, at the same rate. "To Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, 6s. 8d. per day; 3 bannerets, 48 knights, 164 esquires, 81 archers on horseback, as above." And so forth.

Knights-bannerets were generally created on the field, and the form of creation was simply performed by the candidate presenting his pennon to the king or general, who cut off the train and made it square; hence they were sometimes known as knights of the square banner, marking authority over a troop capable of forming a solid square of from ten to fifteen men per face. Hence the term "squadron."

While Edward was pressing with fame and steel the siege of Calais, where John de Vienne held him at bay for nearly a year, there occurred an event at home, and only two months subsequent to the splendid victory at Cressy, which, like it, did singular honor to the English arms.

(To be continued.)

JUST OPENED

A case of those Fine English Worsted Suitings in the prevailing Shades now worn. These goods are very select. Workmanship and finish guaranteed.

Call and see them at

D. HUNTER'S,
119 SPARKS ST.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Shoulder Brace Corset PREVENTS STOOPING AND EXPANDS THE CHEST.



E. ACKROYD,
143 Sparks Street, - - OTTAWA.

GREAT CASH SALE

READY - MADE CLOTHING.

Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, and Hats.

BRYSON, GRAHAM & CO.

146, 148, 150, 152 and 154 Sparks Street.

Use only Clapperton's Spool Cotton, the best. Bryson, Graham & Co.

Orders taken for Painting, Whitewashing, Kalsomining, etc.

Estimates furnished if required.

Alfred Reynolds,
161 Mackay St., N. E., Ottawa.

Ripans Tabules relieve colic.

PROSPECTS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Important Immigration Scheme - Free Grants of Land and Financial Help.

Sir John Forrest, Premier of Western Australia, has delivered an important speech at Geraldton, in which he set forth the programme of the Government and the financial condition of the colony. Sir John stated that the revenue of the past year disclosed a credit balance of £116,000, which was an increase on the previous year of nearly £100,000. He vehemently denied the allegation that the colony was living on borrowed money. The recent gold discoveries showed that there was a rich mineral belt from Kimberly right away through to the southern coast, extending for a distance of some 1,200 miles. He was convinced that the Midland Railway of Western Australia would be successfully carried to a conclusion. The Government proposed to introduce a land settlement scheme by which free grants of land to the extent of 160 acres would be made on condition that the recipient should reside on the land and should fence, clear, and otherwise improve the holding. With regard to the improvement clause the Government undertook to advance £150 upon half the value of the improvements made by the occupier at the rate of 5 per cent. Sir J. Forrest further stated that certain concessions would be made to the pastoral tenants of the Crown who had suffered from the severe drought. With regard to constitutional reform, he definitely promised to bring in a Franchise Reform Bill similar to those of the other colonies, by which the present property qualification of members of the Legislature would be entirely abolished.

Tasmania.

The Tasmanian Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. Bird, has submitted his Budget statement. The accounts disclose a deficit of £49,000. Mr. Bird proposes to meet this by reducing the salaries of the civil servants 5 per cent. This would realize £15,000 on the year. He also proposes to increase the duties *ad valorem* on sheep, cattle, meat, malt liquors, tea, sugar, cigars, and tobacco. By these expedients he estimates that the deficit on the present year will be reduced to £9,000. Next year he anticipates a surplus of £59,000.

Sir Robert Hamilton, the Governor of Tasmania, has announced his intention to return to England on the expiration of his term of office. He proposes to retire from the service of the Colonial Office on his pension.

China.

According to telegrams from Tientsin, the French Industrial Syndicate has withdrawn in consequence of the failure of the French Minister to enforce his demands for its employment upon the Chinese Government.

A CHATHAM MIRACLE.

DR. CARL VERRINDER'S VICISSITUDES OF TORTURE AND OF HEALTH.

He Survives Them all, and Recounts His Wonderful Deliverance From Poverty and Death, and His Restoration to Prosperity and Vigor of Mind and Body - Good Words for the A. O. U. W.

Chatham Planet.

In a Raleigh street residence there lives with wife and one child—a little ten year old daughter—a musician known throughout Ontario, if not the whole Dominion, as a prince among pianists, organists and choir masters—a veritable maestro and "Wizard of the Ivory Keys," and no one who has ever listened to his manipulation of the great organ in the Park Street Methodist church, or heard him evoke "magic music's mystic melody" from the magnificent Decker Grand in his own drawing room but will declare that his eminence is well deserved, and his peers can be but few among the professors of Divine Art. The door plate bears the following inscription:

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
DR. CARL LEO VERRINDER,
Director.

To sit, as did a Planet reporter a few days ago, in a very atmosphere of sweet harmony, created by Dr. Verrinder's magic-like touch was an experience that might well be envied, and one calculated to inspire the most sentimental reveries. But sentimental moods finally vanish and leave one facing the sober and practical side of life. The music ceased and the conversation took a turn leading to the real object of the reporter's call.

"There are stories abroad," said the newspaper man, "regarding some extraordinary deliverance from death, which you have met with recently, doctor. Would you object to stating what foundation there is for them, and, if any, furnish me with the true facts for publication." Dr. Verrinder shrugged his shoulders and laughed. "I have not," he replied, "been given to seeking news-

paper notoriety, and at fifty-five years of age it is not likely I shall begin, and yet," said the professor after thinking a moment and consulting Mrs. Verrinder, "perhaps it is best that I should give you the circumstances for use in The Planet. The story of my rescue from the grave might fittingly be prefaced by a little of my early history. We resided in England, where though I was a professor of music, I was not dependant on my art, as I had acquired a competence. My wife was an heiress, having £50,000 in her own right. Through the rashness of a broker she was robbed almost of all her fortune, while by the Bank of Glasgow failure, my money vanished forever. It became necessary for me then to return to my profession in order to live. I do not speak of it boastfully, but I stood well among the musicians of that day in the old land. My fees were a guinea a lesson, and it was no uncommon thing for me to give twenty in a day. We came to America, landing in Quebec, where I anticipated getting engagement as organist in the cathedral, but was disappointed. Subsequently we moved to St. Catharines, in which city I procured an organ and choir and soon had a large clientele. Later, in order as I thought to better my fortune, I took up my residence in London, first filling an engagement with a Methodist church, and afterwards accepting the position of organist in St. Peter's Cathedral. In those cities I made many warm friends, and their tribute and gifts I shall ever retain as among the most precious of my possessions. It was while living in London and pursuing my art with much earnestness and labor that I received a stroke of paralysis. Perhaps,—here the speaker rose and stretching himself to his full height, thus displaying his well-built and well-nourished frame—"I do not look like a paralytic. But the truth is I have had three strokes—yes, sir, first, second and third, and they say the third is fatal, ninety-nine times out of one hundred. Yet here you see before you a three-stroke victim, and a man who feels, both in body and mind, as vigorous as he ever did in his life. My ultimate cure I attribute to my testing the virtues of a medicine whose praise I shall never cease sounding as long as I live, and which I shall recommend to suffering humanity as I am now constantly doing, while I know of a case and can reach the ear of the patient. After removing to Chatham I had not long been here when my health further began to give way. Gradually I noted the change. I felt it first and most strongly in a stomach affection which produced constant and distressing nausea. It grew worse and worse, I myself attributed it to bad water poisoning my system. One doctor said it was catarrh of the stomach. Another pronounced it diabetes, still another a different diagnosis. I kept on doctoring, but getting no relief. I tried one medicine after another, but it was no use. Grippe attacked me and added to my pain, discomfort and weakness. At last I took to my bed and it seemed that I was never going to get well. Nothing of a nourishing nature would remain on my stomach. No drugs seemed to have a counteracting influence on the disease which was dragging me down to death. My wife would sit at my bedside and moisten my lips with diluted spirits which was all that could be done to relieve me. Besides these local doctors who gave me up, I had doctors from London and Kingston who took I believed in and to whom I paid heavy fees, but without receiving any help or encouragement. It is true that a stomach pump operation afforded temporary relief, but yet I felt that my peculiar case needed some special and particular compound or remedial agent which I knew not of. But, at last, thank God, I discovered it. I had been a miserably wreck, unable to work, unable to eat or to sleep properly. My means were becoming exhausted. My poor wife was worn out in body and spirit. Suddenly the deliverer came! Pink Pills! Yes, sir, Pink Pills—God bless their inventor or discoverer!—have rescued me from the jaws of death and miraculously made me what you see me to-day, hearty, happy with a splendid appetite, a clear brain, a capacity for work and an ability to sleep sound and refreshing sleep—a boon that only a man who has experienced the terrors of insomnia can rightly appreciate. Bear in mind, my friend, I am no wild enthusiast over the supposed merits of this medicine. I have tested the virtues of Pink Pills and am ready to take oath to their efficacy. No one could shake my faith in them; because what a man has thoroughly proved on his own experience, and what he has had confirmed in the experience of others—I have prescribed the pills to other sick persons and know what extraordinary good they have effected in their cases he ought to be convinced it is so. I shall tell you how I came to try them. A fellow member of the A. O. U. W., the brethren of which order had been more than kind to me during my illness, recommended Pink Pills. I knew nothing about what they were on what they could accomplish. In fact, I am rather a sceptic on what are termed proprietary remedies. But I started to take Pink Pills for Pale People, made by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville. From the very first, one at a dose, I began to mend, and before I had taken more than a box or two I knew that I had found the right remedy and that to the Pink Pills I owed my life. In nine months I have taken twelve boxes—just six dollars worth. Think of it, my friend! Hundreds of dollars for other treatment, and only six dollars for what has made a man of me and set me again on the highway of health and prosperity. There is some subtle, life-giving principle in Pink Pills which I do not attempt to fathom. I only know like the blind man of old: Once I was blind; now I can see! God, in the mystery of his providence, directed my brother of the A. O. U. W. to me. I took it. I live and rejoice in my health and strength. I have no physical malady, saving a slight stiffness in my leg due to grippe. I feel as well as in my palmist days. My prospects are good. All this I gratefully attribute to the virtues of Pink Pills for Pale People, and now my story is done! as the nursery ballad runs. If anybody should ask confirmation of this tale of mind let him write to me and I shall cheerfully furnish it. The Pink Pills were my rescuer and I'll be their friend and advocate while I live!"

The reporter finally took his leave of Dr. Verrinder, but not without the professor entertaining him to another piano treat, a symphony played with faultless execution and soulful interpretation of the composer's thought.

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

- 22 Lodge Cards under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per Year.
- Daughters of England.**
- Hamilton.**
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.
Annie Johnston, Hector H. Martin, Secretary.
- ST. THOMAS, ONT.**
- Prince 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.
James Brown, E. W. Trump, Sec., President. 154 Manitoba St.
- Sons of England.**
- Almonte.**
Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill St. Visiting brethren welcome.
Harry Orvid, Pres. C. E. Townsend, Rec. Sec.
- Aylmer, Ont.**
Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren.
M. Hatton, A. J. Elliott, Secretary.
- Barrie.**
Southampton No. 23, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dundas St. J. H. Brown, Pres. Jos. C. Lang, Sec.
- Belleville.**
Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front St. H. Tamadge, Sec. R. Oliphant, Pres. Belleville.
- Blackstock.**
Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church St. Visiting brethren will be made heartily welcome.
R. H. Prust, Sec.
- Brockville.**
Suffolk No. 27, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (last first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome.
Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. W. H. Edwards, Pres. Box 75.
- Chatham.**
Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters Hall, King St. J. H. Oldershaw, Chas. F. Chanter, Secretary.
- Collingwood.**
Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall.
E. Ward, Box 694, Sec. Collingwood.
- Corwall.**
Victoria No. 12, Corwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome.
E. Hunt, Sec. Rev. S. Gower Poole, Pres. Corwall.
- Galt.**
Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Edward Lane, Sec., Box 96.
- Guelph.**
Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays every month, in the hall in Toivell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres. Box 210.
- Hamilton.**
Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome.
James Fisher, Sec. Wm. Hunt, 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.
Geo. W. Kemp, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec. 182 Queen St. N. 19 James St.**
- Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton,** meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome.
Harry Marshall, Hector H. Martin, Sec. Wm. Hunt, Pres. 22 Wellington St.
- Devon No. 102, Hamilton,** Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Sackville Hill, Sec. Robt. Hooper, Pres. Chedoke, P.O., Barton.
- Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the Royal Temple of Temperance Hall. John W. Hannaford, Sec. G. Heatly, Pres. in rear 103 Wentworth st. n.**

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. F. Martin, Pres. Albert St., Williamsville.

Yme No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at Frasers' Hall, King St. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren.
R. Marsh, Pres. W. Dumbleton, Sec. Albert St., Williamsville.

Huntsville.
Croydon No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome.
Geo. Hunt, J. G. Ramsey, Sec. President. Huntsville.

Lakefield.
Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome.
John C. Balston, Edmund Sellens, Sec. Pres.

Bowmanville.
Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Foresters' Hall, Bounsaill's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome.
Levi Morris, Pres. W. E. Pethick, 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.
Walter E. Ashman, Pres. J. T. Jarvis, Sec.

Longford Mills.
Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome.
Geo. A. Bradley, Pres. Chas. Carr, Sec. Longford Mills.

London.
Kensington No. 68—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Albert Hall. F. G. Truitt, Sec. 125 Dundas St.

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

Pleasantly No. 88—Meets alternate Mondays from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street.
J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland St.

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

Smith's Falls.
Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
G. T. Martin, Pres. K. C. Townsend, Sec.

Montreal.
Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m.
R. Whiting, Pres. R. T. Sellars, Sec. No. 132 St. Gabriel street, Turcotte Ville, St. Henri.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 8 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome.
Chas. Chappell, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec. 324 St. Antoine. 39 Metcalfe Ave., St. Henri.

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

Denbigh No. 98—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street. Chas. H. Beckett, F. W. Cardwell, Sec. President. 5 Parthenais Sq.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at 466 St. Urban St. Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres. M. H. Howell, Sec. 61 Emile St.

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

- 22 Lodge Cards under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per Year.
- Daughters of England.**
- Hamilton.**
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.
Annie Johnston, Hector H. Martin, Secretary.
- ST. THOMAS, ONT.**
- Prince 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.
James Brown, E. W. Trump, Sec., President. 154 Manitoba St.
- Sons of England.**
- Almonte.**
Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill St. Visiting brethren welcome.
Harry Orvid, Pres. C. E. Townsend, Rec. Sec.
- Aylmer, Ont.**
Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren.
M. Hatton, A. J. Elliott, Secretary.
- Barrie.**
Southampton No. 23, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dundas St. J. H. Brown, Pres. Jos. C. Lang, Sec.
- Belleville.**
Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front St. H. Tamadge, Sec. R. Oliphant, Pres. Belleville.
- Blackstock.**
Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church St. Visiting brethren will be made heartily welcome.
R. H. Prust, Sec.
- Brockville.**
Suffolk No. 27, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (last first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome.
Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. W. H. Edwards, Pres. Box 75.
- Chatham.**
Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters Hall, King St. J. H. Oldershaw, Chas. F. Chanter, Secretary.
- Collingwood.**
Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall.
E. Ward, Box 694, Sec. Collingwood.
- Corwall.**
Victoria No. 12, Corwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome.
E. Hunt, Sec. Rev. S. Gower Poole, Pres. Corwall.
- Galt.**
Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Edward Lane, Sec., Box 96.
- Guelph.**
Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays every month, in the hall in Toivell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres. Box 210.
- Hamilton.**
Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome.
James Fisher, Sec. Wm. Hunt, 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.
Geo. W. Kemp, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec. 182 Queen St. N. 19 James St.**
- Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton,** meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome.
Harry Marshall, Hector H. Martin, Sec. Wm. Hunt, Pres. 22 Wellington St.
- Devon No. 102, Hamilton,** Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Sackville Hill, Sec. Robt. Hooper, Pres. Chedoke, P.O., Barton.
- Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the Royal Temple of Temperance Hall. John W. Hannaford, Sec. G. Heatly, Pres. in rear 103 Wentworth st. n.**

- 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. F. Martin, Pres. Albert St., Williamsville.
- Yme No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays,** at Frasers' Hall, King St. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren.
R. Marsh, Pres. W. Dumbleton, Sec. Albert St., Williamsville.
- Huntsville.**
Croydon No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome.
Geo. Hunt, J. G. Ramsey, Sec. President. Huntsville.
- Lakefield.**
Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome.
John C. Balston, Edmund Sellens, Sec. Pres.
- Bowmanville.**
Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Foresters' Hall, Bounsaill's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome.
Levi Morris, Pres. W. E. Pethick, 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.
Walter E. Ashman, Pres. J. T. Jarvis, Sec.
- Longford Mills.**
Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome.
Geo. A. Bradley, Pres. Chas. Carr, Sec. Longford Mills.
- London.**
Kensington No. 68—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Albert Hall. F. G. Truitt, Sec. 125 Dundas St.
- British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays** in Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. J. Anderson, A. Isaac, Sec. President. 748 King St.
- Pleasantly No. 88—Meets alternate Mondays** from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street.
J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland St.
- Midland.**
Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters' Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month.
Visitors welcome. R. O. Stokes, Sec. Frank Cook, Pres.
- Smith's Falls.**
Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
G. T. Martin, Pres. K. C. Townsend, Sec.
- Montreal.**
Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m.
R. Whiting, Pres. R. T. Sellars, Sec. No. 132 St. Gabriel street, Turcotte Ville, St. Henri.
- Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on** the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 8 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome.
Chas. Chappell, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec. 324 St. Antoine. 39 Metcalfe Ave., St. Henri.
- Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every** alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts.
J. G. Brooks, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec. 546 St. Paul St.
- Denbigh No. 98—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays** in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street. Chas. H. Beckett, F. W. Cardwell, Sec. President. 5 Parthenais Sq.
- Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 2nd and 4th** Thursdays of each month at 466 St. Urban St. Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres. M. H. Howell, Sec. 61 Emile St.
- Orillia.**
Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga St. Henry Cuff, Pres. Austin Gilham, Sec.
- Rose of Conchicling, No. 23, meets alternate** Mondays from January 11th, 1892, in their Hall, Mulcahey's Block, Orillia. Visiting brethren welcome.
Wm. Swinton, Sec., J. C. Irresiden, Pres. Box 63.
- Ottawa.**
Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert St. E. Aust, Sec. F. E. George, Pres. Sherwood St., Mt. Sherwood.
- Bowdon No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd** Thursdays of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington St. R. J. Tanner, Sec. W. J. Eastcott, Pres. F. O. Box 296.
- Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th** Thursdays of each month at Wellington Hall. W. Brown, Pres. James Ardley, Sec. 452 Ann street.
- Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th** Tuesdays of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec. W. H. Snelling, Pres. 35 Mackay st.
- Lancaster—The United Degree Lodge of Derby,** Bowdon, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month.
W. J. Eastcott, Sec.
- Peterborough.**
Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome.
W. Saxby, Pres. Bro. Watford, Sec.
- Peterboro' No. 64—Meets 2nd and 4th** Mondays at S. O. E. Hall A. E. Dixon, R. Sec. F. L. Sommerville, Pres. Peterborough.
- Owen Sound.**
Hastletoe No. 86, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters' Hall, Red Rose and 4th Wednesdays, White Rose, the 1st Wednesday in each month at 7 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound cordially welcomed.
Geo. Price, Pres. J. M. Spencer, Sec. Box 192.
- Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.**
Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7 p.m.
H. B. Hall, Sec.
- Sault Ste. Marie.**
Leamington No. 95—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Dawson's Hall. W. E. Sharpe, Sec. Sault Ste. Marie.
- St. Thomas.**
Truro No. 82, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
Chas. Riddals, Pres. Jas. Hoare, Sec.
- Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters' Hall,** Ernesting Block, second and fourth Friday, R. H. D. third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
John Leach, Pres. W. A. Hollins, Sec.

- Stratford.**
Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall. F. W. Byatt, Sec.
- Sherbrooke, Que.**
Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odells Block.
C. Pearce. Edwin Avery, Sec.
- Selkirk, Man.**
Hunnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters' Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Rev. C. R. Little, Pres. C. Gages, Sec.
- Toronto.**
Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst & Queen sts. W. W. H. Syms, Sec. R. J. Hodge, Pres. 21 Eden Place.
- Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th** Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West.
W. H. Hewett, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec. 419 College st. 16 Carlton Ave.
- York No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th** Thursday at Odellfollows Hall, Queen St. West. T. Steele, Pres. 216 Lippincott st.
- Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd** Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West.
J. J. Thorley, Pres. W. I. Clarencey, Sec. 74 Sussex Ave.
- Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th** Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale.
M. Crittell, Sec. 4 Sander Ave.
- Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate** Mondays from July 18th, 1892, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. F. Williams, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec. 522 Sackville St.
- St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd** Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen St. West, cor. Berkeley St. F. C. Payne, Sec. Geo. Taylor, Pres. 11 Clarencey St.
- London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th** Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview. A. V. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. H. Barron, J. G. Bent, Sec. 415 Gerrard St. e. President.
- Cambridge No. 54, Little York—Meets 2nd and 4th** Fridays at Little York Fire Hall.
W. T. Empringham, Pres. W. H. Clay, Sec. Coleman, P.O.
- Birmingham, No. 89—Meets 2nd and 4th** Tuesday of every month in Dominion Hall, corner of Dundas and Queen St., Toronto. H. W. Church, Pres. Saml. Leveates, Sec. 94 Adelaide St. e. 164 Spedina Ave.
- St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th** Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill St. and Yonge St. R. S. Grundy, Sec. Geo. R. Moore, Pres. 74 Saultier st.
- Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th** Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. Geo. Clatworthy, Pres. Joseph Oldfield, Sec. 3 and 4 Adelaide St., E.
- Hull No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and 4th** Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron Hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets.
J. H. Jewell, Pres. A. C. Chapman, sec. 300 Lippincott st.
- Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th** Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, Queen St., West, cor. Spadina Ave. over Dovaney's new store.
C. McClelland, Pres. F. W. Chorley, Sec. 22 Shirley St.
- Lichfield, No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Ontario** Park Rink, corner Prospect and Prosper Sts., every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock. C. M. Cashmore, Pres. E. J. Cashmore, Pres. 680 Parliament St. 182 Bolton Ave.
- Vancouver, B. C.**
Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
Rev. H. P. Hobson, F. Jas. East, Secretary, Box 522.
- Victoria, B.C.**
Alexandria, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174.
- Weston.**
Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month at King St. Hall. Visitors welcome. Smith's Block, Weston, Ont. Joshua Fitton, Pres.
- Windsor.**
Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street. Visiting brethren are welcome.
H. Slater, Pres. Wm. J. Turner, Sec. Box 64. Box 619 Windsor
- Winnipeg.**
Westward Ho! No. 88, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Unley Hall, McIntyre block, Main street. Visiting brethren invited.
T. C. Andrews, Jos. Harrison, Sec.
- Nephtua No. 141, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in** Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. W. R. D. 2nd Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. Jones, Pres. A. H. Price, Sec. 658 4th Ave. N.
- Woodstock.**
Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed.
John Pittmans, Pres. Wm. E. Barnett, Sec.
- Lachine.**
Royal Oak No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph St. Visiting members are welcome.
J. H. Thomas, Pres. Edward Pickering, Sec. 331 St. Joseph St.
- Calgary, N.W.T.**
United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in their Hall, on Oster street.
J. Emerson, Sec. E. Cave, Pres.
- New Glasgow, N.S.**
Kenilworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S. Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock in Good Templars Hall. Visiting brethren always welcome.
John Maynard, Pres. E. W. Thurston, Sec.
- Fredericton, N.B.**
Bilington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 7th 1892. Visiting brethren always welcome.
Chas. W. Beckwith, Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.
- Prince Edward Island.**
Eton, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, (W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting brethren made welcome.
Geo. D. Wright, Pres. J. Edward Rendle, Sec.
- Fort William.**
Gaulford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome.
Geo. Clark, Pres. Ed. Oakley, Sec.

ISLINGTON LODGE'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

A Spirited Celebration at Fredericton, N.B., with Banquet to Visiting Brethren.
Islington Lodge, Fredericton, N. B., has had a very successful celebration of its first anniversary. Among the visiting brethren were a large number of members of Rose of Stanley lodge.

On the 20th inst. the combined lodges met and conferred the White Rose degree on 14 applicants.

The following morning the brethren proceeded to the cathedral for divine service, this being the first public parade of the Sons of England in Fredericton. The brethren marched in the following order:
C. R. I. Band.
Messrs. Harry Wheeler of Islington and Thomas Wilkinson of Rose of Stanley, Standard Bearers, with Union Jack, His Worship Mayor Beckwith and Mr. John Payne, Members of both lodges two deep, Officers according to seniority in full regalia.

Chaplains in black gowns and college caps.
Rev. Mr. Murray, of Stanley, preached the anniversary sermon, which reached us too late for publication in this issue, but will be printed in our next in full. It was a splendid effort and should be widely read and distributed among the Order.

THE BANQUET.
Next evening, Islington lodge gave a banquet to the visiting brethren at Church Hall, which was beautifully decorated, the Union Jack being of course conspicuous. In the chair was President C. W. Beckwith, of Islington lodge. On his left were Mr. Justice Fraser and district deputy president G. H. Parker. At the lower end of the table was vice-president H. A. Cropley, having on his right Mr. John E. Sanson while Mr. Buchanan sat on his left. The dinner, which was worthy of the occasion, and excellently served, having been enjoyed, the chairman gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were honored in true English fashion—the Queen, the Governor-General, the Lieut.-Governor and Bench and Bar.

Mr. Justice Fraser responded to the latter toast and expressed in most cordial terms his sense of the compliment paid. Messrs. Geo. F. Gregory and Geo. W. Allan also responded.

The church and clergy, army and navy (responded to by Sergt. Wilson, C. R. I., and Capt. Howe); the Mayor and Corporation (responded to by Mayor Beckwith); press (responded to by the gentlemen representing the local newspapers), and ladies (responded to by Mr. J. A. Humble, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Winslow), followed.

The toast of the sister lodges was responded to by President Neill of St. Andrews Society, and County Master Pitts of the Orange Society; and that of the medical profession by Dr. C. Vanwart, surgeon of the Order.

The Sons of England was next proposed by Mr. Pitte, and responded to by President Beckwith, who delivered an admirable address on the objects and working of the Order.

The pleasure of the evening was greatly enhanced by the programme of music played by the C. R. I. band; songs by Mr. Merrill, Capt. Croby, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Haviland, and a recitation by Mr. Duncan Thomas. The proceedings closed with God Save the Queen. The visiting brethren from Rose of Stanley lodge were as follows: John A. Humble, Pres.; John E. Sanson, Vice Pres.; Joseph Thorburn, P. Pres.; C. P. Merrill, Sec.; Rev. Mr. Murray, Chaplain; David Douglas, Treas.; Ross Thorburn, Rec. Sec.; Guides—Almond Clayton, Harry Thornburn, Thomas Wilkinson, R. Bigg, Thomas Clarkson, and David Douglas; E. Sanson, Inner Guard; Arthur Sanson, Outer Guard; Robert Waugh, Andrew Waugh, Hampton Thomas, Edward Humble, William Douglas, David J. Douglas, Wm. T. Howe, Wm. Buchanan, John Scott, Fred. McAllister, Peter Pringle, Gilbert Douglas, Thomas Currie, Martin Clarkson, James Foreman, Benjamin Evans.

[Since the above was in type we have received a further notice of the celebration, which will be read with interest. It will appear in our next issue.]

Good Work in Guelph.
District Deputy Bro. John Taylor, Guelph, reports the gratifying fact that Royal City Lodge, No. 73, Guelph, at their last meeting, took in eight more members.

That's the sort of Lodge work that tells. No flies on the officers of that lodge we guarantee.
WELL DONE, ROYAL CITY.
Bro. Bolton, secretary of Royal City Lodge, Guelph, sends a change in the

lodge card, to which we direct attention. He also favors us with a few interesting facts relating to the lodge, which is making rapid strides. Royal City lodge was quiescent if not dormant for a long period but the time of reawakening has come and there is a healthy and gratifying transformation scene. During the past quarter 16 new members have been initiated, and the old ones have buckled to work with new spirit and zeal in the cause. More applications are quickly coming in as a result. The lodge has the good fortune to be governed by a fine staff of officers and the D. D. G. P. Bro. Taylor is a worker from the word go. Altogether the Royal City Lodge may be said to have entered upon a new and gratifying career of activity and usefulness.

TORONTO SONS OF ENGLAND AT GUELPH.

A Royal Time Engaged by Brethren of the Two Western Centres.
On Toronto's civic holiday the Sons of England of that city spent the day in Guelph. About noon two trains with about 1,200 people invaded the city by the C. P. R. and were welcomed by the reception committee of Guelph lodge and escorted to the different hotels of the city for dinner.

About 1.30 a procession was formed of the different lodges and the Sherwood Cadets, headed by "C" Infantry School band, and marched to the Exhibition Park where athletic games of all descriptions were indulged in, and a programme of 26 events was given.

After the arrival at the Exhibition grounds the extensive programme was at once entered into, and a pleasant afternoon spent. The city was partially decorated for the occasion, the flag on the city hall being hoisted to full mast and also private flags throughout the city, while the fronts of several hotels and other places were decorated with evergreens and bunting.

The Sherwood Cadets were the winners of the cup for fancy drill. Their movements throughout were marked with clock-like precision, and after its completion they were loudly applauded.

A number of old pensioners, who have been through the Russian, Afghan and Chinese wars, say that they never saw anything like it before, and if Canada ever got into war with any other nation she would be proud of her sons.

The games were keenly competed for, and a number of Guelph sports were the winners.

A Distinguished S. O. E.

An Orillia brother, a member of Rose of Couchiching Lodge, S. O. E., favors us with the following interesting news:

At the last meeting of Rose of Couchiching Lodge, the initiation of George Weale Bartlett should have special interest to Englishmen. He is a direct descendant of the Earl of Warwick the king maker of old of whom so much is heard in English history.

He stands 5ft. 4in., and is built in proportion, and is a fine specimen of English manhood. Mr. Bartlett has had a residence built in Orillia and his family are now living here.

THE S. O. E. DEMONSTRATION AT BRANTFORD.

A Splendid Turn-out of the Hamilton and Brantford Brethren.

The S. O. E. demonstration at Brantford was a great success. One of our western brethren, who is never forgetful of the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON, kindly sends us the following excellent report, compiled from the Hamilton Times:

The excursion by the Sons of England of this city, (Hamilton), to Brantford was a big affair. There was a procession from the hall, headed by the S. O. E. Naval Brigade Band.

On arrival at Brantford the procession re-formed, and together with the Brantford S. O. E., marched to the park.

An address of welcome was delivered by Ald. Thos. Elliott, I. G. V. P. of the Order. It was replied to by Bro. Wm. Hunt, D. D. G. P., of Hamilton.

A cricket match was played between Hamilton and Brantford S. O. E. Brantford scored 58, Hamilton 54.

The Naval Brigade gave an exhibition of cutless drill in the pavilion which gave great satisfaction.

A long programme of sports was run off in the park.

Challenge race (which arose out of a discussion as to whether the Scotch could beat the English,) between D. McKenzie (in kilts) of Hamilton and Geo. Holtham, of Britannia Lodge No. 8, S. O. E., Hamilton. The Englishman won.

The Hamilton committee was composed of Messrs. Edward Smith, Chairman; G. H. Evans, Secretary, and A. Hanuaford, Treasurer.

THE WINNIPEG S.O.E. PICNICERS
A Jolly Time and the Inevitable Shower Without Which no British Outdoor Jollity is Complete.

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—The weather and the crops is no longer a theme which your Winnipeg correspondent can avail himself of as a refuge when destitute of any more interesting topics. Your readers are so well posted by your own efforts in these matters that the writer has no excuse for saying "This weather is really too hot for anything" or even "Is this hot enough for you?" But thank goodness there is the picnic, yes and thank goodness again, it is over, the mud has dried off, and those little abrasions of the mental cuticle, if there is such a thing, have had time to heal, the heartburnings of unsuccessful athletic competitors have about ceased, and now all that is left to be done is to count up the spondulix and after all debts are paid, divide the spoil, if there is any? It was a successful affair in any case and may be worth a brief description, touching only on a very few of the salient features of the day as they struck your correspondent. Scarcely had the sun, and consequently most of the inhabitants of Winnipeg, outside of C. P. R. employes, emerged from their chambers in the east, west, north, south or elsewhere, when the enlivening strains of the citizen's band announced to the gaping, stretching, yawning people that there was something in the wind besides the three Union Jacks which flaunted in a somewhat aggressive manner from the roof of the cars destined to carry the sons to the field of glory or defeat. On arrival, Lodge Rynnymede crept up from the river to a convenient landing place for the cars, the three lodges formed up, each one according to seniority, Lodge Rynnymede first, Neptune 2nd, Westward Ho 3rd. Officers three abreast D. D. bringing up the rear.

When the order "Forward, March," was given by the irrepressible marshal Bro. Hukburn, the band which preceded the procession, with exquisite taste and good judgement, proceeded to earn their money striking up "Marching through Georgia." Fancy three Union Jacks marching through Georgia—well who knows? perhaps they may before we are a great deal older.

The first part of the day's proceedings especially the children's sports went off delightfully, but in the afternoon a good smart shower of about an hour's duration made things pretty sticky for those who entered upon terpsichorean pursuits either as competitors for the waltzing prize or the soul-stirring clatter of the Red River Jig. Just as darkness threw her mantle over the lumber piles and shady glades, and hands which in many cases had merely touched in the dance, now began to cling together, the, to this kind of people, envious whistle, shrieked a valdictory warning. "All aboard!" resounded from board pile to board pile, all was hurry, bustle, mud and confusion; for ten minutes the bedraggled crowd surged into the cars in a very panic that they might "get left." The pleasures of the return journey were much enhanced by a touch of that element of danger supposed, by themselves, to be so conducive to the enjoyment of Englishmen. The cars ran off the track, but as they were going at the rate of about two miles an hour at the time the passengers did not have a chance of realizing that delightful sensation of dust in the nostrils nor of feeling what was the peculiar shape of every organ in their internal economy they might have done had they been going at a proper rate of speed. At a late hour town was reached and every one felt all was well, which ended well.

Resolution of Condolence.

Lambton Mills, Aug. 18.—The following resolution of condolence was passed by Bradford Lodge at their last meeting and presented to the bereaved widow and family of our late Bro. Robt. Ward:
To Mrs. Robt. Ward:

It is with deep regret that we the members of Lodge Bradford, No. 91, Sons of England Benevolent Society have to convey to you and your family our deepest sympathy and condolence in your sad bereavement, and fervently pray that He who is a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless, may ever sustain you in your loneliness, and spare you to see many years of peaceful enjoyment, surrounded by your dear children whom we sincerely trust will follow their father's noble example and be a consolation to you in your declining years.

We tender you our heartfelt sympathy for our deeply lamented brother who was held in high esteem by all who knew him and especially by the members of this lodge.

May we who are left behind be ever ready to copy all that was estimable in his character, and when our earthly cares are ended, may we all meet in that Supreme Grand Lodge above where sorrow, pain and parting are no more, and where perfection of brotherly love, rest and happiness is only attainable.

Signed on behalf of the lodge,
T. BERRY,
W. E. ASHMAN,
F. E. M. PERRY,
J. T. JARVIS.

To this the following reply was received:
To the Secretary of Bradford Lodge:

Dear Sir,—I convey to you and your lodge many thanks for your letter of condolence, also thanks for the manner you and members of your lodge attended to my late husband during his long sickness, and also many thanks for cheque for funeral expenses sent by Supreme Grand Lodge of S. O. E. B. S.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. ROBT. WARD.

Opening Lodges in England.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:
Dear Sir and Brother.—In the last two issues of the ANGLO-SAXON you give your readers to understand that our Supreme Grand Lodge has gone to the good Old Land to open up new lodges of our Order. Now, Sir, I would like to hear of our order being founded there as much as anybody, but at present know well enough that it is impossible to do so. At Grand Lodge in Toronto we were told the same thing when our Bro. Dr. Girwood of Montreal, was commissioned to open lodges there. I told Grand Lodge he could not do it, nor was it done. We must begin at home and make our constitution to conform with the Imperial Friendly Societies Act before it can be done, as they will never alter that to suit our constitution.

The first question that will be asked by Mr. Ludlow, the Registrar of Friendly Societies there, will be this. Is your Sick and Funeral fund separate from your other funds, and has your scale of payments been tabulated by a government actuary?

Now, Sir, there are serious questions for our brethren to consider, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for all of us; and then there will be no more attempts to open lodges in England, but it will be done in reality.

Your remarks as to opening a third lodge in Winnipeg, I think are well taken, and if your advice is taken in many other places I could mention our noble Order would make better progress. My heart and mind are in the S. O. E., and all I want to see is a solid foundation that cannot be moved. Enclosed you will find \$1.00 for my subscription. Wishing you well and the paper God speed.

Believe me yours fraternally,
CHAS. SQUIRE,
P. D. D. and Secretary, Lodge Royal Oak, No. 26, Galt, Ont., Aug. 22, 1892.

Halifax, N. S.
Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday each month at McLean Hall, Barrington St., Halifax, N.S. Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. W. Offen, Pres. John Redford, Sec.

"August Flower"

Dyspepsia. There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:
"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, or known. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U.S.A. and Toronto.

SPRING 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.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Cab Proprietor, 196 Slater Street Ottawa.

Double and Single Carriages. Special facilities for Wedding and other parties. Prompt attention given to all orders.
BOARDING STABLES.
Cab No. 182 . . . Bell Telephone No. 14

FRANK BLOMFIELD,
DEALER IN
PIPES, TOBACCOS AND CIGARS
Of the Finest Brands.
Finest Hair Dressing and Shaving Parlor in the City.
155 BANK STREET, OTTAWA.
A Call Solicited.

KIMPTON & CO.,
172 Rideau Street, Ottawa.
PORK BUTCHERS, PACKERS AND PRESERVERS OF
MEATS
All Goods Our Own Curing and Manufacture and Strictly First-Class.

F. H. MARTELOCK,
Baker, Confectioner and General Grocer,
177 Creighton St., NEW EDINBURGH
FLOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

C. STRATTON
Wholesale and Retail,
GROCEER
We have got a complete and well assorted stock of Teas, Pure Spices, Fruits, Hams, Roll and Breakfast Bacon, Mess and Short Cut Pork Flour at Lowest Prices.
It will be to the interest of farmers and country dealers to call on this old established firm before purchasing elsewhere. Highest Market Prices allowed for Butter, Eggs and other produce.

Cor. SPARKS and LYON Sts.

W. HYDE,
GENERAL BUTCHER,
101 BANK STREET.
Bologna and Cambridge Sausage Maker.
also
Fruit, Poultry, Game and Fish.
Telephone No. 3.

WATERBURY'S
WATERBURY'S TABLETS regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, and purify the blood; are safe and effectual the best medicine known for indigestion, biliousness, headache, constipation, dyspepsia, chronic liver troubles, jaunty, bad complexion, disordered stomach, and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. One tablet gives immediate relief. Take one at meal time. Sold by Druggists. A trial bottle sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents.
WATERBURY CHEMICAL CO., 18 Spruce St., New York.

Vol. VI. No. 1.
A NE
GRAT
Other Eng
page
[P
Win
weeks
wheat
dulness
of this
fact the
is more
pursuit
life an
comper
display
plish
and sur
us being
with th
in two
count f
appear
But e
dead if
sleepin
ELEC
Last
with th
which y
for a ch
was the
Main st
There
for one
portion
known
innovat
least sai
Suffice
artery o
said ha
second
any city
traverse
rails wit
bination
Horse
tracks p
The adv
is giving
week, he
they int
an hour,
in a sma
expected
such as t
in the po
of the pr
Seed th
nearly c
preparin
requires
herself a
during th
but thin
of Engla
let up.
which th
slowly,
morseless
Englishm
being apa
in energy,
and as a
same. It
that speed
at one an
are except
one, as a
philosoph
master up
rolling d
gaining t
time.
But wh
the "Sons