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CANADA AUSTRALIA

ANGLO-SAXON

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ENGLISHMEN & THEIR DESCENDANTS

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Bro. Hon. Alexander Vidal.
A Veteran Senator and Leading Englishman—A Great Champion of Temperance.



BRO. HON. ALEXANDER VIDAL.

Hon. Bro. Alexander Vidal, who a short while ago was re-elected president of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, is one of the most active and distinguished members of Canada's Senate Chamber.

He was born at Bracknell, Berkshire, England, in 1819. In 1834 his father came to Canada and settled at Sarnia. Senator Vidal was educated at the Royal Mathematical School, Christ's Hospital, London, Eng. When the militia was called out in 1837 to suppress the rebellion of that year, he served as a private and step by step was promoted until he won the lieutenant-colonel's epaulettes in the Lambton Reserve Militia, which rank he still retains. He was licensed a provincial land surveyor in 1843, and for 10 years followed this profession. During this period he was frequently employed by the Government. He accompanied Captain Anderson to the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior as commissioner to arrange with the Indians for the transfer of lands to the Canadian government.

In 1861 he placed himself in the field as a Conservative candidate for the Legislative Assembly and was defeated, but in 1863 he was successful in a contest for the representation in the Legislative Council of the St. Clair division, which comprised the counties of Lambton and West Middlesex, which seat he held until the confederation of the provinces, when the latter body was abolished and the present Senate created. In 1873 he was called to the Senate and since that period he has been a conspicuous and able member of that body of Canada's representative men.

Bro. Vidal was over 12 years agent for the Bank of Upper Canada in Sarnia, subsequently for eight years agent for the Bank of Montreal. As chairman of several committees in the Senate, such as Banking, Railways, Contingencies, etc., he has been from time to time prominently before the public and is held in the highest esteem throughout the country.

As an advocate of the temperance cause he stands in the front rank among the able men of the Dominion who are warring against the liquor traffic.

Senator Vidal is a member of the Sons of England Society. He is a member of Bridgewater Lodge, No. 204, Sarnia. He has been made an Honorary

President of his lodge, by special sanction of the Supreme Grand Executive—a distinction held by no other member in the Order out of the 15,000 Englishmen comprising its membership. He is as active in the promulgation of the principles of the Sons of England as he is in that of the Temperance cause. His energy is wonderful for a man of his age. He is always a welcome visitor at any of the lodges in Ottawa which he may be able to attend while residing here during the session of Parliament. Bro. Hon. Vidal believes as our principles become known to the hundreds of thousands of Englishmen in the Dominion, we will be a strong and influential barrier to all sentiment and active hostility against the unity and integrity of the British Empire.

Very recently the members of his lodge in Sarnia presented him with a beautiful medal in recognition of his deep interest in advocating the cause of the Sons of England. He wore the medal at the recent gathering held by Stanley Lodge in Ottawa last week. The design is artistic and pleasing. The brethren of Sarnia must be congratulated upon doing to the worthy brother what he deserves.

In Bro. Hon. Senator Vidal the members have a true and worthy brother, and the Order is proud of its Senator.

Bro. G. T. Martin, Dis. Deputy.

The subject of this short sketch, Bro. G. T. Martin, was born in the year 1845, at Upper Norwood, Surrey, England, and educated in the local school, and Kendal's Seminary, afterwards passing five years in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, after which he removed to London, and remained in that city until 1871, when he came to Canada. After some years residence in the city of Toronto, he was attached to the Engineers staff for five years, during the construction of the C.P.Ry. After the



BRO. G. T. MARTIN, D.D.

completion of construction, in the State of Maine, in 1880, he removed to Smita's Falls, where he now resides, the marked improvement of the architectural beauty of that town giving tangible evidence of his professional abilities. Bro. Martin's father, being more than an ordinary lover of British institutions, it naturally follows that he should be an ardent and active worker in all that appertains to the advancement of English interest as a nation, and is a firm believer in and advocate for a Greater Britain by a strong federation of all British Colonies and dependencies. He is a charter member of Guelph lodge, and was elected President for the years 1891-24. At the close

of the last term of office, the members of the lodge wishing to give some token as an evidence of their appreciation of his interest and untiring efforts in building up Guelph lodge, presented him with a P. P. Jewel. He was elected Sup. G. L. delegate for 1893-45, and was honoured at the last assembly by being elected D. D. for the counties of Lanark, Carleton, Russell, Stormont and Renfrew.

Bro. Martin is a contributor to the press. His article upon the Union Jack is now appearing in the *ANGLO-SAXON*. Politically Bro. Martin is a Conservative; he has been president of the Conservative association of Smith's Falls for several years. His disposition and nature is that of a whole-souled and enthusiastic Englishman. In Bro. Martin you have a man who is with you to the last; he thinks quickly and acts promptly, and in the Order we have no brother more willing to work for its advancement. He feels that we should be more powerful, be stronger numerically than we are, but he has not given up the "hope" that that end will yet be attained.

Ottawa and Halifax.

Bro. John E. Hills, treasurer of lodge Chebucto, Halifax, N.S., was an attendant at the recent Dominion Rifle Association meeting held in Ottawa.

Bro. Hills called upon us and we were very much pleased to meet him. He conversed freely about the Order in Halifax, and feels as all others do that it is in need of some closer and more fraternal effort on the part of the leaders to awake it out of that lethargy which it has fallen into.

He instanced the recent visit of Bro. Clatworthy, P. S. G. President, to Halifax, and said that the arranging of his visit by the Supreme Secretary was not of the best. He says they received a letter from the S. G. Sec., saying that Bro. Clatworthy would likely be with you, etc. In the meantime he had been to Halifax and had left. Then the lodge instructed the secretary to notify the Executive that they would like, when a Supreme officer was on a visit in the name and at the expense of the Order, that he remain long enough to see the brethren.

It seems that Bro. Clatworthy was more anxious to open the new lodge at Dartmouth than to see the members who had been instrumental in keeping alive the Order in Nova Scotia. It is evident the object in view by the P. S. G. P., was the fact that he could point out that he had opened so many lodges, etc., which he could claim to his credit. The lodge would have been opened at all events.

PERSONAL NOTES—OTTAWA.

Bro. Wm. Fletcher, of Severn lodge, Arnprior, is now residing in Ottawa.

Bro. Capt. S. Maynard Rogers, of Bowood lodge, was elected President of the Undertakers' Association, which recently convened at London, Ont.

Bro. Wm. Davies, of Severn lodge, Arnprior, who has been in the hospital for the past three weeks, is recovering.

Bro. Rev. Mr. McKay, chaplain of Bowood lodge, has been confined to the house for the past week with a severe cold accompanied by a sore throat.

Tennyson lodge, Hull, P.Q., lost by death a worthy brother, Henry Stone. He was employed by the E. B. Eddy Co., and had contracted typhoid fever. He leaves a wife and three children.

A very painful and peculiar accident befell the father of Chas. Sharpe, Sec. and W. Sharpe, President, of Russell lodge. He was sitting on an empty box, when by some means the box gave way and he fell to the ground on his leg, breaking it in two places.

Bro. E. Hunt, of Derby lodge, has opened up a store in the Dairy business at 132 Bank street. Brethren who may desire articles in his line of business would do well to give him a call. We trust Bro. Hunt will meet with the encouragement he deserves.

Bro. J. Foss, of Foss & Sons, Wellington street, P. P. of Stanley lodge, has been confined to the house for the past two weeks. Bro. Foss is one of the staunchest of the lodge, and never out of the place, a committeeman, unless through some unforeseen cause.

Bro. Wm. Teague, D.D., took the opportunity to present the case of the boys to the members of Stanley lodge at their last meeting. He is anxious that a more active interest should be taken in the juvenile branch of the Order by the senior lodges.

The first social gathering of the Order in Ottawa was held by Stanley lodge on the 10th of September. Among those present were Bro. Hon. Senator Vidal, honorary president of Bayswater lodge, Sarnia; Bro. K. Townsend, Smith's Falls; Wm. Teague, D.D., and a large number of visiting members from the four city lodges. The lodge was opened by the president, Bro. E. J. Reynolds, after which Bro. Hon. Senator Vidal addressed the members. His address was a capital one, dealing with the wonderful progress achieved nationally in the world by the English people both in the missionary and commercial fields. Those who took part in the programme of music were Bros. Sam. J. Perkins, C. Foss, J. Shrimpton, B. J. Hunt, G. A. Fownell and others. Refreshments were served during the evening.

An Unfulfilled Promise.

Editor *ANGLO-SAXON*:

A branch of the S. O. E. was formed here on December 29th, 1892, and I was one of its first members, and we have a very nice lodge. Bro. Boswell was the officer who opened the lodge.

It will soon be four years since we started. Now, would you believe that during all this time we have not had a visit from any of the officials of the Sons of England, although in 1894, when I was at the Woodstock convention, I was promised a visit from some of the officers.

I have been asked by the members of our lodge why do not the officers fulfill their promises? What can I say; only tell them that we are so far away, and are so small in numbers, that we are not worth any notice! I think we deserve a little notice if we are in an isolated place.

The only way we know that there are such a body as the Sons of England is through the *ANGLO-SAXON*.

GEO. TUDDENHAM, P.P.,
Sudbury Lodge, 108.

[We agree with the brother; when a promise is made by our officers it should be kept. If a visit was promised it should be fulfilled. I trust the difficulty will be overcome at the coming G. L. meeting at Brantford, by the appointment of an organizer, whose duty it would be to visit lodges situated as lodge Sudbury is.—Ed.]

Pride of the Island lodge, Victoria, B.C., in ordering copies says:—We are going ahead fine, we initiated 11 members last quarter, and 8 more propositions in.

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III.

LADY STEWART'S TRUST.

I KNEW Allan Ramsey for more than thirty years while he was in India, and I should hope I'm a better judge of what he was than a stuck-up old maid with two footmen and a pet poodle, like Miss Selby. When I knew him first he was a slim Scotch lad just joined, and I was the major's wife. The major took a fancy to the lad, and so did I; we became great friends. Then Ramsey saved my life in the Mutiny, and we became greater friends than ever. He got rapid promotion, as a good many did at that time, and not one of them earned it better than he. He was major at twenty-six, and went home invalided while we were quartered at Delhi. When he came out next year he brought his wife with him. She was a niece I believe, to this Miss Selby, out a very different person. Alice Ramsey was a sweet woman. She was very young when she came out, and was quite the beauty of the station all the time we were at Delhi. Poor thing! India is a bad place for wives. I thought it would have broken her heart when she had to part with her only child, a pretty, delicate girl. We were at Calcutta then, and she came down to send the child away. I shall never forget the silent agony of the poor young mother when she parted with that child.

I didn't see much of the Ramseys after that, as their regiment was always up country, and of course when he got a separate command there was no chance of our being thrown together, so it was quite a coincidence that I should have been asked to look after Ramsey's girl when she came out to see her mother. It was then that I made old Miss Selby's acquaintance, and I can't say I took to her at all. No doubt she was fond of Ramsey's girl; when I came to know the child myself I could easily see there was no particular merit in that. What set me rather against the foolish old creature was the way she had of evidently fancying that and her family were something in particular, and that her niece, Alice's mother, had somehow disgraced herself by her marriage. Well, well, poor old creature, she was greatly set up at having to part with the child, which I suppose was natural enough after ten years, and I dare say some allowance should be made for a person who has never known anything but what she could learn in an old place down in the midland counties, where nearly everybody she saw took off his hat when she spoke to him.

I brought Ramsey's child out to him, and a nicer child I never saw. How she ever contrived to grow up beside that old trump at Selby Hall without getting spoiled I don't know, but she was just as simple-hearted a girl as ever I saw in my life, without one bit of nonsense about her. A pretty girl, too. I confess I like pretty girls and handsome men a good deal better than plain ones. Of course I know all about "handsome is that handsome does," and all that kind of thing, which is very good for copy-book headings. Don't tell me. I'm an old woman now and can afford to say what all women think, and what I say is that I like handsome goods put up in pretty parcels. A good man is ever so much the better for being good looking, and a nice girl is ever so much nicer when she has a pretty face and a good figure. Alice Ramsey was a singularly pretty girl; her face was one of those that might turn out beautiful, or might just miss it as so many do; and, what was more, it was a very attractive face. I know I took to the child at once, and was able with a good conscience to say to Allan himself, when he met us at Calcutta, that it was a real pleasure to have had her company.

You know already that Ramsey's wife died up at Lucknow soon after. He told me himself in a few quiet lines that read like a broken heart, and I was thankful the poor fellow had his daughter with him, for I knew that even if she couldn't comfort him for his loss it would do him all the good in the world to have somebody to look after. Don't tell me about broken hearts. Nobody ever breaks his (or, for that matter, her) heart who has plenty to do and makes an effort to do it. Ramsey was to much of a man in any case to do anything so weak, but I haven't a doubt that child helped him over the first pinch.

It was about four months later, I think, that he brought her down to Calcutta to send her home. As things were just at that time, it was out of the question for a man of Ramsey's exper-

ience and reputation to be spared long enough to go with her himself, and besides, as he told me, Sandie Maitland had been telling him that he had kept her a little to long beside him for her health, and had advised him to send her home by a sailing vessel around the Cape to set her up again. Of course I knew Sandie Maitland well, for he had been surgeon of our old regiment for twenty years, and I knew he was pretty sure to be right; so I undertook to look out for some good ship and some nice passenger in whose care I could safely trust the child. Ramsey had grown fond of that girl,—almost absurdly fond,—and he was as fussy as a hen with one chicken about her.

He worried me with directions and cautions till I sent him off about his business. Just as if I didn't know better than any man what was proper and safe for a child like that! I like the idea,—at my time of life, too!

It was sometime before I could find exactly what I wanted, for times are greatly changed from those I used to know forty years ago, when everybody went around the Cape, and the sailing vessels were all one could desire. Nowadays the steamships have spoiled the Cape route, and the sailing-ships don't depend much on passengers, and don't get the same class, as a rule, when they get any. There were ships to be had, of course, but it wasn't easy to find any suitable person to trust with the girl. At last, however, I was lucky enough to hear of a good chance, Major Ransome of the Sikh horse had been invalided home, poor fellow, that he might die among his friends, I believe, and to please his wife the doctors said that a long sea voyage might cure him. Of course the poor creature—she was very young—grasped at the shadow of a hope, and they had taken passage by the Tanjore, a fine new clipper ship on the second voyage. The general had all inquiries made about her, and all were satisfactory. I went and saw her myself, and thought I should have preferred to go home in her to one of the P. & O. steamers with that terrible four days of the Red Sea. So it was settled that Alice Ramsey should go in the Tanjore under the care of Mrs. Ransome. We made every arrangement we could for the child, for the general had grown just as fond of her by that time as I was myself. She had been with us six weeks before we found a ship, and, in spite of her being so young, of course she had got to know a great many people. You can't shut a pretty girl up in a bandbox in a place like Calcutta, and Alice was an unusually pretty one, so it was no wonder we had a good many men as well as some ladies—Alice was one to have many lady friends—to see her off. I saw the last of her from the pilot vessel, and I was never more sorry to part with a girl in my life. The last glimpse I got of her she was standing on the steps to the poop-deck waving her handkerchief to the general and me, the wind blowing her curls round her face, and the sunlight shining through it like gold. I can fancy I see the child still.

I understand that Miss Selby says that I am in some way responsible for what happened afterwards. If Miss Selby were here I might express my opinion of that lady in terms that might possibly surprise her. As she is not, and as I am not at all likely to meet her, I have been careful to state exactly what I had to do with the matter. That foolish old person may now say exactly what she pleases.

(To be Continued.)

AN ENGLISHMAN'S SATISFACTION.

There is something almost phenomenal about an Englishman's solid self-satisfaction when he is alone with his pipe. Every nation has its own way of smoking. There is a hasty and vicious manner about the Frenchman's little cigarette of pungent black tobacco; the Italian dreams over his rat-tail cigar; the American either eats half of his Havana while he smokes the other, or else he takes a frivolous delight in smoking delicately and keeping the white ash whole to the end; the German surrounds himself with a cloud, and, god-like, meditates within it; there is a sacrificial air about the Asiatic's narghile as the thin spire rises steadily and spreads above his head; but the Englishman's short brier-root pipe has a powerful individuality of its own. Its simplicity is gothic, its stolidity is of the stone age, he smokes it in the face of the higher civilization and it is the badge of the conqueror. A man who asserts that he has a right to smoke a pipe anywhere practically asserts that he has a right to everything. And it will be admitted that Englishmen get a good deal.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

The Victory which Terminated with Historic Trafalgar.

Off Ferrol, 1805.

The strategy of Napoleon was to so dispatch his fleets to put Lord Nelson off the true design of his movements, but at sea our admiral was too alert to be caught by the French fleet. Napoleon formed the plan of sending his fleets, as each found an opportunity of escaping our blockade upon their ports, on a voyage across the Atlantic, with orders to concentrate at one of the West Indian Islands, and to do us, as we have said, all the mischief that was possible there. They were then to return rapidly towards the Channel, raise the blockade of such French ports as had any ships in them, and then appear off Boulogne, before our fleets could be brought back and collected; so as to give him command of the sea for even twenty-four hours, to enable his army to cross and land upon the coast of Kent.

Admiral Villeneuve, with the Toulon fleet, and Admiral Gravina, with the Spanish Cadiz fleet, succeeded in getting to sea in the spring of 1805, with 18 sail of the line, and crossed the Atlantic to Martinique. In eager chase, Nelson followed them with only 11 vessels; but Villeneuve succeeded in doubling on his pursuers, and hauled up for Europe, while his terrible adversary, misled by false intelligence, was seeking him near the mouths of the Orinoco.

Nelson, on learning that the French fleet had sailed towards Europe, though uncertain of its destination, hurried towards the Mediterranean, in the meanwhile dispatching some fast-sailing vessels to warn the Admiralty of the enemy's return. One of them, the Curieux, a brig, sighted the fleet of Villeneuve on the 16th of June, in a latitude which showed that they were steering for some point northward of the Mediterranean.

Hoisting out every inch of canvas, the captain of the Curieux bore on to Plymouth under a press of sail; but in the meanwhile Villeneuve and Gravina drew towards Cape Finisterre, their object being to liberate a squadron then blockaded in Ferrol and Corunna by our armament under Sir Robert Calder, Vice-Admiral of the White.

The blockading force off these ports was too small to contend singly against the combined fleets of Villeneuve and Gravina; and these, when augmented to 50 sail, were to enter the Channel in triumph, and by appearing there, give the final signal for the embarkation of the long-delayed invading "ARMY OF ENGLAND," whose tents whitened all the coast about Boulogne.

A succession of heavy north-easterly gales checked the progress of the French fleet about 180 miles from Finisterre; the delay thus caused was priceless to England. Before the wind veered round so as to enable him to renew his course towards Ferrol, the Curieux had dropped her anchor in Plymouth Sound; and the Admiralty caused a compact force to be formed by taking the blockading squadrons from Rochefort and Ferrol. Thus 15 sail of the line were collected, and sent under Admiral Calder to intercept and fight Villeneuve, who had 20 ships of the line, with a considerable body of troops on board, under Bonaparte's favourite aide-de-camp, Count Lauriston, a general of division.

Calder, whose flag was on board the Prince of Wales, 98 guns, had with him two frigates and two cutters. He came in sight of the combined squadrons of France and Spain, consisting of 20 sail of the line; also three large vessels, armed en flûte, of about 50 guns each, five frigates and three brigs.

Notwithstanding the disparity of force, he immediately stood towards the enemy, and on closing with them, signalled to attack their centre. On reaching the rear, he tacked the squadron in succession, a manoeuvre which brought him close under their lee, so that when his leading ships reached their centre, the enemy was tacking in succession.

THE BATTLE COMMENCED.

This compelled him to make the same movement; and as the yard-heads swayed round, and the squadron stood off on the other tack, the battle began in all its fury, and lasted for four consecutive hours without a moment's intermission. The Hon. Capt. Gardner, in the Hero, 74, led the van in a masterly style.

Amid the gathering fog and smoke, the battle went on. The greatest number of killed were on board the Windsor Castle, 98, Captain Charles Boyle; this ship had also the greatest number wounded, while the Dragon and Warrior had not a man touched. Whatever wind there was the enemy had all the advantage of it.

Two Spanish ships of the line, the San Rafael, 84 guns, and the Firm, 74 having struck their colours, Sir Robert found it necessary to bring the squadron to, for the purpose of keeping and covering them; and the density of the mist rendering further fighting impossible, the cannonade ceased, and the enemy drew off.

The number killed and wounded in our fleet amounted to 210 of all ranks. The prizes arrived safely at Plymouth. The San Rafael had not a mast standing, and there were 300 killed and wounded on board.

On the 17th and 18th of the same month, a very warm action took place between our squadron watching Boulogne and a grand division of the invading French flotilla that had long been expected there from Ostend and Dunkirk. It consisted of 120 prams, brigs, and schuyts, supported by 80 more that came out of Boulogne. Our gun-brigs and bomb-cutters ran among them, and kept up an incessant fire for sixteen hours. The slaughter of the enemy was great, as the whole action was within pistol-shot, and the beach was blackened by the masses of troops. Our loss, occasioned by the batteries, was only 12 killed and 40 wounded.

Signals were prepared by Napoleon's orders along all the most lofty points of the coast, to warn him if the French fleet was visible on the western shores of France. But the ambitious man was never to see the horizon whitened with those sails which bore the destinies of the world, and not a ship of Villeneuve's doomed fleet was ever to enter a French harbour again, for the glorious day of Trafalgar was yet before them!

A REGULAR CRIPPLE.

THE STORY OF AN OLD SETTLER IN DUFFERIN COUNTY.

Suffered Terribly with Rheumatism, and Had to Use Mechanical Appliances to Turn in Bed—Friends Thought he Could Not Recover.

From the Economist, Shelburne, Ont.

Almost everybody in the township of Melancthon, Dufferin Co., knows Mr. Wm. August, J. P., postmaster of Auguston, Mr. August, now in his 77th year, came to Canada from England forty years ago, and for thirty-eight years has been a resident of Melancthon. During some thirty years of that time he has been a postmaster, and for eleven or twelve years was a member of the township council, for some years holding the position of deputy reeve. He has also been a justice of the peace since the formation of the county. It will thus be seen that Mr. August stands high in the estimation of his neighbors.

In the winter of 1894-95 Mr. August was laid up with an unusually severe attack of rheumatism, being confined to the house and to his bed for about three months. To a reporter of the Economist, Mr. August said: "I was in fact a regular cripple. Suspended from the ceiling over my bed was a



rope which I would seize with my hands, and thus change my position in bed or rise to a sitting posture. I suffered as only those racked with rheumatic pains could suffer, and owing to my advanced age, my neighbors did not think it possible for me to recover. I had read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last determined to give them a trial. I commenced to take the pills about 1st Feb. 1895, taking at the outset one after each meal, and increasing to three at a time. Within a couple of weeks I could notice an improvement, and by the first of April I was able to be about as usual, free from the pains, and with but very little of the stiffness left. I continued the treatment for a short time longer

and found myself fully restored. It is now nearly a year since I discontinued taking the Pink Pills, and I have not had any return of the trouble in that time. I have no hesitation in saying that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

These pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such disease as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus Dance, nervous headache, all nervous troubles, palpitation of the heart, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on the humors of the blood, such as scurvy, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50c. a box or six for \$2.50. See that company's registered trade mark is on the wrapper of every box offered you, and positively refuse all imitations or substitutes alleged to be "just as good." Remember no other remedy has been discovered that can successfully do the work of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

GENERAL NOTES.

The gold mining operations of British Columbia have yielded \$54,000,000 since 1858.

The loss of stock in New South Wales by the recent draught is estimated at 10,000,000 sheep, valued at \$1 each; 303,000 cattle valued at \$10 and 20,000 horses, valued at \$15, amounting in the aggregate to a total of \$11,330,000.

The New official map of the Dominion will show a marked change in the political division of the great northern territory. The new maps will show the whole of the far north subdivided into districts with the following names: Uggava, 358,000; square miles; Franklin, 300,000; Mackenzie, 58,000, and Yukon, 225,000.

The Dominion agriculture commissioner at Ottawa is repeatedly asked to recommend reliable parties as butter makers, and recently applications were received at his office from Regina and Saskatchewan from managers of creameries, asking for good men. Professor Robertson always keeps on hand a list of available men, and can fill applications of this kind almost on a moment's notice.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills remove all obstructions, purify the blood and give to the skin that beautiful clear and healthful look so greatly admired in a beautiful and healthy woman. At certain periods these pills are an indispensable companion. From one to four should be taken each day, until relief is obtained. A few doses occasionally will keep the system so healthy, and the blood so pure, that disease cannot enter the body. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all medicine dealers.

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Items of Interest.

The greatest length of England and Scotland, north to south, is about 608 miles.

France has kept 200,000 tons of coal stored at Toulon since 1893 to be ready in case war should break out.

Li Hung Chang had 300 badges of various classes and grades of the order of the double dragon manufactured in London, which he distributed among persons who had helped to make his tour agreeable.

WHAT IT COST TO BURN THREE ENGLISHMEN.

The bill for burning the three eminent martyrs of England has turned up in the British Museum and is as follows:— Charge for burning the bodies of Graumer, Latimer, and Ridley: For three loads wood fagots, 12s; item, one load fagot fagots, 3s 4d; item, for carriage, 2s 6d; item, a post, 2s 4d; item, two chains, 3s 4d; item, two tables, 6d; item, laborers, 2s 8d; total, £1 6s 8d. It must be admitted the charges were moderate for such an important piece of work.

H. M. S. ILLUSTRIOUS.

The new armored first-class battleship Illustrations was successfully launched from the Chatham dock yards on the 17th September. The Illustrations is of 14,900 tons. Her engines will have an indicated horse power of 12,000 and she will carry 16 guns.

PENSIONS IN ENGLAND.

The total amount paid out for all kinds of pensions in the United Kingdom for the year ending March, 1892, was £7,588,802. Then pensions for the civil lists amounted to £2,101,687; for the army; £3,714,673; for the navy, £1,742,812; and for the survivors of former distinguished naval and military men, £29,720. The whole number of recipients of all classes is 162,040.

LARGE FIGURES.

The English General Post Office report, shows a profit of £3,632,122 (\$18,160,610), the most prosperous year in its history. A grand total of 3,030,000,000 pieces of mail were delivered. The value of property found in letters which were collected in the Dead Letter Office is £580,000 (\$2,400,000), the transmitted postal orders were £54,000,000 (\$270,000,000), 78,839,610 telegrams were sent and there was deposited in the savings bank departments £445,000,000 (\$2,225,000,000), of which amount £347,000,000 (\$1,735,000,000) was checked out.

ENGLAND'S WATERWAY.

Every year the returns of the Suez canal traffic prove the increasing value of that waterway to England and provide a strong argument for her control over Egyptian affairs.

For the year ending June 30, 3,434 ships, with a tonnage of 11,838,637 passed through, of which 72 per cent. was English. German vessels numbered 314, French 278, Dutch 192, Italian 78, Austrian 72, Spanish 33, Norwegian 57, Russian 39, Turkish 36, and United States only 5, while English vessels numbered 2,315. Of war vessels England sent through 32, France 21, Italy 12 and Germany 9.

The time now required to traverse the 37 miles average 18 hours and 44 minutes.

YOUNG MAN'S INFLUENCE IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

It is not infrequently the case that even deterioration contains within itself the seeds of its own recovery. writes Dr. Parkhurst in September Ladies' Home Journal, in an article on "The Young Man as a Citizen." "It is a lesson that has many times been taught in the course of history, that decadence has to reach a certain point before its symptoms are sufficient to arrest effective attention. That attention is now, to all appearances, being arrested. Notwithstanding all the wily manoeuvring that is being practiced by our political tricksters there is growing up among our young men an amount of serious thinking and of quiet observation that contains the possibilities of large effect. Personally, I have never known the like of it. The politicians may love their country for what they can wring out of it, but there are thousands of young men in our cities, and hundreds of thousands of young men in the country at large, who have souls as well as pockets, and who, if wisely directed and felicitously united, can, as a very easy thing, wrest our institutions from the hands of the spoilers and devote them to the behests of the people."

District Deputies

The following are the Deputy officers so far appointed by the Executive:

ONTARIO.

- F. A. Lucas, Sudbury, Ont.
W. P. Cook, Port Arthur.
S. S. Watkinson, Box 630, Windsor.
Jas. Fry, Sarnia.
Thos. Spettigue, 361 1/2 Richmond street, London.
E. A. Miller, Aylmer.
Thos. Jackson, Clinton.
E. R. Barnsdale, Stratford.
S. F. Passmore, Brantford.
W. H. G. Merrifield, Niagara Falls.
Geo. Parrott, 21 Hunter street, w., Hamilton.
J. L. Jenkins, Orillia.
A. Laxton, Burk's Falls.
T. H. Martin, Peterborough.
Jos. Chaturthy, Hampton.
F. N. Raines, Uxbridge.
John Newton, Belleville.
G. T. Martin, Smith's Falls.
W. C. Teague, 183 Florence st., Ottawa.
T. Lambert, 157 Princess st., Kingston.

TORONTO DISTRICTS.

- No. 1, East.—B. L. Selby, 459 Logan Avenue.
No. 2, West.—John Jeffrey, 13 Markham Place.
No. 3, North-west.—E. Ward, Toronto Junction.
No. 4, Centre.—John Aldridge, 299 Crawford Street.

Special Deputy.

W. L. HUNTER, Box 15, Bowmanville, Ont.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL DISTRICTS.

- F. Groucher, Box 109, Lachine, P. Q.
Wm. King, Montreal South, P. Q.
G. A. Hoerner, Box 97, Mjlbourne, P. Q.

Special Deputy.

REV. R. F. TAYLOR, 281 St. Antoine st., Montreal.

MANITOBA DISTRICTS

Special Supervisory Deputy, Rev. Canon Coombs, St. John's Cottage, Winnipeg.

- No. 1.—J. L. Broughton, Winnipeg.
No. 2.—W. Garratt, Morden.
No. 3.—F. Starkey, Carman.
No. 4.—R. G. Caldwell, Brandon.
No. 5.—Rev. H. L. Watts, Virdeu.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

- S. A. Fletcher, New Westminster.
F. T. Plows, Victoria.
S. Melard, Chilliwack.
G. U. King, Calgary, Alberta.

NOVA SCOTIA.

- A. S. Dodson, New Glasgow.
Special Deputy, H. Woolley, New Glasgow, N. S.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

- A. D. Thomas, Fredericton.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
G. D. Wright, Charlottetown.

ENGLAND.

- Bro. A. J. Craston—Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, Barbican, London, E. C.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 13th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

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

Great Financial Benefits, viz.: Sick pay, Doctor's attendance and medicine 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 13,000 at present, the ratio of increase being far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

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. Englishmen forming and composing

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned. JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, Ont.

Lodge Directory OF THE Daughters of England, Belleville.

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

Hamilton.

Princess Royal No. 4—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month in Queen's Hall, corner of Hickman and Queen streets. Visitors welcome. Mrs. F. E. Lane, Pres. Mrs. John Talk, Sec., 141 Catharine street.

Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. B. S., Hamilton, meets in Rolland Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. Haney, Sec. 137 Mary street. B. Batten, Pres.

Montreal.

St. George No. 29—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in Fraternity Hall, Wellington st., Montreal, P. Q.; visitors always welcome. Mrs. A. Farling, Pres. Mrs. H. Bradbury, Sec. 57 Ryde street.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Princess Louise, No. 2, D. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec., J. Leach, Pres. 154 Manitoba.

Winnipeg.

Princess Christian No. 21 D.O.E.B.S., meets in S. O. E. Hall, St. John's Block 430 Portage Ave., on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. G. Davis, Pres. Mary Clark, Sec., Cor. Flora Ave and Charles st.

Toronto.

Princess Alberta No. 7—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month in Dingman's Hall, Queen st. E., corner Broadview Ave. Visitors heartily welcomed. Juveniles meet every 3rd Thursday. Leonard Geo. Cross, Sec. 604 Gerrard st. e., Toronto. T. Johnson, Pres.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Princess Alexandria, No. 18—Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 p.m. in Daughters England Hall, View st. Visitors welcomed. Mrs. Dow, Pres. Miss Alice Iredale, Sec.

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NEW ROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO ASIA, wholly through British Territory, and shortest line through Canada to China, Japan, Australia and the East. Always sure and always open.

The Canadian Government gives FREE FARMS OF 100 ACRES to every male adult of 18 years, and to every female who is head of a family, on condition of living on it, offering independence for life to every one with little means but having sufficient energy to settle. Climate healthiest in the world.

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FOR SALE BY

The insurance up on St. Paul's cathedral, London, is said to be about \$475,000.

Englishmen consume in a year \$250 worth of food; Germans, \$216 worth; Frenchmen, \$212; Italians, \$110, and Russians only \$66.

During the last two centuries the wealth of Great Britain has increased fortyfold.

Lord Roberts says he has under his command in India 14,000 British soldiers pledged to total abstinence.

The amount of gold actually in circulation in England is estimated to be £110,000,000 sterling, or about 865 tons.

The longest underground thoroughfare in Great Britain is in Central Derbyshire, where you can walk seven miles upon a road connecting several coal mines.

Every shilling turned out by the English mint shows a profit of nearly three pence. On every ton of penny pieces taken out from the mint there is a profit of £382.

Although Blenheim palace is practically the property of the Duke of Marlborough, it is held from the Crown on a peculiar tenure—namely, the annual presentation of a French flag to the reigning monarch. The Duke of Wellington likewise pays the same tribute for Stratfieldsaye.

At a recent military tournament in London, Mr. Barrett, Gunnery Instructor of H. M. S. Excellent, performed a feat which is without parallel. Two sailors having lighted their clay pipes, he put a bar of lead across from stem to stem and then with a swift stroke of his sword severed the bar of lead without any damage to the pipes, and without interfering with the regularity of the "puffs" of the blue-jackets. The feat was received with "thunder" of applause.

A Liverpool chimney sweep, while cleaning an ovenflue, found £40 in coin in a bag. When he told the lady of the house of his discovery, she fainted. She herself had placed the money there years before, but, forgetting the fact, had accused her son of stealing it. He had indignantly deserted his home, and had never returned.

Dean Farrar has called upon Englishmen and English-speaking people for contributions to repair Canterbury Cathedral. The structure is 1,300 years old, and is yielding to the elements so rapidly that £20,000 (\$100,000) are needed immediately to preserve it. Canterbury was the seat of the first Christian English school, as it was the first city under Christian control in England.

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ESTABLISHED 1887. THE ANGLO-SAXON OTTAWA, CANADA P. O. BOX 298.

Ottawa, - - - Canada, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

NOTICE TO READERS.

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

OUR "TENTH" YEAR.

With this issue the ANGLO-SAXON enters upon its tenth year.

We launched the ANGLO-SAXON in doubt as to what the ultimate result would be—the field was a new one—but we were hopeful of accomplishing the object of our aim—the bringing together in union for strong and effective purposes the English nationality.

The hope of our ambition is now an assured fact.

In 1887 the Sons of England Society represented only 44 lodges, with about 5,000 members. To-day numbers 230 lodges with about 15,000 members, and the ANGLO-SAXON has been credited with being the chief promoter in bring about this great increase in numbers. If it has not fully met the sanguine expectations of our friends, the increase has been solid and substantial. With the Sons of England the ANGLO-SAXON has grown in favor, it has been there exponent under all circumstances.

The ANGLO-SAXON has experienced many critical moments, but thanks to its many devoted and stalwart friends all these difficulties have been overcome.

During our ten years of existence we have enjoyed the privilege of a large circle of contributors from all parts of the Dominion. Their opinions have been read with pleasure. The ANGLO-SAXON has been the means of keeping up a fraternal feeling throughout the provinces—those on the Pacific slope feeling the inspiration of those on the Atlantic coast—both vying to do their best in the work through the medium of our correspondents, thereby linking a strong national spirit together. We are hopeful of making this feature of the paper more interesting in the future.

Though the times are critical we are determined to fight on for the consummation of still stronger unity and a more powerful national representation.

We have never lacked for stronger supporters and sympathizers in our efforts than we have found among Englishmen of the S. O. E. lodges, and we hope to merit their continued support and assistance in the undertaking we have set before us.

On our subscription list we have with us hundreds who first became subscribers in 1887, and we trust at the close of another 10 years to still retain them and hundreds more, who will, we hope, become subscribers during this year.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO SUBORDINATE LODGE OFFICERS. Please take notice that all notices of motion, proposed alterations and amendments to the Constitution, must be sent in to the Executive on or before the First day of November, 1896. See Article 6, page 24, also Articles 23, 33, and Section 43, pages 51, 54 and 61 of the Constitution 1896.

JOHN W. CARTER, Supreme Grand Secretary, Office of the Supreme Grand Lodge, Toronto, Sept. 10th, 1896.

For an officer of the S. O. E. to keep in touch with the progress of the Order he must read the ANGLO-SAXON.

PARTIZANSHIP.

We are in receipt of a lengthy communication from an esteemed correspondent in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Our brother writes in a factious spirit of the recent events following upon the downfall of the Tupper Ministry. His opinions are not shared in by the vast majority of Canadians,—who are more than satisfied with the action of Her Majesty's Representative. Even the Ottawa Citizen, the local Tupper organ, in an editorial of the 22nd September, writes as follows:—

"It seems to us undoubted that His Excellency was within his plain constitutional right in refusing to sign the disputed Orders-in-Council."

Our correspondent in the West gives an account of the differences between the Conservatives and the Liberals in the British Parliament, but these differences abroad do not bind nor are they shared in by the parties in Canada. The Canadian Conservatives bear no resemblance to the English ones but the name. What's in a name. The king of Dahomey was asked why he continued his sanguinary customs. He is reported to have replied:—"The Conservative party is very strong in Dahomey."

As to the charge made by our friend, that we have always advocated the policy of Conservative party in Canada, we shall answer by quoting from an editorial which appeared in our issue of January, 1888:—

"The object the promoters of the ANGLO-SAXON had was to give their efforts and assistance to consolidating the mighty British Empire, nay, rather the Empire of English speaking peoples; to oppose strongly anarchy and disloyalty to the constitution of our country; to cause the name of England to be held in honour through the virtuous actions of her sons; to bind Canada more closely to the Mother-country; to remove all cause of irritation between Canada and the United States of America; and to make Canada great by making its people one in allegiance, language and laws."

We have not changed in our aims; we hold Canada above Party, but the Empire before all, inasmuch as in the British Empire we think we see the ark of political safety and regeneration for the whole world.

TRAFALGAR CELEBRATION.

There is a movement working throughout the Empire for a fitting celebration of the Battle of Trafalgar on the 21st of October.

It is proposed to celebrate it in Old England on a large scale, from among the Coast Guards and Royal-Marines, 33,400; and the addition of 23,000 pensioner reserves—making a grand total of 112,000 sailors.

In Canada a number of the Sons of England lodges are taking the initiative in this the most brilliant of England's naval victories. We hope the spirit which actuated the men under Nelson, are still dominant in Englishmen of the Dominion, and may the motto which inspired his men, and are felt to-day, be used by us, and may every Son of England do his duty and honour the hero who said, "England expects every man this day to do his duty!" The salt in the Englishman's blood still, and his passion for the sea is stirring, and the enthusiasm will be unbounding on this occasion.

Every lodge can get up an entertainment of song and speech, and a few good addresses and naval songs would be a pleasing set off to the monotony of the lodge room. It would draw more Englishmen together than any other hitherto suggested movement. Let us have a worthy celebration.

A Welcome Visitor.

Ottawa had many visitors last week, but none more welcome than that of Thos. Elliott, Mayor of Brantford, and P.S.G.P. of the Sons of England.

Bro. Elliott is a capital fellow to spend an hour with, he is always full of interesting facts, particularly that of the Order. He assured us that the efforts we were putting forth in the interest of the Order were highly appreciated throughout the west, and he hoped we would not relax, but continue until the barnacles which were now so tightly clinging to the name of the society were loosened and thrown off.

Bro. Elliott was in Ottawa on business with the Government.

FREE LITERATURE.

We have been written to by several District Deputies, enquiring why they do not get the ANGLO-SAXON regularly. For the past two years we published the names of D. D. officers also supplied them with copies of the ANGLO-SAXON which were paid for by the S. G. Lodge, but this year the Executive did not deem it important enough to supply the D. D.'s with literature. After being repeatedly asked for copies and requested to publish the D. D.'s names and addresses as formally, we wrote the Executive to continue the former proposition, and after two months' waiting was assured that it could not be entertained. We there upon published the names as issued in the G. L. Report, and occasionally mail a copy of the paper to those among the D. D.'s who have not become subscribers. Now, we think that the Executive should undertake to supply literature to their officers. A District Deputy wrote us last week: "I would like to have a dozen copies of your paper, it is the best means I can use in canvassing for members." We sent the dozen papers, but we think—and any reasonable member desirous of doing what he can for the Order would—that the Executive should pay for copies that are supplied to D.D.'s.

A resolution was past at the Grand Lodge at its last session urging Dominion incorporation—see G. L. Report, page 111. Up to date no steps have been taken to carry out the wishes as expressed in the motion. As far as we can learn the desire of G. L. was that such a step was necessary in the interest of the Order, and there are no legal or logical reasons why it should not be carried into effect. We hope something will be done to have the necessary legislation effected at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, and not allow the resolution to remain on the books of G. L. as "dead wood." Why should not the Executive carry out the instructions of G. L.? Why should delegates from subordinate lodges lose their time to advance the Order if it is not needed? Can the officers expect obedience when they themselves disobey?

Several communications have reached our office of a very interesting nature, but the senders have failed to comply with the rule of sending their name. We insist upon the observation of this rule. The communications we refer to are signed, "An Englishman," and "A Beneficiary Member." One deals with political matters and the other with that of the Beneficiary. Another brother writes us to the effect, why not get up an agitation to have the White Rose made a qualifying degree for the Beneficiary, or in other words none but Beneficiary members to become White Rose members. Our columns are open for any brother wishing to contribute upon these lines. Something should be done to make the Beneficiary more popular and attractive to the uninsured members. We are sure the present methods of the Beneficiary Board is not meeting with general approbation in the Order.

The Record, with headquarters in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, has disrobed itself of its official authority, and has laid aside its "Yellow Jacket and Peacock Feathers." It announced its unofficial and humble position in the August issue. What about the official news extracted from private letters, which are sent in confidence to the S. G. S? Surely that is not to be discontinued? The concern boasts of a P. S. G. President as financial manager. They also boast that their issues are gratuitous!

As mentioned in our last issue, the visit of Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, P.S.G.P., was one of personal gratification to himself at the expense of the Order—vide the enquiry from lodge Chebucto, of Halifax, to the Supreme Secretary,—"why did not Bro. Clatworthy remain long enough to be seen by the members in Halifax?" These visits and routes are so imperfectly laid out that they smack of the Jack-in-the-Box idea, they are here and there and gone and nothing done, but the "expense" will be charged up.

The responses to the circular we sent to the lodges has been extremely encouraging. We trust the brethren who have consented to represent the ANGLO-SAXON will meet with a hearty support to their solicitations. Our object in taking this method of placing the ANGLO-SAXON in the hands of the brethren was to create a stronger national sentiment within the ranks of our Order, and in the near future make of our nationality a factor in the com-

To abuse the ANGLO-SAXON the S. O. E. Record resorted to an old clipping of the Texas Siftings type of some years ago. It has the inexperience smack about it. But when it promises to give a year's subscription or take a licking, we are always ready and waiting for the interview. We have licked ten such attempts as the Record already. Why a year's subscription when it is gratuitously circulated? The news editor must be more careful when he steals!

The ANGLO-SAXON enjoys a large circulation in England. Application was made for the placing of 800 copies of last issue. This does not include the copies sent "home" by readers of the paper in Canada to their friends in England. One D. D. sent 20 copies.

In another place will be found an "official notice" from the Executive. We think it would be well that the Executive should re-construct the clauses referring to its own governance. Until that is done, and the Supreme Grand Secretary is moved off of being an officer who has the giving of a vote and assisting in deciding points at issue—he often has given his version of the case in previous correspondence pending the meeting of the Executive—friction and misunderstanding is bound to occur, and a serious want of good feeling prevail between the members and Executive's decisions. We hope the members who have written to us on this matter will make an effort to rectify this unbusiness like state of affairs which the Order has borne with suffering patience.

How it is Received.

We give the following, as a sample of some 43 letters, including resolutions passed by lodges, which have reached us during the past month condemning the springing upon the Order under false pretences of the Record. Space will not allow us to deal at length with the communications this issue. We shall continue to pursue our course of explaining the situation of affairs until justice is done the members, and the Order is purged of the cliques, and falsifications presented to the members as official in the gratuitous fabricator from Shaftesbury Hall. The letters of appreciation are not alone confined to the "ordinary member," but from gentlemen who carry the highest titles of the Order, and these men know the iniquitous ropes and how they are pulled to flatter individuals in their ambitious schemes at the expense of the Order. The resolutions we refer to have been sent to the Executive by the lodges, so that they cannot plead ignorant of the feeling which is prevailing throughout the Order. We quote:

"Your circular letter received. In answer would say, that I must admire your pluck in the way that you are working in spite of the greatest opposition. I must also say that I am pleased at the stand that this lodge has taken in regards to the "Record." Upon my reading their notice asking for the names, etc., of the members, a motion was made that I was not to furnish them, as they wished to have nothing to do with it, after the action taken at the last Grand Lodge. They send me a bundle of every issue; the greater part is now on hand, nobody wants them."

Decidedly the Best.

SUDBURY, Ont., Sept. 9th. DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular, issued a few days ago with a view of increasing the circulation of the ANGLO-SAXON among Englishmen, and I assure you my hearty co-operation. Not only has the ANGLO-SAXON been (and we hope will continue to be) the means of attracting a large number of English immigrants of a desirable class to Manitoba and the Northwest; but in a patriotic sense I consider it one of the best mediums of information of particular interest to Englishmen generally in this country, and as such it deserves the support of all who desire to maintain British connection and the supremacy of the British Empire.

As you are already aware, copies of the ANGLO-SAXON go to 12 members of Lodge Sudbury, exclusive of myself, but it is at present a matter of regret that out of the number in good standing, there are only five or six who take any active interest in affairs pertaining to the Order.

Wishing you every success, and that this your tenth year of publication may prove a prosperous one for yourself and our noble society in general.

Yours fraternally, F. A. LUCAS, Sec. Lodge Sudbury, No. 138.

"Infirm of Purpose!"

In our last issue we described at some length the work of the Third Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire which was held in London last June, and quoted the resolution which it adopted unanimously, and which recommended a reference of the subject of closer inter-British trade relations to an Imperial Conference for consideration. There is no doubt that this resolution constitutes a distinct step in advance of any former pronouncement regarding this matter by any body of British merchants in conference assembled. At the same time it must be noted that Her Majesty's Government is not advised to take action as regards the Conference until the suggestion has been made "on behalf of the Colonies or some of them." This is in substantial agreement with Mr. Chamberlain's notions regarding the requisite procedure. He insists, at the very start, that the initiative shall be taken by the Colonies, regardless altogether of the fact that proposals from that quarter have, in times past, met with scant courtesy at the hands of various home governments and have only resulted in provoking ungenerous criticism and unfavorable rejoinders on the part of English politicians.

Two examples may be cited in proof of this. Nearly five years ago the Dominion Parliament addressed Her Majesty praying for the abrogation of certain "unfortunate" Commercial Treaties, the nature of which has been frequently explained in our columns. When the subject was brought up in the House of Commons, on the 9th of February, 1892, Sir M. Hicks Beach, then as now a member of a Conservative Cabinet, was pleased to remark as follows:—

"I venture to say that we should view with the greatest possible respect any resolutions passed by the Dominion Parliament, and we should give them our best attention. But we should do so with the recollection and with the belief that we are better able to judge of the commercial relations of this country even than the Houses of the Dominion Parliament."

This was the politely contemptuous way in which Canada's suggestions were then met. Later, when a Liberal Ministry had to deal with the recommendations of the Ottawa Conference, Lord Ripon declined the recommendations of the Colonies as regards preferential trade, informing them that—"a consideration of the practical difficulties, and of the more immediate results of a system of mutual tariff discrimination, has convinced Her Majesty's Government that, even if its consequences were confined to the limits of the Empire, and even if it were not followed by changes in fiscal policy on the part of foreign powers unfavorable to this country, its general economic results would not be beneficial to the Empire."

In view of such experience as regards England's attitude on commercial questions, it must be admitted that the invitation to "try again" cannot be very tempting to Colonial statesmen.

Moreover, any inducement that might cause the Colonies to enter upon a third attempt to establish preferential trade with the mother country, vanishes entirely when the basis of negotiation set forth by Mr. Chamberlain is considered. The following are his words:—

"On the other hand, as I have said, the Colonies while maintaining their duties upon foreign imports, would agree to a free interchange of commodities with the rest of the Empire, and would cease to place protective duties upon any product of British labour."

It can safely be said that the publication of this condition at the recent Commercial Congress produced a feeling of dismay among the Colonial delegates, which found expression in several of their speeches. For instance the Hon. John Henry, of Hobart, Tasmania, pointed out "two insurmountable objections—either of them fatal" to such a proposal as Mr. Chamberlain's. These objections were the financial necessities of the Colonies and the protectionist sentiments prevailing in most of them.

"I think," said Mr. Henry, "that if Mr. Chamberlain had studied this question in a practical way from a Colonial point of view, and mastered all the facts in connection with Australian finance, he would never have laid down the position which he did in his address yesterday, because it is quite as impracticable as the one that he threw aside, the proposal for a free trade policy between the Australian Colonies and Great Britain."

It is with much regret that we are thus compelled, on second thoughts, and after further study of the proceedings of the Congress, to modify our opinion of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal. The truth is that his Congress speech, neutralised the one delivered at the Canada Club Dinner, which had raised, in an unprecedented degree, the hopes of the friends of Imperial unity. Then,

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he certainly spoke of causing the principle of protection to disappear, but admitted the necessity of duties for revenue. At the Congress he said nothing about Colonial sources of revenue, but insisted baldly upon establishing free trade within the Empire. Truly Mr. Chamberlain is "infirm of purpose," and well might we address him as Lady Macbeth did her hesitating lord:—

"When you durst do it, then you were a man. And, to be more than what you were, you would be so much more the man."

Possibly, however, it is not Mr. Chamberlain but his colleagues in the Cabinet who have said, "We will proceed no further in this business." Perhaps Lord Salisbury or Sir M. Hicks-Beach sees lions in the path. It is strange that the strongest Conservative Government that England has ever had should hesitate to effect that which Beaconsfield long ago declared to be necessary for the Consolidation of the Empire, namely, the establishment of an Imperial Tariff; and indeed of one altogether distinct and for totally different purposes than the various local tariffs now in force in the different divisions of the British Empire.

The Immigration Problem.

NOW IS CANADA'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

There are now many reasons presenting themselves which go to show that Canada will get, in the near future, a large share of the immigration from England. The features that have worked against Canada during the past 30 years, are now disappearing. The misrepresentations made in England by the United States officials, both railway and land companies, are sinking before the truth of the statements of the farmers who give their testimony of the opportunities and advantages of Canada for their brethren in England. Canada is also becoming known through the active work of the agents of the immigration branch of the Interior Department, and the articles upon Canada and her resources in the newspapers, etc. By a judicious use of Canadian literature circulated in England, the advantages of Canada will alone bring forth the result aimed at. The word "America" was so lavishly used by the agents of the United States, immediately after the civil war, that "Canada" was completely lost to the mind of the English people. By such a liberal use of the word "America" it became so instilled in the minds of the English people, that they took it for granted that it included "British North America." In all discussions of this nature the word "Canada" should be used to offset the word "America." The latter word is held in England to mean the whole continent. Therefore let us advertise "Canada" in England as the best place for the tenant farmer to succeed in.

The Montreal Star recently said:—As the facts of the case become better known "at home" the tendency to emigrate to the colonies rather than elsewhere ought to grow stronger. The United States has always been our chief competitor. Now it retires from the race for the best of reasons. Naturally the colonies become the gainers. Where else will Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, anxious to better themselves, go? Then the active sentiment in favor of British unity and the building up of the Empire falls in line with this new current in the tide of migration as nicely as possible. Britons in leaving the British Isles, do not go out from under the flag; nor weaken by compulsory desertion the strength of the Empire.

Canada is better situated than any country on earth to take the overflow from the British islands. It lies closer to them than any competitor that carries the flag; and it is situated on about the same parallels of latitude. The very similar natural conditions presented by the United States allured Englishmen for many a long day; and Canada has these natural conditions; still open to the new settler and made the more attractive by the presence of British political institutions and commercial principles.

A pushing immigration policy ought to obtain for Canada practically the whole surplus agricultural population of England.

Honors to Bro. London.

Bro. John W. London, S. G. P., has been appointed manager of the Belleville Intelligencer, which was recently purchased by Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell. It is expected that Bro. London will give a good account of himself in his new position, for which he is eminently fitted, being an enterprising newspaper man and printer

An Important Delivery

BY BRO. J. CASTELL HOPKINS OF TORONTO.

A Great Speech at the London Chambers of Commerce.

In the official report of the Third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire held in London in June last, Bro. Hopkins, who represented the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I should like to represent to you as I understand them the views of the manufacturers of Canada in the first place, and the views of the people of Canada in the second place, and the views which I think we in this Congress ought to represent and embody in what we propose to do during the next few days. You have heard something from our friend Mr. Cookhutt of the struggles which we in Canada have had to face. You do not, I think, fully realize that the people of Canada have to stand under the pressure of seventy millions of people upon their southern borders; that that pressure has been continuous during the last fifty years; that since your declaration in favor of free trade and your going away with the preferential policy which you had previous to that period, Canada has been more or less under the influence of elements hostile to its commercial development under British auspices. The general effect of that has been that the industries of Canada did not till within ten years have an opportunity of properly developing. We had, Sir, a revenue tariff for fifteen years, and the Right Honorable gentleman who honored us by presiding this morning frankly asks us to return to the revenue tariff. Well, Mr. Chairman, under that revenue tariff the import trade of Canada with Great Britain decreased from \$88,000,000 to \$30,000,000 as the result of the failure in the prosperity of the country and the inability of the people to buy the goods which England had to sell them. Under the protective tariff which followed, British imports of goods have steadily increased, and as the prosperity of the country grows they will continue to increase. The manufacturers whom I represent at this meeting hold a capital of £70,000,000, and they represent an output of £100,000,000. The capital is invested and used in the Dominion of Canada. During the last ten years, with an increase of British trade, the country has developed, and we have increased our importation of British goods. When free trade was inaugurated in this country it had a great effect upon the development of this country for a certain number of years—but with it came the discovery of gold; with it came the discovery and utilization of steam, and with it came other elements which made England for the time being the great commercial and financial power of the world. Circumstances have changed; countries have changed; tariffs have changed. The tariffs of the world are directed against you in England. Formerly you were able to master those countries, and their tariffs were under your thumb. These conditions have absolutely changed now. You have to face conditions in which the whole world is hostile to you, in which your great Colonies do, as they do at the present moment in Canada, purchase \$3 per head of your goods per annum, and in Australia purchase \$40 per head of your goods per annum. They come to you and ask you to give them a preference, to increase their population by that preference to countries like the United States, which buy from you at the rate of \$2 per head per annum. There are a great many things to consider in this connection. Canada has one influence permeating its whole politics and the whole discussion of its future—that influence is the desire of approximating closer and closer to Great Britain. I am here under instructions from the manufacturers to say that they are willing to accept and to advocate a substantial preference for the British and Colonial products entering Canadian ports. (Hear, hear.)

What is the use of free traders here speaking of our desire to tax raw materials for manufactures? We do not want you to do it. We do not ask you to do impossibilities. Give us a preference upon one, two, or three, or four, or more food products which you import and which you desire, which are not raw materials properly considered. Do that, and I venture to say that we in Canada, and that the masses of the Australian Colonies will pay substantial duties upon your

manufactures. Is it too much to ask that we should have a Congress of delegates from all parts, called by the Government of this country, to consider this suggestion, and to embody it in some practical detail; as the last Congress in 1878 when it arranged with Australia in sharing in the defence of guarding its shores with a fleet; is it too much to ask that this should be done? Is it too much to embody this principle in a Resolution? I think not. It is not a question of free trade or protection, it is a question of Empire. It is a question of doing your best in the first place to promote the welfare of your Empire, and in the second place to promote your own commercial and financial interests. In this connection let me urge the importance under this commercial system which we desire of directing your financial investments not to Turkey, not to Russia, not to the United States, not to the Argentine Republic, but to Canada and to countries under the British Crown. (Cheers.) What we want is development. That development will conduce to your interests and the interests of the British Empire. Develop our country and develop our vast resources stretching from ocean to ocean, from the United States to the Far North. Help us to develop our millions of acres of wheat land. Twenty-five thousand farmers in the province of Manitoba last summer harvested 31,000,000 bushels of wheat. Can you picture the possibilities there? Send us out population, send us out money, send us your wealth and support. Do this by a preferential system within the Empire, slowly at first, gradually extending, giving a certain amount of protection to the interests of the Colonies and the mother country at first, but gradually extending the area for free trade possibilities—the revenue possibilities of free trade—and in the long run the interests of those who worship free trade and who regard it as the centre of all their thoughts and inspirations will be advanced. All we desire is your support in introducing the beginning of a policy which, in the long run, will conduce to the greatness and the advance of the country, will conduce to the increase of colonial population, colonial wealth, and colonial trade, will conduce to the financial interests of manufacturers, and in the long run to those of the shipowners of this country and to the people of the Empire as a whole—to the workmen of the cities and towns of this great mass of humanity in the old land. This is what we ask in the interests of the Empire, in the interests of trade and commerce. We press it your consideration. (Cheers.)

Bro. Hopkins was cautious but firm in presenting the Canadian side of the question to the delegates, he asked English people to invest more money in the Colonies, and the return would be sure and rapid to the English capitalist. His address was delivered before delegates representing the whole British Empire, and will eventually bear fruit. We want to introduce more of the Canadian sentiment in England, and the ANGLO-SAXON congratulates Bro. Hopkins upon his advanced ideas in the interest of Canada.

Bro. Hopkins did not entirely support Mr. Chamberlain's free trade Zollverein proposal, but favored a compromise and modification by which lower duties in the colonies would meet a slight imposition of duty on certain foreign products entering the Mother Country.

He spoke at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, when Lord Lorne was in the chair, and at the Conference of the United Empire Trade League.

He was also asked to meet the committee of the British Empire League at a special gathering called for the purpose and had interviews by appointment with Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Selbourne, under Secretary for the Colonies, and others, besides being hospitably entertained by friends of Canada such as the Earl of Jersey, Lord Tennyson and Sir Howard Vincent, M.P. Those who know something of Bro. Hopkins' enthusiasm in connection with the union of Britain and Canada, can very well imagine that he everywhere did his best to make the Dominion better known and understood.

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HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 23, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

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

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

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

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

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

INFORMATION.

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

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase, on easy terms, from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

Which Should It Be?

The Union Jack vs. St. George's Cross.

OR CONSISTENCY THOU ART A JEWEL.

(By Bro. G. T. MARTIN, D.D., Smith's Falls.)

The Turcomans, having conquered the Saracens in the year 1065, made themselves masters of Jerusalem, thereby rendering the pilgrimage of the Christians dangerous in the extreme, and they, being subject to insults, robberies, extortions and cruel treatment, gave such painful accounts of their sufferings that filled all Christendom with indignation against the infidel. Gregory VII formed the design of uniting western Christians against the Mahometans, but he being obnoxious to the other powers, did not succeed in the undertaking. But Peter the Hermit, having made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, saw the cruelty the Christians were subject to, and conceived the idea of inviting all western Christians to contribute to the formation of an army powerful enough to subdue the warlike nations that then held the Holy City in subjection. He proposed his views to Martin II, who then filled the papal chair, and who eventually encouraged the idea. After much work and zeal, and large assemblies of ecclesiastics and others, the whole of Christendom endorsed the undertaking, and men of all ranks and nationalities flew to arms, saying: "It is the will of God." The symbol or sign of membership chosen by mutual consent of the different nationalities was the sign of the "cross," and it thus became the badge of the union, and was affixed on the right shoulder of all who enlisted in this sacred warfare; thus showing conclusively that other nations have equal rights to the use of the "cross," although it was afterwards adopted by King Richard for certain reasons that were of great public interest at that period.

THE INFLUENCE OF ST. GEORGE. King Edward III, who was born at Windsor Castle, gave us the famous Order of the Garter under well known circumstances, and the Patron Saint, "St. George."

According to some authorities St. George for Merry England was a pork-butcher, but there seems no doubt that the St. George chosen by Edward was the Roman tribune (martyred under Diocletian, a Roman Emperor, who reigned from A.D. 245 to 313). He (the tribune) was born at Lydda in Palestine, but how he became credited with all the marvelous adventures none—save perhaps the author of the "Seven Champions"—could tell. One thing is certain, that before the "Crusades" he had become the great "Saint of the Sea," in the eastern Mediterranean. Though little known in England, says Mr. Hepworth Dixon, George of Lydda was greatly revered in the east, especially by the Cypriotes, the Syrians and the Greeks. His birth-place bore his name, (the city of Lydda having sunk into St. George.) By Cypriote, Greek and Syrian he was worshipped as a sovereign of the sea; by Frank and Saracen as a "protector" of fighting men on shore. To Richard's eyes he was presented as a champion of the cross, therefore, not entirely England's own. Yet his connection with the sea was earlier known; his worship in that character wider spread than his reputation as a leader of the Christian host. In truth, the primary conception of St. George was that of master of the deep. More than St. Vincent is to a modern Spaniard, and St. Nicolas to a modern Russ, St. George was to a Byzantine, and to the Frank who sailed in Greek and Syrian waters, he was worshipped as the power from whom all demons of the deep, all ministers of storm and flood, sunk back in dread; he and none else was master of the wind and waves; at every rising gale, at every lowering cloud, the dusky mariners sent up cries to heaven from shroud and deck: "St. George; O help, St. George!"

ST. GEORGE THE LEADER. Many are the capes and headlands that bear his name. Early in the Crusades St. George became the war-cry of the Hospitallers (who built a hospital in Jerusalem for pilgrims, A.D. 1042, twenty-three years before the capture of Jerusalem by the Turcomans. They were called Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and after the removal of the order to Malta they were called Knights of Malta, the order being at that time composed

of several nationalities. At the battle of Arsuf, won by King Richard, the Hospitallers bore the brunt of the fighting. The battle gave the King the possession of Lydda, the Saint's birth-place, and the result of the victory was that Lydda was named St. George, and St. George (the war-cry of the Hospitallers) became for a time (although, then, in use by others) the English cry in recognition of the miraculous assistance it was then believed had rendered to the Christian arms. Under St. John and his successor, St. George became one of many cries in use by the English, and under Edward I it slipped much into the background, owing to Longshanks, in the Scotch and Welsh wars, always adopting "St. Edward" as their cry. St. Edward, though quite English, was not a very war-like saint, and after the battle of Sluys, in 1340—the first great battle of the English navy—it was thought advisable to make a change, and replace the Confessor by some more active patron; and after much thought and discussion, and party opposition, St. George was again chosen as being equally efficient on land and sea. Four years afterwards his appointment was officially recognized in the founding of the Order of the Garter, in honor of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. George, and St. Edward the Confessor. The two first dedications were merely formal, the last was merely complimentary, and St. George, as the active tutelary saint of the greatest order of knighthood of Great Britain, and deservedly conferred upon English, Scotch, Irish, etc., thus became the Patron Saint of England (and Great Britain) with the adoption of the cross. It cannot, therefore, be the flag of England pure and simple, in preference to the Union Jack, with any valid reason, as the above will elucidate, showing clearly that St. George and the Cross was one of the many standards and crests that have been adopted from time to time by Great Britain, some having more claim than others on Englishmen. If nationality is to be considered, most certainly St. George has been the war-cry and patron saint of other nationalities (before, being adopted by the English). The same would have just and perfect right to again adopt it from prior claims, but not so with the Union Jack.

GROWTH OF POPULATION.

From the period of the adoption of St. George, in 1340, to the adoption of the Union Jack in 1801, the population of Great Britain had reached 15,000,000. During the present century the population has reached 40,000,000—about 25,000,000 added to the members in ninety-five years, since the inception of the Union Jack, not including over 11,000,000 in the colonies. This large number has been nurtured under the Union Jack besides millions of British subjects that have been added to the Empire during that time and that recognize the Union Jack as their flag. To wit: A noted Hindoo at the World's Fair, seeing the Union Jack floating over the British buildings, pointed to it with pride and said, "that is our flag." Travellers have truly said, in their peregrinations over the earth's surface that wherever their footsteps tend, in the east or west, north or south, in the tropics, arctic or ant-arctic zones, they have always seen the Union Jack waving in the air, giving them a sense of security and of home, and, though thousands of miles from the seat of government.

ENGLAND WAS THERE. Now, what can we deduce from the above? Most assuredly that the Union Jack has the greatest claim, above and beyond all others. It is more purely English, by adoption, than any other. So much good has been accomplished under its sway, both far and near, the proud position it has reached must establish the fact, to all impartial minds, of England's mission, and that, if we wish to retain our prestige and build up a Greater Britain, it must be accomplished under the benign influence of the Glorious Union Jack. It is our duty to foster and advocate all measures tending to our mutual welfare as Englishmen, ever remembering the object of our association, to uphold "British Institutions," which certainly cannot be enhanced by detracting from her time-honored flag—the emblem of our country's greatness. The movements and expressions of the various powers show conclusively that England must—as of yore—depend entirely upon her own resources to maintain her supremacy, showing the necessity of a strong federation of the colonies and all British subjects throughout the world, and it can be done if we are all united and loyal to the old Union Jack.

WE MUST ACT UNITEDLY. Each one has a duty to perform and when we are called upon to cast

our vote for the election of representatives of the people, and as this portion of the British Empire is undoubtedly prospering and assuming a very important position among nations under its present form of "National Policy," as all young countries need a certain amount of judicious protection, as a mother protects her offspring for its general good, it is our bounden duty, whether Grit or Tory—to consider which is the best course to adopt that will promote our National welfare as a part of the British Empire. As our prosperity as individuals is enhanced by the prosperity of those around us and forming part of our population, we should advocate such legislation as will encourage the investment of capital within our borders, for invested capital means the development of our country and its mines of untold wealth, thereby giving employment and homes to the masses and adding to the growth of this Dominion; also to encourage true and honorable dealings with each other, under all circumstances, and to assist and advocate that "Canada," the land of our adoption, should carry out her assumed responsibilities and agreements, irrespective of personal creeds or factions, ever remembering that England has risen—yes, head and shoulders—above all other nations on the face of the earth from the fact that she has always respected and carried out her treaties and agreements with other powers, etc., notwithstanding they may have been at the time detrimental to her own interests, and in many cases they have been the result of intrigue, which is so foreign to an English diplomat, but eventually these very agreements so faithfully and loyally carried out, have given strength and renown to the Old Flag, and to the Country that calls it theirs, and that is the Flag I advocate as England's own, THE OLD UNION JACK. Long may she wave, under Divine guidance, to evangelize and benefit the whole world, till Peace and Goodwill shall reign supreme.

(Concluded.) The Court of Chancery in England now holds about \$85,000,000 in litigation. Recent Government reports show that unclaimed Government stock and dividends amount to \$5,000,000, and unclaimed bankruptcy dividends to over \$1,100,000; unclaimed naval prize money, \$213,000; deceased sailors' wages, \$25,000; soldiers' prize money, \$77,000; and soldiers' unclaimed balances, \$126,000.

of several nationalities. At the battle of Arsuf, won by King Richard, the Hospitallers bore the brunt of the fighting. The battle gave the King the possession of Lydda, the Saint's birth-place, and the result of the victory was that Lydda was named St. George, and St. George (the war-cry of the Hospitallers) became for a time (although, then, in use by others) the English cry in recognition of the miraculous assistance it was then believed had rendered to the Christian arms. Under St. John and his successor, St. George became one of many cries in use by the English, and under Edward I it slipped much into the background, owing to Longshanks, in the Scotch and Welsh wars, always adopting "St. Edward" as their cry. St. Edward, though quite English, was not a very war-like saint, and after the battle of Sluys, in 1340—the first great battle of the English navy—it was thought advisable to make a change, and replace the Confessor by some more active patron; and after much thought and discussion, and party opposition, St. George was again chosen as being equally efficient on land and sea. Four years afterwards his appointment was officially recognized in the founding of the Order of the Garter, in honor of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. George, and St. Edward the Confessor. The two first dedications were merely formal, the last was merely complimentary, and St. George, as the active tutelary saint of the greatest order of knighthood of Great Britain, and deservedly conferred upon English, Scotch, Irish, etc., thus became the Patron Saint of England (and Great Britain) with the adoption of the cross. It cannot, therefore, be the flag of England pure and simple, in preference to the Union Jack, with any valid reason, as the above will elucidate, showing clearly that St. George and the Cross was one of the many standards and crests that have been adopted from time to time by Great Britain, some having more claim than others on Englishmen. If nationality is to be considered, most certainly St. George has been the war-cry and patron saint of other nationalities (before, being adopted by the English). The same would have just and perfect right to again adopt it from prior claims, but not so with the Union Jack.



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POST OFFICE GUIDE, OTTAWA. SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Table with columns for Arrival and Departure of Mails, including times and destinations like Toronto, Montreal, and various international routes.

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The Capture of Quebec—1759.

BY FRED. A. BRADLEY. Wolfe was one of Britain's shining stars. The bravest of the brave. When he led his men before Quebec, For Canada to save.

Ottawa, 21st Sept. 1896. [The above lines were composed by a boy 14 years of age.]

MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE HELPED TO MAKE ENGLAND GREAT.

Archbishop Anselm completes his great work, "Om Dens Homo," (Why God became man), a treatise on the Incarnation, written in elegant Latin, in the year 1098. This work was read all over Europe, wherever there was a church, and hundreds of monks were employed many years transcribing it for their various institutions, and the learned and gentle Archbishop became known all over the civilized world.

in her presence," the girl pleaded to the Archbishop, "I wore the veil, trembling as I wore it with indignation and grief. But as soon as I could get out of her sight I used to snatch it from my head, fling it to the ground, and trample it under foot. That was the way, and none other, in which I was veiled."

Robert, who had returned from Palestine, sailed with an army and landed at Portchester, determined to enforce his claims on the English throne, and many of the old Anglo-Roman nobles joined him, but Anselm steps in, and by his influence and adroitness succeeds in averting a disastrous struggle.

Early in 1106 Henry settles a body of Flemings in Pembrokeshire, Wales, where some of the descendants live to this day. In 1107 Henry and his much beloved Queen introduced the custom of making royal progress through different parts of the country.

What a justification of opinion! Two weeks previous to the G. L. meeting this Executive advertised for tenders for the publication of an "official organ" repudiating the former verbal agreement. It was not done from pure motives, it was done with a selfish motive, and not for the good of the Order.

(To be continued.) FRED. T. HODGSON, Collingwood, Sept. 1896.

The "Official Organs."

We have been requested by a number of brethren to give them some information upon this irritating question. We herewith comply with the request in as a condensed a form as possible.

We are sure the brethren will pardon us for enlightening them upon a few details of the unwritten history of the Order, that portion, at all events referring to "Official Organs."

When the ANGLO-SAXON was in its infancy the then Supreme Grand Executive at that time had taken under its protecting wing the fathering of an official organ—The Englishman. This paper was started in Montreal by some far seeing Englishman. It was pointed out in glowing terms that success would be assured, and the Order would father it, if it would but make its headquarters at Toronto.

Another official paper was the Canadian-Englishman. It lived upon prospective official recognition, and died after a lingering illness.

Another, and more important concern, was the English-Canadian, which had an incorporated \$10,000 joint stock company, and so big was it in its feelings, that it was going around threatening to gobble up all opposition. Its directors went to the London Grand Lodge and over-awed the delegates with its importance, and received "official recognition!"

Two other papers which have existed for the Executive's approbation, did not survive long enough to be effective in their efforts. But still they were told to be hopeful, and continue to do what they could to build up the Order.

We now come to the Executive's action last year, but what wobbling, what a want of self-dignity, what a lowering of justice between man and man! When we appeared at the doors of the Executive—by request—see G. L. Report, page 20—and were requested to make an offer, we did so.

What a justification of opinion! Two weeks previous to the G. L. meeting this Executive advertised for tenders for the publication of an "official organ" repudiating the former verbal agreement. It was not done from pure motives, it was done with a selfish motive, and not for the good of the Order.

Another candidate for official favors has appeared; it has assumed the dignity of "official form Shaftesbury Hall," under and with the approval of the Executive, until it was pointed out to them that their actions were unconstitutional! This latter venture is bolder in its design it aims to get a firm grip upon the Order.

apparent the present Executive have found out that it would be unwise for them to assume a too fatherly a protection, and are now, we are made to understand, saying, "they had nothing whatever to do with it." If not, how do they get letters from the officers of the Executive to peruse for news which are supposed to be held in the strictest of confidence. It looks as if there has been a brake some where, and some one must be blamed.

What is the effect of all this vacillation and twisting by the Executive upon the Order? The result has been demoralizing; it has placed the members in an indifferent mood, and when any advice is issued as "official" it is looked at suspiciously. Why should it not be? The "official organ" transactions are pointers to go by. The Executives themselves have spent some \$2,000, and by their waiting to "consider and see," have cost the members, who had invested in defunct official papers some \$20,000, in the hope of becoming the organ of the Order.

"What We Lack"

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Again has the Organ been distributed amongst the Sons of England lodges. This time (August issue) it states emphatically it is NOT an Organ, and furthermore admits the S. G. Ex. has not the power to institute one, that privilege being reserved to the S. G. L. in Session!

Now, if this is the case, by whose authority is Clause 190a of the Constitution violated by the giving away of information regarding the Beneficiary department, or any other matter in relation to the inner workings of the S. G. Ex.?

By whom, or by what authority, was the proposed amount of \$300 belonging to the Beneficiary members to be expended in publishing and distributing what is practically nothing but an advertising lodger?

Why not have furnished the information to the ANGLO-SAXON, the paper which is continually growing in favor with readers imbued with truly British sentiments? The information would thus have been disseminated amongst the members equally gratuitously.

Surely it would be in the best interests of all concerned to drop this farcical "Record" with its gratuitous circulation, at all events till after the meeting of Supreme Grand Lodge, when if the publishers and their friends can secure a legitimate appointment to publish an official organ, we may be sure all concerned will submit to the infliction.

For the present, enough of What we do NOT LACK, and let us revert to What We Do.

It has been pointed out before in a previous writing on the subject, that Provincial Grand Lodges and even District ones are scarcely advisable with us at present. In fact, from a very recent experience, the writer is more of opinion than ever that it will be for the best interest of the Order for the various lodges to run their business each for itself individually. Even in the case of electing a District Deputy, it would be well each lodge should elect one at the time it balloted for its officers in December, the candidate otherwise eligible for the office, not being necessarily a member of the lodge electing him as D.D.

The members present on the quarterly night in December would represent their lodge, and the whole number of the membership of the lodge would be counted to the successful candidate. So if he secured any two lodges, that candidate would be pretty sure of election. By this means any organized combine to capture the position for some specific member would in a great measure be upset, and a far better attendance of members, consequently a more representative vote, would be obtained than by the calling of a general meeting on a night specially set apart for that purpose.

Such a representative should receive full power to act as S. G. P. of his District without any subordination to the S. G. P. in Toronto, and leaving to the S. G. Ex. alone the power of ruling whether or not his decrees were covered by the Constitution, such ruling of course to be subject to appeal to the S. G. L. in session, but all rulings to hold good till set aside by that body.

Such powers as these, administered by senior members of the Order in whose judgment and probity the majority of members in a District have expressed their confidence, would go far to enforce compliance with the Con-

stitution, if not to promote brotherly feeling amongst the lodges concerned, while it did away with the consequences of apathetic indifference, or meddling interference of distant Supreme Grand officers who neither know the individual brethren, or their surroundings, for whose conduct and welfare they are at present responsible.

Wire pulling between secret local agents and any particular group at Headquarters in Toronto would in a great measure also be suppressed.

In conclusion it may be remarked that as the "Record" has been established for the purpose of bringing the Beneficiary Department of the S. O. E. more prominently before the members of the Order, it would become the duty of the ANGLO-SAXON to touch from time to time on this subject also, especially so, now that an old established trade journal in Toronto is taking up the matter in no friendly spirit.

Yours fraternally, PAST DISTRICT DEPUTY, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

[Our correspondent suggests that we open our columns to a discussion of the merits of the Beneficiary of the S. O. E. Our columns are open. The means adopted to push the Beneficiary among members is too flimsy and sentimental. A monetary branch of any institution must be shorn of sentimentality, and rely for its support upon a sure foundation, which will commend itself readily to the applicant. However, we leave this matter open for members and others to discuss as they may feel disposed. If it is believed that the "Record" is put forth in the interest of the Beneficiary it is a bribe for the truth. —Ed.]

"In Fraternal Remembrance."

On Monday, the 24th of August, the members of lodge Empress of the West, No. 177, Regina, N.W.T., placed two memorial tablets in the burial ground of the North West Mounted Police, Regina, to mark the last resting places of our late brothers, Constable J. H. Kingscote and special Constable R. T. S. Champion.

In the upper part of the tablets is displayed, in appropriate colours, the official emblem of the Order, (the white or "St. George" ensign with Union Jack in the upper corner, and S. O. E. at the intersection of the cross) surrounded by the words, "In fraternal remembrance," and below this follows the name, age, date of death, etc.

June 18th was observed as decoration day by some of the Benefit Societies in this town, but the members of the S. O. E. resolved that this year at least their decoration of the graves of deceased brethren should take a more permanent character than would be obtained by the usual floral tributes, and the resolution has now satisfactorily materialized in the erection of these memorial tablets; thus enabling us to demonstrate that fraternal affection is not limited to the sphere of active life, but extends also into the region of retrospective memory.

Regina, N.W.T., 26th Aug., 1896.

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