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### THOUSANDS OUT OF WORK

IN THE UNITED STATES OWING TO THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

**Many Mills and Factories Closing Down—Others Running on Short Time and Reduced Wages—Railways Cutting Down Their Train Service—Scarcity of Currency.**

Topeka, Aug. 4.—The exodus of Colorado miners continues through Kansas. The tramp trains on the several roads carry from 200 to 400 each day going east, and regular trains are besieged by idle and destitute miners determined to get of the country. The crowds are so great in Denver that the first class passenger trains frequently back away from the depot and then run through the station at full speed to prevent the men from jumping on. In some instances trains are accompanied through Kansas by guards of soldiers to avoid any interference with regular travel by these flying laborers. The Kansas farmers are feeding them along the route whenever they are able to do so, and many of the men have accepted work on farms.

Jackson, Ohio, Aug. 4. Huron furnace went out of blast yesterday. With its stoppage the Globe Iron Company ceased operations, and over 200 men were thrown out of employment.

At College Point, L.I., the Enterprise rubber works has notified its employees that the works will be shut down three days each week. The works employ more than 1,000 men and women.

At Kearny, N. J., 300 employees of the Nairn Linoleum Works have been notified that their time has been reduced to 28 hours per week.

At Elizabethport, N. J., the Worthington Pump Company notified its 300 employees that the works would be closed for an indefinite period. The Singer Manufacturing Company has discharged a number of its employees. The Jersey Central Railroad Company has closed its Brills shop, throwing 100 men out of employment. The New Jersey Chemical Works have shut down indefinitely.

New York, Aug. 5.—The financial stringency has had a depressing effect on industries all over the United States. Owing to the scarcity of money thousands of workmen have been laid off and there is apprehension that great suffering will result unless some remedy is soon applied. In Chicago alone more than fifty thousand men are out of work and thousands are being added to the army of unemployed daily. Pittsburg and neighboring towns have fifty thousand men idle, and other western industrial centres report similar discouraging effects.

New York, Aug. 5.—Fully five hundred persons have been thrown out of employment by the closing of the Levy Brothers' silk mill, Paterson, N. J.

Detroit, Aug. 5.—The Michigan Peninsular Car Company, of Detroit, has reduced its working force. No less than 1,500 men have been given vacations at the two plants. It is expected that both works will have to be shut down for a month or six weeks, perhaps longer.

Boston, Aug. 5.—The Lewiston (Me.) mills will be closed to-day for four weeks, the stringency of money making it difficult to handle the pay roll. The Avon mills in Lewiston, employing 120 hands, with orders enough to work them six months, will close for four weeks for the same reason.

Faulkner's mill at Lowell closed last night for an indefinite period. The Lowell company shut down its ingrain weaving department yesterday for one month.

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 5.—The 'Union' states that 1,500 French Canadians, mostly operatives, have left for Canada since the closing of Amoskeag mills and the exodus continues.

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 5.—A number of mills here have shut down indefinitely.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 5.—About 700,000 spindles stopped here to-night for an indefinite period. Shortage in currency is the immediate cause of the shut down.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 5.—The La Belle Steel works, one of the largest steel works in Alleghany, were closed

to-day in all but three departments.

The Liggett Spring and Axle Works in Alleghany have closed down indefinitely.

A Johnstown special says nearly all of the Cambria Iron Co.'s mills shut down yesterday, and fully 3,000 men are out. Four hundred of the Gauthier steel workers are idle while the balance are working one-third time. There is no intimation as to when work will resume.

#### The Railways Affected.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5.—Mr. G. B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railway, has issued orders for extensive reductions of forces over the entire system. He also directed that the number of working days to the week in many of the shops, and also the working hours per day, be reduced.

Despatches from the West state that the Union Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways have made numerous reductions in the general offices, as well as in their operating forces.

Orders were received at the Lehigh Valley Railway shops in Easton, Pa., yesterday, putting every department on short time. Until further notice the shops will be run five days a week. About 400 men are affected. In all the Reading railway shops yesterday orders were posted reducing the time to five days a week.

Denver, Col., Aug. 5.—The Union Pacific has ordered a great reduction in the operating department. The order discontinues eight daily and two bi-weekly trains, all within this state. It is anticipated that all the roads running into this city will within a very short time cut their running forces squarely in two.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 5.—There are at least 50,000 unemployed men in the city of Chicago now, and the number is being added to every day. Of this number 25,000 are skilled mechanics, and the others are laborers, clerks and employees in various capacities. Men are being laid off by the hundreds every day, and by Nov. 1, unless there is an improvement, the number of idle men will reach 75,000.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 5.—There are 5,000 unemployed men in Cincinnati, according to the reports at the central office of the Building Trades Council and estimates based thereon. Of these the carpenters are the most numerous, about one-third of the 2,300 enrolled being out of work. Of 1,100 members of the Painters' Union fully one-half are idle. Of 1,000 moulders, union and non-union, fully one-half are unemployed, several mills having shut down and others running on one-half or even one-third time.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 5.—More than one-half of the men employed in the mills, mines, glass-houses, and several thousand railway employees of Pittsburg are idle as the result of the business depression. A fair estimate of the number of men out of employment in and around Pittsburg is 50,000. One-half of these are employed in the iron and steel mills, 12,000 are from the glass-houses and 6,000 are miners. The remainder are railway employees and small factory hands.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—Industrial enterprises are pinched for lack of capital, manufacturers and jobbers lack custom from the interior for the same reason, and in consequence a large number of men are thrown out of employment in this city.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 5.—There has been a wonderful change in trade conditions in this city during the last month. Mills that were running full handed have begun to cut down forces half or more, and others have closed up altogether.

There has been a decrease of seventy per cent in the production of domestic textiles. The depression is not alone confined to textiles, but extends to all branches of trade.

Henry Diston & Son's saw works at Tacoma, the largest concern of its kind in the world, has just dropped 200 men in the rolling and steel smelting departments.

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 5.—There are about twelve hundred unemployed men in this city. This includes about seven hundred and fifty men who find employment on the docks as screwmen, longshoremen, and in the cotton compresses and pickeries during the cotton season, and whose wages per day run

from \$2 to \$6 according to the nature of their work.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 5.—There are not less than five hundred skilled workmen now unemployed in this city and many more working on short time. The principal depression is in the iron industry and the men laid off are from iron works and railway shops.

Buffalo N. Y., Aug. 5.—Labor leaders estimate there are ten thousand men idle in Buffalo.

Houston, Texas, Aug. 10.—The greatest alarm and anxiety are manifested in Texas, which produces such an enormous percentage of the cotton crop of the world. Every industry is dependent upon its movement. Railways are cutting down forces, currency is selling at a premium of \$33 on the thousand, and it is impossible to obtain money to handle the crop.

### PERSONAL.

A. W. Chester, of Guelph Lodge, Smith's Falls, Ont., was in Ottawa last week and assured us that the brethren of that town were getting along well.

Bro. Ed. Ackroyd, of Derby lodge, returned from England last week. He was heartily welcomed among the brethren.

The members of Stanley Lodge, Ottawa, extend their sympathy to Bro. J. C. and Mrs. Folkes, on the loss they have sustained in the death of their little girl. Bro. Folkes is the efficient secretary of Stanley lodge.

Bro. H. T. Hill, Toronto, a member of Albion Lodge, met with a serious accident recently. While at work on a building, he fell and cut his leg just below the knee. He will be unable to work again for some weeks.

Bro. J. Turner has returned to Toronto, from Pittsburg, Pa. He has been very unfortunate in his sojourn in the United States, and now he intends to remain in Canada and never trouble Uncle Sam again.

Bro. Herbert Sharpe, who was so seriously injured in an accident at the G. T. R. shops, died in the Toronto Hospital on Sunday evening, Aug. 13. He was a member of Albion Lodge, and also of the beneficiary.

A mass meeting of the members of the Ottawa Lodges will be held on Thursday evening, September 13th. P. S. G. P. Bro. W. R. Stroud will preside at the meeting. The principal business will be to discuss the new constitution. It is possible visiting brethren will attend from a distance.

Bro. J. Rose, of Portsmouth Lodge, Toronto, was seriously hurt by falling through a sky-light. He was conveyed to the Hospital, where it was found the spinal column had been injured; it is thought he cannot recover.

A correspondent of the London Times sends this pithy communication to that journal: "The Home Rule Bill, as printed in your columns, contains 1495 lines. Discussed, 331; gagged, 1194. Of those discussed there remains of the original text 176; amended 155." Comment is needless.

Washington, August 5.—The comparative statement of the Treasury receipts and expenditures for the month of July, 1893, shows the receipts from customs and internal revenue were nearly \$3,500,000 less than in July, 1892, and expenditures were \$3,341,912.06 greater than in July a year ago. They were also nearly \$9,000,000 in excess of the income for the month.

### FROM THE S. C. SECRETARY.

NEWS NOTES FOR THE ORDER—NEW LODGES OPENED.

The Beneficiary Claims—B. C. and Manitoba Applying for Lodges.

Four new lodges were opened during July.

There should be at least 50 applications every month for the beneficiary certificate.

The Grand Secretary has received an application for a new lodge at Vernon, B. C., also for Carman, Manitoba. For the half year ending July 31st, 1893, \$4,802.16 was received from funeral levies; from this amount \$3,466.00 was paid out in funeral benefits.

The Supreme Grand Secretary has sent copies of the Grand Lodge Report to every lodge. Any lodge secretary not receiving his parcel should go to the express office and enquire, or notify the Supreme Grand Secretary at once.

The Supreme Secretary would be pleased to receive addresses of members living in the Northwest, where there are no lodges, with a view of opening up correspondence. There should be at least 20 lodges opened in the Northwest during the present year.

There are between 25 and 30 lodges who have not yet sent in their June returns. The delay is caused, as a rule, through the auditors not attending to their duties. This is a very important matter, and should not be neglected.

The Executive have issued a circular to the lodges, advising that the new constitution be taken up and considered immediately after the September meetings. There will be no sessional papers this year, but all amendments to the revised constitution can be presented to Grand Lodge.

#### Comes Well Recommended.

The Lindsay Watchman says:—"Mr. Henry Miller, who for years occupied the position of head clerk for Senator Dobson, left for Ottawa to take charge of the pork shop of Mr. Geo. Matthews. Mr. Miller was one of our most prominent and respected citizens, and by his departure Lindsay loses a good man, but all will join with us in congratulating him on his advancement. During his sojourn here, Mr. Miller, at different periods, was local secretary for the Y. M. C. A., for two years Chaplain L. O. L. 557, secretary Westminster Lodge, No. 20, S. O. E., President of St. Paul's Church Young Men's Association, Color-Sergt. No. 6 Co., 34th Batt., Vice President Lindsay Horticultural Society, and a prominent member of the I. O. O. F."

Bro. Miller is now in full charge of the large establishment of Mr. George Matthews, Windsor Market, Bank st., Ottawa. A representative of the ANGLO-SAXON called on Bro. Miller and found him in full swing of business. He is a man of fine physique and a thorough going Englishman, and will command respect among our business men. Bro. Miller is Ottawa's gain and Lindsay's loss. He will return shortly to Lindsay to bring his family to Ottawa.

When Queen Victoria travels by rail she pays the companies 7s. 6d. per mile for herself, and first-class fare for everyone else in the royal train. This is supposed to make good the loss entailed by the temporary stoppage of traffic.

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PROVINCIAL S. O. E. NEWS.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, NEW BRUNSWICK, MANITOBA AND ONTARIO.

Royal Standard of Qu'Appelle, Assa., Present an Address and Disc Together—Fredericton, N.E., Brethren Looking Forward to the Promised Visit of the S. G. Lodge Officers—A Field for New Lodges—A Winnipeg Budget.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., N. W. T.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., at the regular fortnightly meeting of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, there was a full meeting of the brethren, notice having been sent out that the President, the Rev. H. S. Akehurst, would resign his office in consequence of his being about to leave this district for Nelson, British Columbia. In accepting his resignation the Lodge, as a recognition of the high esteem in which they held their President, presented him with the following address:—

To the Reverend Henry Stephen Akehurst, President of Royal Standard, No. 112, S.O.E.B.S.:

REV. SIR AND BROTHER.—

We, the members of this Lodge, desire to express our regret at your resignation of the office of President and your removal from Qu'Appelle.

The eminent services you have rendered to the Society; the great interest you have taken in everything calculated to improve the best interest of the Lodge since its formation, the courtesy and consideration you have shown to everyone whose pleasure it has been to work under your guidance, and the kindness of heart which has ever been one of your chief characteristics, all combine to intensify our regret at your departure.

We shall always recall with pleasure the period you have passed amongst us, and we beg to offer you and Mrs. Akehurst our best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

Signed on behalf of the members and sealed with the seal of the Lodge this 20th day of July, 1883.

A. E. WHIFFIN, Vice-President. J. BURGHALL, Rec. Secretary.

The address was beautifully illuminated by Brother Cecil Bell, and is unquestionably a work of art. At the close of the Lodge the brethren invited their late President to supper at the Queen's Hotel. The chair was taken by A. H. B. Sperling, the newly-elected President, who was supported by about twenty brethren, the vice-chair being occupied by the Vice-President, A. E. Whiffin. A most enjoyable evening was spent, speeches being made by the chairman and Messrs. Bell, Gisborne, Whiffin, Nicolls, Burghall and Redpatch, in all of which high praise was given to the guest of the evening for his universal kindness and good fellowship. Songs were then sung by the Rev. H. S. Akehurst, and Messrs. Hicks, Nicholls, Garnons, Williams and Whiting. It is needless to say that the supper was most satisfactory, not only as regards the viands, which were excellent, but the table was most beautifully decked with flowers, and Mr. Whiffin, who had returned from Winnipeg especially for the meeting, presented each of the guests with a red rose, the emblem of the Society. The party closed at 11 p.m.

The Royal Standard Lodge S.O.E.B.S. has now been in existence for over three years, and is steadily increasing its membership.

New Brunswick.

Fredericton, N.B., Aug. 5th—While we are not able to record any increase in our membership for the last three months, we are holding our own, and trust also to be able to report more favourably in the future. We have not been in existence as a Lodge quite two years, and have now a membership of 46. The institution of Rose of Stanley, has been one of the good results of the starting of the order here.

We anxiously await the coming of some of the members of Supreme Grand Lodge; their visit would be sure to awaken renewed interest in the Lodges already formed, and also be the means of instituting many more new Lodges in the Maritime Provinces.

Concerning Rose of Stanley Lodge I am glad to know that they are brimful of enthusiasm, and intend to celebrate the first anniversary of their existence with a two days celebration with a full band of music, church parade, etc., on the 21st and 22nd of August. Then programme is already announced and it promises to be an enjoyable affair. Islington Lodge has received an invitation to attend in full force, and in full dress, to be the guests of the members of Rose of Stanley, and assist in making the celebration a success.—A.C.T.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Lodge Shakespeare held its usual regular meeting on Monday, June 23rd. In spite of the hot weather there was a very good attendance; a good amount of business was gone through, including one initiation, and two propositions, also the auditors quarterly report, which shows the Lodge to be in a very satisfactory position financially as well as a steady increase in membership. The Picnic Committee also reported progress, after general business was through, and closed, and the members gladly availed themselves of the cooler air outside the lodge room.

The chief topic in S. O. E. circles is the forthcoming picnic to Morden on Saturday, August 19th, which promises to be a great success. The brethren of Lodge Anglo-Saxon at Morden are very enthusiastic over the affair and are using every endeavour to make things pleasant for the Winnipeg brethren on the occasion. There is a good working committee, with Bro. W. H. Reeve as chairman, and Bro. A. Bush as secretary, who are sparing no efforts to make the picnic one worthy of the S. O. E.

The United White Rose Degree of Winnipeg, which has lately been instituted, held its first regular monthly meeting on Monday, June 30th. The principal officers are Bro. Broughton, President Westward Ho; Bro. Bowyer, Past President, Shakespeare; Bro. Bush; V. P., Shakespeare; Bro. W. H. Reeve, Chaplain, Shakespeare; Bro. Harrison, secretary, Westward Ho; and Bro. Cuthbert, treasurer, Shakespeare. There were six initiations, and a good budget of general business. The committee on By-Laws submitted same, which were received and considered in committee of the whole, Bro. W. Jones, D. D., in the Chair. The hour being late and the lodge room hot and close, the committee adjourned so as to be able to devote a whole evening to such an important work.

At the time of the S. O. E. Church Parade, in May last, one of the Hymns selected was "The Chimes of Motherland," the beautiful words written by Bishop Coxe, of Western New York. The Rector, Rev. Canon Pentreath, B. D., wrote Bishop Coxe, and told him that the words, sung probably for the first time in a church, had touched many English hearts, and were greatly appreciated. The Bishop replied: "To think that any words of mine were found to stir the English heart in far-off Manitoba, sending their feelings homeward like doves to a window, is a real cordial to my spirit. Bless you and yours. You are doing a glorious work, giving to a new world the holy institutions which have made England a mother of so many souls." These beautiful words (which I enclose) have been applied for from a number of places in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and as far off as British Columbia.

The Chimes of England.

The chimes, the chimes of Motherland, Of England, green and old, That from grey spire or ivied tower, A thousand years have tolled; How glorious must their music be, As breaks the hallowed day, And calleth with a seraph's voice A nation up to pray.

These chimes, these chimes of Motherland, Upon a Christmas morn Outbreking, as the angels did, For a Redeemer born; How merrily they call afar To cot and baron's hall, With holly deck'd and mistletoe, To keep the festival.

The chimes of England, how they peal From tower and gothic pile, Where hymn and swelling anthem fill The dim cathedral aisle Where windows bathe the holy light On priestly heads that fall, And stain the florid tracery Of banner-dighted walls.

I love you, chimes of Motherland, With all this soul of mine, And bless the Lord that I am sprung Of good old English line; And like a son I sing the lay That England's glory tells, For she is lovely to the Lord, For you, ye Christian bells.

Morden Manitoba.

Word has been received that the various lodges of the Sons of England located in Winnipeg have decided to visit Morden for their annual picnic on Saturday, the 19th of August. There is no doubt that the Brotherhood have selected an excellent time to observe the magnificent crops of wheat which will at that date be just on the point of being harvested. There may be some few patches cut, but it appears about a certainty that the harvest will become general by the 20th. It is estimated that about 1500 people will take advantage of this cheap excursion to visit the country and Morden.

Anglo-Saxon lodge held a special meeting, when a good attendance of members showed unmistakable signs of satisfaction at the contemplated visit of their Winnipeg brethren. Committees were appointed to canvas the town and steps taken generally to make this a red letter day in the history of Morden. A splendid band attends, from Winnipeg and a dancing platform will be erected. Arrangements are in progress to get the "Capitals" lacrosse players to attend on that day to play the Morden and Miami teams. Numerous sports and contests will take place, and the citizens of our town will no doubt heartily reciprocate the selection of Morden by the Sons of England for holding their annual picnic by hanging out their banners and decorating the town in a becoming manner.—Morden Monitor.

St. Catharines, Ont.

St. Catharines, Aug. 8th.—Victory Lodge, No. 173, held its 12th meeting, with P. S. G. P. Bro. J. W. Kempling, in the chair. After routine business the president welcomed Bro. W. Jenkins, after his severe sickness, back to the lodge room again. Rob Lock was very carefully put through the beautiful ceremony of the R. R. D. Messrs. Geo. Smith and James Pithouse were proposed for membership. This lodge is just gaining an hold of the Englishmen in this district, and the year which is fast rolling away will leave a page of triumph amongst our fellow-countrymen. We can look back with pleasure to the part this lodge has taken in forwarding the objects and aims of our beloved Order in this city and surrounding towns, where we hope soon to plant our standard, and look forward with pleasure to the future that teems with glowing hopes and ever brightening prospects. The members of the lodge have achieved a good work in cementing more closely and firmly the ties of friendship and brotherly love that should ever characterize all members of our nationality. After thanking Bro. Goodcliff for the effort he has made in getting in new members, and his brother officers for their attendance, the president brought the lodge to a close by the members singing God Save the Queen.

H. Bliss, D. D.

Oshawa, Ontario.

Oshawa, Aug. 5th.—Essex Lodge held their regular meeting on Tuesday evening, Aug. 1st. One candidate was initiated. Other important business transacted after which the lodge was thrown open to receive Sister C. F. Smith, S. G. V. P. of the D. O. E. and the V. P. of Princess May Lodge D. O. E., when a pleasant hour was spent in discussing matters pertaining to the D. O. E., addresses being delivered by Sister C. F. Smith, the V. P. of Princess May Lodge No. 20, D. O. E.; Rev. C. W. Match and others. In spite of the heavy draws for sick pay, the lodge is in a prosperous condition, having over 80 members and funds amounting to \$1,000.

On Thursday evening, the 27th July, a number of the Sons of England, accompanied by a few friends, took a pleasant trip around Lake Couchiching, Orillia, on the steamer Longford. The moon was at its full and the sky clear, giving a splendid opportunity of viewing the beautiful shores and islands by moonlight. The lake teemed with pleasure seekers in steam or sailing yachts, row boats, canoes, &c., while all the tents of campers were illuminated by their camp fires.

WHAT IS AN ENGLISHMAN?

MAX O'RELL REPLIES.

"An Englishman is a lusty fellow, fearless, hardy, strong knit, iron-muscled and mule-headed, who rather than let go a ball that he holds firmly in his arms, will perform feats of valor; who, to pass this ball between two goals, will grovel in the dust, reckless of lacerated shoulders, a broken rib or jawbone, and will die on a bed of suffering with a smile on his lip if he can only hear, before closing his eyes, that his side won the game. Multiply this Englishman by the number of stars in the firmament and you will arrive at a pretty correct idea of England's martial if not military force."

"When an Englishman visits an old castle, you may think yourself lucky if he has not profited by your back being turned for a moment to go and hoist the Union Jack on the highest tower. That is a little weakness of his that makes him a trifle inconvenient occasionally; but one cannot get on in this world without a certain aptitude for making oneself at home."

The entire empire of Persia has but one vessel.

FOR THE "BOYS."

THE JUVENILE BRANCH OF THE ORDER.

Wanted to be Forgiven.

A street boy was run over several weeks ago by a heavy wagon in an English city. He was in the gutter, in the act of stooping, and did not see the approaching team. Another gamin, who had been taunting him, ran away when the accident happened. The injured boy was taken to the nearest hospital, where he was found to be fatally hurt.

After he had been in the hospital a few days a small boy, as ragged and friendless as himself, called to ask about him and to leave an orange for the injured lad. The visitor was shy and embarrassed, and would answer no questions.

He soon came again with an apple, to be used for the same purpose. After that almost every day he appeared at the hospital, bringing some small gift.

One day the nurse told the little visitor that his friend could not get well. The boy lingered in the receiving-room, and then with great hesitation asked if he could see John. He had been invited before, but had refused.

The little patient was lying on his cot, very pale and weak. His eyes opened in dull surprise when he was told that he had a visitor. Before he knew it two little arms were about his neck, and a familiar, grimy face bent over his and sobbed:

"I say, Johnny, can yer forgive a feller? We was always fightin' an' I know I hurt yer, an' I am sorry. Won't ye tell me, Johnny, that ye hain't got no grudge agin me?"

The boy reached up his thin arms and locked them around his little mate's neck, and said: "Don't cry, Bobby. Don't feel bad. I was firin' a rock at yer when the wagon hit me. You forgive me? Yes, you forgive me—an' I'll forgive you, an' then we'll be square. The folks here learned me a prayer. How does it go, nurse?"

"Forgive us our trespasses," said the white-robed nurse, softly.

The next morning Bob was a little late. The kind nurse met him with a grave face. Johnny she said, had just died. She led the little boy to the place where his little friend lay shrouded from sight. He looked at the dead face a moment, and turned away with streaming eyes.

"Didn't he say—nothin'—about me?"

"He spoke of you before he died, and asked if you were here," replied the nurse.

"Are you sure he forgiv' me? pleaded the trembling voice.

"I am quite sure."

"Then—may I—may I go to ther funeral?"

"Indeed you may," said the nurse, tenderly. "Poor Johnny hasn't any friends."

He was the only mourner; his little heart the only one that ached, and his the only tears shed over the pauper sod. But Bob had exchanged forgiveness with his friend before he died, and felt his conscience clear with his small world.

If such nobility of feeling can be found in the midst of ignorance and vice, what excuse can there be for us if we fail to exhibit it? His teaching, "Who spake as never man spake," is emphatic: "Forgive if ye have ought against any, that your Father also which is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses."

Among the many stories told of the childhood of Queen Victoria is one of a visit made with her mother at Wentworth House in Yorkshire. While there the Princess delighted in running about by herself in the gardens and shrubberies.

One wet morning, soon after her arrival, the old gardener, who did not then know her, saw her about to descend a treacherous bit of ground from the terrace and called out:

"Be careful, miss, it's slape!" a Yorkshire word for slippery.

The ever-curious princess, turning her head, asked, "What's slape?" and at the same instant her feet flew from under her, and she came down.

The old gardener ran to lift her, saying, as he did so, "That's slape, miss."

Teacher: "What is a synonym?" Bright Boy: "It's a word you can use in place of another when you don't know how to spell the other one."

It is said that the smallest sheep in the world are the "Breton," native of France, which are "but little larger than a rabbit."

THE "ANGLO-SAXON"

is published in the interest of Englishmen in Canada—particularly the members of the Sons of England.

AT \$1.00 A YEAR.

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An Interprovincial Paper.

The Order Sons of England has spread throughout the PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION.

The Anglo-Saxon has grown with the Order, our interest is with the Order, our ambition is to serve the Order, and with 20,000 Englishmen comprising the Sons of England Benevolent Society, in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, the Great Canadian Northwest, Manitoba, British Columbia and South Africa, The Anglo-Saxon has a powerful following and its opinions are weighed.

The chief executive officers of this rapidly-growing National Society are:

- THOS. ELLIOTT, Pres., Brantford, Ont. W. R. STROUD, Ottawa, Ont. J. A. EDWARDS, Montreal, Que. B. HINCHCLIFFE, Toronto, Ont. JOHN W. CARTER, Sec., Toronto, Ont.

SUPREME GRAND LODGE

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

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

District Deputies.

ONTARIO.

- Bro. H. H. Wright—Aylmer. Bro. G. Twining—Belleville. Bro. A. C. Bacon—Brockville. Bro. Thos. Jackson—Clinton. Bro. C. F. Chanter—Chatam. Bro. John Nettleton—Collingwood. Bro. F. H. Herbert—Centre Toronto. Bro. G. S. Booth—Centre Toronto. Bro. E. J. Cashmore—East York and Toronto.

- Bro. Geo. Clark—Fort William. Bro. John Skitch—Gravenhurst. Bro. J. Taylor—Guelph. Bro. R. Hannaford—Hamilton. Bro. Jos. Hook—London. Bro. Ed. Ackroyd—Ottawa. Bro. A. Collier—Orangeville. Bro. J. B. White—Port Hope. Bro. F. J. R. Mitchell—Peterboro. Bro. H. Bliss—St. Catharines. Bro. E. Blundell—Toronto Junction.

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- Bro. Capt. Thos. Rawson—Sherbrooke. Bro. T. Teakle—Quebec City. Bro. R. H. Bartholomew—Montreal. Bro. E. Lowe—Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

- Bro. G. H. Parker—Fredericton.

NOVA SCOTIA.

- Bro. A. S. Dodson—New Glasgow.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

- Bro. J. H. Bell—Charlottetown.

MANITOBA.

- Bro. Rev. Canon Coombs—Winnipeg.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

- (ASSINIBOIA DISTRICT.) Bro. Dr. G. P. Bell—Qu'Appelle S'tion (ALBERTA DISTRICT.) Bro. G. C. King—Calgary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

- (VICTORIA DISTRICT.) Bro. Capt. G. W. Robertson—Victoria (VANCOUVER DISTRICT.) Bro. W. B. Townsend—Vancouver.

ENGLAND.

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

Special District Deputy—H. Symons, Toronto.

OUR "RELIGIOUS" COLUMN.

Rev. J. G. White was arrested in Macomb, Illinois, recently on the charge of using indecent language in a public meeting—charge being brought by Romanists. The judge acquitted him, as it was shown that he was simply reading from Roman Catholic books.

An ex-Romanist named Patrick Welch recently hired the Odebolt, Iowa, Opera House for two lectures. Priest Perchong and a crowd of his parishioners broke up the lecture the first night. As a result Priest Perchong was arrested and fined \$50. The second night Mr. Welch had a crowded house.

The criminal statistics of Canada, as shown by the Dominion Government returns, give the number of Roman Catholics convicted of indictable offences in 1891 as 1,952, Baptists 87, Church of England 651, Methodists 417, Presbyterians 269, and all other denominations 598. So that Roman Catholic criminals number within 70 of all the other religious bodies combined.

We have stated it more than once, but it will do no harm to repeat it, the gates of the World's Fair swung open on Sundays the moment the Catholic bishops, with Cardinal Gibbons at their head, decided that an open fair was no desecration of the Sabbath, but owing to the united efforts of the Protestants the gates are now closed on Sundays, and a day's rest secured for the employes.

Recently at Milwaukee the Romanists undertook to boycott the members of the A. P. A., but the boycott is like a two-edged sword, which cuts both ways, and now some of the Romanist business men are begging the priest to declare the boycott off before their business is entirely ruined. The time when the Romanists could bring the Protestants under submission by means of the boycott is a thing of the past.

The Rev. W. P. Elsdon, Baptist minister, of Waterbury, Conn., says of that city: "Roman Catholics make up nearly half of the population of 40,000. They denounce the free schools as Godless, but have managed to get a majority on the governing body and appoint a number of Roman Catholic teachers. Of the 165 saloons, 158 are kept by Roman Catholics. Ninety-six of the 103 paupers in the city poor-house are Roman Catholics. Rome, rum and ruin are closely associated in Waterbury."

The Catholic Times expresses its surprise that the British and Foreign Bible Society "still wastes its subscribers' money in printing and throwing away—there is no other word for it—copies of the Holy Scriptures." And in regard to the circulation of the Bible in China the editor goes on to say, "They might just as well send the Chinese copies of Beethoven's Sonatas, and imagine that by so doing they were teaching them music, as think that they were spreading Christianity in spreading Bibles." This shows how Roman Catholics hate the Bible.

Macaulay, the great historian, has written: "It is impossible to deny that the polity of the Church of Rome is the very masterpiece of human wisdom. In truth, nothing but such a polity could, against such assaults, have borne up such doctrines. The experience of twelve hundred years, the ingenuity and patient care of forty generations of statesmen, have improved that polity to such perfection that among the contrivances which have been devised for deceiving and oppressing mankind it occupies the highest place. The stronger our conviction that reason and Scripture are decidedly on the side of Protestantism, the greater is the reluctant admiration with which we regard that system of tactics, against which reason and Scripture were employed in vain."

The Rev. Thos. Connellan writes to the Christian, from 18 Bachelor's-walk, Dublin, as follows:—"A Protestant trader, living in a western Irish town, has been so rigorously and systematically boycotted that he and his family are upon the brink of ruin. His crime has been a heinous one in the eyes of Romanism. He had the audacity to retain in his service a Roman Catholic employe who had left the Church of Rome. The local priest ordered him to drive the convert from his employment, but this honest and sturdy Protestant, having no fault to find with his employe, declined to do so. In consequence, his shop has been put in a state of moral quarantine, even Protestant customers having been threatened with personal violence for frequenting his place of business.

The immorality of the peoples in Spanish Roman Catholic countries is universally known. In Chili the legitimate births out of ninety thousand are only sixty-eight thousand, while between twenty-one and twenty-two thousand are illegitimate. In Ecuador seventy-five per cent. of the children are born out of wedlock; and Ecuador is the most thoroughly under the control of the priests of any country in South America. What is the reason for this immorality? We are told that there are very few marriages there, for the reason that the charge made by the priests is so great that the people in their poverty cannot afford to have the ceremony performed; and yet wherever the governments have undertaken to introduce civil marriage so that by law poor people could be married and their children be born in wedlock, the governments have, in every case, been cursed and excommunicated by the Roman Catholic Church.

The following extracts are from reports by itinerant Protestant missionaries in Ireland:—"We had a grand time in the Fair, which was attended by crowds of people, to whom we spoke and read. The priest listened for awhile, as my comrades spoke on justification by faith from Rom. iv. Some came and looked at the penny (authorized) Testaments, but let them drop as though they were hot coals. One man said, 'The Devil is the author of that book. I wonder you sell it.' But in spite of all we sold large numbers." "To-day we went into a neighboring town and opened our tables by the roadside, where we began to read and speak. We were not there long before the children came running out of school and surrounding us, listened to all we said. The priest heard of it, and ordered the schoolmaster to get the children in. So he came out and beat the poor little things, and made them fly before him. This is another instance of the way in which the Church of Rome treats those who desire to hear the word of God."

The Monde, Montreal, publishes this despatch from its Quebec correspondent: "The congregation who attended eight o'clock mass at the Jesuits' church on a recent Monday morning had a slight surprise. In the course of his remarks the officiating father, making a comparison between the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church and those of the Anglican Church said: 'And who is the head of the Church of England?—a woman, a queen, if you will, but a woman after all, who even in the eyes of her own subjects is certainly not a model for her sex.' A slight murmur of surprise was heard from the pews." This statement, if true, should lead to the arrest and trial of the priest. Sir John Thompson has now a fine opportunity to put his own act in operation for the punishment of those who use such abominable language about our beloved Queen. Let him order the Dominion Government lawyers to prosecute, and if he does they will be better employed than in trying to force Separate Schools on Manitoba.—Orange Sentinel.

La Croix is the name of a paper in Montreal which was founded to represent the Roman Catholic hierarchy and spread the benign light of Catholicity. In the course of a three column article on the Christian Endeavor Convention it says:—"Is it truly charity to tolerate a Protestant manifestation, that is to say, favor the spreading of error and heresy? No. In civil society malefactors are punished, locked up, and even put to death. What great evil after all does the one who steals from his neighbor a little gilt dirt as compared with the miserable being who robs the soul of the most precious of riches—truth? Our Lord Jesus Christ has said in the Bible: 'Fear not those who kill the body, but fear those who can cast the soul into hell.' Let those dear Protestants answer then. It is for them more than for anybody else that the Holy Ghost has dictated the words, 'The truths have been diminished by the sons of men.' What is diminished or lessened is not complete. Such tolerance on the part of Catholics is prudence, if you will, in view of the peace to be preserved; but as to its being charity, not that I know, except that it be indirectly. For Protestants to call such tolerance charity is to furnish proof of having understood nothing of the doctrine of Jesus Christ on charity, and is also to admit that truth and error have the same rights, by virtue, no doubt, of the liberty of thought, a principle which, when wrongly understood, as it nearly always is, leads to this conclusion, that good and evil are equal." It is not hard to gather from the above how Protestants would be treated if the lovely spirit of the Croix should ever become dominant.

CHURCHES IN CANADA.

OVER TEN THOUSAND PLACES OF WORSHIP IN THE DOMINION.

Ottawa, July 21.—George Johnson, Dominion statistician, has just prepared an interesting statement from the census returns, which shows that church goers of the Dominion have 10,480 church edifices throughout the land. Nearly 82 per cent of these belong to the Methodists, 17 per cent. the Presbyterians, 17 per cent to the Roman Catholics, 16 per cent to the Church of England, 12 per cent to the Baptists, and 6 per cent to all other denominations. During the ten years the Baptists have increased the number of their churches by 324, the Catholics by 299, the Church of England by 415, the Methodists by 322 and Presbyterians by 411. The Church of England appears to have been the most active in providing places of worship for the people during the last decade. The Presbyterians come next, the Baptists third, the Methodists fourth and the Catholics last.

Territorially considered, Port Arthur being taken as the dividing line between east and west, the Church of England in the eastern provinces has provided 337 additional churches, and in the western 78; Methodist have provided 227 in the eastern and 95 in the western; Presbyterians have provided 302 in the eastern and 109 in the western; Roman Catholics have provided 257 in the eastern and 49 in the western; Baptists have provided 305 in the eastern and 19 in the western. Of the total increase (1,828), 408 belong to the western provinces, equal to over 22 per cent. In the five eastern provinces, there is one church for every 455 persons, and in the western provinces and the territories there is one church for every 500 persons. In churches the denominations have about kept pace with population in Manitoba, British Columbia and the territories.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone—whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to anyone full particulars just how I was cured. Address with stamps: Mr. EDWARD MARTIN, (Teacher), P. O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

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I would most respectfully draw your attention for a few minutes in regard to Clothing, etc. Yes, ready made Clothing. Garments, the fit is so perfect a King could wear them with satisfaction. Every person that comes to THE RENOWNED OAK HALL CLOTHING SHOPS 332 Wellington, St., Ottawa, and Corner Bridge & Wellington Sts., Hull,

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MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 18th August, 1893, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for three years three times per week each way, between JOCKVALE and OTTAWA, via the Post Office at City View and Merivale and six times between OTTAWA and RICHMOND, via the Post Office at Hintonburg, Strada Mills, Mosgrove, Bells Corners, Fallowfield and Twin Elm, and six times between SOUTH MARCH AND STITTSVILLE, RYSTON via the Post Office Camp, Marchurst, Huntley and Stittsville, from the 1st October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Ottawa, Jockvale, City View, Merivale, Hintonburg, Skoad's Mills, Mosgrove, Bells Corners, Fallowfield, Twin Elm, Richmond, South March, Marchurst, Huntley and Stittsville, and at this office. F. HAWKEN, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1893.

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ESTABLISHED 1887. THE ANGLO-SAXON OTTAWA, CANADA.

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E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVES, SCARLET & CO., Room 52 Imperial Building

Ottawa, - - - Canada, AUGUST 15, 1893.

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 Northwest 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.

THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION.

The proposals of the Revision Committee (Dr. J. S. King, chairman) are now under consideration by the Order, and will probably be adopted to a greater or less extent at next Grand Lodge. The questions raised by the new proposals are of the most far-reaching character. It is intended to form Provincial Grand Lodges, each having its own jurisdiction, subject always to the supreme control of the "Sovereign" Grand Lodge, as the Parliament of the Order will henceforward be called. The business of the subordinate lodges will, it is proposed, be transacted wholly in the White Rose Degree. This is a step we have long considered highly desirable as regards cities (particularly Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal), but its expediency in smaller places, where there is only one lodge, is, in our opinion, more doubtful. However, that is a matter for Grand Lodge to consider.

Another highly desirable proposal is that the Sovereign Grand Lodge shall take under its protection the children of deceased members of the Order who have been left without means of support. We should, indeed, like the Order to go further and establish a connection with Dr. Barnardo and Miss Rye and arrange with them for the introduction and placing of English boys in this country under the auspices of the Order. This would be an excellent means of keeping the lads under English influences. We ought to have an eye to the future, and it is always easier to encourage the growth of sentiment in the young than in the old. We have no doubt that both Dr. Barnardo and Miss Rye do their best to instill into the minds of the children in their care a hearty love for England, but it is questionable whether, unless the Order itself makes a move in the matter, we shall gather many of them into our Society. And yet we cannot afford to lose them. The efforts the Order is making in the direction of Juvenile Lodges is a sufficient evidence of the importance which it attaches to the principle we have indicated—the gathering together of young as well as old in the firm bonds of national sentiment.

We hope if nothing can be done in the matter before next Grand Lodge meeting that that body will formulate some plan for bringing into the Order the officers and men on the ships sailing between England and Canada. This we regard as a most important and necessary step. It is impossible to overestimate the value of having zealous and devoted members of the Order on our passenger ships. A word here and there

might influence many an Englishman on his way to Canada to join us on his arrival.

We regret that in the proposed amended Constitution it was not found possible or expedient to define more exactly the position of the Order in regard to political matters. We are still to be Protestant and we shall continue to support British Connection. But everyone knows how these loose phrases have been interpreted by some members of the Order. It has been pretended that the Order was a Benefit Society, pure and simple; that the "Sons of England" was merely distinctive and only signified that its members were English or of English descent. Nothing more. The pledge to support British connection was minimized down to nothing. It did not mean political action of any kind. Oh! dear no! That would offend too many partisans of one stripe or another. The time has now arrived when the Order must take a decided line of its own. The shilly-shallying and "waiting until we are stronger" and other excuses of faint-hearted men must be dropped, and we should now take our stand firmly and proudly, as men of a noble and strong race, for the unity of our people and of our Empire.

The trouble about the Orange Order has been that it has allowed men to control it who should never have been allowed to assume prominent positions in that or any other Society. The history of Protestantism has been one long struggle for civil and religious liberty. The Orange Order was formed to maintain the rights that had been won by the sword. At the last resort those rights may again have to be maintained in the same way. A branch of the Order was established in Canada because it was felt that here there was a special need for a society strongly possessing Protestant principles. And yet, when the order and country was betrayed by the politicians, on the occasion of the Jesuits' Estates Bill, the men who were put up to defend the Government were the leaders of the Orange Order! And what was the excuse made? That both parties were committed to the Bill, and that therefore nothing could be done! There are, it is said, two hundred thousand men in the Orange Order, and all those men could do nothing! This instance, surely, points a moral for us. Let us lay down our principles strongly and definitely, and appoint only men of high character and disinterestedness to be our leaders. Let us watch the politicians carefully and oppose the men that oppose the policy of the Order. Instead of being frightened of possessing principles let us boldly proclaim and act up to them. After all, they are only those of all loyal men in this country.

Canada's immunity from the financial storm that is causing disaster in the neighboring Republic is a subject of frequent comment nowadays by the American press. This is how the New York Post sizes up the Canadian situation: "The financial situation in Canada constitutes a very fair object lesson for our silver men to study at present. Business is not disturbed there except as it is shaken by mere juxtaposition with us. There has been only one bank failure, and that was unimportant. The only difference between us and Canada in surrounding conditions is that we have a silver-purchase law and she has not. Nobody in Canada apprehends a tumble from the gold to the silver standard. Therefore, nobody feels any inclination to hoard money, and there is no premium on currency over bank cheques." The Milwaukee Sentinel says: "Business affairs are moving so smoothly in Canada. There is no crisis there. \* \* \* On this side of the line business failures are occurring in all directions, industries closing, banks suspending, great numbers of workmen thrown out of employment, and a general feeling of insecurity. No such changes have occurred on the Canadian side of the line. There, matters are going on about as usual. There is no complaint of a scarcity of money, and no exceptional disturbance in the financial or industrial situation." These are about the facts of the case. Canada's nerves are steady because she pays her debts in gold.

A RUSH TO TAKE UP LAND IN THE NORTHWEST.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FORMING LARGE COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

The Canadian Northwest Chosen as the Best Place to Settle in.

Col. Rossmale Nepveu, of Doorn, Holland, will arrive in Canada on the 21st or 22nd inst., on the Mongolian, and come to Ottawa immediately to interview the Minister of the Interior relative to an emigration scheme of which he and some of the best men of Holland are the promoters. They are a board of Christian philanthropists organized to assist Protestant Dutch peasants to emigrate to Canada. Already this summer they have sent out ten families and 40 young men, all of the most desirable class of immigrants. They have been in communication with the department for some time and Mr. Nepveu comes with the purpose of looking over the country for himself and becoming more thoroughly acquainted with its advantages.

A Big Party of Icelanders for Our Prairies.

The Interior Department is daily in receipt of information from Manitoba and the Northwest which shows that there is a steady flow of immigration into that part of the country.

Mr. Fortier, who has charge of the immigration work, informed the ANGLO-SAXON that he had received a telegram from Quebec stating that 524 Icelanders arrived by the Lake Huron all en route for Manitoba. They are a splendid class of settlers.

Scandinavians for Canada.

Mr. Alfred Akerlindh, Dominion immigrant agent at Ottawa, met about one hundred and fifty Scandinavian immigrants who are to settle in the Canadian Northwest, at Montreal. Mr. Myer, of the Danebrog, spent some time in Quebec "writing up" the government immigrant accommodations there. His verdict is that the provisions made for immigrants at Quebec are as ample as any country could require. Mr. Akerlindh says that the influx of Europeans this year, though not so large as was expected, has been considerably larger than that of any preceding year, and the immigrants are of a class to make the most desirable Canadian citizens, mainly farmers with small capital.

Report of Michigan Farmers.

Thirty-five delegates from Michigan, who have just visited the Northwest Territories, under the charge of Agent Crossthwaite, in addition to reporting in favor of the country, went further, and out of the 35 delegates 22 of them took up homesteads for themselves and made entries for 40 others.

Land Seekers from India.

Mr. Fortier said the Department had recently received a letter from India asking for information about the country, as two or three parties from there intend taking up land in Canada early next year.

Massachusetts, U. S. A., Delegates Report.

H. H. Smith, Esq., Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned delegates from the State of Massachusetts, U.S.A., upon our return to Winnipeg, have much pleasure in stating that under the arrangements made by you we have been conducted to, and made a thorough inspection of, a most magnificent tract of country lying east of the Riding Mountain and South of Lake Dauphin. This fine tract of land we found to be well timbered, possessed of many miles of fine hay stretches, with running streams of water, and the soil a deep rich black loam. We also consider that the protection afforded by the wooded heights of the adjacent Riding Mountain is a matter of congratulation. The near presence of Lake Dauphin, affording as it does an unlimited fish supply, is also a most favorable feature of the locality. We are so favorably impressed with the locality, and the whole country, and the crops surrounding it, and through which we passed, that we shall most undoubtedly recommend it to those interested in immigration in Massachusetts as a most favorable field for settlement. We may further add that four of our present number have decided to apply for homestead entries and to commence their settlement duties at once.

We beg further to thank you most cordially for the attention and care which has been extended to us by your department during our stay in the country.

We are, Sir, your's faithfully, Alphonse Chartier, Andre Ledaux, Athanase Babin, Olivier Paulin, Abraham Gazan, Odolan Langevin, S. Ruel. Winnipeg, 28th July, 1893.

Crop Reports Received by the Northern Pacific Railway.

N. P. R. crop reports are to the effect that harvesting will be at least a week in advance of last year. From Wawanesa comes the report that the yield is likely to be 20 to 23 bushels per acre; 30 to 35 per cent better than last year. The weather is very warm. A number of farmers are cutting. It will be general by the end of the week.

The agent at Balduz says they are in need of rain. The crops are eight days in advance of last year. There is a fair prospect as to the yield.

Brandon says the crop will ripen two weeks earlier than last year. Similar reports regarding harvesting are coming in from other points.

THE DAUPHIN COUNTRY.

NEED FOR RAILWAY COMPETITION—SELECTING PROVINCIAL LANDS.

M. A. Ferris, provincial lands inspector, has returned from a six weeks' trip through the Dauphin county, where he has selected between 7,000 and 10,000 acres for the local government. These lands are taken in lieu of provincial lands which have been sold by the C. P. R. It is probable that they will be placed on the market at an early date.

"Is the land favorable for settlement?" he was asked.

"It is going to make a fine country when the land is cleared up. There is a great deal of scrubby land, but it is easy of drainage. The growing crops are looking well."

"Are they complaining of lack of railway facilities?"

"They are all very anxious to have a railway. Unless one goes in at an early date a great many will leave. One hundred and seven homestead entries have been registered this year. You see," said Mr. Ferris, "the farmers only raise enough to satisfy their demands and incoming settlers. They are only filling homestead duties and no more, having to lease their farms in order to earn money to keep them over the winter."

"Which railway do they prefer?"

"It is not very much a matter of choice. A great many seem to be in favor of the C. P. R."

Wheat Cutting Begun.

Griswold, Man., Aug. 7.—Harvesting commenced on the 2nd inst. Now it has become more general, and a large number of farmers are busy cutting wheat. Notwithstanding the dryness the kernels are large and plump, and although the yield round here will not be as large as expected, still the amount of bushels per acre will be great.

Hon. Mr. Smith's Opinion.

There is a Glorious Future Before Manitoba—No Need to Rush in Foreigners.

Hon. Frank Smith returned to Winnipeg on Wednesday, the 9th inst., from a trip through the province of Manitoba, extending as far west as Melita. He was seen by a Tribune reporter and was quite ready to give his opinion on the province.

"How did you find the crops in the west, Mr. Smith?"

"The crops are simply grand. We went out about two hundred miles and returned by another road, so that we saw a good deal of the country. I think, however, the farmers in this country sow their wheat too thick. It don't give it so good a chance as when less is sown. Then I noticed a good many farmers are growing potatoes on the flat. I think for this country, especially on low ground, the old plan of hilling up potatoes will produce the best result. You have a great country here. There is plenty of wealth and the people of Manitoba needn't fear, it will develop all right. And you don't need to hurry in a lot of foreigners and city-born people from Europe, who will hang around your towns. What you want are farmers of good character, not people that other nations are glad to get rid of. And you want farmers who are used to mixed farming. Everybody seems to be sowing too much grain. As far as I could see on the trip there were fields of grain. Now what you want is more cattle, more sheep and hogs. Then in the case any of the grain is frozen, feed it to these animals. You want, too, a better class of horses. There isn't going to be a market for horses such as we used to have on the street cars. What can be sold readily nowadays are good coach horses and saddle horses, such as come up to British army standards."

"How did the city and country strike you as a whole?"

"Well, I had read a good deal about Manitoba, and I thought I had a

pretty good idea of it, but must say it is fully a half better than I expected. In every way it exceeded my expectations. Winnipeg is larger and better built, and the provincial towns, and we stopped and went into every one we passed, the provincial towns, I repeat, are a revelation. Canadians don't know the glorious heritage they have here. I have lived a long time in Ontario and never knew such a country lay at our doors. This is my first visit, but I promise you it will not be the last."

In concluding Senator Smith said, "Put in the strongest terms you can the great satisfaction this visit to Manitoba has given me. The Canadian Northwest is wealthy—wealthy in fields and mines and fisheries, and there is no need to haste; the development is bound to come in the near future."

Canadians Coming Home in Hundreds.

Again to-day the Windsor station was crowded with Canadians coming home from Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Mr. George Bengien, a labor contractor on a small scale and a very intelligent talker, said that between twenty-five and thirty families left Fall River with him yesterday, and an equal number came from Lowell and some New Hampshire towns. There must have been in the train-load fully three hundred souls.

"They look like hard times, eh?" said Mr. Bengien. "Well they have felt hard times, but they are not so badly off as the friends they left behind them in Fall River, plenty who have no money to come home to Canada, plenty who have

NO MONEY TO BUY BREAD.

Twenty-five thousand people in Fall River have nothing to do and very little to eat. Eleven Fall River factories have closed down and the people can't get away or get work anywhere else. I am taking about forty men from Fall River to work for Mr. H. J. Beemer on the Lake St. John Railway, and I could bring hundreds more if I could get work for them. For myself, I had to sell \$100 worth of furniture for \$14 to get away from Fall River."

Another of the party Mr. Samuel Paquet, told a similar story about Lowell. Paquet is a cotton worker, and gave the names of the mills that have closed. They are the Merrimac Cotton Mills, with over 3000 weavers, corders, spinners, and calico printers; the Suffolk Mills with about 2000 workers; the Appleton Mills with over 3000 employees; and the Lawrence Mills with 3700 men and women. The notice given in most cases is that the factories will remain closed from three to six weeks, and thereafter run three days a week.

Manufactories of all kinds are shutting down alleging "over production." The Harris harness factory, with 200 employees, is one in point.—Montreal Star, Aug. 8.

HULL TO BECOME THE HOLY-OKE OF CANADA.

A paper making machine valued at \$25,000 will in a few days be placed in the E. B. Eddy Company's new mill in Hull, Quebec. This mill is the third the company has started since it began operations about a year and a half ago. When ready for operations the new mill, with the machinery, will cost between \$60,000 and \$70,000, and will be used principally for making book and writing paper. The machine will be one of the finest anywhere in America.

The various buildings and machinery used by the company have involved an expenditure of between \$450,000 and \$500,000. The labor employed is principally skilled, and high priced. Several of the men have been brought out from England.

Ever since the company started, a year and a half ago, the only time their machines have rested was on Sunday. Day and night they have gone, and even so have been unable to fill the orders.

The Cornwall correspondent of the Montreal Witness says that during the past fortnight a large number of former residents of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, have returned home from the Western States. Nearly every train has one or two, and all tell the same story of hard times and general depression.

Rheumatism Cured.

Soldier's Cove, N.S., Jan. 30, 1890.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. Dear Sir:—Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the best medicine for rheumatism that I have ever used. Last spring I was troubled greatly with it in my leg; I used one box of Morse's Pills, and was cured.

Your gratefully, ALLEN CAMPBELL.

HARD TIMES IN THE U. S.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN SOME WESTERN STATES.

Farm Houses Abandoned and in Ruins—People Leaving As Fast As They Can—To Stay is to Starve, and to Leave is to Abandon Everything.

[This article was prepared for our last issue, but owing to lack of space had to be held over.] Topeka, Kan., July 24.—There have been many conflicting reports regarding the alleged failure of crops in western Kansas, a visit was made to that section for the purpose of making a personal inspection and ascertaining the truth.

Leaving the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway at Rush Centre, a drive was taken to La Crosse, on the Missouri Pacific, and thence to Lippard, in the northern part of the county. Mile after mile the scene was the same. Immense wheat fields which were barren, and occasional cornfields in which straggling stalks of corn but three to four inches high were visible, followed each other with dreadful monotony.

Abandoned farmhouses were plentiful, some of them being in ruins. Driving 12 miles west to Roland, but three families were found on their places.

There had been sown in Rush county over 150,000 bushels of wheat, and the entire yield could be hauled on a one-horse cart.

Taking the cars again at McCracken, a daylight ride was made through the counties of Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita and Greeley. In all the 132 miles travelled there was not to be seen a field of wheat that apparently was worth the cutting. Many of the farms were deserted, while the villages showed that there had been the same desire to leave the country, for empty houses were the rule and not the exception.

The ride from Tribune south to Syracuse, a distance of 36 miles, was through a country practically abandoned. Evidences on every side showed that attempts had been made at farming on nearly every section, but for miles and miles not a human being was to be seen. While taking dinner at the little hamlet of Stowell the conversation drifted on the state of the country. The woman of the house said: "I have been in this country seven years. When we came here my husband had two good teams and several head of cattle and some money. We began farming four miles west of here, each year living in hope of doing something the next year. Failure came to us as it did to our neighbors. Each spring there would be flattering prospects, but before the end of June the winds would waste away every sign of vegetation. Last year we did have some wheat, which went toward paying our debts. To-day I am keeping house on the proceeds of the last horse we owned, our cows having been sold or died long ago. My husband is in the eastern part of the state looking for work."

"I have enough in my house to last me a month, which is much more than some of my neighbors have. They are leaving as fast as they can, and I shall abandon this country as soon as my husband has made enough money to send for me. East of us, in Kearny county, in a school district where three years ago there were thirty school children, to-day there is not a human being. I know of several other districts where there has been the same exodus, and where the land is as wild as before there was a white man in the country."

The story told by this woman was confirmed by personal observation. Small towns that had been "cities" during the boom period were abandoned, and there were not even jack rabbits to prevent their total depopulation. The scene was one of desolation, rivaling the sandy plains to be seen in New Mexico and Arizona.

After several miles travel the deserted town of Fargo, in Seward county, was reached at nightfall. There are here about a dozen houses standing, but only one is occupied.

The residents of the "city" consisted of a man who made a living herding cattle, his wife and one child, the total school population of the place. The schoolhouse near the town built during the prosperous days, must have cost \$30,000, for it is a handsome brick building, two stories high.

In all eleven counties were visited, and the tales that had been heard did not give the whole story. There was suffering in the worst form for the people could not escape from it. If they stay they will starve. If they leave they must abandon all they have saved

after years of toil, and the scarcity of work in the more eastern countries brings starvation nearly as close. They are now asking for state aid to purchase seed wheat.

There are men there who have for ten years been trying to make farms out of desert land and who have had but one crop in all that time.

Gloomy Reports From Dakota.

Kingston, July 25.—(Special)—On Saturday Mr. Webster, Canadian immigration agent in South Dakota, arrived home. Previous to this he had been working hard securing emigrants from Dakota for Manitoba. He says 250 persons left Aberdeen for the Northwest territories since January 1, and 40 carloads of settlers' effects went with them. Most of these people settled in the vicinity of Alberta. This year the farmers in South Dakota are in a deplorable condition. The wheat sown will not average five bushels to the acre. The crops are the worst South Dakota ever had, and the failures are due to hot winds and dry weather.

Denver's Hard Times.

Denver, July 25. The feeding of the hungry was resumed on Monday at the missions. At the Haymarket 600 men and two women were fed. The crowd was a truly representative one of laboring men. Their faces and hands were clean and bright, but all had troubled looks in their eyes, as if the future was an unknown sea of trouble.

At the People's tabernacle 1,000 out of work were registered. They were chiefly young men, and wanted to go east, the preference for transportation being St. Louis. A few wanted to go to Dakota points. The distributors of bread passed out 750 loaves between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock.

A meeting has been held to devise means to provide for the destitute. "Parson" Ushell and Dean Peck, of the Tabernacle and Haymarket missions, stated that over 4,000 men had registered at those places as applicants for work, but none could be had. They estimated that there are 7,500 idle men in the city to-day, many of whom are without food, and that 15,000 people are directly affected by the idleness. Each of these missions has fed from 900 to 1,200 men daily for a week past, but the demand is increasing to such an extent that they will be unable to continue this charitable work unless assistance is given by the city or state.

Factories Shutting Down.

Rutland, Vt., July 25.—The Vermont Marble Company has notified its men that wages will be reduced 15 per cent on August 1. The company is the largest marble concern in the world and employs about 2,000 men.

Biddeford, Me., July 25.—The York mills, at Saco, will shut down on Saturday for two weeks, owing to over-production.

Fitchburg, Mass., July 25.—Another shutdown has come in the Putnam Tool Company's works. The company does not know when it will resume.

Boston, July 25.—Mason & Hamlin's organ and piano factory, at Cambridge, has shut down for three weeks, owing to the dull business.

Lowell, Mass., July 25.—Work in Pilling's shoe factory is being finished up preparatory to a temporary shutdown, made necessary by the stringency of the money market and the numerous failures in the west. About 250 employes will be out of work.

Ware, Mass., July 25.—The Otis Company's cotton mills in this town will shut down on Saturday for one month, being unable to find a market for their product. The number of hands employed is 1,750 and the pay roll is \$51,000 a month. The company's mills at Warren, Palmer, Thorndike, Bondville and Three Rivers will also curtail production to the same extent as the mills at Ware.

Concord, N.H., July 25.—Holden's woollen mills, at West Concord and Pensacook, will suspend operations on Thursday for three weeks, on account of lack of orders.

New York, July 25.—All the American Waltham Watch company foremen have been given instructions to reduce their working forces. In some cases there will be a cut down of 50 per cent, and in all there will be 1,500 hands thrown out of work indefinitely. Of the hands retained, a large number will have to work for reduced pay. Other United States watch concerns are doing the same.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 25.—The Riverside Steel and Iron works, the largest plant in this part of the Ohio valley, closed down to-day indefinitely. The plant employs over 4,000 men. The state of trade is the cause given for the shut-down.

Waltham, Mass., July 25.—Letters received to-day from the Elgin watch factory in Illinois report the situation even worse than in Waltham. There will be 1,600 watchmakers discharged there on August 1st, and the pay roll of \$120,000 a week will be reduced about one-half.

The Express of Buffalo, N. Y., a few days ago contained a list of Buffalo lots advertised to be sold for taxes. The list was printed in smaller type than any that appears in the ANGLO-SAXON and in length is equal to about 30 columns of this paper.

Boom Schemes Sent Flying.

London, Aug. 4.—Reports from the United States concerning the financial stringency and commercial depression has knocked sky-high the boom for which U. S. immigration agents have been working for months. Ever since spring the country has been deluged with pamphlets dilating in glowing terms upon the opportunity for the profitable employment of artisans, mechanics, farmers and agricultural laborers in the United States; that country was represented as on the top wave of prosperity, with abundance of capital, and labor at a premium. As a result of these representations agents have been looking forward to one of the biggest harvests of recent years in their line.

Cable despatches for the past few weeks, however, have convinced intending emigrants that it is better to endure present evils than multiply them by going to the United States, and as a result the boom has petered out.

Press Comments on

ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES, TORONTO.

Canada Can Stand it.

It is proposed to raise a new militia regiment in Toronto, the members to be English or the sons of Englishmen. It is objected that such an organization would tend to perpetuate "race prejudices." Surely in the British colony of Canada we can stand all the "race prejudice" there is visible in the formation of a corps of Englishmen and their descendants.—Hamilton Spectator.

Lots of Room.

The objections which have been urged so far to the establishment of such a corps as St. George's Rifles have not been of a very weighty description. The most potent argument against the foundation of the regiment is that its national character may tend to perpetuate race prejudices which have no home in America.

On the other hand it may be observed that no section of the community is more loyal and none make more desirable citizens than those of English birth or extraction. The corps, though organized under the auspices of the Sons of England, would have no connection with that order, and it will not be made a sine qua non with those who wish to join that they be members of the same.

There is room for another regiment in Toronto without affecting in any way the excellent corps which now exist. In the matter of clothing it has been said that the gray uniform selected would be a sign by which an enemy could distinguish the corps from one of British regular troops. The fallacy of this argument lies in the fact that the service uniform now worn by the British troops is much nearer the color chosen for St. George's Rifles than it is to the scarlet in use by the bulk of the Canadian militia.—Toronto News.

Sufficient to be Recognized.

Judging from latest intelligence another regiment is altogether likely to make its appearance in Toronto, and be known as St. George's Rifles. The idea has originated with the Sons of England, and while not restricted to them alone will be generally made up of their members or of English born residents of the city. They confidently expect a grant from the Government similar to that given the 48th, and seeing that the intention seems to be to place the money voted to the militia where it will do the most good. The idea has taken comparatively well, and although there are over 1,500 men divided among the three existing regiments, the proposed St. George's Rifles have a large number of men available, sufficient at all events to be recognized.—The Canadian Militia Gazette.

Information Wanted.

HENRY E. CLARKSON, of Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y., desires to learn the whereabouts of his brother, CHAS. W. CLARKSON, late of England. Last heard from about 10 months ago; his address was about Lothair P.O., Manitoba. He had been working for a Mr. Wilkins, farmer. He was about to take up homestead land. Information concerning him can be sent to this office or to Mr. Clarkson, at the above address.

Correspondence.

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

What is the League of the Rose?

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON.

Dear Sir,—In view of the discussion which has been going on in the papers for the past week, referring to the new anti-Roman society, the "League of the Rose," with headquarters in Ottawa, and connected with the Sons of England, I take the liberty of asking you to enlighten a number of your readers in this city as to the workings and objects of this organization.

A READER.

Toronto, Aug. 11th, 1893.

[The League of the Rose has no connection whatever with the Sons of England. Our information is that the organization is composed of a few individuals with no definite platform laid down.—Ed.]

A Martial Spirit is Best.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:—

Dear Sir,—The letter in your last issue from Mr. N. A. H. Moore, of Gananoque, concerning the juvenile S.O.E. lodges, will no doubt awake increased interest in this branch of our Order. I strongly believe in doing everything possible to awaken a martial spirit in our rising generation. A great many of us can look back with pleasure to the halcyon days of yore when we "played soldiers"—with its accompanying paper cocked hats and sticks for guns or swords. In after years the spirit still prevails, and we are then fitted for the sterner duties that may be required from us—if need be.

I do not purpose to treat of the ritual or the form of initiation for the juveniles, but having had experience in drilling them, gladly answer the question put by Mr. Moore.

The question of drilling the boys is an old one, but in the cities and large towns most of the boys get all the drill they want in the schools. In some places there is a regular instructor, and drill is a regular feature. If a cadet corps was formed in these places many of the boys would not evince interest enough to do all the drill required of them. In the smaller places this would be different, and a boys' drill corps would be looked upon as quite a diversion.

As for a suitable drill, that can be easily overcome, provided you have anyone handy who is posted in military exercises. For good, solid exercise nothing is better than the British army drill, consisting of setting-up exercises, physical drill, with or without arms, (can be done to music) marching, etc. But to please those wishing fancy movements, I have always recommended either Upton's Tactics or Grant's Tactics. These give a great variety of evolutions and fancy drill which can be elaborated upon by anyone with any kind of "military-get-up-and-get" about him. Among the movements I have instructed my drill corps in are star formation, radiating sun, reversed wheels, passion and Greek cross, triangle, endless chain, snake and other apparently difficult features. In all of these we required assiduous practice, but finally were able to do them without word of command, simply by silent signal, performing most of them while marching in quick time to band music. It would be impossible for anyone to pick these movements out of a printed book or manual unless they had been thoroughly grounded in military drill, both English and American. The former drill in sections of fours, and the latter in threes forming platoons, much nicer for showy movements, and used extensively by secret societies in their uniformed drill corps.

Yours fraternally,  
J. REGINALD HOOPER.  
Ottawa, Aug. 12, 1893.

LAWSON & COYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

REGINA, N. W. T.

Land in the Regina District

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

COMMISSION.

Write for our "Guide" to the Regina District for 1893.

KIMPTON & CO.,

172 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

PORK BUTCHERS, PACKERS AND PRESERVERS OF

MEATS

All Goods Our Own Curing and Manufacture and Strictly First-Class

KIND WORDS THAT ARE APPRECIATED.

Oshawa, Aug. 5th, 1893.—"I am pleased to receive the ANGLO-SAXON and wish it every success."  
W. S. BOWDEN.

Toronto, Aug. 7th, 1893.—"Your paper has much improved, indeed it is a first-class journal now. I wish for ANGLO-SAXON still greater success."  
REV. JOSEPH WILD.

Grenville, P.Q., Aug. 7th, 1893.—Enclosed find \$1.00, for one year's subscription to the ANGLO-SAXON. I did not know there was a paper of the kind devoted to the interests of Englishmen until Mr. Geo. J. Wilson, of Ottawa, gave me a number.

WM. BRADSHAW,

Late of Brentford, Middlesex, England. [Bro. Geo. J. Wilson, of Russell lodge, while attending to his business in Grenville, gave his copy of the ANGLO-SAXON to Mr. Bradshaw, resulting as above—leaving behind it the prospects of the formation of a lodge. Brethren, do likewise.]

Scarcity of Men.

Montreal, Aug. 9.—While everyone is reading of the starving thousands who are unemployed in the United States, it is interesting to note that, in this city, contractors are at their wits' end for men. Mr. James Cochrane, contractor for the asphalt pavement, says his heart is broken looking for workmen. He has work for 400 men.

No Faith in its Banks.

A gentleman in Ottawa received a letter from Duluth, Minn., a few days ago, enclosing four express orders for \$50 each. The explanation of this unusual method of transmitting money is given in the letter in the following words:—"Hardly anyone here is doing business with the banks—they are considered very unsafe. I have withdrawn all my spare cash from the bank and keep it in a safe. The safe deposit vaults are crowded to excess in the demand for storage of money and valuable securities."

The Trifurcien of Three Rivers, notes the entry at the local custom house of household goods of 150 families returned from the United States during the past three months. These are not those who come to visit, but those who have come to stay.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 18

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen.

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

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

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on. Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

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

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

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

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

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast 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.

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

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

(Continued from our last.)

Valencia de Alcantara, 1762.

In 1762, the British were fighting the French by land and sea in every quarter of the globe, or wherever they possessed ships, troops, or colonies; and the spring of the year saw our colours unfurled in a part of Europe where they had not been seen since the days of Galway and Peterborough—the Peninsula.

During the progress of the war the sovereigns of France and Spain had been endeavouring, by arguments and menaces, to induce the King of Portugal to unite with them against Great Britain. Portugal was extremely weak at this period. Its capital had been destroyed by the great earthquake in 1755, when nearly 30,000 inhabitants perished in its ruins; a conspiracy against the king's life followed this disaster, and the little realm had been shaken by civil dissension. Its army was weak in numbers and deficient in arms and in discipline; but notwithstanding its weakness and the haughty threats of France and Spain, King Joseph adhered to his alliance with Britain. He urged their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties "to open their eyes to the crying injustice of turning upon Portugal the hostilities kindled against Great Britain, and to consider that they were giving an example which would lead to the utter destruction of mankind," adding "that he would rather see the last tile of his palace fall, and faithful subjects spill the last drop of their blood, than sacrifice the independence of his crown, and afford to ambitious princes, in his submission, a pretext for invading the sacred rights of neutrality."

Before the actual commencement of hostilities, Lord Tyrwley, a peer of great military talent and experience, was sent there, with instructions to examine into the state of the Portuguese forces, and to assist the Ministry with his best advice in the organization of the army and defence of the frontier. He was also to have command of the British auxiliary forces, consisting of nearly 10,000 men, drawn partly from Belleisle and partly from Ireland, where two regiments entirely composed of Catholics were raised for this service. But Lord Tyrwley, being hot-tempered and impetuous took some offence at the lack of vigor which he found in King Joseph and his Ministry, and as these suspicions were supposed to be the result of pride and caprice, he was recalled very early in the campaign, and the command of the British troops was bestowed on Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lord.

As the French and Spaniards did not deem it possible to cut off Great Britain from the use of the Portuguese ports by naval operations, they attempted it by military ones, and Lisbon and Oporto were the two points aimed at. With this view three inroads were proposed to be made—one to the north; another to the south, and the third in the middle provinces, to preserve a communication between the two former.

The first army that entered upon the execution of this plan was commanded by the Marquis de Sarria.

The second column of Spanish troops, which took the central route, entered the province of Beira, and immediately laid siege to Almeida, the strongest and best-provided place on the frontiers of Portugal; while the third column, 80,000 strong, destined for the subjugation of that country, assembled on the borders of Estremadura, with the intention of penetrating into Alemtejo. Had these three corps been permitted to make a junction, they must have formed an army which the allied British and Portuguese could never have withstood.

Armed and animated by some British officers with a body of regular troops, the inhabitants seized a strong pass in the mountains, and drove the invaders back to Torre de Moncorvo. In ravaging the country, the Spanish troops perpetrated dreadful outrages upon the peasantry. The latter, naturally revengeful and ferocious, retaliated to the fullest extent; and in every encounter the victors attended to the dictates of rancour and hate.

The column which invested Almeida opened the trenches before that place on the 25th of July, and next day it was joined by 8,000 French auxiliaries. The siege was pushed with vigor, as the fortress was of the greatest importance from its central situation, and its re-

duction would facilitate the operations on every side, and ultimately lead to the fall of Lisbon.

On the 25th of August the fortress capitulated, before even a practicable breach had been effected; and 1,500 regulars, with 2,000 armed peasants, were permitted to march out with the honours of war, on condition of not serving for six months against the King of Spain or his allies; pieces of cannon, 32 mortars and 700 quintals of powder fell into the hands of the victors. This rapid career of the latter was not fated, however, to be of long continuance.

It was imperatively necessary to prevent the entrance into Portugal of that column of the Spanish army which had halted on the borders of Estremadura, since that movement would have been almost equal to a victory on their side.

The conduct of this enterprise he committed to Brigadier Burgoyne, who took with him his own regiment, the 16th Light Dragoons (afterwards Lancers), then mustering only 400 rank and file, under Major the Hon. Hugh Somerville, son of Hugh, thirteenth Lord Somerville, and a distinguished cavalry officer of those days.

The orders given to Burgoyne by the Count de la Lippe on this occasion were somewhat peculiar.

If he found it impossible to withstand the force of the Spaniards, he was to abandon to them his baggage, provisions, and everything, save what his troops could carry on their backs or on their horses, and to retreat as slowly as he could into the mountains on his left, and thence rejoin the main army.

Burgoyne crossed the Tagus at midnight on the 23rd of August, and proceeded by forced marches to Castel de Vide, the troops dismounting from time to time to permit the detachment of grenadiers who accompanied them to ride.

After a five days' march and in spite of all disappointments and obstructions to which a secret expedition of this kind is so liable, on the night of the 26th the troops left Castel de Vide, the 16th Dragoons taking the lead, and passing the borders of Portugal, approached Valencia de Alcantara, not as Burgoyne had intended, while the darkness left it, but just as the rising sun was beginning to redden its wall and spires.

All was silent and tranquil, however, in the town when the advanced guard of the dragoons, under Lieutenant James Lewis, finding the avenues clear and unguarded, galloped along the main street, sword in hand, followed by the whole regiment. Springing from bed in their shirts the Spanish infantry, alarmed by the clatter of the hoofs and the ringing cheers of the light dragoons, seized their muskets, and fired a few shots from the windows of their billets. But the 16th pressed on to the great central plaza, where they attacked the main guard, and cut down or captured every man. At the same time other parties of the regiment secured the ends of all the streets, while the main body of it formed by troops in the square, where it was attacked by several unformed parties of Spaniards, all of whom were taken or destroyed.

There the Spanish Regiment of Seville was annihilated by the sword alone; three stand of colors were captured; Major-General Don Michael de Irunbeni, his aide-de-camp, and a colonel, with many other officers, were taken prisoners; and on the grenadiers coming in at double-quick, with their bayonets fixed, all resistance ceased.

The cavalry were then detached to scour the adjacent country, and intercept fugitives. They captured a number of horses, but the Spanish soldiers concealed themselves successfully. One small detachment of the 16th, consisting only of a sergeant and six troopers, penetrated to a considerable distance, and unexpectedly fell upon twenty-five Spanish dragoons, led by an officer. Undismayed by this great disparity of numbers, the seven gallant Britons dashed upon their adversaries with resolution "and used their broadswords with such terrible effect that in a few moments six Spaniards lay dead upon the road, and the other twenty demanded quarter, and were marched prisoners, with twenty-six horses, into the town."

A quantity of military stores were afterwards seized, hostages were taken for a year's revenue, and then the dragoons and grenadiers retired leisurely across the frontier.

Save fifty-nine men, the whole battalion of Seville was destroyed; while the British loss was only one lieutenant, one sergeant, and three men killed, with twenty privates and ten horses wounded. The conduct of the 16th Dragoons on this occasion was commended by the Count de la Lippe in his public dispatch.

"The field-marshal," he wrote, "thinks it his duty to acquaint the army with the glorious conduct of Brigadier Burgoyne, who, after having marched fifteen leagues without halting, took Valencia de Alcantara sword in hand, made the general who was to have invaded Alemtejo prisoner, destroyed the Spanish Regiment of Seville, took three stand of colours, a colonel many officers of distinction, and a great number of soldiers."

Soon after this the Spaniards poured into Portugal in very great force, and though the steady valour of the British troops did much to keep them in check, some retrograde movements were necessary; and in the beginning of October fifty troopers of the 16th alone served to cover the retreat of the Conde St. Jago's Portuguese battalions from the Pass of Alviato towards Sabrino-Formosa; and on many occasions they evinced the most heroic valour.

To arrest the progress of the Spaniards, for whom nothing now remained but the passage of the Tagus, to enable them to take up their quarters in Alemtejo, a body of troops was posted on the southern bank of that river.

As General Burgoyne—ever sharp and observant—detected that they "kept no soldierly guard in this post, and were uncovered in their rear and on the flanks, he conceived a design of falling on them by surprise, and confided the execution of this to Colonel Lee."

On the 4th of October, fifty men of the 16th Dragoons, with a few Portuguese horse, advanced to a deep rocky ravine two miles up the Tagus, where, on the following day, they were joined by a number of Royal Volunteers and grenadiers under Colonel Lee. Leaving their place of concealment during the night of the 5th, these troops forded the river unseen; and making a long detour through unfrequented tracts and lonely passes amid the mountains, they gained the rear of the Spanish camps on the two eminences about two o'clock the following morning.

The grenadiers and volunteers burst in at a rush, and bayoneted the Spaniards in their tents. The yells and execrations of the wounded, the groans, and cries of the dying, with a few straggling shots flashing redly amid the gloom of the October morning, gave the alarm on all sides; and getting into their saddles, some of the Spanish cavalry attempted to make a stand, but were charged by the men of the 16th under Lieutenant Charles Maitland, "who broke in upon the adverse ranks, and cut them down with a terrible carnage, while the infantry continued the work of destruction with the bayonet, and the surviving soldiers of the army fled without making further resistance. The Spanish magazines were taken and destroyed; six pieces of cannon, sixty artillery mules, some horses, and a considerable quantity of valuable baggage were captured," while the allied loss was trivial.

"So brilliant a stroke," says the Count de la Lippe, in his dispatch, "speaks for itself; and there is no necessity to lengthen this letter with the well-deserved applause due to Brigadier-General Burgoyne, as well as to Colonel Lee and the British troops." These advantages, gained at most critical moments, disheartened even the vast forces of the Spaniards, who began to fall back towards their own frontier, and thus was Portugal saved by British skill and bravery.

There never was, says Cormick, so heavy a storm of national calamity, ready to fall upon an unprovided people as the Portuguese, so happily averted and so speedily blown over. Everything at the beginning of this campaign in Portugal bore the most lowering and ominous aspect to the affairs of Great Britain. As it advanced, the sky gradually cleared up, and towards the close of it the fortune of no nation was enlivened with a more brilliant and more unclouded prosperity.

George Muller.

George Muller was born in Prussia, September 27th, 1805. He was liberally supplied with money by his father, an officer under the government; and as a result the boy, during his life at home and at school, was guilty of deception, dishonesty, and immorality. While at the university, however, he was converted at a prayer meeting; and, becoming greatly stirred by some things that he had read, longed to become a missionary. In accordance with his father's plans he had from the first been studying for the ministry; but his father had chosen the profession only with the thought that it would ensure a good salary, and that he could thus secure for himself a comfortable home in his old age. He was therefore greatly angered by a proposition that would overthrow all his plans.

George then resolved to support himself during the rest of his studies. In 1829 by several remarkable providences the way was opened for him to go to London to enter on missionary work among the Jews, and to this course his father consented. Before long he was led to take charge of a church at Teignmouth, where he had become acquainted while on a short vacation on account of illness. He had been there but a short time when he felt objections to receiving a salary, and finally put up a box into which any might drop gifts as they felt moved to do so. He soon removed to Bristol, where a similar plan was followed.

In 1834, while at Bristol, he was instrumental in starting a Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad, to aid missions and schools where the teachers were Christians. On October 28th he heard of an orphan that had been obliged to leave school on account of poverty, and this led him to think of relieving the wants of orphans. He had been reading Francke's life the year before, and in the next year, as he read it, he thought of attempting work on a plan like Francke's. In April, 1836, he began to receive orphans. The house was soon full. He was still dependent entirely on what he received from day to day. People wondered at his imprudence, and he rented a second house, which soon filled. People marvelled at his course, and he opened a third house. People began to talk about what would happen when he would be compelled to give up, and meantime a fourth house was being filled. People said he was a fanatic, and in 1846 he was planning to build a house; and in June, 1849, the orphans were established in a building at Ashley Down, accommodating three hundred and costing \$75,000. Astonishment had reached such a pitch that it could hardly go further when this building was followed by one accommodating four hundred, and fifty each, and by the increasing prosperity of the institution.

Mr. Muller's wish had been to lead people to live in faith, and his work has furnished a striking object lesson. Those in his charge have never suffered although at times not a single half-penny has been on hand in advance, and it is a fixed principle with him never to incur any debt.—Golden Rule.

The Insane, Blind, Deaf and Dumb in Canada.

According to religious denominational divisions, as shown by the government returns, the insane are distributed in proportion to population as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Denomination, Insane. Rows include Roman Catholics, Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and All others.

According to religious beliefs the deaf and dumb are distributed as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Denomination, Number, Per cent. Rows include Roman Catholics, Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and All others.

According to religion the blind number:—

Table with 2 columns: Denomination, Number, Per cent. Rows include Roman Catholics, Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and All others.

Roman Catholics exceed their proportion in the whole population; the others are all below their proportion.

People on this side of the Atlantic are sometimes asked to believe that the British radicals are intensely disloyal. No greater mistake was made. The present reign has witnessed many scenes which prove that British radicals are loyal to the core. They are uncompromising opponents of what they often mistakenly call "special privileges to classes," but let one talk of a republic or dare to speak disrespectfully of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and he will soon learn that a British radical is an ardent loyalist. Speaking of Queen Victoria's reign, the London Daily News, the leading radical newspaper of Britain, says:—The English people have during late generations had particular reason to be pleased with and proud of their royal family. Queen Victoria is the first really Constitutional Sovereign who ever reigned in England. If this should seem to any one a somewhat startling assertion he has only to think the matter over for a few minutes and he will find that it is an absolute fact in our history. William IV. had to be dragged into the acceptance of constitutional principles. George IV. had to be driven to it. George III. could neither be dragged nor driven. Queen Victoria seems to be a born Constitutional Sovereign, loved by all her people.

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HIS SENSES NEVER LEFT HIM.

The Lethbridge, Manitoba, News says:—This paper has one subscriber who, every time he gets on a spree, insists on paying a year's subscription. He has already paid for his paper to January 1st, 1927. We are making an effort to ascertain what brand of whiskey he drinks, in order that it may be more generally placed on the market. Of course total abstainers cannot be reached by that agency, but good people always pay strictly in advance."

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

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

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Galt, Ont.—Chas. Squire. Gananoque, Ont.—N. A. Howard Moore.

Guelph, Ont.—H. Bolton; J. Taylor

Halifax—John Redford, 16 George St.

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

Kingston, Ont.—Wm. H. Cruse. W. Dumbleton.

Lakefield, Ont.—C. J. Burgis. Londesborough, Ont.—E. Laurason. Lambton Mills—J. T. Jarvis. Longford Mills, Ont.—H. E. Peacey. Milton, Ont.—A. Roach.

Montreal, Que.—Harry Smith, 29 Plessis St. J. A. Edwards, 546 St. Paul St. Jas. Field, St. Henri. Thos. H. Baker, 1144 St. James st.

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Orillia, Ont.—Wm. Swinton. Oshawa—W. S. Bowden.

Pembroke, Ont.—L. N. Pink. Peterboro, Ont.—J. J. Turner.

Salisbury—W. S. Knight. Sherbrooke, Que.—Edwin Avery. Simcoe, Ont.—Chas. G. Cross. Smith's Falls, Ont.—A. W. Chester. St. Thomas, Ont.—E. W. Trump, Chester Lodge.

Toronto—W. L. Hunter, Howard St. C. E. Smith, 378 Parliament St. W. T. Kendall, Bloor St. W. Miles, 904 Queen St. W. R. S. Grundy, 74 Saulters St. J. G. Brent, 416 Gerrard St. E. J. M. Williams, 16 Carleton Ave. C. W. Holmes, 557 King St. Chas. Carr, 53 St. David St. A. J. Moreland, 123 Denison Ave.

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NOTICE.

We would be pleased if the Lodges and Representatives who have Clubs incomplete, would close them up and return them to us as early as possible.

THE ANGLO-SAXON.



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

ONTARIO.

Boys of England.

Brantford.

Lodge Juvenile No. 6, meets on 2nd Tuesday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Hoyd's Block. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Moss, Sec.

Ottawa.

Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month. F. J. George, Pres. E. Ackroyd, Sec.

St. Thomas.

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

Daughters of England.

Hamilton.

Princess Mary No. 11—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Wellington and King Wm. Streets, Hamilton. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. King, Pres. W. White, Sec. 231 Wellington st.

Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. S., Hamilton, meets in Reliance Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month. B. Button, President. Hector H. Martin, Secretary.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.

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

Sons of England.

Almonte.

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

Aylmer, Ont.

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

Barrie.

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

Brantford.

Salisbury, No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 3rd, 1883, the A.O.F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. C. Day, Pres. Wm. Irwin, Sec. P. O. Box 665, Brantford.

Belleville.

Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. H. Tammadge, Sec. R. C. Hulme, Pres. Belleville.

Blackstock.

Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made heartily welcome. R. H. Prust, Sec.

Brockville.

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

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Bounhall's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. M. A. James, Sec. T. P. Goard, Pres.

Burlington.

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

Campbellford.

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

Clinton, Ont.

Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the S. O. E. Hall, Jackson's Block. Visiting brethren welcome. W. S. Swaffield, Pres. Alfred Scruton, Sec.

Chatham.

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

Collingwood.

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

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. John Brook, Sec., Hy. Smith, Pres. Box 36 Cornwall.

Fort William.

Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome. Henry Smith, Pres. Ed. Oakley, Sec.

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Wednesdays beginning with first Wednesday in January, 1883, in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Jesse Weland, Pres. Chas. Squire, Sec.

Goderich.

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

Gravenhurst.

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

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovel's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec. J. Taylor, Pres. Box 210.

Hamilton.

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

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Geo. W. Kemp, Pre Hedley Mason, Sec. 102 Queen st. N. 13 James st.

Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wenthworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. S. T. Butler, Pres. Hector H. Martin, Sec. 22 Wellington St.

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

Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the St. Mathew's Hall, Barton street, east. Visiting brethren welcome. T. Trebilcock, Pres. John W. Hannaford, Sec. in rear 103 Wenthworth st. n.

Cornwall No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's Hall cor. James and King William Sts. Visiting brethren welcome. W. H. Buscombe, Pres. T. Leurgton, Sec. 385 Main St. w.

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

Huntsville.

Croyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. Wm. Gall, J. G. Rumsey, Sec. President. Huntsville.

Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to visiting brethren. Wm. H. Cruse, Sec. Thos. Lambert, Pres. | Albert St., Williamsville.

Trac No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at Fraser's Hall, King St. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren. Geo. Reed, Pres. | W. Dumbleton, Sec. Princess st., Williamsville.

Lakefield.

Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. C. J. Burgis, Sec. W. H. Dunford, Pres.

Lambton Mills.

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

Longford Mills.

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

London.

Kennington No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall, J. P. Chapman, Sec., 76 Dundas st., London west

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

Piccadilly No. 88—Meets alternate Monday's from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street. J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland st.

Londesborough.

Londesborough No. 143—Meets the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month in the Foresters Hall. Visiting brethren will always find a hearty welcome. A. Woodman, Pres. | Bond Lawson, Sec.

Midland.

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

Milton, Ont.

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

Oshawa.

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

Orillia.

Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st. Henry Cuff, Pres., Austin Gilham, Sec.

Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, meets alternate Mondays from February 6th, 1883, in their Hall Mulcahey's Block Orillia. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec., James Burnett, Pres. Box 63.

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. E. Aust, Sec., L. Williams, Pres. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. L. Broadbent, Sec., H. T. Pritchard, Pres. 308 Bay street.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. G. Folks, Sec., A. J. Foss, Pres. 322 Am street

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

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

Pembroke, Ont.

Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. H. E. Neapole, Pres. Jas. Perry, Sec.

Peterborough.

Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. R. D. Meets 2nd Monday in every month. T. H. Martin, Pres. C. P. Watford, Sec.

St. Thomas.

Truro No. 82, St. Thomas—Meets in the old Masonic Hall, Talbot st., east of the T. & P. track on First and Third Tuesdays in every month. Visiting brethren made welcome. H. T. Ponsford, Pres. Chas. E. Heard, Sec. Box 88.

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Emattinor Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. J. A. Sqaunce, Pres. | W. A. Hollins, Sec.

Smiths Falls.

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

Stratford.

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

Toronto.

Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Room A, Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. W. Howard, Pres. Chas. E. Smith, Sec., 378 Parliament st.

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

Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. Chas. Russell, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec., 16 Carlton Ave.

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

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from Jan. 2nd, 1883, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. Jesse E. Harris, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec. 255 Sackville st.

London No. 91, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview, Ave., to which all brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited. Special White Rose meetings on the Fifth Tuesday of the months of January, May, August and October. J. G. Bent, Sec., 415 Gerrard st. e.

Worcester No. 47, Toronto Junction—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Campbell Hall, Toronto Junction. Visiting Brethren welcome. Juvenile's meet 2nd Tuesday each month. Wm. Harris, Sec. J. H. Raybould, Pres. Box 388 West Toronto Junction.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York—Meet 1st and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall. Dr. W. R. Walters, Pres. | W. H. Clay, Sec. East Toronto.

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall corner of Queen st., w. and Beverton Road. Ed. Lemmitz, Pres., Saml. Leveratis, Sec., 164 Spedina Ave.

St. Albans No. 74, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at St. George's Hall, Elm st. E. M. Horswell, Pres., R. S. Grundy, Sec., 74 Saulters st.

Hull No. 104—Meets in the Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst streets, on 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month. White Rose, 4th Monday in the quarter. Visiting brethren always welcome. E. J. Churchill, A. C. Chapman, Sec., 145 Brock Ave. President.

Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday in Accident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst streets. Wm. J. Turner, Sec., John Jeffery, Pres. C. W. Hohnes, Sec., 557 King St., West.

Lichfield, No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Rink, corner Prospect and Ontario sts. every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock. C. J. Turner, Sec., E. J. Cashmore, Pres., 528 Ontario st.

Richmond No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 8 o'clock, in Queen Street West. A. E. Parker, Pres., Geo. Streeter, Sec., 278 Wellesley st.

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

Weston.

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

Windsor.

Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street. Visiting brethren are welcome. H. Slater, Pres., Wm. J. Turner, Sec., Box 64.

Woodstock.

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

QUEBEC.

Capetown.

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

Montreal.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. Thos. H. Baker, Sec., 1144 St. James st. Walter Thom, Pres.

Excelsior No. 98, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. D. Aspinall, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec., 39 Metcalfe Ave., St. Henri.

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

Denville No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street. Wm. Hammerley, J. T. Gaffney, Secretary.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 406 St. Urbain st. Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres. S. Sobey, Sec., 781 St. Urbain st.

Britannic, No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, in Orange Hall, 246 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome. Harry Smith, Sec., J. Croston, Pres. 29 Plessie street.

Sherbrooke.

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

St. Lambert.

Lincoln, No. 152—Meets in St. Barnabas Hall, St. Lambert, Que., 2nd and 4th Fridays. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. King, Sec., F. Riddington, Pres. Wm. King, Sec., Box 5 St. Lambert, Near Montreal.

Quebec.

Prince George, No. 102—Meets in the Masonic Hall, cor. Garden and St. Louis street, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. W. T. Martin, Sec., R. Ackerman, Pres. No. 6 Simard st. Mount Pleasant Que.

Hull.

Tennyson No. 163—Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Chitty, Pres. Chas. Skipworth, Sec., 41 Brewery St.

Lachine.

Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome. A. Parr, Pres. F. Goucher, Sec. Box 3, Lachine.

**TORONTO'S S. O. E. BUDGET.**

**DOINGS WITHIN THE LODGE ROOM.**

News of Interest Gleaned from the Queen City—Picnics and Excursions—The St. George's Rifles.  
Adjourned for Six Weeks.

Norfolk Lodge, No. 57, held their usual meeting. Bro. C. W. Aldred in the chair. Bro. Atherton, the chaplain of Birmingham Lodge acted as chaplain. The lodge decided to adjourn for six weeks, but the officers will meet, and if any important business they will order the lodge to be opened in the usual way at the next meeting. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a place of meeting if the lease cannot be renewed.

**Comfortably Furnished.**

Lodge Launceston, No. 154, held its regular meeting on Monday evening of last week in their lodge room in Rose-dale Hall, Yonge street. Bro. R. F. Williams, president, was in the chair. One candidate was initiated into the mysteries of the Red Rose degree. A very sociable evening was spent and the members congratulated the president on the artistic manner in which the lodge room had been decorated and furnished, declaring it to be the most comfortable and completely equipped lodge room in the city. Members of sisters lodges should visit Launceston.

**A Busy Lodge.**

At the regular fortnightly meeting of Albion Lodge, held Aug. 3rd, Bro. Howard occupied the chair, and a fair attendance of members were present. The committee reported eight on the sick list. Bro. Sharpe, who was seriously hurt was still alive, but no hope is entertained of his recovery. Bro. H. Lewis was appointed to sit with him at night, as it required some one to watch him night and day. The Excursion Committee reported everything was arranged to visit Hamilton on Civic Holiday, August 28th. Bro. Howard reported on "Rifle Brigade," his list was filled up. The matter of discussing the new constitution was laid over. It was decided to present the regalia to the juveniles. After some discussion the lodge was ordered to place their card in the ANGLO-SAXON. The next White Rose Degree will be held on August 20th.

Sixteen Years in the S.O.E. and 30 in the Militia.

On Thursday, 10th, the new lodge Hammersmith, No. 183, met in Foresters' Hall, Queen and Bolton streets, Bro. Cashmore, district deputy, in the chair. There was a large attendance of visitors, including Bros. Jesse Harris, president of Manchester, Grundy, of St. Albans, Moody, of London, Fabin of Albion, Devonshire, of Kent and others. Bro. Capt. Vennell was installed as president. Two new members were initiated and several proposed. After lodge business was through refreshments were served and a very pleasant time spent in speech and song. In returning thanks for the honor conferred, the newly installed president, who has been a member of the Order for sixteen years, and had been connected with the military service of the empire about 30 years, it would not be the fault of the president if the lodge did not become a decided success. Capt. Vennell was elected to represent the lodge on the committee of Organization of the proposed battalion of St. George's Rifles.

**To Visit Hamilton.**

Kent Lodge, No. 3, held their usual fortnightly meeting in Shaftesbury Hall on Monday evening, and despite the oppressive heat there was a large attendance of members. The principal business transacted was the election of a secretary rendered vacant by the illness of Bro. J. M. Williams. The only member nominated was Bro. Chas. Sims, who he was elected unanimously, being installed in office by D. D. Bro. F. H. Herbert with befitting ceremony. The picnic committee reported having completed arrangements for the Hamilton excursion on the 25th inst., which promised to eclipse all other ventures in the past. The position of sub-secretary was filled by the appointment of Bro. Webster.

**Prefer a Scarlet Coat.**

The usual fortnightly meeting of Cheltenham Lodge took place on Tuesday, 10th inst., in their lodge room in Shaftesbury Hall. The W. P., Bro. Clatworthy, presided. Considering the extreme sultriness of the weather (it was the hottest day in the annals of observatory since July 16th of the Jubilee year) the attendance was very fair.

The fact that the Supreme Grand President and other Grand Lodge officers were paying a visit to Lodge Lichfield the same evening, doubtless attracted various member of Cheltenham Lodge. There were no candidates initiated, but two propositions were received. A large amount of routine business of various kinds was done and quite an interesting discussion took place in regard to the proposed new volunteer regiment, the St. George's Rifles. The idea was well received by the members of the lodge and several declared their willingness to join the muster roll when the matter is sufficiently advanced. The members who spoke on the subject declared their preference for a scarlet coat in the place of the proposed grey with silver facings.

Warwick Lodge held its regular meeting on Thursday evening. Bro. Staunton reported that the picnic was a success. Bro. Wm. George reported for the Hospital Board. Past Grand President Skippon addressed the lodge.

**S. O. E. Notes.**

We beg to draw the attention of the brethren to the lodge card of Albion, No. 1, Toronto, which appears in this issue. Bro. W. Howard, president; Chas. E. Smith, 378 Parliament street, secretary.

At the Beneficiary Board meeting there was a full attendance of members, Past Supreme Grand President T. R. Skippon presiding. Twenty applications for beneficiary certificates were considered and accepted.

The "Rifle Brigade" General Committee met on Friday, August 3rd, and transacted important business. The Naval Brigade band gave several selections. This band has only been in existence six months and bids fair to be able in a short time to compete with any band in Toronto. Bro. Treshans, the leader, deserves credit, and should be well supported by the society.

The Building and Loan Association met last week. This branch of the Order is making satisfactory progress. The lack of interest that existed a short time back is not now apparent. The last five months has been the most prosperous period in the history of the Order.

**Belleville S. O. E. News.**

The Daughters of England are doing well; we will, I believe, have a membership, of 90 before the end of next month.

Bro. Waymark is trying to form a company of the S. O. E. Naval Brigade again, and we hope he will succeed this time.

**SUCCESSFUL EXCURSION.**

The members of Oxford Lodge, Belleville, held their annual excursion to the Thousand Islands on July 25th. We had a beautiful shower in the early morning which dampened somewhat the prospects of the day. We took about six hundred from Belleville to Kingston by the C. P. R. There was not sitting room on the train for all. At one o'clock at Kingston the steamer *Hero* started from her dock for the Thousand Islands with all she could carry. We had a very enjoyable time, and got back to Kingston about eight o'clock. Half an hour later the train started on the return trip for Belleville, ending one of the most successful excursions given by the S. O. E. of Belleville. Great credit is due to the able management of the brethren, who spared no pains to make the excursion a success.

**Annual Church Service.**

Capelton, Que., Aug. 9th.—The annual church parade of Albert Lodge, No. 104, took place on Sunday, 6th instant. At 2.30 p.m. a procession was formed in front of the Albert Hall, and headed by the Eustis band, marched through the village, returning to the hall about 3 p.m. The attendance was good and several visiting brethren from Lennoxville and Sherbrooke joined us. Bro. H. Hodge, was chief marshal of the day. The Rev. F. A. Warden conducted the service and preached an eloquent sermon, appropriate to the occasion, founding his discourse on the latter part of v. 8 chap. 23, St. Mathew's Gospel to a large and attentive audience which filled the hall, and the splendid illustrations of all being brethren, and the mutual helpfulness shown by the different peoples of the earth—a proof that the world was better now than at any previous date of its existence, was listened to with rapt attention. The sermon was the best ever heard in the village. After the close the brethren remained a short time and listened to a few excellent remarks from Bro. R. Darcy, P. P. Votes of thanks were passed to the visiting brethren. A collection was taken up towards defraying expenses of cleaning the hall.

The members of Albion Lodge, Toronto, have been unfortunate the past few weeks, no less than five meetings with accidents.

**OTTAWA VALLEY S. O. E. NEWS.**

**DERBY LODGE CONSIDERS IMPORTANT MATTERS.**

Resolutions in Favor of St. George's Rifles Approved by the Supreme Grand President—Lodge Cards a Consideration.

The last meeting of Derby Lodge was one of interest, not alone to the members of the lodge, but to the brethren generally; routine business was put through with a despatch which was extremely creditable to the business capacity of the members; Bro. L. Williams, president, in the chair. General business brought forward Bro. F. B. Linden, president of Avondale Lodge, Toronto, who addressed the members. His remarks were full of interest to the brethren. Bro. Linden explained the arrangements which had been entered into by the brethren of Toronto, in bringing about the formation of the St. George's Rifles.

The following resolution—which has been approved by the Supreme Grand President—was moved by Bro. Robt. Hood, seconded by Bro. F. J. George, "That it is with pleasure we, the members of Derby Lodge, learn of the formation of St. George's Rifles, and that we as a lodge, and members of the Sons of England, endorse the movement inaugurated." Carried unanimously.

Bro. Linden in thanking the lodge for the good will which they showed in granting so unanimously a resolution supporting the movement for the formation of the St. George's Rifles, said Toronto had some 37 lodges, with a membership of over 6,000, and their strength was felt as a factor in political and municipal matters.

Bro. E. J. Le Dain, responding, said he was afraid that Bro. Linden must have used a little elastic in his remarks, at the same time he did not like to doubt the brother. He had taken the trouble to look up the number of lodge cards from Toronto, which appeared in the ANGLO-SAXON, and was only able to count thirteen. He was under the impression that was the extent of the number of lodges there were in Toronto. Now, we go by what the ANGLO-SAXON represents, consequently he was forced to the conclusion there was something wrong; and he hoped, as Bro. Linden had stated, there were 37 lodges in Toronto, and that the balance of the cards would soon appear in the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON. The lodge adjourned at 10 p.m.

At the meeting of Derby Lodge, on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., P. Supreme Grand President W. R. Stroud, gave an address on the new constitution. Bro. Ackroyd, who has just returned from a trip to England, was accorded a warm welcome home.

The Juvenile lodge of the S. O. E. is making progress under the able guidance of E. J. LeDain, F. J. George, T. J. Hickmett and Ed. Ackroyd. Several propositions were received. A patriotic recitation was given by Master Howard Reynolds. His effort was highly appreciated.

**Another Lodge Instituted.**

Petrolia, Ont., Aug. 4th. — Lodge Duke of Cornwall, No. 185, was instituted in Petrolia, on the 27th of July, with about 40 charter members. The following officers of the Order participated in the opening: S. G. P. Bro. Thos. Elliott, Brantford; S. G. P. P. Bro. W. R. Stroud, Ottawa; S. G. S. John W. Carter, Toronto; Bro. Jos. Hook, D.D., and J. C. Carter, P.D.D., London. The election of officers are as follows: Bro. W. H. Hammond, past president; Bro. E. Marshall, president; Bro. Preston, vice-president; Bro. J. Reid, secretary; Bro. T. Kelly, treasurer; Bro. Rev. Mr. Craig, chaplain; Bro. Dr. Loughheed, surgeon; Bros. Hockey, Pearce, Coke, Crookes, Yeager, committee; Bro. W. J. Savage, inside guard; Bro. Wiseman, outside guard. After the election an adjournment was made to the Tecumseh House, where an excellent repast was served to the members of the new lodge and visitors. Bro. Thos. Edis was in charge and everything went off in a splendid manner, speeches and songs being intermingled to the enjoyment of those present. Bro. Thos. Wheatley and others favored the meeting with songs, while speeches were made by Bros. Hammond, Marshall, Preston, Reid, Loughheed, Pearce and Crookes. The Supreme Grand Lodge officers made favorable addresses, and appealed to the brethren to make a firm stand upon the principles of the constitution of our society and the Empire.

The Duke of Cornwall has already 31 applications waiting for initiation, who are anxious to unite with the Order.

To Bro. Earnest Preston is due the credit chiefly of bringing the Duke of Cornwall into existence.

**LIKE A TRUE ENGLISHMAN.**

Bro. Slater, late of Belleville, is working hard to form a lodge of the S. O. E. at Tweed, Ont. When we heard from him last he had 12 names, and is fast adding to the number.

Members of the S. O. E., follow in the footsteps of Bro. Slater, and let us know when you start a new lodge.

**Daughters of England.**

Duchess of Kent Lodge, No. 13, Toronto, held their meeting on Monday, 6th August, Wm. Miles, in the chair, Sister M. E. Terry in the vice chair. The 58th candidate was initiated. The By-Law Committee reported having submitted them to the Grand Executive officers for their approval. At the next meeting, 20th August, the members will arrange for a picnic, most likely to Victoria Park. The members will attend the picnic at the Island Park on Wednesday, 23rd August. The officers and members will be met by Bro. F. H. Revell, Grand President, on Thursday, 17th August, when they will be paying Princess Alberta Lodge a visit. The president reported that having paid all accounts there was in the bank \$83.18 to the credit of the lodge.

**Englishmen in Their Glory.**

The fourth anniversary of Lodge Hearts of Oak, No. 94, Hamilton, was celebrated by a banquet at Bro. T. J. Senior's restaurant, at which 62 of the brethren were present. The menu, to which full justice was done, was excellent. The inner man being satisfied, an adjournment was made for the purpose of spending a good time in mirth and pleasure.

Through the unavoidable absence by sickness of the president, Bro. S. T. Butler, the senior past president, Bro. W. H. Martin, was called upon to fill the chair, when the following toast list was gone through:

"The Queen," the National Anthem being sung. Song, "The Turkey Cock," Bro. G. Oxford. "The Grand Executive," responded to by Bro. Gadsby, in a most pithy speech. He congratulated the Society generally on the progress made and financial standing, and when Englishmen place an Englishman in a position they stick to him, and that is the reason why the society has prospered so.

Song, "Annie Darling," Bro. Marshall. Recitation, Bro. Maxted, followed with a song, "Molly and I and the baby." "The Ladies," replied to by Bro. F. H. Revell, Grand President of the Daughters of England, who said he came there to enjoy himself, and he was pleased to see everyone doing the same. He was not one to hang on the outer fringe of a society, but liked to be into the work and help push things along. He was proud to hold the position he does, and thinks that great thanks are due Mrs. Martin, Bros. W. H. Martin, S. T. Butler and H. H. Martin for their exertion in starting a Daughters of England Society, for what would the S. O. E. be if there were no daughters.

Song, "The Red Cross Banner," Bro. R. Richard; song, "Old England," Bro. Sales; song, Bro. Cranby; song, "Down Among the Coals," Bro. Buckingham; song, "When you feel that way," and encore, "The Merry Men of England," Bro. Gibbons; toast, "Success to Britannia Lodge" song, "Don't you know," encore, "She kissed her boy farewell," Frank Axford; song, "Nothing else to do," Bro. Geo. Axford. Toast, "Our Juveniles," replied to by Bro. F. H. Revell, the president. Toast, "Our Sister Lodges," responded to by Bro. Jackson, of Lodge Hamilton, who stated that a short time after the institution of the lodge, there was a demonstration held, although a failure financially, he believed that for every dollar lost we had added two members to the Order.

Bro. Mitchell, of Devon Lodge, made an apology as he did not expect to be called on. He was in full sympathy with the remarks of Bro. Jackson, and trusted that the members would not stay away from the excursion on the Civic Holiday, but join in and make this demonstration a success. Song, "The Union Jack of Old England." Bro. Trebilcock, of Osborne Lodge, was pleased to be present at the anniversary. He believed such gatherings did a great deal of good, but if every Englishman did his duty there would be much better lodges. We do not want men for money, but for the good of the society and the Sons of England. Seven years ago he did not know there was such a society, but when he did he immediately joined and felt proud that he had done so.

Song, "Hearts of Oak," Bro. Jackson; "Me Name over the Door," Bro. F. H. Revell; song, "The Village Smithy," Bro. Gadsby.

Toast, "Host and Hostess," replied to by Bro. Senior, hoping they would come again. Song, "Hope and Beauty," Bro. Richard.

Toast, "Hearts of Oak," replied to by the chairman. The toast list being completed, a vote of thanks was tendered to the visiting brethren, which brought to a close one of the most pleasant and enjoyable evenings.

MEMO.

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