

Vol. V-No. 13.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

BIG S. O. E. PARADE RFSOLVED ON FOR MAY 29.

with Bands and Regalia, all English Lodges, English Societies and Englishmen generally to turn out under the Union Jack.

At the last meeting of Bowood lodge, S. O. E., held in Wellington Hall, this city, it was decided to inaugurate a new feature in the former custom of attending divine service in a body once a year. The various city lodges of the Sons of England take turns in getting up the annual Sunday parade. This year it falls to the lot of Bowood, and the efforts now being put forth betoken the finest parade of Englishmen and their descendents ever seen in the capital.

THE COMMITTEE.

A committee was appointed, with Clarendon Lodge, White Rose Degree. power to add to their number, which Grand Lodge Officers and Members of immediately got to work and elected Bro. Geo. Low, sr., chairman, and Bro. J. E. Andrews, secretary; Bro. J. R. Hooper, was appointed grand marshal; Bro. W. J. Eastcott, chairman of printing, advertising and badge committee, with the able assistance of Bros. Rev. A. W. Mackay, Dr. Ianson, F. J. Alexander, G.Pelton, R.J. Wicksteed, LLD., and others. It was unanimously agreed that none of the previous parades in the capital were worthy of the Anglo-Saxon race, as they had not been participated in generally by Englishmen. It was shown also that where there was no parade, no matter how fine a service was gotten up, the attendance was meagre.

It was decided to procure a brass band, and the splendid band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards was engaged by the committee. The Drum and Bugle corps will also attend. It was further decided to have the affair well advertized and that circulars, hand-bills, etc., be issued.

FREE BADGES.

Several hundred badges will be print-

mittee of ladies will have charge of the decorations. Not only will members of the Sons of England lodges take part in the procession, but invitations have been extended to St. George's Society and the Ancient Order of Foresters (English) to also join in.

THE ORDER OF PARADE. The marshal has made the following arrangement of the parade :-MARSHAL.

UNION * JACK.

Drum and Bugle Corps. "Lion" Juvenile Lodge, No. 9. Boys 4 abreast. GUARDS BAND.

ST. GEORGE'S * BANNER. St. George's Society. Ancient Order Foresters. UNION * JACK. Englishmen and English-Canadians.

Russell Lodge, No. 56, S. O. E. Stanley Lodge, No. 55, S. O. E. Bowood Lodge, No. 44, S. O. E. Derby Lodge, No. 30, S. O. E. Parliament.

THE ROUTE.

The route of procession will be as follows :- Wellington street to Lyon, Lyon to Sparks, Sparks to Rideau, Rideau to Sussex, Sussex to Elgin; Elgin to Wellington. This short route should not tire even the most corpulent "beef-eater," and the result desired will be accomplished, i.e., to show that the apathy heretofore evinced by "the English" was only an imaginary one.

Englishmen, come yourselves, and bring your friends and the committee will see that they are cordially welcomed, given badges free, and assigned to places in the ranks.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT.

The Supreme Grand President requests the ANGLO-SAXON to state that he cannot adjudicate upon any communications sent to him, unless they are sent through the lodge secretary and bear the lodge seal. All such communications should be sent to the Supreme Grand Secretary, John W. Carter, ed and distributed FREE to all English-| Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, when they will receive the immediate consideration of the Executive. The Supreme Grand President trusts the secretaries of lodges and others will observe this necessary rule the remembrance of which will greatly facilitate the transaction of business. The Supreme Grand President, Bro. Ald, W. R. Stroud, and District Deputy. Bro. Ed. Ackroyd, paid an official visit to Nelson lodge, Almonte, on Friday the 6th inst. They report the lodge to be in a flourishing condition. They were warmly received by the brethren of Almonte. After addesses from the Supreme Grand President and the D. D., they were entertained most royally by the members of Nelson

OTTAWA, MAY 14, 1892

STAND UP FOR THE FLAG.

A NOTEWORTHY TALK BY DR. TRACY AT BELLEVILLE.

Presentation of a Union Jack to the Boys of the Juvenile Lodge S. O. E .- Precepts for the Youngsters.

The presentation of a Union Jack, and a stirring address by Dr. Tracy, of Oxford lodge, S. O. E., Belleville, Ont., made quite a noteworthy episode in the record of the doings of the Canadian Sons of England this month. The occasion was the regular monthly meeting of the Juvenile branch of the Order at Belleville. All the members who had been sick were there there in good health and spirits once more, thanks to the care and attention of their surgeon. Bro. Dr. Tracy, and no sick reports were brought in. The order of business was quickly gone through.

It was arranged that all the boys should turn out in the church parade who would turn out, all the boys stood

On account of non-attendance, the chaplain's chair wss declared vacant, and after some debate Bro. Dr. Tracy volunteered to take the chair, and was accepted, and will be installed at the next meeting.

GIFT OF A UNION JACK.

Then Bro. Dr. Tracy presented the boys with the Union Jack, and addressed them as follows:

Boys! I have great pleasure in presenting you with this flag, the ensign of our glorious Empire, under whose folds every man who lives is free, and before whose advance in war every foe flies. I hope you will ever, both as boys and men be ready to uphold its honor and

FIGHT AND DIE FOR IT

too if necessary. Own allegiance to no in the matter was to show the Dominother flag, but ever be proud to call ion Parliament, which last year disreyourselves Englishmen! Can any boy garded the national holiday by holding here tell me how and where the Union a session on that day, that the patrio-Jack became the national banner of our tic feelings of the residents of the great English Empire? It was soon Capital were not quite dead. after the Union of England and Scotland in 1603. The first Union Jack was made by combining the red cross of St. George (the English) with the white cross of St. Andrews (the Scotch). This was by royal proclamation in 1707 tion" to be present and deliver brief made the national flag of Great Britain. addresse Then, when Ireland was taken into the Union, a new form had to be devised. to bring in the cross of St. Patrick have warmly endorsed Bro. Cook's pro-(the Irish). This, you will notice, is the posal. red cross edged with white running beside the white St. Andrews. The blue is the back-ground for the whole. Now boys, as United States boys can tell us 21st of May, where all communications all about their ensign, the stars and stripes, and what they mean, I hope you as young English boys will do the same for yours and

ing one of the pleasantest and most stirring incidents in English circles in MRS. SCOTT'S. 153 BANK STREET Belleville for a long time.

In the Imperial House of Commons Thursday the 12th, Mr. Lowther, secretary of the foreign office, stated that the Government declined to give its assent to the convention between the U.S and Newfoundland. The Government could not depart from the position it had taken up some time since. The negotations between the U.S. and Newfoundland must proceed, with those between the United States and Canada.

HOIST THE FL. G ON THE NA-TIONAL BIRTHLY.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION MOVED BY BRO. TRUSEE FRED. COOK, (BO-WOOD LODGE) AT THE OTTAWA PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

At the meeting of the Ottawa Public School Board held on Thursday, May 5th, Trustee Fred. Cook (a member of on 22nd. When asked by the sident Bowood lodge, S. O. E.) moved for the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for a fitting celebration tion of Dominion Day by the Public School of Ottawa, He said that for a number of years past the public school boards of other cities in Canada, notably those of Toronto, London and Hamilton, had held successful Dominion Day celebrations, and there were exceptional reasens why Ottawa should fall into line this year.

25 YEARS OF AGE.

July first would be the 25th anniversary of the Dominion's natal day, and no greater object lesson could be given to the pupils attending the public schools of the capital, than by assembling them at somecentral point and endeavoring to impress upon their minds the important lessons involved in the celebration of the day. Another reason why Ottawa should take action

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SPRING FOOTWEAR

It will pay you to give me a call, as my prices

men and English-Canadians who may attend the parade. The badge will be a hadsome white silk one with the Union Jack in red and blue. Heretofore outsiders would not attend a society parade and as this is really an English parade irrespective of societies it is hoped that every S. O. E. will make an effort to bring his friends to Wellington Street Hall on Sunday afternoon 29th May, at 2 o'clock.

On account of the Toronto parade being on 22nd, and the consequent absence from Ottawa of several influential members of the S. O. E. Grand Lodge on that occasion the parade in the Capital will be held on the 29th.

THE PARLIAMENTARY CONTINGENT.

This parade will determine whether lodge. it is true that Englishmen are afraid to show their nationality or not. Several bring to the notice of members of the Members of Parliament have already order, this issue, the cards of Chester signified their intention of not only attending the service, which will be held in St. John's church, but that they will form in the ranks, and march be hind the "flag that braved a thousand fights the battle and the breeze."

will also take part. A prominent citizen Thomas Art School, to paint a life size has agreed to contribute a substantial portrait in oil, of Her Majesty the sum of money for every hundred in the Queen to hang in the lodge room. The the expense.

tic hymns will be introduced and a com- beautiful decoration.

0

The columns of the ANGLO-SAXON. lodge, No. 18, St. Thomas, Ont., also Princess Victoria, No. 1, Daughters of England, of Hamilton.

It is pleasant to learn of the enterprize of Chester lodge, No. 18, St. ghts the battle and the breeze." Thomas, who has given an order to The juvenile brigade of English boys Bro. J. C. Whale, Principal of St.

NEVER DISGRACE IT

by treachery or meanness of any kind. Let us give three hearty British cheers for it, and long may it wave.

Three rousing cheers were given. At

on behalf of the boys, thanked the Dr. for his handsome and appropriate present and urged the boys to always do right, and so gain the respect of all turn the visit citizens; also to be loyal and true to their flag and country.

Songs were sung by Bros. Dobbs, Lord Lawrence, was married to the procession, and this will help pay off price of the picture will be \$100. We Lowe, and the worthy president, with a Hon. Isabel Mills, eldest daughter of commend the brethren of Chester lodge rap-a-tap-tap on the piano by Bro. E. Lord and Lady Hillingdon, Tuesday

order and in good time, thus terminat- near Sevenoaks.

RAISE THE FLAG.

The kind of celebration he proposed was a "flag raising" at one or more schools and the extending invitations to two or three "fathers of confedera-

The motion was unanimously adopted. The Ottawa Citizen and Journal

The Supreme Grand Executive meets in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on the should be sent.

Bro. Harry Symons of Toronto, and Bro. Thos. Elliott, of Brantford, Supreme Grand Vice-President were in Ottawa this week.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince George of Wales and Major-General Ellis, whilst in Paris paid a

visit to the President of the French the close Bro. G. G. Bennett, president, Republic, with whom he conversed for over half an hour. The President of the Republic, accompanied by his suite, proceeded to the Hotel Bristol to re-

> Captain the Hon. Herbert Lawrance. 17th Lancers, youngest son of the late

A beautiful musical service of patrio- for the enterprize evinced in this Lang, and the lodge closed in good 26th ult. at St. Peter's Church, Seal,

street Ladies' Walking Shoes. Misses' Walking Shoes Gentlemen's Walking Shoes Gentlemen's Boots. Good choice. None batter, Prices Lower han Centre Town. ATOrder Work a Specialty. Satisfaction cer

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THE "SUPREME PARLIAMENT." A QUESTION OF CONSTITUTION-AL POWER OVER OUTER BRITAIN.

Representation in Imperial Government a Condition of Imperial Control—An Argument for Federationists.

We reprint from Imperial Federation an extract from a noticeable letter sent to that journal on the above subject by Mr. Thomas Hodgins of Toronto; in which the writer replies to the contention that the consent of the "supreme parliament" is necessary before any colonial legislature can discriminate in its tariff against British goods or from any sister colony. He quotes one of Lord Somer's tracts to the effect the "Parliament in its legislative power is as narrow-bottomed as its electorate," and goes on to say, "as a sequence it must be conceded that, without some representation in the law making authority, there is no assent to the laws there made, so as to make them constitutionally binding on the unrepresented."

This seems good sound British law to our mind, and it is also a most potent argument in favor of a Federal Parliament that federationists should not forget.

Mr. Hodgins shows that in former times the imperial acts made provision that in colonies and dependencies a uniform imperial tariff should be imthe local governing bodies allowed in addition to impose a supplementary tariff for local revenue purposes only. It was dinner to Mr. O'Connor, the British at a later period provided that when Agent in Bulgaria. the colonial laws imposed upon British goods a tariff higher than on foreign Nice to Prince Edward of Leiningen, goods, an additional duty must be charged on the latter equal equal to the excess

In 1846 an imperial act was passed giving up imperial control over colonial ed down by a passing vehicle and seritariffs and conferring on the colonies clusively.

In 1861 the statute law revision act is dangerous. alleged to have repealed the act of 1846.

argument, Mr. Hodgins goes on to at Court, the Austrian Emperor sent

say: creates a Local Legislature within a The Empress sent from Corfu a telecolony, and vests in it the power of gram speaking in affectionate terms of making laws and levying taxes, the the late Baroness. Baron Alphonse Crown's prerogative of legislative de Rothschild, father of the Baroness, power is 'irrevocably granted to all has caused 50,000f. to be distributed who were, or should become, inhabi- among the poor of Paris, of all creeds, tants, or who had acquired, or should in memory of his daughter. acquire, property' in such colony (per | The Newbury Corporation has pass Lord Mansfield, C.J., in Chapman v. ed a resolution asking the home Secre Hall, Cowper, 213). If then the Crown's tary to remove the Recorder of that power of legislation in a colony is di- borough, Mr. G. M. Dowdeswell, Q. C. lonial Parliamentary Government in his sentences for petty offences. the case of a Crown grant, on what The Committee of the Athenæum logical constitutional ground can a Club has elected the following gentlepower of legislation be held to be re- men "for distinguished emience in Parliament in the case of the Parlia- public services":--Mr. Frances Darwin, forward on an early and suitable op-

basis of a Federation of local sovereignties under the Imperial Crown, for the three great national purposes of Citizenship, Defence, and Trade, I say of about 2,000 persons, recently visited not. Careful and patient investigation Hawarden and presented Mr. Gladof the fundamental rules and maxims which define the well-founded freedom dale manufacture, including two pairs and electoral rights of all the subjects (home and Colonial) of the Empire, and which usage and precedent have crystallised into our Constitution, if aided few words, thanked the deputation for by a statesmanlike comprehension and their kindness, and expressed his great discussion of the principles which satisfaction at the presentation. For should underlie a feasible and real Federation of the Empire, may yet in front of the castle alternately sing elaborate a scheme which will draw

from the scattered and disunited communities which now constitute what is called the British nation and Empire. few minutes and said :-- "You must "But whatever may be the future of any such scheme or policy, it may be

League has been beneficial in establish- add, God bless you. ing a real and veritable federation of the subjects of the Crown by drawing them together under the title, not of mere denizens of isolated sovereignties or Colonies, but of an Imperial nationality, not inconsistent with a natural pride and interest in the home or Colonial community of which they are members.

BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Duchess of Edinburgh will not return to England before the latter end of June, owing to the serious illness of her son prince Alfred of Edinposed on all merchantable goods and burgh. The young Prince continues to improve, but very slowly.

Prince Ferdinand gave a farewell

A serious accident has occurred at brother of Prince Ernest of Leiningen, Admiral in the British Navy. As he was alighting from a tramway car in the Avenue de la Gare, he was knock-

ously injured on the head and legs. power to make their own tariffs ex- He lost consciousness for some time, but his injuries, though severe are not

The Jewish Chronicle states that, when the death of the Baroness Bet-This being the ground work of the tina de Rothschild was made known his First Chamberlain, Prince Hohen-"It is a well recognized rule of constitutional law that when the Crown the bereaved husband, Baron Albert.

vested by the establishment of a Co- on account of the severity of some of

from the Crown, for Parliament, in Pelham, Camden Professor of Ancient question of Welsh disestablishment to

PRIMROSE DAY.

GLADSTONIANS AT HAWARDEN. The Rossendale Union of Liberal Clubs, which represents a membership stone with some specimens of Rossenof felt slippers, a felt sofa rug, and two pieces of print, 40 yards in length, very artistic in design. Mr. Gladstone, in a more than an hour the crowd remained ing hymns and giving cheers for Mr. forth a large sympathy and support and Mrs. Gladstone. A resolution of confidence having been passed and presented, Mr. Gladstone came out for a pardon me, gentlemen. I have only voice enough to say I am delighted you

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

conceded that the Imperial Federation have had a tolerably good day, and to

SCHOOLS AND INTEMPERANCE. The National Temperance League, being anxious to learn to what extent the attendance of children at school is influenced by the intemperance of parents, have held a conference in Sion College, Victoria Embankment, at which nearly 200 of the School Board officers in London and from the provinces were present. The Bishop of London opened the conference. All the speakers agreed that the intemperance of parents was the chief, but by no means the only, factor in irregular school attendance. Amongst the other causes named were honest poverty, bad dwellings, excessive rents, and want of regular employment. In regard to the remedies, drastic suggestions were offered for dealing with the liquor traffic, and it was urged that temper ance teaching in schools should be made by the legislature a compulsory

part of the educational code. It was freely admitted that the Board schools had raised the moral tone of the people.

THE DEARTH OF TEACHERS.

"One of the Profession" writes suggesting as a remedy for the growing dearth of teachers, that encouragement should be given to men holding University degrees to take up elementary teaching as a profession. Scholastic agents state that the supply of well-qualified University men seeking work in the so-called higher branches of the profession far exceeds the demand.

ALLEGED CLERICAL OPPRESSION. The South Wales Liberal Federation, at a meeting held to consider what steps should be taken in view of the alleged clerical oppression of Welsh farmers, resolved-Nonconformist That this meeting, while thanking Mr. Alfred Thomas, M.P., for bringing forward his Welsh National Institutions Bill and so directing attention to the pressing need of Home Rule for Wales, is strongly of opinion that a measure of Welsh Home Rule of more advanced scope should with the co-

operation of the Welsh organization, the Welsh Liberal representatives, and tained over the Colony by the Imperial science, literature, or the arts, or for the Welsh county councils be brought mentary grant? The Parliamentary F. R. S., auther of "The Life and portunity; but in the meantime all the grant, though in the form of a statute, Letters of Charles Darwin"; Mr. Frank energy of the Welsh liberal party be is the same in effect as letters patent Dicksee, R. A.; and Professor H. F. concentrated on pressing forward the

A NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. A prolonged meeting of the Anti-Parnellites was fecently held in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, for the purpose of receiving a report from the consultative committee respecting the future plan of campaign in Ireland and America. Since Dr. Fox's return from the United States the consultative committee have daily conferences, and it is stated that the result of the Transatlantic mission will have an important bearing upon methods adopted at the general election. It has now been determined to contest nearly all the Parnellite seats, and on Monday preliminary arrangements were made for a series of country conventions, at which the be approved.

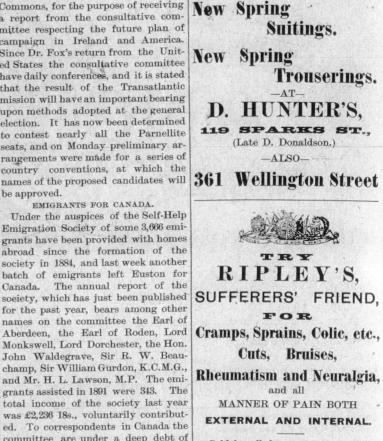
EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA. Under the auspices of the Self-Help Emigration Society of some 3,666 emigrants have been provided with homes abroad since the formation of the society in 1884, and last week another batch of emigrants left Euston for Canada. The annual report of the for the past year, bears among other names on the committee the Earl of Monkswell, Lord Dorchester, the Hon. John Waldegrave, Sir R. W. Beau champ, Sir William Gurdon, K.C.M.G., and Mr. H. L. Lawson, M.P. The emigrants assisted in 1891 were 343. The total income of the society last year was £2,236 18s., voluntarily contributed. To correspondents in Canada the committee are under a deep debt of gratitude for the help rendered in placing the emigrants in employment.

India.

Lord Wenlock is now engaged in making a searching personal inspection in the districts affected by the drought. Speaking at Baizwada, he expressed surprise that two great and important cities like Madras and Calcutta should have waited till near the end of the century before being joined by a railway, and that the East Coast Railway should be started by the construction of the central 500 miles out of the whole length of 1,000. He added that no efforts would be wanting on the part of the Madras Government to procure sanction for the extension of the line from Baizwada to Madras.

A Bill to chec the traffic in mhowra flowers, introduced in the Bombay Legislature by Sir Charles Prichard, is Mar All Goods Our Own Curing and Manufacture and Strictly First-Class. meeting with strong opposition from local papers, European and Mhowra is used in distilling liquor, and its illicit distillation, it is claimed, shows an alarming increase. On the other hand it is denied that there is an increase in illicit distillation, and it is also urged that mhowra is an article of food with some of the poorest people on whom the proposed Act will entail hardship.

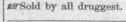
Uneasiness has been caused in the Black Mountain district by the reap pearance of Hashim Ali, the principal leader during the last expedition, on the conclusion of which the tribesmen undertook to prevent him from returning. He has now, with a small foilowing, occupied Baiao, on the right bank of the Indus. The tribes on his side show no sign of joining him, bnt as a precautionary measure a



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GREAT

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CASH

granting a charter of Colonial Parlia- History in the University of Oxford mentary Government, represents and It is semi-officially announced that exercises only the ancient regality of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, jun., will be ap the Crown over the Colonies. And it pointed United States Consul at Birmis a maxim of law and reason : Quando ingham in place of Mr. John Jarrett, lex aliquid concedit, concedere videtur of Pennsylvania, who has resigned. et id sine quo res ipsa esse non potest. COUNTESS IN THE SKIRT DANCE.

"The powers conferred upon Colonial The Countess Russell and her friends legislatures are not (says the Judicial have been performing at the Royalty Committee of the Privy Council) in Theatre in aid of the National Lifeany sense to be exercised by delegation boat Institution, a bill consisting of from, or as agents of, the Imperial Mr. Gilbert's comedietta Sweethearts, Parliament. Their authority is as plen- and the well known burlesque A Panary and as ample within the limits tomine Rehearsal, with an interpolatpresented by their charters as the Imed skirt dance. The programme provperial Parliament in the plentitude of ed exceedingly well suited to the capits power possessed and could bestow. acities of the company, and its several Within these limits the Colonial Legisitems were received with much favor. lature is supreme, and has the same Especially flattering was the reception authority as the Imperial Parliament of the skirt dance, in which Lady (Hodge v. Regina, 9 App. Cas. 132). Russell and her sister, Mrs. Dick Rus

"To the Colonies it matters not sell, took part. Other members of the whether the so-called 'Supreme Par- company engaged in this charitable enliament' is a locally-elected, nominat- terprise were Mr. Dick Russell, Mr. ed, or self-appointed body, or whether and Mrs. L. G. Leverson, Mr. H. Leverson, Mr. F. and Mr. C. Mambert, Mrs. its members consist of six or six hun-Phillips, Miss Kauffman, Mr. Arthur dred persons; for the British electo-Styan, and Mr. J. A. Bentham. rate in the Colonies have no representation in it, nor voice or vote in assenting to or opposing laws, or ordinances, or Imperial decrees it may seek to impose on the unrepresented Colonial subjects of the Crown.

perial Federation can be framed from primroses and other floral offerings. very valuable services of the organizing some of those already discussed, or In Liverpool the statue of the late Earl secretary." As a result of this resoluupon the basis of a Federation repre-in front of St. George's hall was also tion Sir W. Hart Dyke, the Grand senting each Kingdom and Colony for adorned with primose wreaths and Master of the League, has issued an is a bananarchist. defined and Imperial legislative pur- other tributes. At night a great appeal to members of the party, and poses-Imperial in a more real sense Unionist demonstration was held on several substantial donations have than at present understood-or on the the open space near the statue.

uccessful is SEAMAN'S PENSIONS.

The Select Committee appointed "to nquire into the causes which have led to the limitation in the number of seamen receiving age pensions out of Greenwich Hospital funds, to consider whether any steps can properly be taken to make provision for a larger into their alleged grievances," have pretty general. Mr. M'Cabe captured annual payment of £16,000 which was inst,, losing only one man, a police made out of the Consolidated Fund from 1834 to 1865, but which ceased in the latter year, should be revived, and that the rent paid for the use of the Hospital buildings by the Naval College should be largely increased.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE LEAGUE.

At a recent meeting of members of Parliament having seats upon the coun- killed near Chang-sil on the 12th. cil of National Conservative League, it was unauimously resolved : - "That considering the very useful work already accomplished by that organizacherra. tion and the inexpediency of allowing

its work or efficiency to be diminished Celebrating the anniversary of on the eve of a general election, it is Lord Beaconsfield's death, a number of desirable that a special effort should be

wreaths were placed on the tomb in made to provide for the working Hughenden Church, and the statue in expenses of the central office, and if Whether a successful scheme of Im- Parliament square was decorated with possible, secure the retention of the

already been promised.

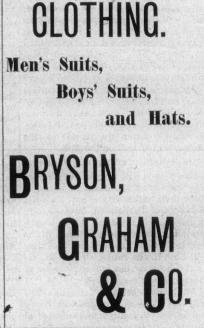
wing of the 5th Goorkhas, now at Ab bottabad, is to move to Oghi.

Stray parties of Lushais have work ed back across the frontier with an intention of raiding the tea gardens. One raid was successful, but a second, against the Monier Khal garden failed, owing to the presence of a guard of sepoys. Further south the rising is the Poibois' village at dawn on the 13th sepoy, who was mortally wounded. Men's Suits, He found the troops but the greater part of the houses was destroyed, Mr. M'Cabe only reserving many houses as would accommodate his men. Attacks on our communications continue to be reported. On the 13th two sepoys escorting the executive engineer and road party were killed; and one sepoy and a boatman were The friendly chief Lenkhunga has intercepted and sent back nine of the captives who were taken at Booroon

Second Lieut. Grey, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, was tried at Umballa by courtmartial on charges of forgery and uttering a forged document. He was convicted and sentenced to be cashiered. The commander-in-chief has confirmed the sentence.

The new name for the man who throws a banana peel on the side-walk 146, 148, 150, 152 and 154

Money is not exactly a religious of its own.



Sparks Street.

article, but still it has a denomination Use only Clapperton's Spool Cotton, the best. Bryson Graham & Co.

FREE TRADE WITH ENCLAND.

HOW THE RECIPROCITY RESO-LUTION WAS RECEIVED.

by 98 nays to 64 yeas.

Egypt.

isters, the financial and legal advisers,

the diplomatic body, the high officials,

Consul-General was accompanied by

an escort, furnished by the army of oc-

sal relief, among high and low, that

interference, preserves its semi-indepen-

dence, a result due to the resolute ac-

It is now distinctly settled that the ad-

shall remain as hitherto under purely

Egyptian control; and the frontier, as

over the Suez Canal, which will con-

By Miss Preston of Ottawa.

The following excellent essay was

read at a recent united meeting of the

The life of a nation is like the life of

an animal. If an organ continues long

inactive, it is gradually weakened and

finally useless. The national life also

that on which it feeds. ' Nor can we

think it looks too undignified, two

ANNEXATION TALK.

tion freely and boldly discused at pub-

lic meetings in the county of Essex.

In an adjoining county not long ago,

Wiman told the assembled Canadians

that the fate of our country depended

on the election of Mr. McKinley for

impression.

Sons of England lodges of Ottawa:

"SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM,

tion of the British Government.

tinue to be entirely Egyptian.

THE

The "Times" and Canada's Offer-Views of Politicians-How it would affect Uncle Sam.

The New York Herald, the Sunday after the passage of Mr. McNeill's resolution in the Dominion Parliament for a Canadian-British reciprocity tariff, contained the following important cable from its principal London correspondent, "A Member of Parliawho is generally understood to ment be Justin McCarthy, M.P.

A commotion has been stirred up by the resolution passed by the Canadian House of Commons practically offering reciprocity to Great Britain, alarmed, and not without reason. The cupation. There is a feeling of univerhistory of English commerce shows increasing imports and decreasing exports and manufacturers are finding out by experience that this does not mean prosperity.

AN IMPERIAL ZOLVEREIN. A remedy has long been looked for in the direction of a British imperial zolverein. The first move had to come from the colonies and it has now been made by Canada. It will be welcomed by the working classes. They have been ardent free traders till recently, but the McKinley tariff opened their eyes to the new conditions under which British trade has been carried on. Can one free trade nation fight hostile tariffs successfully all over the world? Philosophers still say "Yes," but practical men are forced to take a different view

If England can secure a preference for her products in all her colonies she may yet counteract the McKinley tariffs. Leading statesmen are not yet prepared to admit this, but they will soon have to follow the popular will, Even the Times, which has never till this country if we do not train them to now wavered as regards free trade, finds itself compelled to admit that the Canadian offer is worthy of "careful consideration," and that it may "possibly create a new situation altogether

SURE TO TAKE WITH THE MASSES. A well known Liberal politician gave

me his views on the subject today. "I fear," he said "that free trade is doomed. The idea of a great commercial the banks of the St. Lawrence, a false federation with our colonies is sure to take a firm hold of the masses. They already see that the other nations are determined to strike at British trade from the public treasury, standing even both by fair mains and foul. The Mc-Kinley tariff revealed an animus that went far beyond all previous measures of the kind. Old markets are closing upon us and no new ones opening. THE RIGHT MOMENT FOR CANADA.

id

S.

54

on,

Our people are getting restless and impatient, and Canada strikes in at the right moment. If Lord Salisbury Ohio, (a state so large that it requires is bold enough to meet her half way I New York, Michigan, Illinois and Wisreally believe it would extinguish all consin added to it before it equals the our chances in the next election."

That is also the view of a large sec- bec.) tion of the conservative party. "Draw nearer to the colonies," they say, "and of the commission appointed to investilet the rest of the world continue the gate the Ontario school troubles, will war of tariffs, but before any practical be better able to understand why Essex steps can be taken in parliament the and neighboring counties, seem to be other colonies must speak out. Should the only ones in Ontario where even but the four dollar watch seldom manthey echo the voice of Canada we may the shadow of annexation is seen; and ages to hit it.

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Sir John Thompson characterized the without reference to the great nation amendment as being insincere and fili- to which we at present owe allegiance And believing in patriotism, I shall re bustering and wholly inconsistent, comfer to my own countrymen first. ing from the Opposition, and it was lost

THE TRICOLOR IN QUEBEC. I know that some of our fellow oitizens plot and dream of a future,

The Sultan's firman of investiture when the tri-color shall float from the of Apbas Hilmy as Khedive, was read citidel at Quebec, and the beautiful ou the 14th in the presence of the French language be the mother tongue Khedive, the Sultan's Envoy, the Min- of Canada, but it is only a dream. The morning sun that flashed on the British red-coats massed on the heights of the high officers from the British, French, and Italian fleets which are now in Egyptian army and to the British army of occupation filled the Abdin square, All Cairo turned out to see the ceremony, and the whole city was in guinated at night. The British Abraham prevented forever the reilluminated at night. The British looking at the question, must have come to the conclusion that the broad expansive English is destined to be the largely utilize the services of British future language of this continent, and diplomatic and consular reports in that whatever flag may shelter us, the foreign countries to push United Em-Egypt, despite the rumours of Turkish tri-color can have no part or lot in the pire trading interests. government of this country except as an ornament to remind the French for the most part in recapitalating the Canadian of vanished power and of steps her Majesty's government had sunny but unstable France. The taken in the direction indicated, and in French enjoy greater freedom under ministration of the Sinai Peninsula the red-crossed banner, than they ed in making further progress at preever could under the tri-color, and the more sensible of them fully realize now defined, completely excludes the this. And those persons who for their Turkish Government from any control own selfish purposes stir the hearts of our French people with such a vain hope, will find that in sowing the wind they will reap the whirlwind, and their

plans will be scattered like the leaves of autumn by the blasts of winter. The Anglo Saxon is slow to move, but when once roused in his action resembles a mighty glacier, cold, steady, overwholming. This scheme, I think, we need not discuss.

THE 13 STARS.

Over 100 years ago, just south of us, 13 stars rose suddenly on the horiresembles the animal in its likeness to zon of the nations. The telescope of political astronomers descried not their hope to develope a race of men loving coming. Sparks they seemed thrown from the anvil of Britannia as she love it. The kindest of parents will moulded the destiny of Europe. Carrynot be loved and respected by their ing with them the qualities of the taught that love and respect. We metal from which they flew, they soon children, if those children are not have become stars of the first magnitude. egotistical, too much of the Spread They are loved at home and respected Eagle style, to show our feelings on abroad. Now this offshoot from our this subject. But do not let us forget, parent tree has become a stalwart young that by this silence, we are giving other giant, and casting his keen calculating nations, and our own fellow citizens on eyes northward, sees the beautiful face and admires the broad lands of his young cousin Canada. True to the masculine nature to see is to desire. We find men, who draw salaries Stretching both hands across the line fence which divides their farms in clear n our legislative halls, speaking thinly veiled annexation. We find this quesimpassioned tones he addresses the

er	1:
4	Coom under me plaidie
	'The nights gaing to fa:
	Coom in frae the cauld blast
	' The drift an' the snaw'
	Coom under me plaidie
	' And sit doon beside me,
١.	'On this continent lassie
	"There's na room for Twa'.
	Increasing room at this on

maid

And while she wonders at this sudden avowal of affection, from one who formerly used to speak of her as the combined areas of Ontario and Quelittle Canuck, he proceeds to show her the aforesaid plaidie, among the folds Any of you who have read the report of which he inviles her to nestle.

(To be continued.)

There is a right time for everything, will, I believe, agree with me, that it is The cremation business still seems to

BRITISH DIPLOMATS AND BRI-TISH TRADE.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COL. VINCENT AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The daily papers recently mentioned Correspondence between Col. Howard SONS Vincent and Mr. Lowther, under sec retary of state for foreign afairs, respecting the necessity of government aid to push British trade interests abroad. The most interesting portions of Mr. Lowther's reply appears to have been omitted in the reports cabled to this

asked that steps be taken to more

Mr. Lowther's reply was taken up pointing out the difficulties encountersent in China in consequence of the unsettled"state of that country.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION. Mr: Lowther then went on to point out that much of the loss of trade complained of resulted from the apathy or neglect of British merchants themselves. He gave several instances in which agents of the Government had interested themselves so far that Bulgarian merchants had written for prices of various kinds of British manufactured goods, and had either received no replies to their letters or such terms had been demanded that they found it to their interest to continue to transact their business with continental house

Mr. Lowther continued: "Her Majesty's representative at Sofia suggested to a cloth manufacturer the expediency of obtaining a contract for supplying some 200,000 yards of clothing for the Bulgarian Army. He was met with a response to the effect that the manufacturer in question was in the habit of making goods in blue and grey and was surprised at the Bulgarian troops adopting a green uniform when blue or grey would suit them, in his judgment, equally well!

SUGGESTIONS.

many parts of the world are constantly calling attention in their reports to the advantages which would ensue to British trade from the more frequent employment of energetic commercial travellers familiar with the language of the countries they visit. It is pointed out that such agents are newadays largely and advantageously utilized by competing nations in pushing their trade in remote countries, where the representatives of British houses are conspicuous by their absence.

"Another point which is worthy of notice is the practice of sending British trade circulars and price lists in the English language, which is often not understood, whereas those from other countries are drawn up in the language of the place to which they are sent. "It is not for me to criticize the meth-

ods of British traders, still less to en-Daughters of England B. S. deavor to instruct then in their own business; but a careful perusal of the

THE AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS OF THE

3

OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874,

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen: The mission of this Society is to bring into

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.

ce for and adhesion to the teachings Revere 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 pre-vent imposition—for which purpose an initiaion 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 upto the Pacific shores, having a membership up-wards 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 prob-ably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 er \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum co passed by any other fraternal Society in Can-ada. The assessments are graded. A tota disability allowance is also covered by thece_rta ficates. No Englishmen need join other organ-izations when the inducements of this Depart-ment are considered.

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

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

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 na-tional brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such we gen appeal to the symmethetic support of all we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all 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 frateral sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause of

"Her Majesty's representatives in British freedom. Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersiged.

JOHN W. CARTER,

Grand Secretary.

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

Fredericton, N.B.

Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of Eng-land Hall, Carleton street, from January 7th, 1892, Visiting bretheren always welcome.
 Chas. W. Beckwith, Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Prince Edward Island.

Eton, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the ton, No. 148, Meets in Wrights, the lst and cornor of Kent and Prince streets, the lst and 3rd Thursday of every month, (W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting and 4th Thursday) of every month. Geo. D. Wright, Pres. | J. Edward Rendle, Sec

from the colonies will be duty free. UNCLE SAM WOULD FEEL IT.

The effect on American cereals, tinimportations would be instantaneous and immense.

Thus, for the first time, the great free trade system of 1846 begins to totter to its very base.

The Resolution

Following is Mr. McNeill's resolution, passed by the Dominion House of Commons on St. George's Day, April 25, by 97 yeas to 63 nays, and accepted by the Government. It was a strictly party vote :-

That if and when the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favorable terms than it accords to the show us anything in the constitution of more favorable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries, the parliament of Canada will be prepared to accord correspond-ing advantages by a reduction in the duties it imposes upon British manufactured goods.

Mr. Davis, (P.E.I.), moved a Liberal amendment:

"That inasmuch as Great Britain admits in her ports Canadian products free of duties therefore this House recommends that the present scale

to go very much further and prepared some other plans, which have been guides the pen across the paper for her, to reduced the duty on British imports mapped out for our country's future. and all the spirit and vivacity for which whether Britain discriminated in favor of Canada or not.

American, French and German pro- high time that our children in public experience a good deal of difficulty in ducts, while the same class of goods schools, should learn to love the land we live in and to respect and admire

the constitution that protects us. We also find some of our fellow-citizens in "put up" another building. ned provisions and fruits and other the eastern province, speaking and publishing sentiments far more repellant; but a hundred times less probable

than annexation. UNDERMINING FORCES.

These are some of the forces which to serve on the new steel cruisers. spirit, and unless we wish to be event- the influece of her love; after marrage fresh circular directing the attention ually extinct as a nation, we must put she begins to pray for him. ourselves in touch with our surround-

ings (or bring them into line with us) using the weapons best fitted for our purpose, and the most powerful one is bones about it.

but if not, then pass off our country's stage, and give place to better men. It appears probable that in the not far distant future, some change will take place in our form of government. Some persons think Imperial confederof duties on goods mainly imported from Great Britain should be reduced." union of the colonies, others favor a fense of his brother-in-law, Guiteau. He attacked the Conservatives for sort of Canadian independence. I have discriminating against Britain for the neither time nor ability to discuss all broken woman. She cannot write a past 12 years, and said that he was ready or any of the but shall refer to letter except when a friendly hand In doing so I wish first to review them the great actress was once famous have from a purely Canadian standpoint, left her.

A man who mortgaged his house remarked to a friend that he had just Deeming wants to write his life and will probably dispose of it.

Sailors of the U.S. navy must expect great hard-ships when they are ordered results.

Before marrying, a woman trusts in

Instead of stocking the Delaware artificially with shad one would think sued on July 22, 1886 relating to the Nature could do it better and make no purchase and forwarding of samples of suitable articles, which on arrival

The funeral of the late Mr. Brinsley said to all such persons, "If you can Richards, Berlin Correspondent of The of Commerce and other bodies for London Times, took place at Berlin on their inspection. I need hardly say other countries materially better than Saturday, and was attended by the that I should be glad to receive any our own, we are prepared to hear it, chief members of the English colony. practical suggestions upon this point A wreath of laurel leaves with broad which you may find yourself able to

black silk bands, fringed with gold, was offer. sent by the Empress Fredric.

Charles H. Reed, the lawyer who died in Baltimore recently, is said to have lost his law practice and to have become moody after his unsuccessful de-Fannie Kemble, at 82, is a sadly

recent Trade Reports, which during the last six months it has been my duty to make, has led me to the opinion that a greater "flexibility of adapa ta tion" to the requirements of foreign leave it to a friend. But the sheriff markets on the part of British manufacturers could not fail to bring increased business and more profitable

A NEW CIRCULAR.

"I may add that I propose to issue a sular officers to the communication is-

could properly be sent to the Chambers

Prince Bismark's physician has selected Nervi, Italy, as a place of winter residence for the ex-chancellor. Not a bad name for the home of the grim old 3

Richard Claverhouse Jebb, LL.D., professor of Greek at Cambridge University, England, is now in the United States. He is a most eminent English classical scholar.

Mam

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

ST. THOMAS, ONT.

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

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Double and Single Carriages. Special facilities for Wedding and other parties. Prompt attention given to all orders.

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On the 1st and 15th of every month. Devoted to the interests of Englishmen and their descendants.

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E. J. REYNOLDS, Business Manager.

MAY 14, 1892.

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

All letters respecting advertisements and sub-scriptions to be addressed to the "Business-Manager." THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to Sons

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 Irainad and the British and States and and Ireland, and to British citizens generally throughout Canada, the States, Great Britain and the Empire.

Our Representatives.

The following brethren have kindly consented to represent the ANGLO-SAXON :

J. Critchley, Victoria, B.C. J. A. Edwards, Montreal, Que. R. S. Grundy, Toronto. E. W. Thurston, New Glasgow, N.S. T. C. Andrews, Winnipeg, Man. Chas. F. Chanter, Chatham, Ont. Arthur C. Bacon, Brockville. W. E. Pethick, Bowmanville. V. Eastwood, Peterborough. E. Doughty, Calgary, N.W.T. W. H. Boycott, New Westminster, British Columbia. Geo. G. Bennett, Belleville.

COPIES of the ANGLO-SAXON can be had at 5 cents each for mailing to addresses in the old country by the outgoing mails; or they can be sent from the office of publication on the addresses being furnished.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ANGLO-SAXON who commenced before the present number, will receive the 8 page issue fortnightly, free of further charge, until the end of their respective terms of subscription.

ENGLISHMEN! Do you want to see this country receive its fair share of English settlers? If so, look at the 5th page of the ANGLO-SAXON to-day and mark it and send it home to your friends and to the country papers in the motherland, and like good seed it will as he imagined. bring forth fruit abundantly in good season. Let every conscientious Son of season. Let every conscientious Son of England constitute himself a board of Immigration Commissioners, and strike a blow in the cause of English im-migration.

and the government, merchants, formed the forests into civilised combankers, lawyers, and men of every avocation, will stand shoulder to shoulder on this auspicious occasion. "Union is strength." England to the

AND STILL THEY COME. At the recent nomination of a Liberal candidate for East York, Ald. Leslie came out for "freedom of commerce with Great Britain."

front.

The last general election settled the nuestion whether or not the masses in Canada wanted closer relations with and that under the British flag. the Motherland or the States. Con sidering the fact that the republic is herself a producer and a seller of her produce, and a competitor in the British markets against Canadian products, and that Britain is the buyer to which United States producers look for their money, it would be a curious thing if Canadians did not at last wake up to the fact that her market is with the buyer, not with the seller. When a man goes into the wheat-raising business he does not expect to sell his wheat to his neighboring farmers who he goes to buyers of wheat. The imbecility of the parrot cry that the States are Canada's national market, is beginning to understood. The market for a seller is not a competing selling market, but a buying market. The Florida orange grower doesn't go to Valencia to sell his oranges; a precious donkey he would the British Empire is a political unit, be if he did.

CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS. Who are the "Canadians"? Are men of British origin "Canadians," who live and work in Canada; or is it necessary, in order to become a "Canadian." to be born in Canada; or must one's father have first seen the light here, or one's father's father, or how is it? We ask, because Sir Richaad Cartwright in a recent debate in the House of Commons spoke of "Canadians" in a manner that left considerable doubt as to whether he did not wish to exclude persons born in other countries and who have settled in Canada from claim to the title. Such persons, it was gathered from the tenor of his remarks he classed as "foreigners.'

It is rather a droll sensation for an Englishman who has comeover hereand made his home to hear himself called a "foreigner" under his own flag. The average Englishman who settles in Canada thinks he is migrating from one part of the British domain to another. He supposes he will find himself under the English Union Jack, hear the English language spoken and live under English laws, localised. When he hears men who happened to be born in Canada or whose fathers were born here, drawing a distinction between themselves as "Canadians" and himself as a "foreigner," he begins to realise that he is not thought by some to be quite so much at home

The late Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, both

of all ranks, members of parliament trained skill, the experience, that transmunities. They brought with them the English language, English customs and better; and if there be a Canada to-

THE ANGLO-SAXON

and their childrens' children forever,

We think we may answer the question with which we started out, by saying that every Briton who makes Canada his home henceforth becomes a Canadian, and his title none may dispute, though some may have been so educated and trained to man's estate as not to be aware of it.

CITIZENSHIP.

The in ability of the home government to accede to the request of the Canadian Parliament that the "favored nation" clauses of the commercial also raise whear and have it to sell, but treaties between Germany, Belgium, etc., and the British Empire be ended with the expiry of the treaties now in force, as the said clauses deprive us of our commercial freedom within the Empire and with foreign nations, is much to be regretted.

Here was a chance that will not recur for years of declaring to the world that and whatever our treaty engagements with foreign nations may be, we can

no longer tolerate the interference of foreign nations in the trade relations between one part of the Empire and another. This principle is so essential to the crudest conception of our Empire in the present and for the future, that it is to be lamented it has not been recognized.

Lord Knutsford ignores the united voice of millions of British citizens resident outside the British islands for the sake of a bargain with foreigners, by which, from our stand point, the colonies and dependencies of the Empire have their national birthright literally bartered away. Even Lord Salisbury characterizes these clauses as "most unfortunate," and such as he would never allow to enter into a new treaty, and yet, under the pressure of political and diplomatic exigencies he renews

the treaties with these obnoxious clauses and endows once more with life the utterly vicious principle embodied The Englishman who leaves the British islands and comes to Canada to

reside, should suffer the loss of no national privilege, any more than had he migrated to Scotland or Ireland, and the time is not far off when we shall have to ask for the fullest recognition of the fact and the fit and proper representation of the greater Britain outside the islands, a common citizenrace. ship, and our fair share of the Imperial burden.

in them

If the Cabinet who direct the affairs of the Empire looked to the citizens of Greater Britain for votes, offensive indifference such as has characterised the Our farms has as good a producing to take no part in the election or the

that of securing British access to the doubtedly getting better every year. markets of central Europe, where European nations have established a commercial zollverein have been made a great deal too much of. The injury inflicted on various portions of the in the \$100 better results. This is Empire collectively by these clauses, far outweighs any gain alleged to have been made by keeping them in force More than that, it sacrifices the great persons too who talk of English, Scotch principle of national unity which appeals to the patriotic impulses of every citizen of the Empire. We hold that to establish trading preferences within the Empire, for all British citizens, means the readiest development of imperial resources and the surest guarantee against annexation and aliena-

Charges for P. O. Orders for England. [Hamiltion Times].

We have received a circular from England drawing attention to the in- friends and neighbors, and you will sell English laws, British if it please you justice perpetrated by the Canadian postal authorities upon the poor in day it is the gift of the British race to connection with the sending of money their heirs surviving them, a gift bought orders to the United Kingdon and with the treasure and lives, and sealed other countries. It says the well-to-do with the hearts' blood of thousands can remit his fifty, forty, thirty, who perished in battle that here in this twenty or ten dollars by money orders Canada of ours Englishmen and at a charge of one per cent. The poor, did not reach us and we missed it." Scotchmen and Irishmen should find who can only afford to send small sums homes for themselves, their children have to submit to the following higher rates, viz:

If he sends \$5, the charge is two per cent., \$4 2_5 , 2_2 , 3_4 , 3_2 , 5, 81. 10. The least the Canadian postal authorties can do to lessen the unfairness, is to authorise the issue of money orders for any sum not exceeding \$5, payable in the United Kingdom or other country, at a charge of five cents, and then these small remittances will be paying a greater percentage to what the ich man pays for his larger ones.

The new Departure.

[Ottawa Journal]. Mr. McNeill, M. P., ought to send something handsome to "A member of parliament." And possible the empire may owe something handsome yet to Mr. McNeill.

Jingo Blaine. [Ottawa Citizen.]

The New York World has little faith in the jingo states manship of the present U.S. administration. It says: "President Harrison is reported to be about to retaliate on Canada for charging American shipping that passes through her canals discriminating tolls. It is unfortunate that commerce between these two adjoining countries should be carried on as if it were war. What with tariffs, retaliations and other like measures, the cost of trade between the United States and Canada is about as much as it comes to."

The magnanimity of the American Government's conduct towards Canada speaks for itself; its expediency is quite as apparent to intelligent eyes.

How T'was Done in Britain. [Montreal Witness.]

The last re-distribution in Great Britain was done under Gladstone's administration, which voluntarily called a conference of the leaders of the Opposition, and in counsel with them the basis of the redistribution was decided upon, and then the government handed the work over to an imperial commission to carry out on those lines. Accordingly, when the bill was introduced into parliament the Opposition knew all about it, and there was little debating even over it. In Canada, unfortuately parties have no sense of fair play, and, as a consequence, the very sources of political freedom are polluted.

Exercise and Health. [Ottawa Evening Jo

A man is kept in good health by half chopping and his six mile walks is at clerical domination. eighty-two a shining example to his

Better Every Year. [Monetary Times.

It is tolerably evident that the farming community in Canada have not as a whole deteriorated in any respeect.

stories of our own army, navy, statesmen, travellers and so on. Make it so that we can hand it around to our it. It's no trouble to sell 100 cents worth for \$1.00. Give the people the worth of their money and you will get their money in exchange.

I wish you success in the enterprise and promise you to push it all I can. One copy of the last issue somehow

WILLING TO PAY MORE.

fa

in to to

A Winnipeg Son of England writes: 'I am sure, after personal enquiry, that most of your subscribers in this section would willingly pay an increase in the subscription if the SAXON were issued semi-monthly, with more than four pages for news.

"I congratulate you upon the improved appearance of your last issue."

THE COMING ULSTER CONFER ENCE.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES OF THE ANTI-HOME RULE PARLIAMENT MEN.

At the conference of influential and representative men of Ulster, both Liberal and Conservative, in Beffast, to prepare for the convention agreed upon at the recent meeting in London, the following resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm :--

"1. That this conference, representing the loyal men of every creed, class, and party throughout Ulster, having heard the report of the provisional committee, and recognizing to the fullest extent the gravity of the occasion, resolves to summon a great oonvention of Ulstermen in June next to declare their position in view of the near approach of a general election involving the most momentous issues to Ireland and to the Empire,

OBJECTS.

"2. That in summoning this convention we declare its objects to be :

(a.) To express the devoted loyalty of Ulster Unionists to the Crown and Constitution of the United Kingdom.

(b.) To express our fixed resolve to retain unchanged our present position as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, and to protest in the most unequivccal manner against the passage of any measure that would rob us of our inheritance in the Imperial Parliament, under the protection of which our capital has been invested and our homes and rights safeguarded.

(c.) To record our determination to have nothing to do with a parliament certain to be controlled by men responthe exercise needed to restore him from sible for the crimes and outrages of the ill-health. Any professional man, or Land League, the dishonesty of the man of sedentary occupation, can Plan of Campaign, and the cruelties of keep himself in excellent physical con- boycotting, many of whom have shown dition. Old Gladstone with his tree themselves the ready instruments of

(d.) To declare to the people of Great Britain our conviction that the attempt to set up such a Parliament in Ireland will inevitably result in disorder, violence, and bloodshed such as have not been experienced in this country, and to announce our resolve value as they ever had, and in all the appliances of comfort, intelligence, and if it be ever constituted, we shall be

migration.

IN THIS issue we commence a series of sketches of British battles and leading events in the history of the Empire, to be continued in each succeeding issue. These sketches will be found deeply interesting, not only to those who are on the threshold of man's estate and whose minds are still being formed by education, but also to men and women who have been familiar from the earliest years with the story but would gladly renew their acquaintance with the unequalled narrative of brilliant exploits which step by step made Britain mistress of the seas as well as of an Empire by land which country is by the nature of things less give her indisputably the title to be considered the first power in the world.

Most heartily we congratulate the enterprising members of Bowood lodge, except the Indians are the sons or Sons of England, on the spirited programme they have prepared for a joint parade of Englishmen resident at the capital, on Sunday the 29th inst. In another column we print full details. The turn-out will be one of which no Englishman need be ashamed. The comntittee appointed to look after the whose hands the matter may be left

as regards others, all men born in the old country who settle and work and obtain their living here may thereby be considered to have earned the right to be called "Canadians," not "foreigners," English, Scotch or Irish born, as the case may be. Or is the rule to apply only to premiers and people of that sort?

It is not an uncommon thing to hear and Irish born Canadians as "foreigners" refer to Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen who have settled in this country and are helping as much as any others still to build it up, as 'foreigners" whose interest in the than that of men born in the country of English Scotch and Irish descent. Classified by that rule, their fathers or

their grandtathers or great grandfathers were "foreigners," as well, for all of us grandsons or great grandsons of these "foreigners." "Foreigners," of the name of Smith, Jones, Robinson, Williams, the Cartwrights, the Macdonalds, the Mackenzies, the Mowats, the Merediths, the O'Briens, the Mc Carthys, and others rather too numerous to mention in these columns comarrangements consists of gentlemen in menced coming over when the only "Canadians" worth speaking of were with the utmost confidence. For the the redskins, the beaver, the buffalo editor to be sure and mail him a copy important office of Grand Marshal no and so forth. They built the towns and of the paper in which his letter appaar better choice in all Canada could be cities in which the population of must be often astonished at made than Bro. J. R. Hooper, who is Canada are sheltered to-day, roads and moderation of his request. He ought subscribers at \$1.09 (for an 8 page, perfectly familiar with the complicated bridges, railways, steamboats, and all to insite that the editor shall go to his fortnightly issue) but make your paper and stock at his discretion, paying there-requirements of such a position. We the rest of it. Thy brought in the house and read the letter to him after pointful of information and nice newsy for what he considers a just price for trust that Englishmen in the capital, money, the brains, the muscle, the it has appeared in particle

tion. John Bright once accused the tory party of being willing to sell the royal mace if they could prolong their term of office thereby, but the selling of that emblem of royal authority would appear to us a very small offence compared with the disregard to our national liberties shown by the renewal of these treaties.

Pith of the Press.

A Pointer.

[Ottawa Free Press.] The man who sends a communication

to a newspaper with a request to the

[Our contemporary might have added that a comparison of Canada's yield of agricultural products averaged with that of the States gives upwards of \$20 shown by the official returns from Washington themselves and is indisputable.-ED.]

LETTERS FROM FRIENDS.

The ANGLO-SAXON is receiving such letters as the following from every part

A VOICE FROM THE ATLANTIC COAST. From a member of Kenilworth lodge,

you several new subscribers and hope to send you more in a few days. I have arranged with Mr. Pritchard, bookthe lodge. I am going to advertize the ANGLO-SAXON in the Stellerton Journal. I see the need of your paper more and more every day. We can't get an item of news about our society in either of the local papers without paying for it except in the Stellarton Journal,

FROM THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

From a member of Alexandra lodge, the locals, and give us reliable historical them.

for his English-fellow citizens.

(e.) To protest against this great question, which involves our lives, property, and civil rights, being treated as a mere side issue in the impending electoral struggle.

(f.) To appeal to those of our fellowcountrymen who have hitherto been in favor of a separate nationality to abandon a demand which hopelessly divides Irishmen, and to unite with us under the Imperial Parliament in developing the resources and furthering the best interests of our country.

ORGANIZATION.

"3. That general and executive committees, representative of the entire province, be now appointed and authorized to proceed with the work of arranging and summoning the convention, and that town parishes, public bodies, and other societies be requested seller of this town to be agent out of to cooperate by at once appointing delegates.

"4. That a guarantee list be now opened to defray the expenses of the onvention."

Sir William Ewart, Colonel Saunderson, M.P., Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., Lord Bangor, and the Mayor of Belfast were among the speakers.

Mr. Alexie, Mayor of Moscow, who has been commissioned to travel through the famine districts of Russia and re-No. 116, Victoria, B.C.-"I don't think port to the Czar on the subject, is given you will have any grouble in getting authority to spend 15,000,000, rubles in the purchase of corn and to seize hoard-

of the country: New Glasgow, N. S.:-"'I have secured

which is edited by a Scotchman who has a fellow countryman's sympathy

CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

their friends, leave Liverpool today. They are twenty-two in number, from

Hull, Brighton, Wrexham, Liverpool,

Bury, Brantree, and Manchester.

They met at the Association Rooms;

in Manchester, yesterday, to receive

instructions as to voyage, railway journey, farm life, &c., from Mr.

Newett, who during the past month

has been advised of further openings in

A WINTER IN PRINCE ALBERT.

EXPERIENCES OF A SETTLER FROM

UNCLE SAM'S DOMAINS-A LAND

OF PEACE AND PLENTY.

Among the letters published in Da-

kota papers have been several from a

party of farmers who left the Faulk

county district, Dakota, for the Prince

Their departure from the domain of

the Stars and Stripes created very

dicted. Attempts were made to scare

brance to old friends and neighbors,

the letter, which was written last Feb-

"After considerable flurry and ex-

citement, we found ourselves and our

belongings attached to the iron horse

and speeding away to that far-off land

Saskatchewan, where we arrived in

"After recovering from the first

all comfortably and pleasantly settled

THE CLIMATE A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

We had expected, on account of our

northern latitude, to be called on to

experience some bitter cold weather

gone, we find the cold here is perhaps

no greater than in our iate home,

South Dakota, the thermometer in

both places registering the same, or

nearly so, whilst here, storms seldom

storms, which never came.

ruary, proceeds as follows :

the fall of 1891.

ford was appointed leader.

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THE MOVEMENT OF U. S. FARM ERS INTO CANADA.

A Visit to a Large Colony of United States Settlers in the British Northwest-What one of their Number Reports.

the Northwest for suitable young men who wish to learn farming. Mr. Sand-The movement of United States farmers from the republican Northwest into the British provinces and territories is causing consternation in the extensive regions affected on the south of the line. Immense quantities of live stock, farming implements, machinery, and so forth have been and are being transported from the abandoned farms, chiefly in Dakota, ito the various districts under the British flag in which the owners have taken up land and made themselves new homes. The reports of the fertility of the soil, of the climate, and the conditions of life generally, send to their friends and late neighbors in the States, by these settlers have had a remarkable effect in calling at tention to the unlimited and profitable field for settlement opened out in the British Northwest; and large numbers of farmers along the border in the states are preparing to follow their neighbors into Canada as fast as they can sell off their homes and make a start.

LETTERS FROM UNITED STATES PIONEERS

Letters are constantly being received from the pioneer settlers in those prosperous colonies, and from U.S. farmers who have gone into the British Northwest to see for themselves whether the the reports of the country are exaggerated, or correct and reliable statements of the true situation. One of these letters, from Mr. F. A. Gray, of Gross, Day county, South Dakota, recently addressed to Mr. W. A. Webster, of Aberdeen, South Dakota, has been forwarded to the ANGLO-SAXON for publication. It is as follows :

DEAR SIR,-You will remember that hearty welcome of the people, we all I left Aberdeen last fall in company set to work locating ourselves for the with a large number of South Dakota winter, some remaining in the heart of farmers to examine the agricultural re- the town, some in the outskirts and sources of the Canadian Northwest, others still further out in the country, with a view of making our homes there, but in either case a few days found us because owing to the repeated failure of crops and the low price of farm pro- down where we could defy the winter ducts I found it impossible to make a fair living in Dakota; hence this trip. 200 FAMILIES FROM THE STATES.

After reaching Winnipeg I went west to Yorkton ; from there forty-five miles along the line of the railway to and to face some terrific storms, but Lake Sheho. Here I visited the "South think of our happy disappointment Dakota Colony." Some 200 families when, now that the winter is nearly settled here during the summer, chiefly from the Aberdeen district, Dakota.

They are all pleased with their location, having good soil, plenty of timber for all farm purposes; good water, plenty of hay and grass, fish in the *come*, only one putting in an appear-lakes and prairie chickens without ance this season so far, and that was b) of all limit planes and grass, fish in the lakes and prairie chickens without limit. Well after spending a few days are well suited in which the sensor to fly, but not in the least determing and specially for stock-rais ing, I was so well suited with the district that I took up a whole section of the arealing excellent, and so remained until January 12th, when the inter mometer being event, and braveling called a darpo, stopping and travelling excellent, and so remained until January 12th, when the intermometer for myself, the balance for my three sons, where weights that areal mometer being event, and that was spoken of came along causing the memory to jump up to two degrees below zero.
THE WARM WEST WIND.
THE WARM WEST WIND.</li

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

farming in Canada, with the consent of THE BRITISH AND THE N. W.

HOW TO BRING OLD COUNTRY SETLERS INTO CANADA.

Noble Work for the Son of England in British America to Engage in-The right Sort of Northwest Settlers.

Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen and Irishmen are wanted to till and ettle on the broad and fertile lands of the British Northwest. Tens of thousands of hardy, industrious, frugal, god-fearing Brilish farmers and their sons, farm laborers, and others who are fighting the battle of life against overwhelming odds in the old country, might in a few years find themselves in a condition of comperative ease and comfort if they could but be induced to come over and take possession of the land that is waiting for them.

Albert country in the British North-THE RIGHT SORT FOR CANADA. The Welsh people along the border ounties of England, who have furnished tens of thousands of population strong feeling, and their ruin was preto South Australia, New South Wales, New Zealand, the Cape and the United supposititous Canadian winters, and States, who are almost to a man more them with the old bugaboo stories of or less accustomed to agricultural every effort made to prevent their work, are wanted on our fertile prairleaving, even threats. One of these Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, letters, signed by T. B. Truscotte and Devonshire, Cornwall, Herefordshire, a number of the other new settlers Warwickshire and Yorkshire are send from the States, expresses the surprise ing thousands upon thousands of their the writer felt at winter weather as strongest and best to the States and land they had left in the States as of to the Australian and Cape colonies, much more enjoyable than that of the the foggy chills of the British Isles. but comparatively few of them come After preliminary messages of remem-

Until the British Northwest was opened up for settlement the inducements to hew a home out of the forests of Canada were discouragement itself compared with the glowing promises held out by the prairie lands of the Western States. And so the stream of This had been tried elsewhere and British emigration set in for the United States, and has rolled in that diverttion ever since.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Now Canada has even greater inducements than the States to offer, demand for money that the situation besides the additional advantage of life became intolerable, and they had to under our own flag and our own laws give up the subordinate Parliaments and institutions, it is high time a (Laughter.) In Canada where the exspecial effort should be made to twist periment had also been tried, it had the stream to these shores

them send marked copies of the ANGLO- amongst the Canadian provinces was Saxon for instance with news and let- acting like a poison in Canadian life. ters home to friends and relatives and It absolutely demoralized all the politithe newspapers of the shires in the old cal organizations there, sapped their country. It is as important to the strength, corrupted their virtue, and British as to the French Canadian led to evils of the worst possible char-Roman Catholic hierarchy to cultivate acter. It was, in fact, leading the the Northwest. The Roman Catholic government of the country into a bishops have formed themselves into a great system of mismanagement by colonisation organization on a vast means of corruption and bribery. scale, with the object of Romanising We in England were not entirely free the great Northwest and placing it from coruption in our political life, and under the domination of the French. it would appear in its strongest and The scheme is no empty bubble, no worst forms if we attempted to estab-

the English shires, describing his experiences, is of more value than any hifaluting book-lore, no matter how gorgeous. Those left behind judge results and see surroundings from the ame common standpoint as the man who preceeded them to America. LOOKING FOR NEW HOMES.

After a period of active trade in the old country the usual reaction is again setting in. The weather has been bad and the crops not to be compared to those on this side of the water. In all parts of the motherland anxious enquiries are being made as to the best countries to emigrate to. Every effort should therefore be put forth to open up communications with these intending emigrants and let them know that in the British Northwest there are still upwards of 200 million acres of the most fertile laud in the world awaiting settlement, under the British flag and

amongst their own people. The Sons of England, settled all over the surface of the Dominion, can be of enormous value in lending new comers a helping hand and spreading the knowledge amongst their kindred in the motherland that in coming to Can-

ada they would be simply migrating to another part of the empire. A nobler work no true Son of England could in engage.

Home Rule in The Colonies.

Mr. Courtney, M. P., in the course of an address to his constituents at Looe recently, said that under a scheme of federal Home Rule there cheapest. must be a special line of demarcation between the sphere of the Imperial Parliament and the sphere of the Eng. lish or Scotch Parliment. Even if that were accomplished, there must be a division of revenues and expenses. failure had resulted. It was tried in New Zealand, where they had a central Parliment and two subordinate Legislatures; but the latter used to send up deputations so urgent in the led to a dangerous situation, and, if It can be done. The British in the they believed some of the Canadian Northwest should lend a hand. Let critics, the apportioment of revenue

from a man emigrating from one of A FEW REASONS WHY IT PAYS YOU TO BUY YOUR

TEA AT STROUD'S.

They Buy at First Hands.

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

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

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

They Sell Pure Teas only.

This month exceptional value in Tea Dust, Choice Japan Siftings, 10c. a pound 3 pounds for 25c.

Sugar Cheaper than the

CALL AND SEE US AT Toronto Adresses: Shaftesbury Hall.

367 Yonge Street.

428 Queen Street west.

Kingston:

109 Princess Street.

Ottawa:

Rideau and Sparks Sts.

Peterboro':

370 George Street.



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M.P., Bel-

no has rough nd regaven oles in ioardtherece fr

spring. During the winter I met many of the old settlers. They, one and all, have full confidence in the country. It is expected that the Manitoba and North-western railroad will be built this sum-mer from Yorkton to Prince Albert. If so it will give plenty of work to the New settlers, There is a prospect of a cheese factory being built during the summer in the colony. I understand there are 500 cows now in the colony, and where hay, grass and good water are plenty.

THE WARM WEST WIND.life. Clear, sunny weather ; no winds,
no drifts; good sleighing ; lots of horses
out all winter, making a good living on
the prairies, coming out fat in the
spring.THE WARM WEST WIND.THE RAW MATERIAL."This wind seems to have broken
the backbone of the winter, for ever
since the thermometer has registered
since the thermometer has registered
the last figures are quoted were taken
on the last figures are quoted were taken
the last figures are quoted were taken
one hour before sunrise, the coldest
"Not a day has come or gone since
usetern railroad will be built this sum-THE WARM WEST WIND.

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Suit the Bedr and complete Diningroom, to 3 З stock Drawingroom, in Now COR.

We are at present showing a large range of Black and Blue Serges, which are very fashionable this season for suitings. We have them in all qualities, English, Irish

and Scotch.

ART

KENNY BROS., TAILORS, 84 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

PACES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

6

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

Under the above heading THE ANGLO-SAXON purposes to devote space in future issues to an the history of the creation of the Empire Under the existing school system of Canada, the future generations of Canadians are in danger of growing to man's estate ignorant of North-wes oteworthy features of British prowess on till the begining of September. Ere land and sea.

The ANGLO-SAXON proposes to do its part to wards supplying the deficiency, in order that the Sons of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen Empire, and won and bequeathed to us their heirs this fair Dominion of ours.

HASTINGS, 1066

ably that of Hastings; not only because serene, and a brilliant sun was shining Bishop of Contances, went through precious stones, perhaps the handiwork of the great strength of the invading on the snow-white cliffs of England the camp, exhorting to repentance, of his queen, Algitha, or of the Swansforce, the perfect success of the enter- and on the waters of the Channel, urging prayer, blessing, and hearing hause ("Edith with the Swan's prise, and the dreadful misery which Duke William and his army crossed confessions. several generations, till the Norman the undefended shore, at convenient liam rose early, heard mass, and re- Besides this, the English had one other element became blended, if not alto- points between Bexhill and Winchelsea, ceived the holy communion; then great banner, charged with the golder gether lost, in the Saxon, but also on the feast of St. Michael, the patron gathering around him the leading dragon of Wessex. on account of many incidents peculiar of Normandy. to that short and terrible war.

ents resounded with the notes of pre- and is mine !" paration. He received a banner consecrated by the Pope; and through all slopes at Hastings, he formed an en-Maine and Anjou, Poitou and Bre- trenched camp, and set up "two wood tagne, Flanders, Aquitaine, and Bur- en castles," by which are perhaps gundy, the mail was burnished, the meant simply palisaded ramparts. spear flashed, and the steed galloped; Bodies of his mailed cavalry now over while lawless barons, whose ruined ran the adjacent country, pillaging castles now stud the Rhine, wild rob- and burning the timber-built houses of bers from the base of the Alps, knight, the people, who sought in vain to hide varlet, and vagrant, we are, told all their goods and cattle in the forests. mustered to join this holy banner, Some sought refuge in the churches that was to be the guide to the pillage and burial-places, but even there they and conquest of the country he claimed were massacred without mercy by the as his own.

"Good pay and broad lands to every one who will serve Duke William with right hand a ring sent him by the spear, with sword and bow," was said Pope, with one of St. Peter's hairs set duke shall this day be turned into a on all hands; and the duke himself ad- in it; and thus, as Hume remarks, all king." ded to Fitz-Osborn, as in perspective the ambition and violence of this inhe parcelled out the fair land of Harold vasion were safely covered over by the fiefs to his Norman knights "This Harold hath not the strength of mind to promise the least of those it came. His most gallent leaders had things that belong to me. But I have perished at Stamford Bridge. That known as the Church of St. Mary-inthe right to promise that which is mine, and also that which belongs to and for years to come the ruin of Eng- who dwelt in the adjacent forests. him. He must be the victor who can land; and but for the unfortunate land- The future abbey embraced the centre give away both his own and that ing of Harold Hardrada, Duke Wil- of Harold's position. His standard which belongs to the foe.'

of their military glory. In France they had acquired a noble territory; a found them sorely cut up and diminishfew of their adventurous knights, by ed; but though Earl Gurth, his brother, overcoming Italians, Greeks, and Ger- a man of conduct and courage, urged mans, had laid the foundation of the a protraction of the war, Harold, on opulent kingdom of Naples and Sicily: being reinforced by fresh troops from and thus the friends of William were London and other places, was deaf to as confident of success as they were re- his argument, and fired by native solute and fearless.

Every harbour and roadstead in his incensed by the arrogance of the and carried in his hand a truncheon of presumed that they were stockaded. dominions and in those of his allies Normans, he vowed that "he would steel. By his aide rode Toustain the Khan Hlaing is believed to be in was busy with preparation throughout give the battle in person, and convince Fair, bearing the beautiful banner Chinese territory. i spring of that eventful year. Workmen were employed crown they had set upon his head." at all the ports, building ships, setting up masts, and stretching sails. William had need of ships to cope with that Saxon navy which was the legacy of Alfred; for now "the last of the Saxon kings" had assembled at Sandwich the largest fleet and army that England had ever seen, to resist the coming Normans, though the population was not then supposed to exceed 2,000,000, while two of the present border countries. Westmoreland and Cumberland, belonged to the King of Scotland. combat. Thierry estimates the entire fleet of William as amounting to 400 ships with masts and sails, and more than 1,000 transport boats (Hume says 3,000 sail): while his army, now fully collected. was carefully organised by him according to the tactics of the day, prevent them making a resolute stand period; and though the latter wore and its fiery masses were welded together by the powerful and combined influences of love of glory and adventure, fanaticism, conquest, and plund-Bridge. They mustered 60,000 men. Among He remained six days in London ere them were Eustace, Count of Boulogne he marched against William; and the succeeding century, and corietum ernment offers to advance the Persian Ameri de Thouars, Hugh d'Etaples, here came with him "Earl Gurth his in the Norman law. In addition to the Government half a million sterling at Guillaume d'Evreux, Geoffrey de brother, Earl Leofwin his brother, all ringed byrne, the Saxons had a kind of 6 per cent., to enable the latter to, pay Rotau, Roger de Beaumont, Guillaume de Warrenne, Roger de Montgomerie, carles, and the men of London and of on leather, and the short mantle add- to liberate itself from all pecuniary ob-Hugh de Grantmesnil, Charles Martel, Kent, and very many of the men-of ed grace to the figure; while the cross-ligation towards Great Britain. The and other knights and nobles, whose muster-roll of names, as given by England: and the king marched on lightnes and firmness to their footing. offering the security of the Customs. Grafton, in his "Black Letter Chroni- through the land of the South Saxons, The Saxons wore their hair and beard. The adversaries of British influence cle," published in 1572, amounts to 753. and he came to a hill which men then long and flowing; the Normans had predict its speedy annihilation.

Fecamp, who substituted a shirt of town of Battle, and there he pitched mail for his cassock, to follow William his camp by the hoar apple tree," which with a ship and twenty men-at-arms, was perhaps some tree held sacred by named the Venta, who excelled with on receiving the promise of an English the Saxons in the days of heathendom. the bow, and that weapon is frequently bishopric. The rendezvous was the mouth of the Dive, between the Seine and the Orme, and thence the arma- noitre the Norman camp, after having read that Offrid, son of the King of ment was to sail in the middle of Augcount of British battles and leading events in ust, Sir Robert le Blount, styled "Dux are said to have quarrelled as to the in a battle fought in 633, near Hatfield, Navium Militarium," was commander

melted away, being unprovisioned. both armies that a battle would be flanks and front protected by deep Just at the time, too, when Harold's fought on the morrow. The English trenches, intending to sustain an at in Canada may learn how their fathers fought, presence was all important on the were merry; they drank much ale, and south coast, he was called northwards were heard singing old Saxon songs: armed calvery, a force in which he to repel a Norwegian army that had while among the Norman host we are was inferior. In rear of the trenches landed under the banner of Harold told that the night was passed in were ballistæ and other engines for Hardrada, the last of the Scandinavian prayers and pious processions; and casting stones. vikings. -He routed them at Stamford that notwithstanding the wild, lawless Bridge, on the 24th September; and and warlike spirits which composed it, depicting a warrior in the act of fightfought on English soil is unquestion- then, when the weather was mild and Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and Geoffrey, ing, worked in gold and studded with fell upon the conquered people for that open strip of sea, and landed on

Carefully watching the disembarka-Harold, the son of Godwin, to the horses, William was the last who step- King Edward had left him-and con- were mailed and armed with javelins English throne, the dread of a Nor- ped on the shore. He stumbled and cluded by reminding them of the swords and heavy battle-axes; but the man invasion haunted him, for Wil- fell as he did so, and rose with his ancient proweess of the Normansliam of Normandy had sworn to stake gauntlets covered with mud, which on the issue of battle his personal being deemed a bad omen by some of Gaul with their own swords; how they right to that throne, which he claimed those about him, he said, "What is had given land to the kings of the many had pikes, pitchforks, or any as the bequest of the Confessor; and the matter? I have thus taken seisin Franks, and conquered all their ene- thing they could get wherewith to during the summer of 1066 all his duke- of this land; and so far as it reaches, dom and the territories of his adher- by the splendour of God, it is yours had never been famed in war, the his brothers Leofwin and Gurth; and

Concentrating his forces on the green Normans. Yet, in addition to the consecrated banner, William wore on his broad mantle of religion.

Harold was at York when tidings of victory was in some measure his ruin the-woods, for the use of the peasantry liam and his Normans might have had The Normans were then in the zenith another tale to tell of Hastings.

which Pope Alexander had his subjects that he was worthy of the declined. So confident was he of success, that at London he manned 700 ships to prevent the escape of the Normans. and sent a message to the duke offering him a sum of money if he would quite the shores of England without further effusion of blood. This offer William rejected with mock ing disdain; and in return sent certain monks requiring him to resign his crown or hold it of him in fealty, to submit their quarrel to the arbitration of the Pope, or fight him in single "The God of battles will soon be the great Arbiter of all our differences,' was the quiet response of Harold; but he was conscious that dread of the papal excummunication affected his Saxon followers, and perhaps would against the invaders. Harold was undoubtedly a man of heroic courage, and had slain many of the Norseman with his own hand at Stamford

Among them was Rene, a monk of called Senlac, whereupon now is the the former shorn and the latter closely have been silent when they returned

North-west winds delayed William ill the begining of September. Ere On the evenings of Friday, the 13th On the following morning Duke Wil-

knights and nobles of his army, he

Then the whole army marched from minster rose, and where then there Hastings to the hill called Telham, was amid the waste nought but "the whence they could see the camp of hoar apple tree." Harold; and then the Norman knights put on their coats of mail, assumed their heavy hamlets, and exchanged their light hackneys for their great barbed battle-horses. William, probably in his haste, put on his chain shirt with the back to the front.

"A good sign and a lucky one," said he, laughingly, as he reversed it; "a of arms and munitions of war either to

The present aspect of the field is very different now from that it presented on Harold's birthday, the fatal 14th of October, 1066. No building journal, have been telegraphed from stood there save a lonely Saxon fane, waved on Senlac Hill, and on a similar Bhamo, with a number of his men, eminence was that of William. Be- has encountered in the Sinkan Valley

On examining his forces Harold tween these a beautiful valley of green a band of followers of Khan Hlaing, meadows and luxuriant woods winds the notorious chieftain who in 1887 away in a north-easterly direction to- was driven from Momeik, and has wards Hastings, where it meets the since, in conjunction with Saw Yanasea. Then the plain was all desolate ing, a grandson of King Mindohn, and wild. given very serious trouble. Lieuten-

William rode a Spanish barb; he ant Nelson, the jemadar, and four wore a surcoat above his chain-mail sepoys were slightly wounded. From courage, elated by victory, and justly and a case of holy relics at his neck, the stand made by the dacoits, it is

shaven.

There was a tribe in Wales then Accompanied by his brother, Gurth, referred to in the poems of Ossian; but he rode forward in person to recon- save during the Heptarachy, when we secured his own by palisades. They Northumbria, was killed by an arrow line of action to be adopted, but to in Yorkshire, little relating to the bow appears in the Saxon annals. (See

Moselev on "Archery.") Harold drew up his army in order of this the Saxon fleet at Sandwich had October, it was generally known in battle on a rising mound, with his

> In the centre was his royal standard, Throat,") whom Harold loved so well when he was Earl of the East Angles

The Kentish men formed his first told them that he had come, bent to line, together with the Londoners, who From the day of the accession of tion of his troops and their mailed take that which was his-the crown guarded the standard. All these men other troops who came from the south how "they had won their lands in and east had no iron defensive armour -few had swords, bows, or axes, and mies everywhere; while the English arm them. Harold dismounted, with Danes having conquered them and there on foot, with his battle-axe in taken their lands whenever they his hand, stood the last Saxon king of would." This harangue, though pro- England, prepared to conquer or die, bably a fable, is recorded by Henry of beside his standard, on the very spot Huntingdon and William of Poictiers. where the high altar of the future

(To be continued.)

BRITAIN AND DAHOMEY.

The Temps announces that Great Britain has proposed to France that very vigorous action should be taken by both countries to prevent the sale the King of Dahomey or to Samory, and adds that the British Government has submitted to President Carnot the draft of the suggested regulations. Meanwhile similar orders, says the London and Paris forbidding the sales in question.





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PAPER

The formation of the Norman army

was altogether peculiar. It was drawn sharp fighting with the Kachyens, up in three long lines. The first, form- who were found strongly stockaded at ed of archers and light infantry, was Tinggram, 56 miles from Thayetta. led by Roger de Montgomerie; the The place was eventually carried, our second, composed of heavy mailed loss being five sepoys and one interpremen-at-arms, was led by Martel; and tor wounded. The enemy's loss was the third, led by William in person, also slight, as the jungle is very dense was entirley composed of cavalry-

-knights with their squires, and yeo-

ance between the military equipments armour was composed of leather only, in workable places and quantities. and consisted of overlapping flaps, generally stained of different colours.

and shaped like scales or leaves. It

was called Corium by the writers in the succeeding century, and corietum ernment offers to advance the Persian his thanes, his franklyns, his house- mail composed of iron bosses sewn the tobacco monopoly indemnity and the southern and eastern shires of gartering, composed of thong, gave a offer is likely to be accepted, Persia

Two of th perilous honour, which two barons had encounter with Khan Hlaing's follow ers have died.

The Leka column has had some round the scene.

Numerous applications for mining men-and its length was so vast that concessions are being made to the it far outflanked the first two. Splint- local Government. Coal exists in ed armour had not been introduced; great quantity, and in the Shwebo disthe Normans therefore wore tippets trict is being successfully worked. and shirts or hauberks of minute iron The advent of capitalists from the rings, with high frontlets for their Straits Settlements has given a stimuhorses. There was a strong resembl- lus to tin mining. The jade and tub ber districts are being explored with of the Normans and Saxons at this satisfactory results. Lead is being worked at good profit, and silver and tunics of iron rings, much of their gold are reported to have been found

BRITISH INFLUENCE IN PERSIA.

It is rumoured that the Russian Gov



E. ACKROYD, 142 Sparks Street, - - OTTAWA.

THE SARATOGA MIRACLE

FURTHER INVESTIGATED BY AN EXPRESS REPORTER.

The Facts Already Stated Fully Confirmed -Interviews With Leading Physicians who Treated Quant-The Most Marvellous Case in the History of Medical Science.

A few weeks ago an article appeared in this paper copied from the Albany, N. Y. Journal, giving the particulars of one of the most remarkable cures of the 19th century. The article was under the heading "A Saratoga Co. Miracle," and excited such widespread comment that another Albany paper. the Evnress datailed a percent to widespread comment that another Albany paper—the Express—detailed a reporter to make a thorough investigation of the state-ments appearing in the Journal's article. "Ine facts as elicited by the Express re-porter are given in the following article, which appeared in that paper on April 16th, and makes one of the most interesting stories ever related :-ever related -

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and makes one of the most interesting stories ever related :--A few weeks ago there was published in the Albany Evening Journal the story of a most remarkable--indeed so remarkable as to well justify the term "miraculous"-cure of a severe case of locomotor staxia, or creep-ing paralysis; simply by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, and, in compliance with instructions, an Express reporter has been devoting some time in a critical investi-gation of the real facts of the case. The story of the wonderful cure of Charles A. Quant, of Galway, Saratoga county, N.Y., as first told in "The Journal," has been copied into hundreds if not thousands of other daty and weekly newspapers and has created such a sensation throughout the entire country that it was deemed a duty due all the people and especially the thou-sands of similarly afflicted, that the state-ments of the case as made in "The Albany Journal" and copied into so many other newspapers should, if true, be verified; or, if false, exposed as an imposition upon public oredulity. The result of the Express reporter's in-vestigations anthorizes him in saving that

The result of the Express reporter's in-vestigations authorizes him in saying that the story of Charles A. Quant's cure of locomotor ataxia by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, a popular remedy prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brock-ville, Ontario, IS TRUE, and that all its statements are not only justified but verified by the fuller development of the further facts of the case. cts of the case

facts of the case. Perhaps thereaders of the Express are not all of them fully familiar with the details of this miraculous restoration to health of a man, who after weeks and months of treatment by the most skillful doctors in two of the best hospitals in the state of New York—the Roosevelt hospital in New York city, and St. Peter's hospital in Albany—was dismissed from each as inin Albany—was dismissed from each as incurable, and because the case was deemed in-curable the man was denied admission into

curable the man was denied admission into several others to which application was made in his behalf. The story as told by Mr. Quant himself and published in the Albany Journal, is as follows :--"My name is Charles A. Quant. I am 37 Years old. I was born in the village of Galway and excepting while traveling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole 'fe here. Up to about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds and was very strong. For 12 years I was traveling salesman for a piano and organ company, and had to do, or at least did do, a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very in country houses to freeze any ordinary tore in the second of the second THE ANGLO-SAXON.

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work or excesses of whatever nature. On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Morristown, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Wil-liams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparaname Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment compara-tively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

e	12	Lodge C	ard	s un	der ti	us.	head	will	be	in-
h	1.1	serted	at	the	rate	of	One	Doll	ar	per
0	Str	Year.								233

Sous of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Collingwood.

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

Almonte. Nelson No. 43, Almonte-Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting wel-come. C. E. Townsend, Rec. Sec. J. G. Brooks, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 4 College st. Alexandra, No. 116.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed-nesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. NewYork, ought: If Denbigh No. 96,—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street, Chas. H. Beckett, F. W. Cardwell, President, 5 Parthenais Sq. Aylmer, Ont. Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Friday of every month. We are always glad to see Weston. Chas, H. Berstell, 5 Parthenais Sq. President, 5 Parthenais Sq. Grosvenor No. 120.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 466 St. Urbain st. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres. M. H. Howell, Sec. 51 Emile St. over the Post One. of every month. V visiting brethren. M. Hatton. President, A. J. ELLIOTT, Windsor. Barrie. Orillia. Southampton No. 28, Barrie-Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. J. W. Kempling, Pres. Geo. Whitebread, Sec., Allandale, Barrie. Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mon-days at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st. Henry Cuff, Pres., Austin Gilham, Sec. Winnipeg. Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, meets alternate Monday from January 11th, 1892, in their Hall Mulcahey's Block Orillia. Visting brethren welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec. J. C. Iresiden, Pres. Box 63. Belleville. Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall Front st. H. Tammadge, Sec., R. Oliphant, Pres. Belleville Ottawa. Bowmanville. Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. F. E. George, Pres. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville-Meets on the Ist and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsall's Block. Vis-iting brethren alway welcome. Levi Morris, Pres., W. E. Pethick, Sec welcome. W. Jones, Pres. Bowood No. 44, Ottawa-Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Tanner, Sec., W. J. Eastcott Pres. P. O. Box 296. Blackstock. Woodstock. Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made heartily wel-come. R. H. Prust, Sec. Stanley No, 55, Ottawa-Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec., Geo. Brown, Pres. 459 Ann street Russell No. 56, Ottawa-Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. E. W. Gilbert, 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. (lst) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. Box 75. Lachine. Thesday of each mark E. W. Gilbert, Sec., New Edinburgh. E. W. Gilbert, Sec., 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. J. Eastcott, Sec. Calgary, N.W.T. Chatham. Peterborough. Thames No. 101.—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters Hall, King st. J. H. Oldershaw, President, Chas. F. Chanter, Secretary. 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. V. Eastwood, Sec., Rich. Waram, Pres. Box 277.

Cornwall.
Victoria No. 12, Cornwall-Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquohoun Block. Visiting members welcome. E. Hunt, Sec., Rev. S. Gower Poole, Pres. Cornwall.
Galt.
Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Edward Lane, Sec., Box 96.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres. Box 210.

Kingston.

Lelcester No. 33, Kingston-Meets in their hall cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 pm. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting breth-ren. Wm. H. Cruse Sec. J. F. Martin, Pres. | Albert st., Williamsville.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston-Meets 2nd and 4th Wed nosday, at Fraser's Hall, King st. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren. R. Marsh, Pres. | W. Dumbleton, Sec., Albert st., Williamsville.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton-Meets the Ist and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visi-tors welcome. James Fisher, Scc., Wm, Hunt, Pres. 101 Oak Avenue. Acorn No. 29, Hamilton-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Geo. W. Kimp, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec., 162 Queen st. N. 13 James st.

162 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.
 Harry Marshall, Hoctor H, Martin, Sec. Pres. 22 Wellington St.
 Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Bar-ton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited.
 Walter Harris, Sec., 41 Murray street.
 Osborne, No. 122.-Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the Royal Tem-plars of Temprance Hall.
 G. Heatley, Pres. John W. Hannaford, Sec. in rear 103 Wentworth st n.

Huntsville.

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

Lakefield.

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

Lambton Mills.

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

London.

Kensington No. 66.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs days, at Albert Hall, F. G. Travill, Sec. 125 Dundas st

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.

Midland.

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

Smith's Falls.

Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
G. T. Martin, Pres. K. C. Townsend, Sec.

Montreal.

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

Turcotte Ville, St. Hein. Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)-Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. Chas. Chappell, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec., 324 St. Antoine, 39 Metcaffe Ave., St. Henri.

Peterboro' No. 64.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mon-days, at S. O. E. Hall A. E. Dixon, R. Sec., F. L. Sommerville, Pres., Peterborough.

Owen Sound.

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stletoe No. 86, Owen Sound. — Meets in Fores ers' Hall, Red Rose 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, White Rose, the 1st Wednesday in each month 1 & p.m. Brethren visiting Owen - Sound ordially welcomed. o. Price, Pres. J. M. Spencer Sec. rdially welcor Price, Pres. J. M. Spencer, Sec. Box 192.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

val Standard, No. 112.—Meets or alternate hursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec.

Sault Stc. Marie. Leamington No. 95.-Meets 1st and 3rd Tues-days in Dawon's Hall, W. E. Sharpe, Sec. Sault Ste. Marie,

St. Thomas. St. Thomas. Truro No. 62, St. Thomas.-Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Chas. Ridalls, Pres. Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ernatinger Block, second and fourth Friday. R. D. j. third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. John Leach, Pres. Streatford.

John Leach, Fred Stratford. Queen Victoria No. 78.-Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspeir Hall. Alf. Hirst, Stratford.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Gloncester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odells Block. C. Pearse. Edwin Avery, Séc.

Edwin Avery, Sec. Selkirk, Man.

Runnymende, No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Forresters Hall, Colcleugh Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. R. Little, Pres. C. Pages, Sec.

Toronto.

Toronto. Middlesex No. 2, Toronto.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst & Queen sts. W. W. H. Syms, Sec., R. J. Hodge, Pres. Kent No. 3, Toronto-Meets and and th Mon-day at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. W. H. Hewett, Pres. Hewett, Pres. York No. 6, Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs-day at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave, Queen street, west. T. Steele, Pres. T. Steele, Pres. J. Baylis, Sec., T. Steele, Pres. J. Baylis, Sec., M. H. Hewett, Pres. M. H

somerset No. 10, Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale. M. Crittell, Sec., /4 Saunder Ave.

4 Saunder Ave. Manchester No. 14, Toronto-Meets alternate Mondays from January 4th, 1892, at Winches-Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. P. Williams, Pres. 542 Ontario st. 255 Sackvi le st.

542 Ontario st. 255 Sackvi le st.
 542 Ontario st. 27, Toronto-Meets Ist and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. F. C. Payne, Sec., Geo, Tylor, Pres. Il Clarence st
 London No. 31, Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuosdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview, Ave. Visiting brethren welcome.

welcome. W. H. Barron. President. J. G. Bent, Sec., 415 Gerrard st. e.

President. Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto-Meet alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall. W. H. Clay, Sec. Coleman P.O.

Coleman P.O. Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Dominion Hall corner of Dundas and Queen st., Toronto. H. W. Church, Pres., Sami, Leveeats, Sec., 94 Adelaide st. e. 164 Spedina Ave. St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. R. S. Grundy, Sec., Geo. R. Moore, Pres. 74 Saulter st. Chesterfield No. 97.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mon-days at Shafesbury Hall, Queen St., Wednes-Geo. Clatworthy, Pres., Joseph Oldfield, Sec. 3 and 4 Adelaide St. E. Hall No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and

3 and 1 Advantage Muli No. 104, Toronto-Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron Hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets, J. H. Jewell, Pres., A. C. Chapman, sec., 300 Lippincott st

Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednes-days at Forester's Hall, Queen St., West, cor. Spadina Ave, over Devaney's new store. C. McClelland, Pres. F. W. Chorley, Sec., 22 Shirley St.

Lichfield, No. 146, Toronto-Meets in Prospect Park Rink, cornor Prospect and Ontario sta, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock. E. J. Cashmore, Pres., 660 Parliament st. 182 Bolton Ave.

Vancouver, B. C.

Wilberforce No. 77.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, Ist and 3rd Mon-day in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Rev. H. P. Hobson, F. Jas. East, President. Secretary, Box 552.

Victoria, B.C.

J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174. Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Vis-itors welcome. Smith-Richardson, Sec. Joshua Fitton, Pres. Weston, Ont. Prince of Wales No. 52.—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich, street. Visiting brethren are welcome. H. Slater, Pres., Wm. J. Turner, sec., Box 64 Box 619, Windsor Westward Ho ! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Unity Hall, McIntyre block, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. T. C. Andrews, Arthur J. Craston, Sec., President 414 St. Mary st. Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man, Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, ist and 3rd Monday of each month. welcome. W. Jones, Pres. Xet Man, Man, Market Meets Status Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fra-ternal visitors welcomed. W. J. Fletcher, Sec. Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine.—Meets every Ist and 3rd Fridays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome. J. H. Thomas, Pres. Edward Pickering, Sec., 331 St. Joseph St. United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in their Hall, on Osler street. G. C. King, Pres. F. B. Karran, Sec.

ROOSEVELT HOSFITT

Mondays, Wednesdays and Frida OVER

Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I tok a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my diseeses, and thi pain was to take morphine. The pain was to take morphine. The pain was to take morphine. The gath and so intense at times that it seemed tonged for each as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out entrely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had to give up busi-ness. Then I returned to New York and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under they could for me. Then I went to the New York hospital on Fifteenth street, where yon examination, they said I was incurable treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for they could not take me in. At the Presby where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopless; that he doal to nothing for me and that she had better take me back home and save my money But I wated to make a trial of Prof. Hun-pan was ckill and I remained under his treat-tamet for nine weeks, but secured no benefit all this time I had been growing worse. All this time I had partly lost control waisdown and had partly lost control waisdown and

New Glasgow, N.S.

Kenliworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S., Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock, in Good Templars Hall, Visiting brethren always welcome. W. H. Clarke, Pres. E. W. Thurston, Sec.

S. O. E. B. S. NOTES.

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MEETINGS AT BELLEVILLE, BROCKVILLE AND ELSEWHERE.

Noteworthy Events in Various Lodges in Different Parts of the Dominion Since the last Issue of The Anglo-Saxon.

Belleville.

Oxford lodge, No. 17, S. O. E. B. S., met in their lodge room on Tuesday evening the 6rd inst. with a very good

attendance. Only two brothers were England with a great number of her reported on the sick list. This was illustrious sons. Eton lodge enjoyed quite a relief after having so many sick the honor of being the pioneer lodge of accounts to pay the last quarter. the Lower Provinces Since lodge night, Bro. G. Bennett

The Order numbered 8,000 members has been hurt by the falling of a handin good standing in 1890, and since car on the G. T. R. He was laid up then had largely increased. Englishmost of last summer with a broken legs men are beginning to feel proud that He has the warm sympathy of Oxford they are English. The Irish and Scotch have their societies and took lodge.

Preparations are being made for a grand church parade on the 22nd.

Rev. Bro. A. L. Geen was invited to preach for us. He has kindly accepted an Englishman. He must be between the invitation. We hope the brethren will make a good turnout, as we know they can if they will.

A concert committee was appointed to try and get up a concert, not only to aid the lodge financially, but to have a social time with our friends, wixes and sweethearts, who are now under the impression that Oxford lodge is a very exclusive society for not having some. thing of the kind long before now, especially during the long winter evenings. So, on motion of Sister Goodheart, seconded by Sister Lovefun, it was resolved that the S. O. E. do forthwith enjoy themselves in a rational felt proud that their forefathers had and reasonable manner, as aforesaid.

A committee was also appointed to we now enjoy. Englishmen were acmake arrangements for our annual ex- cused of being a proud and haughty cursion, which has always been a suc- people. There was some excuse for it. cess in the past. There will be nothing Mr. Hamlyn drew a comparison belacking to maintain the record. ween the undersized and poorly disciplined soldier of the French Republic

In speaking of the ANGLO-SAXON to the brethren they were well pleased to and the stalwart redcoat, and said that hear of its intended enlargement, and when he looked around he felt there all who have not got it now are going to give it their hearty support. We English nation. He spoke of the vast believe it can be made a valuable organ extent of the British possessions and of English interests in Canada. Oxford showed that Canadawas the greatest of them all. lodge will give it a lift.

Almonte.

the Anglo Saxon race occupies such a Lodge Nelson, S. O. E. B. S., held position today? Because they are a their regular meeting in their hall Fri-Bible-loving people, a God-fearing day night, May 6th, President Harry people. An Indian Prince once asked Owrid in the chair. There were a num-Queen Victoria the cause of England's ber of members present to greet the greatness. Handing him a copy of the Supreme Grand President, Bro. W. R. Bible, she replied. This is the source Stroud, of Ottawa, who paid an official of England's greatnes. He closed his visit to the lodge. Bro. Stroud was acadmirable address with the lines: companied by D. D. Ackroyd. The 'None shall make us rue business of the lodge being ended, sup-If Sons of England are to themselves per was served, after which a programme was gone through.

Some good sound advice was given the lodge by Bro. Stroud. Bro. Ackroyd dealt extensively on the juvenile branch of the order. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the gathering broke up about midnight. Solo-"Homeward Bound"-W. A. Hawley. Inst. Duett. - J. Worth and L. broke up about midnight.

Brockville.

The brethren of Suffolk lodge will The brechren of Sulfork longe will attend divine service in Wall Street Methodist Church on Sunday the 22nd instant, at 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. R. C Saunders, pastor, having kindly con-sented to preach on the occasion. Hinst. Duett.—Misses Wilson and Lap' thorn. Vocal Solo—(With Clarionet obligato by Mr. J. Worth), Ed. Hobbs. Graid Musical Combination—Mem-bers. Refreshments. THE ANGLO-SAXON.

at the meeting and gave great credit The attention of the brethren is dirto those who had the pluck to start a ected to the advertisement on another lodge of the Sons of England in this column of Stroud Bros., the well known city. It is a modern institution, having Tea Merchants. Brethren residents in only been founded in 1874 and incorthe places where this firm have stores porated in 1875. The members are would do well to give them a call. All welded together for benevolent, moral brands of the choisest teas are always and social advancement. Since its on hand. The attention of brethren in organization great strides had been Toronto, Kingston, Peterboro' and made. Lodges were now to be found Ottawa, is specially called to this noin Australia, Africa, the British poss- tice. essions all over the world including

Miss Edith Ward, who nursed the Flour at Lowest Prices. Canada from Vancouver to Halilate Duke of Clarence and Prince fax. He was pleased to see Eton lodge George, has been permanently engaged so appropriately named. Eton was a by the Princess of Wales to accompany household word in England. The colthe family upon all foreign trips. lege bearing that name had furnished

In reply to an address presented to him at Derby, recently the Duke of Devonshire delivered a long and earnest speech on the necessity for keeping electors thoroughly informed on the Irish Home Rule question.

At a late meeting of the Church Union in London resolutions were pas sed in favor of repealing the obligation imposed upon the clergy to perform the lead. But England was the father marrages between divorced persons, of them all. The qualifications for and of opposing Mr. Hunter's Bill for membership state that the applicant extending the provisions of the Divrrce must be an Englishman or the son of Act.

At a meeting held in St. James-hall 18 and 60 years of age. Regular dues in London to support Sir A. Rollit's are levied, which go to form a fund in Bill for Women's Suffrage, the procase of sickness or misfortnne of the ceedings were most disorderly and almembers- not mere charity, but as a most riotous. A large section of those right. There is also a benevolent present insisted on the enfranchise branch, which gives the family \$1,000 ment of all women and not of single women only.

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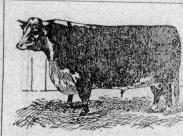
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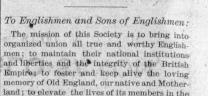
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ENDS

ODDS



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

Great Financial Benefits, viz.: Sick pay. Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also ad-mitted. 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 mable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initia-tion 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 increas being for greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in South Africa and will soon prob-ably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or passed by any other fraternal Society in Can-ada. The assessments are The assessments are graded. disability allowance is also covered by thece"t: No Englishmen need join other organficates. izations 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 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 na-tional 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 frateral sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause of British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersiged.

JOHN W. CARTER,

Grand Secretary. Grand Secretary's Office.

Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, April 1st, 1892.

BEATTY'S TOUR OF THE WORLD. Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Beatty's Celebrated Organs and Pianos, Washington, New Jersey has returned home from an extended tour of the world. Read his advertisement in this pape, dan send for catalogue.

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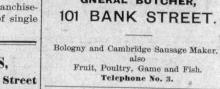
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SONS OF ENGLAND We have got a complete and well as-Mess and Short Cut Pork, Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE

OF THE

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

Badges to be worn (no other regalia), and it is hoped that not only members will attend, but all Englishmen, visitors and others, are invited to join in this service.

The several accounts of this lodge, from its formation to the close of the Col. Ridaut, executive officer, read the past year, have been carefully gone annual report, containing a brief sketch through by Bro. W. H. Grace and of the history of the association. Lieut. others, and the report was that the Col. Ridaut was formerly an officer in ness at the Stomach would overtake books had been properly kept, and, the Royal Military College of Canada, me. Then again I would have the with the auditors' report for March and was remarkably popular with the quarter, showed the lodge as having cadets. He is one of the successful \$180.00 in bank drawing interest, and officers whom Canada has supplied to clear of debt. The membership has the British army. not increased very much, but considering the size of the town, and the Eng- peace of two royal families by threatlish population, we have not much to ening to visit Berlin and London next complain of. The number in good summer. For political considerations

standing, as reported to Grand Lodge, he would be received with every mark is 42 members, and we hope with such of attention, but the ordeal is one that men as our mayor taking an inter st all concerned shrink from. in our society it will cause other Englishmen in like standing to join. We hope our Supreme Grand Presi-

dent will not pass by when he is on his Mrs. M. L. Mullinger, who wishes to esofficial visit.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Bro. J. H. Bell, of Eton lodge, sends us the following admirable report, linger is alluded to as being remarkably taken from the Charlottetown Morning | well versed in gypsy lore, and proficient in gyysp learning. She manages a Guardian:

"The entertainment in honor of St. gypsy encampment near Liverpool, George's Day, by Eton Lodge, Sons of England.

England, was a very successful affair. Mrs. Irene S. Wood, of Cochesett, The hall was growded. Mayor Havi- Mass., nas taught without interruption land occupied the chair and delivered in the same school-room in that village a very happy and instructive address. for seventy-two consecutive terms. He said he fell it an honor to preside She is now taking a vacation.

Closing remarks by C. B. Warren. God Save the Queen.

on the death of the bread winner.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S BIRTHRIGHT.

Rev. Mr. Hamlyn also spoke. After

referring to the objects and results of

the Institution, he said there were,

doubtless, many in the room who felt

proud that their forefathers had taken

a part in England's wars; many who

helped to secure the liberties which

was just cause of being proud of the

Why is it, asked Mr. Hamlyn, that

The remainder of the programme as

Chorus-"Red, White and Blue"-

Solo-"Homeward Bound"-W. A.

follows was admirably carried out:

true,'

Members.

A recent number of the Chatham Eng., Observer contains an account of the Army Veterans Association. Lieut.

The Shah of Persia has wrecked the

Mr. McComick, the London agent of the Columbian Exposition, has for_ warded to Chicago an application from and from whom I bought the meditablish a gypsy encampment within the grounds of the Exposition, probably Signed, JOHN D. Cox. upon the Midway Plaisance. Mrs. Mul-

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