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## GREATER BRITAIN.

"This England never did, nor ever shall,  
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror:  
But when it first did help to wound itself,  
Come the three corners of the earth in arms,  
And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us rue  
If England to herself do rest but true."  
—Shakespeare.

One of the most marked tendencies of the times is that towards integration, both in religious and political communities. The time for breaking down seems to have passed away, and the time for building up to have come. The unification of Italy and Germany, and the conservation of the American Union, are illustrations of this tendency. The unifying of the British Empire would give it its greatest exemplification. If there be burdens to bear in order to realize this grand idea, we should share them. The numerous and noble progeny that Britain, the great Mother of Nations, has nourished and brought up should begin to bear their part in the maintenance of national defence and the support of the national dignity. The cost of the West Indian and Pacific squadrons and of the numerous British garrisons that belt the globe should not be borne disproportionately by the overtaxed peasants of Dorset and Devon, of Tipperary and Inverness. The wealthy colonies of Canada and Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon, and their fair and flourishing sisters around the world, should contribute equitably to the maintenance of that protection which they enjoy no less than those who live beneath the guns of Chatham and Plymouth.

There are, doubtless, grave problems of Statecraft to be solved before all the alien interests of so many diverse people can be harmonized, but the grandeur of the object is an inspiration to the effort, and the difficulty of the task but enhances the glory of its achievement. Never was nobler field for statesmanship, nor sublimer reward for the man who, not by "blood and iron," but by peaceful diplomacy, shall weld into indissoluble national unity all the British colonies throughout the world.

Such a federated empire would be the pledge of peace and the bulwark of civil and religious liberty throughout the world. It would defy the combined powers of all its foes, would become the umpire for the settlement of all international disputes, and would render possible the general disarmament of nations. It would surpass in territorial extent and power all the empires of antiquity, would open to its sons a career of splendid and honorable ambition, and make the proud "Civis Romanus sum" pale into faded splendor before the grander boast, "I am a British subject;" and would speed the world on a plane of higher progress and loftier civilization than ever before.

Unless such federation take place, in less than a hundred years the grand old Mother of Nations will be dwarfed into insignificance by the prodigious growth of her stalwart offspring. She who so longed the van of the world's progress will falter a laggard in the race, and this great and noble empire be broken up into separate and perhaps estranged and antagonistic though kindred peoples. Rather as her far-off and innumerable children rally in undying affection around the dear old mother of us all, renewing her youth in their unfading prime, let them say:  
"The love of all thy sons encompass thee,  
The love of all thy daughters cherish thee."

Joseph Cook thus describes the grandeur of the British Empire:

"I have passed many months in England, and looked into the faces of impressive audiences in all the great towns of the British Islands; but when I sailed away from the white cliffs of Albion, I did not seem to have seen the British Empire. I floated through the Mediterranean with many thoughts of Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and other British ports. I came to the green and black and yellow plains of the pulsating Nile, over which England has practically a protectorate. I came to Aden, a twisted cinder of red rock, carved into military might, the Gibraltar of the gate of the Indies. I sailed into the Indian Ocean and looked back, and did not seem to have seen the British Empire.

"One tropical morning, there arose out of the purple and azure seas, far to the east, queenly Bombay, second city of the British Empire, and I studied its proud fleets, its stately wharves and public buildings, its university and schools. I crossed crowded India and saw the Taj Mahal and Himalayas looking down on a land in which Britain rules twice as many people as any Caesar ever governed. I studied Calcutta, the most cultured city in Asia; visited Madras on her blistered sands, and so came to that rustling paradise of the tropics, Ceylon, and I sailed away and looked backward, but did not seem to have seen the British Empire.

"I came to Singapore, at the foot of the Malay Peninsula, within eighty miles of the Equator, and found a harbor alive with British fleets and a city busy with the richest trade of the East Indies, under the British flag. I sailed away to Hong-Kong, and found a mountainous island, with a beautiful city on a magnificent harbor full of British fleets. I sailed away to Japan and back to China, finding British quarters prominent in every seaport.

"I sailed southward through the East Indies, and was almost never outside the of British flag. The shadows began to fall southward at noon. The days gradually grew cool. Strange constellations rose out of the sea. In July the blasts of the northern December came up from the icebergs of the Southern Pole. There lifted itself, at last, from under the ocean, a continental island, slightly less than the whole territory of the United States. I studied the pastures, the forests, the mines, the thriving and cultured cities of Australia. I saw verdant Tasmania and green New Zealand, and sailed away with the Fijis over the gunwale toward the sunset; and still I did not seem to have seen the British Empire.

"After many days the shadows fell northward again at noon. The Sandwich Islands rose to view, and I remembered that over them the British flag once floated for a day and an hour; and I sailed away and looked backward, but even yet did not seem to have seen the British Empire.

"It was only when half-way between the Sandwich Islands and America I remembered that the British possessions stretch across this continent from sea to sea, and that our own land was once predominantly British. It was only when, at last, my lonely eyes came to the sight of America, my own, and my thoughts went back around the whole earth, that I suddenly obtained, by a combination of all my memories, a conception of the physical and political dignity of the British Empire as a whole.

"Not more than a century or two distant lies, in the possible, not in the certain, future, an alliance, I do not say a union, of all the English-speaking people, Great Britain, the United States, Australia, India, belting the globe, and possessed of power to strike a universal peace through half the continents and all the seas." What a federation that would be!—a pledge and augury of the millennial age.

When the war-drum throbs no longer and the battle flag is furled,  
In the Parliament of Man, the federation of the world.  
W. H. Withrow, D. D., in Onward.

## TO ENGLISHMEN.

IRVING STANDISH DEMING, IN ORILLIA TIMES.

Englishmen, since first your loved Sovereign saw the day,  
Three-quarters of a century hath passed away;  
Yet, in her place, as Queen of Britain's great domain,  
Victoria Belov'd, doth o'er beloved ones reign.

Rejoice all Englishmen, on this her natal day,  
Once more your Queen hath seen the twenty-fourth of May;  
The day of days to her, and many may there be,  
Ere she doth journey o'er that vaguely distant sea.

## THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY DEMONSTRATION.

6,000 ENGLISHMEN ENJOY THEMSELVES AT ALMONTE.

A SUCCESSFUL DAY'S SPORT AND PLEASURE PROVIDED FOR ENGLISHMEN BY THE BROTHERS OF NELSON LODGE.

The 75th anniversary of the Birthday of Her Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA was royally celebrated in Almonte by Sons of England and Englishmen of the Ottawa Valley. The celebration was under the auspices of Nelson lodge, and was well and truly carried out. The Ottawa brethren arrived at Almonte about 10 o'clock, and occupied seven coaches. The town of Almonte was beautifully decorated throughout with flags, bunting, and evergreens, and presented a very pleasing appearance, and all appeared to thoroughly enjoy and appreciate the hospitality of the citizens.

The trades' procession was a very pleasing feature, and attracted a large crowd. It opened the day's events, which were not marred in any way. The citizens of Almonte made matters very agreeable by their courtesies to all. The large number of strangers enjoyed the scenery, for which the town is so widely celebrated.

The events arranged on the programme of sports were carried out with preciseness, which reflected great credit on the brethren and kept the large concourse of pleasure seekers—both on the grand stand and the grounds—in a cheerful and agreeable state of mind the whole afternoon.

LACROSSE MATCHES.

Stars of Almonte vs. Young Capitals of Ottawa, was played gallantly. The game was a draw in favor of Almonte, which club was awarded the 12 beautifully designed medals.

The League Match between Almonte and Smith's Falls was watched with great interest, each team putting a great deal of vim into the work before them. The play was rough; shinney and tumbling was indulged in, to the

amusement, at least of the Capitalians, who are spectators of good lacrosse as a rule. The Almontes took 4 goals to Smith's Falls 0.

The running races and other events created a large amount of interest. The boys' race under 14, was won by: 1st, Eber Hutton, of Smith's Falls, and 2nd, E. B. Reynolds, of Ottawa. The three legged race was also won by the same boys.

The 100 yards' dash, open only to S. O. E., of Ottawa, brought forth a large number of competitors. It was unfortunately marred by a misunderstanding as to the terms on which it was to be run under. The prizes in this were given by Dr. Cousens, surgeon to Derby Lodge, and E. J. Le Dain, president of Lion Lodge, Boys'.

The day's proceedings wound up with a grand concert in the evening, which was well attended. Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P. for Regina, N.W.T., gave an eloquent and patriotic address. It was highly pleasing to the large audience present. The other portions of the programme arranged for the concert were fully carried out, and well sustained.

It was a pleasure to met Bros. Neapole and Hunt, of Pembroke. We learned many matters of interest to Englishmen from that section.

Bros. Town and Chester, of Smith's Falls, were on the grounds. Bro. Cliff, of Beaconsfield lodge, Carleton Place, was present and interested himself in the pleasures of the day.

The heavy work of the demonstration fell to the lot of Bros. R. W. Haydon, D.D., and Jas. H. Bennett, who deserve great praise.

## General Notes.

A pleasant event took place on May 16th, when Bro. C. G. Moreland, of Derby Lodge, Ottawa, was united by marriage to Miss Emma Weston, of Ottawa. The ANGLO-SAXON wishes Brother and Mrs. Moreland all possible happiness.

We draw the attention of our readers this issue to the Lodge Cards of Princess Royal No. 4, D. O. E., Hamilton, Mrs. F. E. Lane, president; Mrs. John Tulk, secretary, 14 Augusta st. Missetoe No. 80, Owen Sound, Geo. Price, president; A. W. Manley, secretary.

The District Deputies for Montreal for this year have been appointed as follows: No. 1 District, Bro. H. Furze; No. 2 District, Bro. W. Low. The new uniforms and instruments for the band have arrived from England.

New Westminster, B.C.—Please find enclosed \$1 for your valuable paper, which I consider is well spent by any brother of the S. O. E., as it keeps him posted in the good work of our sister lodges, as well as keeping the mind in an active condition regarding the workings of the Order in Canada.—Joseph Baylis.

Bro. R. W. Nicklinson, of Salisbury Lodge, Brantford, is representing the ANGLO-SAXON in that city. We trust the brethren will give him all the assistance possible, by handing him their subscriptions, etc.

A brother writing from Ingersoll, says: "I am very well pleased with the ANGLO-SAXON, and I like it very much. I hope you will receive the support of the members of the S. O. E. I have been speaking to some of the members of our lodge about subscribing, and there will be no trouble about it."

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THE SONS OF ENGLAND.

THE ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE OF THE ORDER IN CANADA.

Glorious Weather—Large Number of Members at Church—A Synopsis of the Sermons—All breath the Spirit of Loyalty to the Order and Empire—20,000 Englishmen at Special Church Services.

It has been customary for years past that the Sunday nearest the Queen's Birthday, the 24th May, be recognized as the day to attend Divine Worship by the Sons of England Society throughout the Dominion of Canada and South Africa.

Over 2,000 men were in line at the annual church parade. The procession started from the corner of Queen street and University avenue at three o'clock prompt, a section of the Q.O.R. band at the head.

The front rows and centre portion of the front gallery were reserved for the members of the Daughters of England, of whom 200 were present, under Sister Mrs. Watkins, president Dominion Lodge; and Sister Miss Tidy, vice-president.

Bro. Rev. Dr. Clark preached from the words, "Let brotherly love continue." After expressing his pleasure in being allowed to address such a large audience of those belonging to the Sons of England, he said:—The people to whom the apostle had written the words of the text had laboured and ministered to their brethren, and as such they were a model there, and as such they were a model and example to all members of the Sons of England.

St. Bartholomew's Church in New Edinburgh was crowded to the doors Sunday the 27th. The different lodges in the city, together with quite a number of members from the Hull lodge, met at the Sons of England hall on Albert street and marched to the church.

whose heart was in the Sons of England Society. A man who gave his time willingly and lavishly to the interests of the Order, because it was an instrument by which he might benefit his fellow-men. That man was Bro. Miles. Death came to him unexpectedly on Saturday last. He was a good man. He did what he could in the way of good work, and now, we believe, he has gone to a God who will crown him in reward of that obedience and worship offered him by our departed brother."

MONTREAL, P.Q.

The Sons of England at Point St. Charles and the whole population turned out to see the members of Victoria Jubilee lodge march to Grace church, headed by the Sixth Fusilliers band, who wore their new uniforms for the first time and looked very handsome.

The choir, who are mostly members of the order, wore their regalia, as did the curate, Rev. Mr. Hunt. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Ker, D.D. The anthem was Gounod's "Send Out Thy Light," which was splendidly sung.

THE SERMON.

The sermon of Dr. Ker was a spirited one. His text was:—"Honor all men; love the brotherhood. Fear God; honor the king." 1st Peter, ii., 17.

He then outlined the history of the order, showing that the first lodge was formed in Canada, and gave statistics of its progress, showing that it now has a membership of over 12,000. Whilst the Sons of England Benevolent society pays out freely its benefits to those who are entitled to them, it also endeavors to assist others as far as circumstances will permit, immigrants and strangers, and the sick poor are often the recipients of its bounty and its sympathy.

OTTAWA.

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IRISHMAN TO ADDRESS

Englishmen upon the subject of patriotism. He said the proudest name to-day under God's sun was that of England. Speaking from his standpoint as an Irishman, he could not clearly see how the average Englishman of to-day could embrace the sentiments mooted in certain political quarters as to annexation, inasmuch as annexation would practically sever an Englishman from the glorious heritage with which England's history furnished him.

After speaking of Israel as a nation, the preacher proceeded to review the Victorian era, perforcing it by a comprehensive survey of the chief national events which tend to mould and develop the English character.

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A FARMER'S SON TORTURED.

CONFINED TO THE HOUSE FOR MONTHS AND UNABLE TO WALK.

A Sensational Story From the Neighborhood of Cooksville—The Father Tells How His Son Obtained Release—What a Prominent Toronto Druggist Says.

From the Toronto News. Four miles from the village of Cooksville, which is 15 miles west of Toronto on the Credit Valley division of the C. P.R., on what is known as the "Centre Road," is the farm of Thomas O'Neil. In the village and for miles around he is known as a man always ready to do a kindness to anyone who stands in need of it.

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STURGEON FALLS, ONT.

Northumberland Lodge No. 202, was opened by J. B. Veach, D. D., for the Nipissing District. The following as reached us, and will be of interest to our readers:

A lodge of the Sons of England was organized in McGrath's Hall May 14th, by District Deputy J. B. Veach, assisted by Bros. E. J. Hicks and M. Dawson, of No. 3 Kent Lodge, Toronto, C. Taylor and H. Swan, No. 168 Sudbury Lodge; J. P. Bonathan, Brandon Lodge 174, Manitoba, and J. Whealton, of Southampton Lodge No. 28, Barrie.

The following officers were duly installed: President, F. R. Davis; past president, Chas. Britton; vice-president, L. J. Leach; chaplain, W. J. Harvey; secretary pro-tem., Henry Swan; treasurer, Bro. Barker; committeemen, Harry Burnett and Joseph Clark. Bros. F. Clark, Wm. Bennett, Wm. Phillips, Geo. Buffett and Wm. Clark.

District Deputies.

The following are the District Deputy Grand Lodge officers whose appointments have been confirmed by the Supreme Executive:—

ONTARIO.

- C. F. Chanter, Box 629, Chatham. R. Wray, London. A. J. Neil, St. Thomas. Thos. Jackson, Clinton. G. H. Golding, Box 415, Brantford. J. Poland, Stratford. C. Squire, Box 526, Galt. J. Taylor, Guelph. W. P. Lyon, Niagara Falls. John Jackson, 43 West Ave. south, Hamilton. John Nettleton, Collingwood. G. W. Sibbett, Parry Sound. F. L. Somerville, Lindsay. Jos. Clatworthy, Hampton. E. R. Blow, Whitby. A. E. Bailey, Campbellford. E. M. Smith, Kingston. R. W. Hayden, Almonte. Thos. Ferguson, West Toronto. Geo. Evans, Centre Toronto. H. Dobell, East Toronto. H. Aisthorpe, North Toronto.

Special District Deputy, Bro. W. L. HUNTER.

QUEBEC.

- G. A. Hoerner, Richmond. T. Teakle, City of Quebec.

NOVA SCOTIA.

- A. S. Dodson, New Glasgow.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

- A. D. Thomas, Fredericton.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

- J. H. Bell, Charlottetown.

Nipissing District.

- J. B. Veach, Sudbury.

Port Arthur District.

- Geo. Clark, Port Arthur.

MANITOBA.

Special Supervisory Deputy, Rev. Canon Coombs, Winnipeg.

Assiniboia Territory.

- No. 1 DISTRICT—R. J. Steel, Regina. No. 2 DISTRICT—A. H. B. Sperling, Qu'Appelle Station.

Alberta District.

- No. 1 DISTRICT—G. C. King, Calgary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

- No. 1 DISTRICT (Vernon Valley), Dr. Beckinsale. No. 2 DISTRICT—S. Mellard, Chilliwack. No. 3 DISTRICT—Vancouver, including New Westminster, W. Bailey. No. 4 DISTRICT—Capt. G. W. Robertson, Victoria.

ENGLAND.

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

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When you want printing of any kind done on short notice and at fair prices give the ANGLO-SAXON the order. Our facilities are such that we can turn out book and poster work of any size. We make a specialty of commercial printing and guarantee all work to be first-class. Society Work receives our special attention. Call and get prices and see samples of our work at 36 Elgin Street, or send to Box 296, Ottawa. THE ANGLO-SAXON.



DAUGHTERS AND MAIDS OF ENGLAND B. S.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The Daughters of England Benevolent Society is formed and composed of honourable and true Protestant Englishwomen who are in good bodily health and between the ages of 16 and 50 years, in association for mutual aid; to educate our members in true principles of womanhood, whereby they learn to be charitable; to practice true benevolence, and to keep alive those dear memories of our native land; to care for each other in sickness and adversity, and when death strikes down one of our members to follow her remains to its last resting place.

EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTION.

Rule 38.—Each Lodge shall, at its institution, consist of not less than twelve members, who must be daughters of Englishmen; but at no time shall have more than eight male financial members, who must be members of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, and every lodge can admit an unlimited number of male honorary members, who must be members of the S. O. E. B. S.

Rule 79.—The Initiation Fees into this Order shall be paid in every case before the candidate is initiated, less 50 cents paid on application. All candidates shall pay according to the under-mentioned graduated scale, (Charter members excepted), should they desire to join as financial members:

Table with 2 columns: Age range (15 to 25 years, 25 to 35, 35 to 45, 45 to 50) and Fee (\$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50).

Charter Members' Initiation Fees shall not be less than one dollar and twenty-five cents (provided they join within one month), but dispensations may be granted to remain open longer. The benefits are medical attendance and medicine on joining. New members are entitled to half sick and funeral benefits at the expiration of six months. Full benefits after being a member for twelve months. In case of sickness the benefits are three dollars per week for 13 weeks and one dollar and fifty cents per week for the next 13 weeks; fifty dollars to be paid in case of death of a benefit member to their nominee from the Grand Lodge Funeral Fund.

- FRANK H. REVELL, HAMILTON, GRAND PRESIDENT. MRS. C. F. SMITH, Box 405, Whitty, GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT. LEONARD G. CROSS, TORONTO, Address, 604 Gerrard St. E., GRAND SECRETARY. JOSEPH SHONE, TORONTO, GRAND TREASURER. ALD. J. NUTKINS, LONDON, GRAND PAST-PRESIDENT.

Daughters of England.

- Belleville. Rose of England No. 23, meets in the S. O. E. Hall Belleville, on second and fourth Friday of each month. Visitors always welcome. f. Waymark, Pres. Miss A. Corham, Sec. Hamilton. Princess Mary No. 11—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Wellington and King Wm. Streets Hamilton. Visitors always welcome. W. White, Sec. Sarah Norah Hull, Pres. 231 Wellington St. Princess Royal No. 4—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, of each month in Queen's Hall, cor of Herkimer and Queen streets. Visitors welcome. Mrs. F. E. Lane, Pres. Mrs. John Tulk, Sec. 14 Augusta street. Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. B. S., Hamilton, meets in Reliance Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month. Hector H. Martin, Sec. B. Batten, Pres. ST. THOMAS, ONT. Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec. J. Leach, Pres. 154 Manitoba St. Winnipeg. Princess Christian No. 24, D. O. E. B. S., meets in Sherwood Hall, Main St., on second and fourth Fridays in each month. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. Eddy, Pres. Emily Clark, Sec. Cor. Flora Ave and Charles St. Toronto. Princess Alberta No. 7—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month in Dingman's Hall, Queen St. E., corner Broadway Ave. Visitors heartily welcomed. Juveniles meet every 3rd Thursday. Leonard Geo. Cross, Sec. T. Johnson, Pres. 604 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.

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Lodge Room Advice.

1st. Exercise great care in the selection of officers, more especially the presiding officer and those who keep the records and cash. In every case let them be men of promptitude in business and deserving of the confidence of their fellow-members.

2nd. Open the meeting promptly on time, even if a quorum is not always present. By the time the preliminaries are through a quorum will be on hand. Delay in opening always puts a damper on a meeting.

3rd. Get through all routine business with order and dispatch, and all new and unfinished business should be, as far as practicable, brought on at one regular hour.

The strict observance of the foregoing rules would give to each meeting a dignified, yet brotherly tone, which has an irresistible charm for all members, would cut short useless debate and prevent divisions by cultivating the true principles which bind Englishmen together. Another result of the strict observance of these simple rules will be that all business of the lodge and brethren could be got through most nights by nine o'clock.

Every lodge should appoint a small committee to be called the Programme Committee. Its duty would be to provide that at the close of the business proper of each meeting, some one should be ready to give an address, read a paper, and at times sing one of our grand patriotic songs.

The delivery of an address or the reading of a suitable paper would be sure to give rise to a short and profitable discussion, in which many of the members would join, and by this means learn their first lesson of speaking on public questions.

The columns of the ANGLO-SAXON contain numerous articles which should be read and discussed by every S. O. E. lodge in Canada.

Read in the lodge rooms our editorials and special articles, our Notes and Comments, and very soon the members will attend in large numbers, and there will no longer be any need to ask for advice to secure the attendance of the brethren.

ORIGIN OF ENGLISH GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

We have become so accustomed to rolling the proper names in geographies over our tongues as glibly as we do our own, that few of us ever stop to think how much of history, political, natural and religious, is wrapped up in a few syllables. How many towns do you know that end in "burgh," "burg," "burgh," or "borough"?

Take for the first one Edinburgh, for instance; how came it by that name, instead of Stumptown or Hardscabble? Let us take the "burgh" out of the name first. "Burgh" means, in England and Scotland, a corporate town. All the English towns that end "berry," "burrow," "bury," "borrow," etc., have that ending from "burgh." In the German it means a castle or fortified town. So much for "burgh"; then, in Edinburgh, it means the castle or town of whom or what? Here, "Edin" is only "Edwin" shortened, and Edinburgh, the town of Edwin. Taking this one as model, the study becomes easy and interesting. Augsburg is the town of Augustus. Wurzburg is the town of herbs, Herb-town. Aalborg is the town of eels, or Eel-town. Canterbury is the town or city of Kent. If you want to know what Marlborough means, dig into the soil and turn up the marl. So far we are getting along famously, but suppose you take next the town of Schwarzenberg; if the front part of this name means black, then must the town be Blacktown? No; for here comes an exception. The "burg" towns are named from a German word, which means mountain, instead of town or castle, and so Schwarzenberg is "Black Mountain town," and not Blacktown. How many others can you think of ending with "berg"? Newberg, New Mountain town; Adelsberg, Noble's Hill (or Mountain) town.

There is another word that has got into a many of our names of places, which when you found it out, really constitutes a part of the ecclesiastical history of the world. Take the name Dunkirk, for instance; there is a Scotch word, "dune," which means a hill or fort on a hill. "Kirche" or "kirk" is church. Dunkirk, then becomes a church on a hill. Kirby is another name thus derived. "By" is another Scotch word for town, and "kir" is an abbreviation of "Kirk"; hence Kirby becomes Church-town. Any name in which you find the syllable "kir" is likely to point out the location of an ancient church, provided

the name has been given understandingly. But the word "church" got into proper names in another way. We have a number of Westminster. What does the name mean? "Minster," "munster," "monastery." Westminster, then, is west monastery—originally the monastery west from St. Paul's. Axminster is the monastery on the Axe. You can think of others if you try. Another name which tells the story of its early inhabitants is that of towns having the suffix "folk." Norfolk means North-folk; Suffolk, South-folk, or people. Many of our towns end in "ing." "Inge" is the Anglo-Saxon for meadow, field, or pasture. Leamington is a meadow-town on the Leam; Farmington, a meadow-farm town. There is still another class of towns bearing the landmarks of the early missionaries. They are chiefly Irish, or of Irish settlements. "Kill," from the Latin "cella," as Celtic for church, cell or cloister. Thus, Kilkenny is the Church of Kenny (or of St. Candice); Kilpatrick, Patrick's Church; Kilmore, the Great Church; Kildare, Church of the Oaks, etc. This root is also found in Kil-arney, the beautiful Irish lake, famed throughout the whole civilized world.

Homestead, Shoreham, Hamilton, Birmingham, etc., are names containing an idea very dear to us all—that of home; though the word "home" originally came from the quarter of deer-ham. In German it is "heim." See how many towns you can trace back as being homes of someone or something. Durham, for instance, was the home of deer, of course. Waltham was a home in the wood. Homestead was a harbor or seaport home. Birmingham comes in a more roundabout way; "Birm" is from "brom"—"broom." The "ing," I have told you, means field, and so the whole is the broom-field home. Waltham is river home. I will give you a few more instances, and leave you to work out the rest for yourselves. "Wick" means bay, or bend in the river, or harbor. "Worth" is an old mansion. "Stock" means a dwelling or place. "Sex" is Saxon. "Shire" is shearing. "Stone," "mill," "wood," "port," "abby" (another church town, by the way), and "bridge" you know. If you want to try some of the Indian names, "tuck" means rough water. Boston means Botolph's town; Belfast, Sand-bank-town. Chester, and all ending in similar forms, are from the Latin "castra," a camp, and mark the fortifications of the Roman conquest of Britain. Cleveland is Cliff-town; Dublin is Black pool; Carlsbad, Charles' bath; Bombay, a good harbor; Blairsville, a plain without timber; Jersey, Caesar's Island; Frankfort, free passage; and so on, "world without end," as the prayer-books say.

SONS OF ENGLAND, GUELPH.

A monster demonstration and firemen's tournament will be held in Guelph, on Monday and Tuesday, July 2nd and 3rd, under the auspices of Royal City Lodge No. 73, and the 30th Wellington Battalion Band. Every effort is being put forth to make this one of the most successful gatherings ever held in this District.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to be with us on this occasion. The committee are making arrangements with the railway companies to extend the time from Saturday until Wednesday, thus enabling friends from a distance to spend three full days in Guelph. As this is the first time we have undertaken anything of this nature, we sincerely hope your lodge may see their way clear to join us.

We are making arrangements with some of the most noted attractions known for exhibitions of various kinds, and we promise all who come a right royal time. Further particulars will be forwarded to you as soon as arrangements are completed. Kindly bring this matter before your lodge as soon as possible, and let us know their decision.

FRED SMITH, President. HARRY BOLTON, Secretary. CLARENDON LODGE, S. O. E., OTTAWA.

Clarendon lodge, Sons of England, elected officers at the last meeting as follows: President, W. R. Stroud; vice president, Geo. Low, sr.; secretary, N. B. Shepherd; treasurer, J. E. Andrews; chaplain, Lieut-Col. White; executive committee, Geo. Powell, H. T. Pritchard, R. Reynolds, L. Williams, C. F. Whitley and J. Russell; inside and outside guards, A. Morris and F. Jarman, and Messrs J. Foss and E. J. Reynolds trustees.

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NOTICE TO READERS.

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

LORD ROSEBERY'S TASK.

In the introduction to Parkman's "Discovery of the Great West," the talented author, when bringing upon the scene Chevalier de la Salle, who was to solve the problem of the Mississippi, exclaims that the mystery was about to be cleared up, that "the hour was come and the man." We are strongly tempted to apply these words to the present Premier of England. For six years he was president of the Imperial Federation League, and must have become acquainted with the question of closer union. He must have pondered over the many difficulties which the subject presents. But his recent public utterances prove that these have not daunted him. He mentions the unity of the Empire in the same breath with Home Rule, and tells the Liberals that if they wish to maintain a real hold on the masses at home they must study most zealously and persistently the best means of maintaining the greatness of the Empire abroad. From all this it seems reasonable to infer that Lord Rosebery is endeavoring to mature some plan of Imperial consolidation, to be laid before the English people, and so gain their favor in the next general election. Certainly no British statesman ever before occupied such a position of vantage, for if he hits upon the right course of action he can force the Conservatives to follow him in the pathway of Imperialism. His foes, however, are not in the Conservative ranks; they are "those of his own household." How far he may succeed in controlling them, only time can tell. Meanwhile we cordially hope and believe that, for the settlement of the great questions connected with the Consolidation of the Empire, the reform of the House of Lords and Home Rule, "the hour is come and the man."

That Home Rule is bound to form a part of any scheme which Lord Rosebery may elaborate and the Liberal party approval has been repeatedly and distinctly affirmed. As we explained in our last issue, this is the stumbling block, to overcome which almost "passes the wit of man." At the first view it seems perfectly reasonable to say that Ireland, with a somewhat greater population than Canada, is just as much entitled as our Dominion to a Parliament of its own. But on the other hand Ulster must not be sacrificed, nor placed in the power of those who have not hitherto shewn any very friendly feeling towards her. Still, we know that, when Canada was confederated, Quebec, on account of its religion and language, was allowed to have a separate legislature and government. Its population is now only 1,350,027, against at least 1,617,877 for Ulster. But to grant Home Rule to Ulster, and as a consequence, to Wales also, would be to introduce into the United Kingdom the curse and cost of petty Parliaments, with which several provinces of the Dominion are now afflicted. Perhaps a more excellent way might be found by considering the following question: Why should not Ulster be separated from Ireland, joined to Scotland, and obtain representation in a local Scottish Parliament? This would mean a separate House of Commons, with executives attached, for each of the three kingdoms, having possibly the following membership in proportion to their respective populations:-

Table with 3 columns: Population, Members in the Local House, and a third column with values 507, 100, 53.

Of course this plan of making Ulster a part of Scotland may be held by most people as involving too sweeping a change, but the proposal is more reasonable than many of those of the late Home Rule Bill. It is also possible that Ulster herself might object, and prefer to have her own local legislature. It may indeed be urged, if population alone is considered, that both Ulster and Wales, the latter with one and a half millions of population, are equally as well entitled to Home Rule as any of the following colonies and provinces, now in full possession of local self-government:

Table with 2 columns: Province/Region and Population. Includes Ontario (2,114,321), Quebec (1,488,535), Victoria (1,480,411), New South Wales (1,134,207), New Zealand (668,181), Nova Scotia (456,896), Queensland (363,938), New Brunswick (321,263), South Australia (315,048), Manitoba (152,506), Tasmania (152,619), Prince Edward Island (109,078), British Columbia (98,173), West Australia (49,782).

But it would be a mistake, owing to other circumstances to place Ulster and Wales on the same level as British Columbia and West Australia. This would for one thing necessitate the creation of a new English Parliament, corresponding to that of the Dominion, besides the five local houses. It must be remembered that people in Canada are already beginning to complain of the cost of its numerous legislatures, and that Sir John Macdonald pronounced against them 28 years ago, in these words: "Now, as regards the comparative advantages of a Legislative and a Federal Union, I have never hesitated to state my own opinions. I have again and again stated in the 'House that, if practicable, I thought 'a Legislative Union would be preferable.' (Hear, hear.) I have always contended that if we could agree to 'have one government and one parliament, legislating for the whole of 'these peoples, it would be the best and 'cheapest, the most vigorous and 'strongest system of government we 'could adopt.'" But in this, as in other matters, he wisely decided to give way, and allow time to effect a cure. Nevertheless, with the warning of such a statesman before us, it would be unwise to unnecessarily complicate the machinery necessary to consolidation, or degrade the local parliaments of England, Ireland and Scotland below the status of the Dominion House of Commons, or of that legislative body which will no doubt, sooner or later, be established for the whole of Australia.

The proposal to concede, even to the southern three-fourths of Ireland, some degree of home rule may also be objected to as placing isolated Protestant communities in the power of the Roman Catholic majority. For this reason, and because some sort of Imperial supremacy must be established over the three Houses of Commons, above mentioned the creation of an Imperial Council or Parliament becomes indispensable. And this is the case not only from various points of view inside of the United Kingdom, but also when the Outer Empire is considered. But to establish an entirely new federal council, with powers superior to and even superseding those of the present parliament of England is manifestly an impossibility. The proof of this has been furnished in one of the essays published by the London Chamber of Commerce in the book, "England and the Colonies." This essay was written by C. N. Smith, an eminent London barrister. If Imperial supremacy is to be established it can only be done by vesting it in some part of the existing Imperial Parliament, and the only section of it available for the purpose is the House of Lords. Very fortunately the question of "ending or mending" it is one now awaiting Lord Rosebery's action. It would appear comparatively easy for a statesman of his ability in some way or other to re-construct it, and provide seats there for delegations from each of the prospective Houses of Commons of the United Kingdom, as well as for representatives from the Colonial Parliaments, and from the governments of India and the Crown Colonies.

Lord Rosebery's task of simultaneously granting home rule and reforming the House of Lords is no doubt a gigantic one. If he should decide to attempt it he will deserve the support of every patriotic British subject throughout the Empire.

Renew

If your Subscription has expired or is about to expire.

ROSE AND MAPLE LEAF DAY.

The anniversary of Sir John Macdonald's death occurs on Wednesday, the 6th June. It has become customary for the friends of a United Empire to wear a rose on a maple leaf in memory of the statesman who did so much for and died in the service of the Dominion. Let us say as he did, "We must remain as we are—happy in being an integral portion of the greatest and grandest Empire known to history," and carry a rose and maple leaf on Wednesday first as expressing this sentiment.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE S. G. PRESIDENT.

In our previous issues we have dealt with various matters in the Grand President's Report, and while we do so to stimulate thought and study thereof, we more than hope that the lodges will make it a point to bring up for consideration in the lodges at successive meetings the subjects of this report.

To our mind the neglect of the lodges to apply their own study to such questions is most unfortunate for the society. It makes the efforts of its grand officers too much of fruitless and vain striving, and disheartens the most warm hearted. The recommendation on page 23, of the report, that the grand secretary be given "an increase of salary, and that he be required to devote the whole of his time to the Order," is one that has almost found yearly expression at Grand Lodge, and been yearly shelved over for some mysterious reason. We think it high time this action, as suggested, should take the form of law. On page 24, the Recommendation is made that the District Deputies be employed to institute lodges "and that they be paid liberally and in proportion to the work done and strength of the lodge instituted." This suggestion is capped with the statement that "The D. D.'s should be competent officers and be better able to organize than paid organizers, who are gone from the district immediately the lodge is organized, or in some cases half organized."

We would most emphatically commend this course to the approval of the Order, and for the very good reason given. We further hold that the District Deputy's office, in the absence of a District Lodge to which he would fittingly be the chief officer, is too much of a mere name without the dignity and proper usefulness that might be obtained from the local representative of the S. G. P. We hope to see the White Rose Degree become the working degree for District Lodges, that the District Deputy be its yearly President, and that as such he may be clothed with all the powers asked for in the Recommendation of the Report.

On page 25, the suggestion is made that "No name of any member of this society, living or dead, be used as a name for a lodge of this Order." This sounds like funny reading, and yet, taking the way human nature is built, it may be a wise suggestion. Our feelings are, though, that the spirit of fraternal love that would lead the members of the society to so honour those who had served it so well is a spirit we feel in hearty sympathy with.

Page 25.—We find here also a very proper suggestion that the S. G. E. "be requested not to grant a charter to any list of applicants that may be presented to them, when it can be shown that the same has been secured by those who are desirous of starting a new lodge for the purpose of leaving one they may already be a member of, owing to some personal or other cause of dissatisfaction." We judge this to be a pure common sense course to take, but we hold that if proper District Lodges were formed, as we suggest, that then the question of forming a new lodge could be first made there, as a first superior court or authority—well acquainted with all the local peculiarities of the application, and therefore better able to decide thereon than the S. G. Executive, and if the application could not get the support of the District Lodge it should never be allowed to bother the time and attention of the grand officers.

On page 26 the suggestion is made to allow the children of English mothers—claiming to be Englishmen—that they "may become members of our Order." We are not sorry this was not approved at Grand Lodge, not because much cannot be said in its favour, but because we adhere most strongly, as far as possible to the blood line as constituting an Englishman. The mere accident of a nigger being

born in Kent, or an Irishman or any other nationality, born within the British Islands claiming to be an Englishman is as absurd as Englishmen born in China claiming to be a Chinaman. We hold a warm corner in our affections for the "English, Irish and Scotch," but we want this S. O. E. Society to be as purely as possible a society of Englishmen of male lineal descent, say dating at least from several generations of the same family who were born and lived in England; and not, as now, which allows even a German, born in England, on the way, say, to Canada, to claim to be an Englishman—a man by education etc., thoroughly alien to all the traditions and sympathies of our race. We hope to further deal with this Report in our next issue.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, with head offices at 30, Charles St., Berkeley Square, London, W., has issued a very timely publication on the great question of Defence for the whole Empire, and fully sustaining the position we took in our last issue in regard to the unworthy position colonial relationship is in towards the Motherland in this matter. Taxation and some system of representation are essential handmaids in the matter of adjusting this question; and all we can now do is simply to express our opinion that the Committee in question should also enlighten us as to how they purpose to raise an Imperial Revenue for the Defence of the Empire. This is the rock upon which the defunct Council of the Imperial Federation League was wrecked, and all true Federationists will be glad of instruction from the committee regarding a systematic basis on which to assess the contributions from the Colonies.

ENGLISHMEN AND POLITICS.

Have Englishmen in Canada ever really considered themselves as a political factor in Canadian politics? Have they yet thrown their influence into the scale on the side of social or moral reform? We do not hesitate to say that in any organized sense they have not. Until very recently they have been only nominally organized. But to-day our people are alive to the necessity of a compact organization; there is no lack of men of position and means, and who are sufficiently self-sacrificing to lead in a movement whose object is the completing of the organization of our countrymen in the Dominion of Canada. The Order Sons of England furnishes the rallying point. Will our people avail themselves of the grand opportunities to step up and be abreast of the times?

All other nationalities have their organizations; all are enrolled under one or other of their political-national banners; all wield an influence for mutual protection and support; why should Englishmen lag behind? If we are to be guided by the figures furnished by the census returns as to the number of people in this country who claim old England as their birthplace, we, as a Society, ought to be 100,000 strong!

Englishmen being banded together need not, and should not, mean antipathy to other nationalities who live in Canada. Organization is the need of the hour; it is in the interest of good government. Let all Englishmen lend their aid to the political end in view. If an Englishman or a member of the Order offers himself as a candidate—either in the federal or local interest—support him.

BATTLEFORD, EAST AND PRESENT.

It is understood to be the intention of Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh to visit Battleford at no distant day. His Honor's predecessor or after visiting this place on the first occasion, stated that if the main line of the C. P. R. had followed the route first intended, Battleford would ere this have had a population of 50,000. If that conviction is on record in the archives of the Government house it is to be expected that the present occupant of the gubernatorial chair will go there in anticipation of seeing a place naturally cut out for a city of no small dimensions. If geographical position, unequalled situation and surrounding country of unsurpassed beauty and fertility are anything to go by, His Honor will not be disappointed. Everyone will gladly welcome the lieutenant-governor. Knowing his unbounded confidence in the future of the country, no doubt he will ably uphold the estimate of his predecessor. Any material change in the late governor's figures would not be satisfactory to the Battleford people.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

ENGLISHMEN WHO GIVE THEIR TESTIMONY FOR THE

Benefit of the English Farmer—Lots of Land and a Grand Farming Country.

FROM THE ROYAL NAVY, TO FARMER AND MERCHANT.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON.

Sir,—That all Englishmen who settle in Manitoba, or any where else, for that matter, should be successful is not to be expected, but that many are so is sufficient to prove that the right man will usually find himself in the right place wherever he may be, and that Manitoba is no exception to the rule. The expression "right man" is used advisedly, and the informant to whose testimony we are indebted for a short sketch of his career in this country is emphatic in his statement that the class of labouring men wanted here are those old countrymen who have been brought up to agricultural pursuits from infancy, either as farm servants or the children of those renting small farms, and who have had to personally perform the labour attending their calling.

This gentleman further points out the fallacy of confining the efforts of immigration agents to the purlieus of the large cities of Great Britain, while they leave the villages, from whence only we in Canada can have the chance of obtaining that class of settlers most useful to the country, unvisited by the silver tongued seducers who but too often lure mechanics and small traders into following a course, which to them will in all probability be a series of misfortunes and discomforts, if not actual ruin. Those who know anything of rural life in England, know well that the agricultural labourer is not a frequent visitor to the large towns, in fact such a visit is marked as an epoch in his life. How then is it likely for him to know of the advantages we can offer? To-day Canada can raise from her own natural resources more preachers, doctors, lawyers, clerks of all kinds, mechanics, and general rout-about than she can find employment for at living wages, while at the same time well trained farm help, and men who understand the handling of horses and cattle, will have opportunities before them they never dreamed of in their own land.

Without intending to say anything disparaging of the gentlemen who condescend to accept positions as emigration agents in British cities, where, though they may give an occasional lecture upon the advantages of the country whose interests they represent, they for the most part confine themselves to their offices, and, like the spider in his web, welcome all comers for the sake of the commission, without being at all anxious to ascertain whether the intending emigrant is likely to better either himself or the country to which he proposes to transfer his future and his fortune. Surely some "truthful" emigration literature, placed in the hands of the clergy in the English rural districts, would be more likely to bring the advantages of our country before those most interested than has yet been done by any other means.

As far as England is concerned, it seems that if a few hundred copies of some paper devoted to the building up of the agricultural interests of Canada and the Great North West, together with a condensed epitome of matters of interest to Englishmen in British Colonies the world over, were sent at stated short intervals for comment on and distribution by this clerical agency, the money so expended must bear good fruit in the immediate future.

The subject of this sketch is a successful Englishman in Manitoba, who is doing a large and increasing wholesale and retail business. I came from Launceston, in Cornwall, where my father was a farmer, a pursuit which I followed until 1853, when, impelled by the influence of the patriotic spirit which stirred the hearts of British youths at that period, I joined the Royal Navy and served under the late Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic Sea during the Russian war.

I received injuries which ultimately ended in my being invalided out of the navy with a pension.

After my return home I again took up agricultural pursuits until 1879, when I emigrated to Canada, first taking up my abode in Toronto, where

Sever... I joined England... the North... adventure... of 1881... from the... to plant... Souris, M... Here I... pre-empt... first year... oats aver... Thus se... I broke... under cu... wheat, 10... crop, whi... by a prai... time the p... ment duti... from the... from the land... In 1887... property... were plan... sicient ret... acre. In 1888... ed, with a... 1880 wit... and goph... 1890, how... pitious; a... wheat, w... acre, for... received... my farm... since whi... ness in th... May 21st... MR. L... Mr. L... sioner of... Europe, I... had not... been one... business... "What... prets?" "I do... from Eur... will have... falling off... can do wi... it up to th... from Can... at the pre... are giving... matters a... And altho... Canada, a... England... Canadian... know the... countries... "But th... little bette... LOND... The ston... bridge ov... London T... right in th... connected... river ban... each 270... between T... river is sp... from high... thrown ou... Much low... of the ope... closed to a... a space be... the high... feet. The... in their w... ance [subs... the mighty... and the su... spans. Bu... clothing... is of steel... on great p... surface lay... is what is... London cl... caissons w... The men... space up... solid found... and 185 fee... shire brick... Inside th... hydraulic... for the ar... bridge. Th... course of e... The cost o... American... \$4,000,000... bridge will... the Prince... Your I... The

I joined Lodge Albion of the Sons of England Society.

The boom talk about Manitoba and the Northwest again roused my adventurous spirit, and in the winter of 1881 and 1882 I drew up the stakes from the mud of old time "Little York" to plant them again in short order in Souris, Manitoba.

Here I took up both homestead and pre-emption; breaking ten acres the first year, raising an excellent crop of oats averaging 76 bushels to the acre.

Thus set upon my feet, the next year I broke another 15 acres, making 25 under cultivation, of which 15 was wheat, 10 of oats. The whole of this crop, which was a fair average, was lost by a prairie fire after stacking. By this time the proper performances of settlement duties enabled me to get my deed from the Government, when I rented the land for two years.

In 1887 I again took possession of the property, breaking in all 50 acres which were planted in wheat with the magnificent return of over 40 bushels to the acre.

In 1888 the acreage was again increased, with a fair average return.

1889 with 79 acres planted; drought, and gophers, did the rest.

1890, however, saw again the fates propitious; a 100 acres were planted in wheat, with an excellent return per acre, for which 75 cents per bushel was received. In the succeeding year I sold my farm at the rate of \$10 per acre, since which time I have been in business in this city.

WM. BROWN,

537 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. May 21st, 1894.

MR. HAMILTON'S RETURN

Mr. L. A. Hamilton, land commissioner of the C.P.R., has returned from Europe. Mr. Hamilton stated that he had not much to say as his trip had been one of pleasure rather than business.

"What are the immigration prospects?"

"I do not think the immigration from Europe can be so large, and we will have to look for a considerable falling off; nor do I think anything we can do will have the effect of keeping it up to the past minimum. The reports from Canada are not of the best, and at the present time the English papers are giving a good deal of space to such matters as the Coxeyite army march. And although this should not affect Canada, a large number of people in England confuse the American and Canadian reports, while many do not know the difference between the two countries."

"But the class of settlers will be a little better, will it not?"

LONDON TOWER BRIDGE.

The stone piers of the new tower bridge over the Thames, near the London Tower, stand 200 feet apart right in the bed of the river. They are connected with lower towers on the river banks by suspension bridges, each 270 feet long. The 200 feet between them in the middle of the river is spanned at the height of 140 feet from high water level by footways thrown out on the cantilever principle. Much lower down are the great leaves of the opening bridge, which, when closed to allow traffic to pass, leave a space between their under sides and the high water level of only thirty feet. These lofty towers are a fraud in their way. They are to all appearance substantial masonry, supporting the mighty drawbridge in the centre and the suspension chains of the side spans. But the masonry is but sheep's clothing. The mightier power beneath is of steel. It is a steel bridge, resting on great piers in the river, after a surface layer of river mud and gravel, is what is known to geologists as the London clay. Into this London clay caissons were sunk to a depth of 19 ft. The men working inside filled this space up with concrete, making a solid foundation for piers 70 feet wide and 185 feet long, built of hard Staffordshire brick and faced with granite.

Inside these piers are rooms for the hydraulic machinery of the bridge and for the arms of the leaves of the drawbridge. The great bridge has been in course of erection since the end of 1883. The cost of the bridge expressed in American money will be close upon \$4,000,000. The formal opening of the bridge will take place in June next by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Advertise

Your Lodge in the Directory. The cost is only \$1 a year.

ON THE DOWN GRADE.

(Buffalo Express.)

Much has been said about the abandonment of once-productive and remunerative lands in New England, but this is not by any means a condition of affairs peculiar to that section of the country. A similar reduction is to be observed in parts of the west. Thus twenty-two counties of Western Kansas had a population of 102,000 in 1888, but now there are but 64,633 people in the region.

Along the line of the railways in this section of Kansas there are deserted towns which were once full of promise as the probable centers of rich and productive agricultural districts. Kanopolis, for example, which was planned to be the very centre of the state, is now described as having its capitol square turned into a sheep pasture and the train rushes past it as though it were only a tank station. South Hutchinson, which once had a brick hotel, churches, school houses and a street-car line, is said to be almost irreclaimably in the wilderness; prairie dogs are declared to sport about the chancel of its largest church and the front door of the hotel is described as buried in a sand drift. This picture is not very different from that drawn by the Springfield Union of the little town of Holland, in Hampden county, Mass.; four years ago, it had 201 inhabitants; thirty years ago it had 308. The Union says it is reverting into wilderness and suggests that something should be done to rescue it from such a fate.

A recent visitor to the Rainy Lake district says that the greatest rush after the gold supposed to be there, has been from the Duluth end, 500 people already having gone from the States. Twenty thousand acres have been surveyed into 40 acre claims, and the government are surveying more; the claims sell at \$2.50 per acre. Before the summer is over it is believed at least 5,000 people will visit the district.

After all the bragging that the press of the United States has been indulging in with regard to their fast cruiser the New York it is rather surprising to learn that her commander reports her to be full of defects. Her turrets will not move, her ammunition hoists are defective, and her magazine is rendered useless by being so close to the fire-holes of the ship that the cruiser is in constant danger of being blown up. This is a singular condition of affairs to exist in a warship that was thought to be superior to the Blake, a veritable terror of the seas. The New York appears to be only terrible to those who have to sail in her.

JACK TAR'S SCHEME.

Many years ago an Englishman employed an honest tar who had quit the sea as a gardener. Jack had no sooner entered his service than he found himself much annoyed by a dog who nightly invaded the garden. One morning the sailor reached the garden before the dog had left and made him captive. As soon as he had seized the animal, Jack deliberately took a spade, cut off the dog's tail and set him at liberty. Shortly after the owner entered the garden and inquired if the dog still annoyed the gardener. "He'll never trouble us again," replied Jack, "I caught him this morning, unshipped his rudder and set him off before the wind, and hang me if he will be able to steer his way back."—Exchange.

SKILLED LABOR RETURNING TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

East Liverpool, N.Y., May 10.—Fifty striking potters with their families have arranged to leave for England early next month to work in English potteries. The men are all skilled workmen and more of the English strikers may follow them.

Cleveland, Ohio May 10.—The riots of last week have had their effect on some of the unemployed foreigners. Yesterday 35 of them took passage for the old country to remain. Others are leaving for their homes in Poland, Hungary, Bohemia and Italy. They say conditions are better in the old country than here.

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

MR. SEEMAN'S SCHEME.

HE WILL BRING OUT ENGLISHMEN.

Mr. R. Seeman, the well known capitalist, who has of late taken so much interest in the development of the N.W.T., arrived from the old country last week.

He said that with the exception of the days spent in Ottawa, he had come straight from England, bringing with him four carpenters and ten farm hands to work on his farm at Theodora.

"Are you bringing out many people this year?"

"I have a scheme in view by which I shall arrange to pay the passages of those I bring out. None will be accepted who are not agricultural laborers, nor is it my intention to bring any out unless they have a fixed destination and prospects of good work before them if they care to stay with it. My object, of course, in bringing out such people is to settle up the country with the right class, as I am sure these can do well. Now I have been very successful in my farming operations, and others should be, too, if they went the right way to work."

"Do you expect to bring out many people this year?"

"I have already made arrangements for twenty-four, but as I stated before I will not bring people out unless they can get work. All the men coming out under my scheme will be English;

of course, as there is great depression among the agricultural classes there, I could get ten times as many as I require; but it is a great mistake to entice people here without money or prospects."

"Have any of your intending immigrants money?"

"Yes, several. One I am expecting shortly to come and settle near me at Theodora, has £5,000."

LAND TITLE OFFICE.

Petitions are being circulated throughout Eastern Assiniboia, addressed to the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa praying that a land registration office be established at some point in the district. The principal reasons adduced in support of the request of the petitioners are that the present system, by which all land registration business is required to be transacted at Regina, involves much trouble, expense and delay to the people of Eastern Assiniboia, who number two-thirds of the total population of Assiniboia; that Saskatchewan with only half the population of Eastern Assiniboia has two land titles offices, one at Prince Albert and one at Battleford, and that Alberta, whose population is considerably less than that of Assiniboia, has offices, one at Calgary, and the other at Edmonton. Several have already been forwarded to Mr. W. W. Macdonald, M.P., and others are being forwarded as they come in from the outlying districts.

CANADA A SAFE INVESTMENT.

A LONDON CAPITALIST HAS SPIED OUT THE LAND AND LIKES IT.

MR. THOMAS SKINNER, THE GREAT LONDON FINANCIER, BACK FROM THE PACIFIC COAST—HIS FAITH IN THE DOMINION.

Mr. Thos. Skinner, the great London financial magnate, who has been exploring the Northwest as far as the coast in Mr. Van Horne's private car, has returned to Montreal and is the guest of Sir Donald Smith.

"It is five years since I was through to the coast before," said Mr. Skinner, and the improvements I observed both in country and town has made a deep impression on me. Notwithstanding the prevailing depression, the improvement is very marked, particularly in Calgary and Vancouver. All branches of trade, such as lumber, mining and other works have increased in volume and have become solidified. Of course, the general complaint is the depression, which affects that side of the mountains just as much as it does this. But the people are cheerful through it all and have every appearance of being the kind to weather it, too."

"In fact, I was agreeably disappointed with what I saw. You see one is apt to judge the value of one's interests by the financial returns when one is at a distance, but now I have seen the substantial progress made in the different enterprises in which I have interests, I am well satisfied. Just now the great topic of business conversation in British Columbia is mining. The people there have large expectations from it, and I hope sincerely that the results will be as they anticipate. It would be a splendid thing for the province and for Canada also if it should happen so, for nothing gives confidence in a country to outside capitalists as good returns from enterprises in dull times."

"Do you anticipate the same state of affairs in Canada as has obtained in the United States?"

"It is not at all likely. Panics such as occurred in the States are due to an active and money making community being surprised, and there is no doubt that they were surprised."

\* THE WORST, I THINK, IS OVER,

but I would not like to be too sanguine as to the period when the depression will finally disappear. A failure in the wheat crop in England or India would have a good effect here, because then India, which exports to us, would want all her grain for herself, and then you would supply us with wheat. The mistake made the last time when a wheat failure was declared in Russia will not be repeated. It was thought then that Russia would buy the world's surplus, but that was wrong. If the Russian peasant cannot raise wheat to feed himself he has simply to starve. He cannot afford to buy it. It is where a failure or famine occurs in a well-to-do country like England that makes wheat go up."

"Now you have been over the ground, have you had your faith shaken in Canada as a good place for the investment of foreign capital?"

"I believe that Canada is just as deserving of confidence as she ever was, and is as good a place to invest now as ever. Depression is not an unmixed evil. The steady front shown by Canada to it, and the wholesome way in which the period of trouble is being met is calculated to promote the confidence of distant investors."

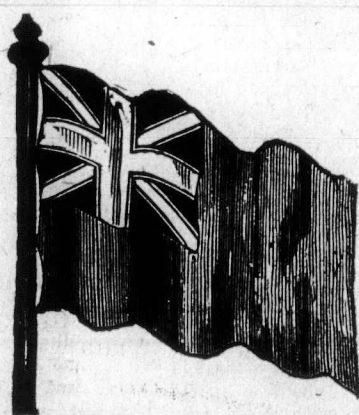
"I know it is hard on the working-man to be thrown out, but it is one of the necessities of the period. I here noted one thing with pleasure. That is the way in which the corporations affected treat their employees. They keep them on until parting is a necessity, and even when compelled to close down they do all they can to make it easy for their men."

"Would you advise increased immigration to Canada?"

"Yes, certainly, but of the proper class. Every man whose living comes out of the land should be welcome, for there is work for him to do, but this is no country for Old Country pensioners and young men who come out here because they are not wanted elsewhere."—Montreal Star.

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ENGLISHMEN!

Leaving the Old Country for Canada

Will find it to their advantage to keep THIS PAPER in their possession. On page seven will be found the locality of the LODGES of the Sons of England, extended over the whole Dominion. When you reach your destination, look up the nearest Lodge to your place of residence, and at once join your fellow-countrymen. You will meet brother Englishmen, who have years of experience in Canada and who will kindly impart to you their knowledge; Englishmen who will gladly extend to you the right hand of fellowship on your arrival.

The advantages of the Sons of England Benevolent Society are manifold, among others, to foster the loving memory of Old England; caring for each other in sickness and adversity; to bring into organized union all true Englishmen, to maintain the liberties and integrity of the British Empire.

In our Lodge Room social distinctions are laid aside; we meet on the common level of National Brotherhood. The Society extends over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. Cast in your lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies—

"A union of hearts and a union of hands, A union none can sever; A union of homes and a union of Lands, And the flag, BRITISH UNION, forever."

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned Grand Lodge Officers:

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ENGLAND.

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

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

Cape St. Vincent, 1797.

While the armies of Republican France were proving almost everywhere triumphant on the Continent, the fleets of Britain rode victoriously in every sea; and by two brilliant victories in this year appeared more than ever to vindicate her old claim to the dominion of the ocean.

Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B., who had for some time been blockading Cadiz, having received intelligence from Captain Foote, of the Niger, then stationed off Carthage, that the Spanish fleet, under Don Jose de Cordova, had put to sea, sailed immediately in quest of it, with fifteen ships of the line, four frigates, a twenty-gun corvette, an eighteen-gun brig, and ten-gun cutter.

He had with him old Trowbridge, of gallant memory, in the Culloden, 74; Admiral Parker, in the Prince George, 98; Captain (afterwards Sir Robert) Calder, in the Victory, 100, which carried his own flag; Sir Charles Knowles, in the Goliath, 74; Collingwood, in the Excellent, 74; and one whose name was yet to be greater than all, Horatio Nelson, commodore in the Captain, 74 guns.

The fleet bore altogether 1,414 pieces of cannon.

With high hope and gallant expectation in every heart, the seamen of Jervis, at dawn of day on the 14th of February, when on the starboard tack, Cape St. Vincent (known to the Portuguese as Cabo-de-Sao-Vicente) rising high and rocky against the horizon east by north, about twenty-four miles distant, descried the Spanish fleet, consisting of forty sail, extending from south-west to south, with all their canvas shining in the morning sun. After a time, the wind being west by south, the weather became hazy.

Among the Spanish ships were the Santissima Trinidad, 130 guns, a veritable floating castle; the Conception, Salvador del Mundo, Manecano, and Principe de Asturias, 112 guns each; one of eighty, and nineteen of seventy-four guns, with seven frigates and one twelve-gun brig.

At half-past six Captain Trowbridge, in the Culloden, signalled, "Five sail visible in the south-west quarter." At forty minutes past ten a.m., amid the deepening haze, Captain Charles Lindsay, in La Bonne Citoyenne (a French prize, of twenty guns), made a signal to Sir John Jervis, reporting the strength of the enemy, on which he ordered the ships to form in order of battle.

Formed in the most compact order for sailing, and in two lines, the fleet came on under a press of canvas, and with such speed that as the admiral states in his despatch, he "was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half past eleven o'clock, before it had time to collect and form a regular order of battle.

The five ships first discovered by the Culloden were at this period separated from their main body, which was bearing down in loose order to join them. It appeared to have been the first intention of Sir John Jervis to cut off those five ships before the main body of the fleet could arrive to their assistance. With this view he signalled the swiftest sailers to give chase; on observing the near position of the main body, he afterwards formed his ships into a line of battle ahead, as most convenient.

At 20 minutes to eleven the admiral signalled to pass through the enemy's fleet, which was done. The separated ships attempted to form on the larboard tack, says Southey, in his "Life of Nelson," either with a design of passing through the British line or to leeward of it, and thus rejoicing their friends. Only one succeeded in doing this, being so shrouded in smoke after the firing began as to be completely hidden.

Ten minutes after the passage through the line was effected, the Culloden began to fire on the enemy's leading ships to windward; and as ship after ship came up the action soon became general.

The regular and spirited cannonade of the British was but feebly returned by the enemy to windward; and they were completely prevented from joining their companions to leeward, and compelled to haul their wind on the larboard tack. "Admiral Jervis having thus fortunately obtained his first object," says Captain Schombergh, now directed his whole attention to the main body of the enemy's fleet to windward, which was reduced at this time by the separation of the ships to

leeward to eighteen sail of the line. A little after twelve o'clock the signal was made for the British fleet to tack in succession, and soon after the signal for again passing the enemy's line; while the Spanish admiral's design appeared to be to join the ships to leeward by wearing round the rear of the British line."

Nelson, whose station was in rear of the latter, perceived that the Spaniards were bearing up before the wind with an intention of forming their line, going large (i.e., with the breeze abaft the beam), and joining their separated vessels, or else of getting away without an engagement. To prevent either of these schemes, he disobeyed the last signal without a movement of hesitation, and ordered his ship to be wore, and stood on the other tack towards the enemy.

In executing this bold and decisive manœuvre, he found himself alongside of the Spanish admiral, Don Jose de Cordova, in the Santissima Trinidad, 130 guns; while close by were the San Josef, 112; the Salvador del Mundo, 112; the San Nicolas, 80; the San Isidoro, 74; another ship of the same calibre, and a first-rate. Notwithstanding this terrible disparity of force, the gallant Nelson did not shrink from the contest.

Trowbridge, in the Culloden, immediately came up and supported him bravely; and for nearly an hour they maintained an unequal contest with the mighty Spanish arks, which were crowded with men, and spouting fire and death from all their red portholes, while a blaze of musketry rolled in incessantly along their upper decks.

The Blenheim, 90 guns, under Captain Frederick, now bore in between them and the enemy, and gave them a little respite, and time to replenish their lockers with shot, by pouring in her fire upon the Spaniards. The Salvador del Mundo and San Isidoro were fired into with great spirit by Captain Collingwood, in the Excellent, 74 guns. The red and yellow standard of Castile and Leon descended from the high, gilded poop of the San Isidoro, and Nelson thought that the Salvador had also struck. "But Collingwood," as he states, "disdaining the parade of taking possession of beaten enemies, most gallantly pushed up, with every sail set, to save his old friend and messmate, who was, to all appearance, in a critical situation.

For Nelson, in the Captain, was at that time under the concentrated fire of the San Nicholas, 80 (or 84), a seventy-four, and three other first-rates. The Blenheim was ahead and the Culloden astern, sorely crippled. Collingwood ranged up, and, hauling up his mainsail just astern, passed within ten feet of the San Nicholas, giving her a most tremendous fire, and then bore on for the Santissima Trinidad."

The San Nicholas luffing up, the San Josef fell on board of her; then Nelson resumed his station abreast of them, and close alongside. His ship, after the dreadful cannonade she had undergone, was now incapable of further service, either in the line or in the chase. She had lost her foretopmast; her wheel was shot away, and not a sail, shroud, or rope was left. Finding her in this state, the commodore resolved on a bold and decisive measure: and this was, whatever might be the sequel, to board his opponent sword in hand. The boarders were summoned, and orders were given to lay the ship closer alongside the enemy.

(To be continued.)

BRITAIN'S NEW AFRICAN KINGDOM.

The announcement that the British government has decided to retain Uganda will surprise no one; nor will it seem strange that Sir William Harcourt, who, before the last general election, declared that he would not consent to add to British responsibilities in Africa by laying hands on Uganda, should favor the proclamation of a protectorate over the kingdom. Uganda is too valuable a prize to slip through the hands of the "mother of nations."

The people, the Wa-Ganda, are a very intelligent industrious race. Their desire for all sorts of useful knowledge is insatiable. They are excitable, but brave and always ready and spilling for a fight.

The kingdom itself is full of low hills and valleys, the hills being covered with rich pasture grass, and the valleys filled with a rich black soil. It is of halfmoon shape, and lies on the north and west of Victoria Nyanza. There are in it ten provinces, of which the four largest are Chagwe, Singo, Buddu and Bulamwezi. Uganda occupies an extent of some 50,000 square kilometers, and, with its dependencies, more than three times as much. Mr. Stanley estimated the population at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000, but missionaries

consider there are nearly 5,000,000. Mwanga is the sovereign potentate of the country.

BRITISH VERACITY.

English valour and English intelligence have done less to extend and to preserve our Oriental empire than English veracity. All that we could have gained by the imitating the doublings, the evasions, the fictions, the perjuries which have been employed against us, is as nothing when compared with what we have gained by being the one power in India on whose word reliance can be placed. No oath which superstition can devise, no hostage, however precious, inspires a hundredth part of the confidence which is produced by the "yea, yea," and "nay, nay," of a British envoy. No fastness, however strong by art of nature, gives to its inmates a security like that enjoyed by the chief who, passing through the territories of powerful and deadly enemies, is armed with British guarantee. The mightiest princes of the East can scarcely, by the offer of enormous usury, draw forth any portion of the wealth which is concealed under the hearths of their subjects. The British Government offers little more than four per cent., and avarice hastens to bring forth ten millions of rupees from its most secret repositories. A hostile monarch may promise mountains of gold to our sepoy on condition that they will desert the standard of England. The Crown promises only a moderate pension after a long service. But every sepoy knows that the promise of the Crown will be kept; he knows that if he lives a hundred years his rice and salt are as secure as the salary of the Governor-General; and he knows that there is not another State in India which would not, in spite of the most solemn vows, leave him to die of hunger in a ditch as soon as he had ceased to be useful. The greatest advantage which a government can possess is to be the one trustworthy government in the midst of governments which nobody can trust.—*Edinburgh Review.*

HOW HE WAS DAZED.

There was an Englishman at Butte City, Mont., who was talking about purchasing land near by for a horse ranch, and as he strolled around the depot the half dozen drummers who happened to meet there put up a job on him. One of them borrowed a coat and a hat of a ranchero, took the cartridges out of his revolver, and with the weapon held aloft in his hand he suddenly jumped into the waiting-room and yelled:

"Whoop! I'm a cantankerous old fighter from the headwaters of Fighting Creek. I'm half-hoss and half alligator! I'm down on everything that walks on two legs, particularly Englishmen. Whar's the bloody blooming Briton who called me a liar."

"What the row about?" inquired the Englishman, as he came to a halt and faced about.

"Whoop! I've fit in three wars and kept a grave yard of my own the rest of the time, shouted the terror, as he danced around, "Down on yer narrow-bones and beg my pardon if you want to live two minutes longer."

"Not if I know it!" drawled the Englishman cool as ice, as he squared off and landed a thumper on the drummer's nose, which piled him over among the stacks of pelts, and dazed him so that he could not speak the next five minutes. We had to hold the "foreigner" to keep him from following up, and when the drummer had been sponged off and brought too he sat down on a baggage trunk and held his nose and reflected for a long time. Then he slowly remarked:

"When you fellows get through being tickled perhaps you can explain at just what stage of the game the belt run off."

LODGE BRITISH OAK, NO. 82.

LONDON, ONT., MARCH 31st, 1894. RESPECTED BRETHREN,—We received permission at last Grand Lodge meeting, assembled in Toronto, to circulate a petition on behalf of Bro. E. Barnes, a member of Lodge British Oak, now in good standing, and who is suffering from internal injuries, which, we fear, will prove fatal. He has a wife and family to support, and, having been on our funds for upwards of eleven months, we deem it our duty to try and make a slight provision for his wife and family by appealing to our brethren in the Dominion for a share of their liberality.

We trust you will give this matter your earnest consideration by granting a small donation, for which we shall feel truly thankful, and the same will be promptly acknowledged by Yours fraternally,

ALFRED F. WICKS, V.P., Secretary, 372 Horton street. BRO. W. J. ANDERSON, P.D.D., Treasurer. BRO. T. P. HOBBS, Chairman.

ANCIENT LONDON LANDMARKS REMOVED.

The Old Gate House Tavern on the summit of Highgate Hill, London, is shortly to be pulled down, and with it will disappear reminiscences which carry us back over 500 years. In 1386 a gatehouse was erected on the spot now occupied by the tavern, for the purpose of levying tolls payable to the Bishop of London for the use of the new road to the north through Holloway, Highgate, Whetstone, and High Barnet. The old main road to the north ran by Battle Bridge, Tollington, Crouch End, and Hornsey, but in course of time it became almost impassable, and in 1386 Robert de Braybrooke, Bishop of London, sanctioned the construction of a new road through the park or hunting woods appertaining to his see. He built the tollhouse at the south-east end of the park, and a similar tollhouse at another entrance to the park, where the well-known tavern, the Spaniards, stands on Hampstead Heath. The Old Gate House at Highgate is one of the Highgate Taverns where the custom of "swearing on the horns" was carried out, and there is still preserved a fine pair of antlers which were used in the mock ceremonial. It is intended to build on the site of the Old Gate House a new structure more in accord with modern ideas, but the Old Gate House as it has been known for centuries past will soon be no more.

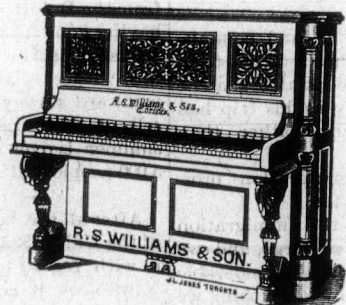
DO YOU WANT IT.

Just before the writer took up a pen to write this item, the following editorial article, from the Chicago Ledger, was brought to his attention. It says: "Nearly every day the newspapers give an account of some eminent man falling suddenly dead at his desk from heart disease. As a rule, no middle-aged man in active business dies thus suddenly unless poisoned, and that poison, in the majority of cases, is tobacco. Meanwhile the slaughter goes on. The press and pulpit seem muzzled, the majority being participants in the popular vice, and those who are not seem hypnotized and afraid to speak out."

Right here is the time and place for you to decide if you want a cure for the tobacco habit, and determine that you will forever rid yourself of this disease. A package of No-to-bac, sufficient to cure an ordinary case, will cost you \$1. Three packages are guaranteed to cure any case, or money refunded. As a tobacco user you go on feeding the diseased nervous system, at a cost of 5 to 50 cents a day, or even a \$1 a day or more in some cases, so it is surely not the cost of No-to-bac that will cause you to continue to be a tobacco user. No-to-bac is put up in tablet form, is pleasant to take, and will be sent free by mail to any address for \$1 per box. Address J. S. Dingman, 67 O'Connor street, Ottawa, Ont. Pamphlets showing why and how No-to-bac cures the tobacco habit, and giving testimonials, etc., mailed free on application.

R. S. WILLIAMS & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS AND Church Pipe Organs.

Quality in Every Respect is Unsurpassed. Inspection and Comparison Invited.



BRANCHES: Ottawa, Hamilton, Chatham, London, Kingston, St. Thomas. HEAD OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES, 143 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Keep the Works in good order. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. Dear Sir,—Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" are the best regulator for the system that humanity can use. Life is as the time-piece; frail and delicate are many of its works. A tiny particle of foreign substance adheres to the smallest wheel in the works, and what the result?—at first, only a slight difference is perceptible in its time-keeping, but wait you; as the obstruction grows, the irregularity becomes greater, until at last, what could have been rectified with little trouble, in the beginning, will now require much care in thoroughly cleansing the entire works. So it is in human life—a slight derangement is neglected, it grows and increases, imperceptibly at first, then rapidly, until what could, in the beginning, have been cured with little trouble, becomes almost fatal. To prevent this, I advise all to purify the system frequently, by the use of Morse's Pills, and so preserve vigor and vitality. Yours faithfully, H. F. ATWELL. The Travellers' Safe-Guard. AMAGAUDUS POND, N.S., Jan. 27, '90. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. Dear Sir,—For many years, I have been a firm believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." Not with a blind faith, but a confidence wrought by an actual personal experience of their value and merit. My business is such that I spend much of my time away from home, and I would not consider my travelling outfit complete without a box of Morse's Pills. Yours, etc., M. R. MCINNES. A valuable Article sells well. BORACHOIS HARBOR, N.S., Jan. 13, '90. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing. Yours, etc., N. L. NICHOLSON.

To save Doctors' Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. THE BEST FAMILY PILL IN USE FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Seventh AIMS OBJ SONS BENEV organized in To Englishmen The mission into organ worthy Engl national inst the integri to foster at memcry of and Mother of its mem mutual aid for each othe and followi fraternal ca death comes Great Fin pay, Doctor and Funeral Healthy me and 60 years ship. Hon admitted. men are no Reverece teachings of on. Party poli discussed in The Societ ings to enabl other and which purp provided, fidelity to th en all who jo The Societ and has lodg from the At having a m 000 at prese being far g fluence and Lodges have and will soe England, etc The Benef ment is pro members for at the min any other fr and is condu tem. The a total disabi ed by the There are n "B." No E organization this Depart Englishme new lodges a ges in the men can star In our lodg are laid ass common leve in patriotic a sel and effor principles of such we can support of ng them to thereby swel bound toget and in devo grand cause Any furth cheerfully ju

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

Organized in Toronto, December 13th, 1874.  
To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

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

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

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

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

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

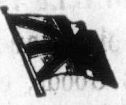
The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance for those members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, unsurpassed by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A."

There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good men can start a lodge. In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast in their lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause of British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

**JOHN W. CARTER,**  
Grand Secretary.



### SUPREME GRAND LODGE DIRECTORY.

- WM. HANCOCK, HAMILTON,  
SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT.
- GEO. CLATWORTHY, TORONTO,  
SUPREME GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT.
- THOS. ELLIOT, BRANTFORD,  
PAST SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT.
- B. HINCHLIFFE, TORONTO,  
SUPREME GRAND TREASURER.
- JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO,  
SUPREME GRAND SECRETARY.

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

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

### WINNIPEG, MAN.

#### UNITED WHITE ROSE LODGE.

The United and Only White Rose Degree Lodge of Winnipeg, consisting of the W. R. members of Westward Ho. No. 98, Neptune, No. 144 and Shakespear, No. 164, meet in K. of P. Hall, 327 Main street, on the Fourth Thursday in each month at 8 p.m. Visitors cordially welcomed.

A. BUSH, PRESIDENT.  
JOS. HARRISON, SECRETARY.

### Boys of England.

#### Brantford.

Lodge Juvenile No. 8, meets on 2nd Tuesday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Heyd's Block. Visiting brethren welcome.  
Henry Morton, Pres. Wm. Moss, Sec.

#### Ottawa.

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

#### St. Thomas.

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

#### Winnipeg, Man.

Queen of the West No. 25. Meets on the 4th Friday in each month in K. of P. Hall, Clements Block 525 Main street. Visitors welcome.  
Arthur Clark, Pres. Jos. Harrison, Sec. Treas. P. O. Box 666.

### ONTARIO.

#### Sons of England.

#### Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome.  
Jos. Nicholson, Pres. J. H. Bennett, Sec.  
Box 217.

#### Arnprior.

Severn No. 189—Meets first and third Friday of each month in Oddfellows Hall, John st. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome.  
Geo. Richmond, Pres. H. G. Smith, Sec.

#### Aylmer.

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

#### Barrie.

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

#### Brantford.

Salisbury No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 5th, 1883, the A. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.  
Wm. Irwin, Pres. R. W. Nicholson, Sec.  
Box 605, Brantford.

Wolfe No. 105—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month in A. O. F. Hall, corner of George and Dalhousie streets. Visiting brethren welcome.  
F. Harrison, G. H. Golding, Sec.  
President, Box 415, Brantford.

#### Belleville.

Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st.  
J. Fenn, Sec.  
W. Hopkins, Pres. Belleville.

#### Blackstock.

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

#### Brockville.

Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 308 King street. W. R. D. (1st) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome.  
Arthur C. Bacon, Sec.  
Thos. Guest, Pres. Box 75.

#### Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Bounhall Block. Visiting brethren always welcome.  
F. R. Dunham, Sec.  
Davis, Pres.

#### Burlington.

Burlington No. 186, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome.  
W. Fleetham, Pres. W. Wiggins, Sec.

#### Campbellford.

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

#### Carleton Place.

Beaconsfield No. 171, Meets each 2nd and 4th Monday at 7.30 in their hall, over the Central Canadian Office. Visiting brethren welcome.  
Harry Kemp, Pres. Jas. G. Bate, Sec., Box 49.

#### Clinton.

Sherfield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the S. O. E. Hall, Victoria Block. Visiting brethren welcome.  
F. W. Waites, Pres. N. Robson, Sec.

#### Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday night in the Sons of England Hall, King st. Visiting brethren.  
W. A. Moore, Pres. Chas. F. Chanter, Sec.

#### Collingwood.

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

#### Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome.  
John Sugder, Sec.  
F. Partridge, Pres. Box 424, Cornwall.

#### Fort William.

Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome.  
C. Stewardson, Pres. J. R. F. Waddington, Sec.

#### Galt.

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Wednesdays beginning with first Wednesday in January, 1894, cor. Main and South Water streets.  
Jesse Welland, Pres. Chas. Squire, Sec.

#### Goderich.

Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the A. O. Y. W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square.  
R. Warrington, Pres. A. B. Carnell, Sec.

#### Gravenhurst.

Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, every alternate Thursday from October 29th. Visiting brethren welcome.  
G. A. Readshaw, Sec.Geo. Fortia, Pres.

#### Guelph.

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

#### Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, MacNab street north. Visitors welcome.  
James Fisher, Sec.  
Geo. Alderson, Pres. 107 Oak Avenue.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William streets. Visitors welcome.  
Wm. Hancock, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec.  
37 Locomotive st. 13 James st.

**Hearts of Oak No. 94,** Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome.  
Geo. F. Maxted, Hector H. Martin, Sec.

**Devon No. 162,** Hamilton, Meets on 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month in the Mountains Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited.  
Sackville Hill, Sec.  
Robt. Hooper, Pres. Chedoke, P. O., Barton.

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

**Cornwall No. 121**—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's Hall cor. James and King William Sts. Visiting brethren welcome.  
H. Walker, Sec.  
C. Salmon, Pres. Woodbine Crescent.

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

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

**Ingersoll.**  
**Imperial, No. 176**—Meets the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month at the Foresters Hall, at eight o'clock p.m.—Visiting brethren welcome.  
S. King, Pres. J. W. Cadlipp, Sec.  
Box 27.

**Kingston.**  
**Leicester No. 33,** Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of every month at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.  
Wm. H. Cruise, Sec.  
J. C. Swain, Pres. Albert St., Williamsville.

**Tyne No. 79,** Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Prince Boys Hall, Market Square. A hearty welcome to visiting members.  
W. Dumbleton, Sec.  
J. Blomeley, Pres. 671 Princess st.

**Lakefield.**  
**Exeter No. 89,** Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome.  
C. J. Burgis, Sec.  
W. H. Dunford, Pres.

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

**Lindsay.**  
**Westminster No. 20**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday in Association Hall, cor. Kent and Cambridge streets.  
L. Summerville, Sec.  
R. G. Harris, Pres. Brethren, if you are visiting our town call in and see what we are doing, we will give you a cordial greeting.

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

**London.**  
**Kennington No. 66**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Albert Hall, J. F. Chapman, Sec.  
Brethren, if you are visiting our town call in and see what we are doing, we will give you a cordial greeting.  
78 Dundas st., London west.

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

**Piccadilly No. 88**—Meets alternate Mondays from March 29th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street.  
J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland st.

**Londesborough.**  
**Londesborough No. 143**—Meets the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month in the Foresters Hall. Visiting brethren will always find a hearty welcome.  
Geo. Snell, Pres. Bond Lawrason, Sec.

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

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

**Oshawa.**  
**Essex No. 4**—Meets in S. O. E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 2nd. Visiting brethren welcome.  
W. S. Bowden, Sec.  
Wm. Paul, Pres. Box 249, Oshawa.

**Orillia.**  
**Rose of Couchiching No. 23,** meets 1st and 3rd Monday in the month, in S. O. E. Hall. All visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.  
Wm. Swinton, Sec.  
J. L. Jenkins, Pres. Box 83, Orillia.

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

**Ottawa.**  
**Derby No. 36,** Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workmen's Hall, Albert st. John Trowbridge, Sec.  
W. Yelland, Pres. Ottawa East.

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

**Stanley No. 55,** Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. J. Folke, Sec.  
John Chesbain, Pres. 222 Ann street.

**Russell No. 59,** Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec.  
R. Tink, Pres. 21 John st.

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

**Owen Sound.**  
**Mistakee, No. 86**—Meets in I. O. F. Hall, cor. Water and Division streets, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Visiting brethren welcome.  
Geo. Price, Pres. A. W. Manley, Sec.

**Pembroke.**  
**Black Prince No. 157,** Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Foresters Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.  
John E. Waite, Pres. Wm. G. Crassey, Sec.

**Port Arthur.**  
**Winchester No. 99**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, Knight of Pythias Hall, Arthur street. Frank Merrix, Sec.  
R. Rimmington, Sec.

**Peterborough.**  
**Lansdowne No. 25,** Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. R. D. meets 2nd Monday in every month.  
E. A. Peck, Sec.  
Geo. Carpenter, Pres.

**Petrolia.**  
**Duke of Cornwall No. 185**—Meet in the Hall in Kent's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome.  
Ernest Preston, John Reid, Sec.  
President, Box 235, Petrolia.

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

#### St. Catharines.

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

**St. Thomas.**  
**Truro No. 62,** St. Thomas—Meets in the old Masonic Hall, Talbot st., east of the L. & P. S. track on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in every month. Visiting brethren made welcome.  
E. Ponsford, Pres. G. E. Heard, Sec., Box 688.

**Chester No. 18,** meet in the Foresters Hall, Ernestinger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.  
H. Nash, Pres. T. Hollins, Sec.

**Smith's Falls.**  
**Guelph No. 124**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.  
G. T. Martin, Pres. R. J. Smith, Sec.  
Box 183.

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

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

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

**York No. 6,** Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, in Avenue Chambers, N. W. corner College st. and Spadina ave.  
John Sucas, Pres. Jas. Baylis, Sec.  
107 Concord Ave.

**Brighton No. 7,** Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. C. A. Hodgetts, M. D., Pres. W. Pugh, Sec.  
74 Sussex Ave.

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

**Warwick No. 13**—Meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in Jackson's Hall, Yonge and Bloor streets, Toronto.  
W. H. Randall, Pres. A. Riddiford, Sec.  
80 Cumberland st.

**Manchester No. 14,** Toronto—Meets 1st and 2nd Mondays at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome.  
Lewis Wyatt, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec.  
255 Sackville st.

**London No. 31,** Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. E. and Broadview Ave., Visiting brethren welcome.  
Special White Rose meetings on the Fifth Tuesday of the months of January May, August and October.  
Jos. G. Ben, Sec.  
Thos. Johnson, Pres. 415 Gerrard st. e.

**Worcester No. 47,** Toronto Junction—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Campbell Hall, Toronto Junction. Visiting brethren welcome.  
Juvenile's meet 2nd Tuesday each month. Wm. Harris, Sec., Box 323.  
J. H. Raybould, Pres. West Toronto Junction.

**Cambridge No. 64,** Little York—Meet 1st and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall.  
D. Baldwin, Pres. W. H. Clay, Sec.  
East Toronto.

**Birmingham No. 69**—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Queen st. w. and Dovercourt Road.  
E. J. Lomnitz, Pres. Saml. Levertat, Sec.  
164 Spedina Ave.

**St. Albans No. 76,** Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at St. George's Hall, Elm st.  
Fred. Lear, Pres. R. S. Grundy, Sec.  
74 Saultier st.

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

**Hull No. 104**—Meets in the Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst streets, on 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month. White Rose, 6th Monday in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome.  
A. C. Chapman, Sec.  
Wm. Salt, Pres. 145 Brock Ave.

**Richfield No. 146,** Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Rink, corner Prospect and Ontario sts. every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock.  
C. J. Turver, Sec.  
E. J. Cashmore, Pres. 522 Ontario st.

**Cheltenham 178,** meets second and fourth Tuesdays, in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall. Geo. Clatworthy, Pres. A. J. Moreland, Sec.  
123 Dennisons Ave.

**Shrewsbury No. 158,** Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and McGill streets. A hearty welcome for visitors.  
E. Hopkins, Pres. T. M. Kinsman, Sec.  
88 1/2 Yonge st.

**Clifton No. 163,** Meets in Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst sts., on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. Visiting brethren welcome.  
E. B. Axworthy, Pres. Richard J. Hodge, Sec.  
58 Farley Ave.

**Leeds No. 48,** Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at Oddfellows Hall. Visitors welcome.  
John Orasland, Sec.  
Theo. Holdsworth, Pres. Weston, Ont.

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

**Woodstock.**  
**Bedford No. 21,** Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month. W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors invited.  
Edward T. Brett, Pres. Wm. E. Barnett, Sec.  
525 Ontario st.

**QUEBEC.**  
**Capelton.**  
**Albert No. 114**—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capelton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome.  
Chas. R. Oliver, Sec.  
John Tregideon, Pres. Box 12, Enstus, Que.

**Montreal.**  
**Yorkshire No. 89,** Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. Thos. H. Baker, Sec.  
Walter Thom, Pres. 114 St. James st.

**Excelsior No. 36,** Montreal

THE TRADE CONFERENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

WHO WILL BE ITS MEMBERS AT OTTAWA IN JUNE.

All Important Colonies Will be Represented—The Earl of Jersey's Appointment by the Imperial Government—A Forecast of the Discussion.

London, May 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Sydney Buxton, under colonial secretary announced that the Earl of Jersey had been appointed the Imperial delegate to the intercolonial conference at Ottawa. The Earl of Jersey was Governor of New South Wales from 1890 to 1893.

The Dominion in all probability will be represented by Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, and Sir John Thompson, Premier.

Imperial Government—Earl of Jersey New South Wales—Hon. W. H. Suttor, vice-president executive council.

Victoria—Sir Henry Wrixon, attorney-general; Hon. Simon Fraser and Hon. N. Fitzgerald.

Queensland—Sir E Forrest and Hon. A. J. Thyme, minister of justice.

South Australia—Hon E. Pulford. New Zealand—Alfred L. Smith.

South Africa—Sir J. B. De Villiers, chief justice of Cape Colony, and Sir Charles Mills, agent-general in London.

Tasmania—E N C Braddon, agent-general in London.

The conference will meet on June 22 in the chamber of the department of Trade and Commerce. The subject for discussion will be:—

MUTUAL TRADE. 1. The better development of trade between the mother country and colonies, even if present tariff policies must continue. At present each colony goes its own way, and Canada, for instance, collects duties from Britishers and Cornstalks on precisely the same cheerfulness as she collects duties from the Yankees. But even if each part of the empire persists in hoeing its own tariff row, it is thought that a mutual intelligent understanding of reciprocal trade openings and requirements may mean much business.

POSSIBLE CUSTOMS UNION. 2. An Imperial customs union or reciprocity of some sort may be discussed.

BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE. 3. A British Pacific cable. The projected route is from Vancouver to Brisbane via Hawaii, Samoa and New Caledonia. The estimated lowest cost is \$10,000,000, and it may be twice that. As the business must for a time be comparatively limited as compared with the Atlantic cables, this cost is too heavy for a private company to undertake save with heavy government subsidies. Conference will probably make some recommendation on the matter. It is argued that the empire should have a line of electric communication around the world entirely in its own control.

BRITISH HIGHWAY AROUND THE WORLD.

A first class British freight and passenger highway around the world does exist but it is not first class. The most unsatisfactory link is the ocean steamship connection between Britain and Canada. That is slow. The fastest lines are two or three days slower than the New York route, although the latter is longer. Canada offers a subsidy of three quarters of a million dollars a year to any steamship line that will put on a weekly service as fast as the New York lines. Possibly the Conference may indicate a way to additional aid. A fast Atlantic service would complete a magnificent British belt around the Globe, for the Canadian Pacific transcontinental railway, the Canada Australasian Pacific steamships, and the Peninsular & Oriental steamship service from the China sea to England, are all superbly adequate.

COLONIES AND EMPIRE.

5. Either the Imperial or the Australian delegates may bring up the question of colonial contribution to the defence of the empire. At present this relation is curiously one-sided. The Colonies get all and give little. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, all tax English goods just the same as they do those of any alien or foreign power, and not one of them contributes to the treasury. Her soldiers garrison their fortresses, her ships guard their coasts, her ambassadors and consuls watch their interests and protect their subjects, and England pays the whole shot and barring a certain amount of military advantage by the C.P.R., she

gets nothing in return. There was never a case in the world's history showing more strongly the power of sentiment. It is easy to understand, why the colonies are loyal to the empire is loyal to them is less easy to understand, unless England looks to a future federation of some sort.

POSSIBLE FUTURE CONFERENCES. 6. Possibly of future inter-Imperial conferences. Some attempt may be made to arrange for future regular meetings of representatives of various parts of the empire.

TORONTO S. O. E. NOTES.

—Rugby Lodge held their first meeting in their new quarters, Shaftesbury Hall, on May 17th. It is not definitely settled when their fortnightly meeting will be held.

—The President of Hammersmith Lodge, Bro. G. Vennell, paid Albion Lodge a fraternal visit at their last meeting. He was warmly received.

—We are pleased to hear that Bro. J. H. Devis, Pres., of Rugby, has fully recovered from his late illness, and was able to be present at their last meeting.

—The promenade concert of Litchfield Lodge was a very enjoyable affair, and should have been more largely patronized. Over 300 were present.

—We regret to hear of the accident that has befallen Bro. W. H. Neal, of Albion Lodge. While out driving a few days ago he was pitched out of his rig.

—Mistletoe Lodge, D. O. E., held a very successful concert on Friday, assisted by the Maids of England. Bro. S. Hine in his usual good natured way, occupied the chair. A very long programme of songs and readings were gone through, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by the large crowd present.

—Commercial Lodge had a gala time at their last meeting. Although it poured in rain, the soaking did not keep the members from turning out. Mercantile lodge summoned their members to pay them a fraternal visit, and a good contingent turned up. Bro. G. Evans, D. D. for Centre Toronto, paid his first official visit, and was warmly received. Several Presidents of other lodges and visitors were also present.

—Lodge London, at their last meeting, had the honor of a visit from two distinguished members, Bro. Dr. Ryerson, M. P. P., and Bro. Dobell D. D. They were given a hearty welcome.

—Hammersmith Lodge intend holding a garden party on the 16th of June. They have the use of Bro. Small's grove for the occasion. A charge of 10 cents will be made for admission. —There was great disappointment at Toronto Junction on Sunday, the 20th. Wooster Lodge intended having their church parade on that day, but it rained so heavily that it had to be postponed. It will now take place on the second Sunday in June.

—Bro. T. J. Clarke, of Chicago, a member of one of the lodges in this city, is laid up with la grippe.

—The committee on the smoking concert held by Albion Lodge W. R. D. gave in their final report, which was very satisfactory.

—We regret very much to hear that Bro. John Smith, a respected member of Albion Lodge, met with a severe accident a few days ago at Stratford. Bro. Smith is a contractor.

—Three members applied for beneficiary papers at the last meeting of Cheltenham Lodge, and one candidate initiated. It was decided to hold a W. R. Degree meeting on June 29th, when over twenty members will be advanced.

COMPETITOR ANSWERED.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON: Sir,—In your last issue a correspondent, signing himself Competitor, writes asking when the various Committees appointed by Supreme Lodge are going to get to work, and that he is name on one of them, and has not yet got notice to meet the other members. In reply, I beg to say that if competitor will have courage to sign his name, the Supreme Secretary would then have an opportunity of knowing who to correspond with. Competitor, as far as Supreme Secretary is aware, is not on any Committee. The Committees appointed by Grand Lodge have been at work sometime, one of the Committees having already finished its work. If Competitor does not like to sign his name to a public communication, he might have the manliness to write the Supreme Secretary himself.

Your fraternally JOHN W. CARTER, Sup. G. Sec.

BRITISH UNITY.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Federation League in Canada, at Ottawa, on the 29th May, and the Trade Conference are gatherings of the friends of British Unity of the most interesting and gratifying kind. They both are evidences of wakefulness and a growing conviction that the colonies and the motherland must act as a National Unit, in their relations toward foreign nations.

With reference to the League meeting we learn that a resolution is to be presented in favor of raising an Imperial Defence Fund by a duty on foreign imports within the Empire. This is what is known as the Hofmeyer scheme, promulgated at the Inter-colonial Conference of 1887, and received almost unanimous support from the representatives of the Empire there assembled. As it was not fairly within the scope of action at that conference nothing was then done, but it has formed the seed germ of what we hope to see grow into a sturdy British Oak at the Trade Conference to be held here this month.

We also notice that the Imperial Federation League Council in London—now dissolved—is to be censured, and properly so, for its action in dissolving without due notice to non-resident members of it.

We are satisfied that no National Unity is possible that does not nationalize our trade relations with foreigners, and no Imperial Defence Fund is possible without a Federal Council or Parliament of the whole Empire.

Since the foregoing was written the annual meeting of the League in Canada has taken place, and was very well attended. Among those present were the following Members of Parliament: Alex. McNeil, N. F. Davin, Dr. Ferguson, Col. F. C. Denison, E. A. Dyer, E. Coatsworth, A. Haslam, W. F. Mclean, W. H. Bennett, Alex. McKay, J. A. McDonald, G. R. R. Cockburn, A. R. Dickey, Col. O'Brien, J. A. Gillies, Col. Tyrwhitt, Dr. Sproule, F. M. Carpenter, D. Henderson, W. Smith and W. Pridham. Among other members of the League, we noticed Messrs. Sandford Fleming, Arch. McGoun, Thos. Macfarlane, J. A. Gemmill, P. A. Robbins, Ed. Ackroyd and many others.

Col. Geo. T. Denison, of Toronto, President of the League, occupied the chair, and C. W. Evans acted as secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read, and attention was called to the omission in these of an important letter from Sir Leonard Tilley, in which he suggested the election of Mr. Alex. McNeill, M.P., as President of the League, a nomination which Mr. McNeil felt himself obliged to decline.

The report of the Executive Committee was then read, which proved to be a most important document, and which was unanimously adopted. We hope to be able to publish it in full in our next issue. In addition to those contained in the report, the president gave full explanations with regards to correspondence between the League and Mr. A. H. Loring, Sir John Lubbock, and others.

The resolutions proposed at last year's annual meeting or of which notice had been given by Lt.-Col. O'Brien, M.P., Rev. Principal Grant and H. J. Wickham, Esq., were withdrawn. This also took place with reference to another motion brought up last year by Mr. Archibald McGoun, of Montreal. For this Mr. McGoun substituted a resolution which was, in reality, the League's response to the invitation of the Imp. Fed. League Branch, in London, England, to co-operate with them. A very animated and exhaustive discussion took place upon this motion which was seconded by N. F. Davin, Esq., M.P. Many of the members of parliament present expressed their views fully, and suggested slight modifications in the motion. At last it was carried unanimously in the following terms: That the Imperial Federation League in Canada are ready to co-operate with the city of London Branch for the reconstruction of the League upon the basis of the resolutions submitted in the circular of December, 1893, provided No. 3 of these be defined to the following effect:

3. That any scheme of Imperial Federation should embrace a Commercial Union as necessary to its strength and permanence; that such union should be based as nearly as practicable upon freer trade throughout the Empire, and upon the imposi-

tion of a small extra duty on foreign imports, with few exceptions, to provide funds for Imperial Defence.

The following resolutions were also carried unanimously:

That, in view of the resolutions just adopted by this League, a delegation of as many as possible of its office bearers and members, who may be visiting England this year, be selected by the Executive Committee to confer personally with the City of London Branch and similar organizations for the purpose of endeavouring to agree upon a common platform, and plan for future operations.

That the present office bearers and Executive Committee of the League in Canada be re-elected for the year 1894-5, unless in the cases of the Vice Presidents for Prince Edwards Island and the Northwest Territories to which offices respectively Lieut., Gov. Mackintosh and Lieut., Gov. Howland shall be elected. Mr. Evans was also elected Hon. Secretary in place of Mr. Worrell.

It was also settled that the Executive Committee should take such steps as it might think fit to welcome to Canada and entertain the members of the Intercolonial Conference which is to assemble in Ottawa towards the end of June.

SONS OF ENGLAND CALENDAR.

HISTORICAL EVENTS IN ENGLISH HISTORY

IN THE MONTH OF JUNE.

- 1st—Battle of Drum Clog, 1679. Howe's victory, 1794. 2nd—King Ethelbert baptized, 597. London Riots, 1790. Duke of Norfolk beheaded, 1572. 3rd—Prince George Frederick of Wales born, 1865. 4th—George III. born, 1738. Reform Bill passed the 3rd Reading in the House of Lords, 1832. 6th—Battle of Burlington Heights, 1813. Gavazzi Riots, Quebec, 1853. Sir John A. Macdonald died, 1891. Robert Bruce died, 1329. Royal Exchange founded, 1566. Reform Bill became law, 1832. Reciprocity Treaty with U.S., 1854. 8th—First Parliament in Ottawa, 1896. 9th—Geo. Stephenson born, 1781. Charles Dickens died, 1870. 10th—Dutch fleet approached London, 1667. New York invaded by Burgoyne, 1777. Opening of Crystal Palace, Sydenham, 1854. 11th—Sir J. Franklin died, 1847. Death of George I., 1727. Capture of Liverpool, 1644. 12th—Boundary Treaty with U.S., 1846. Dr. Arnold of Rugby died, 1842. Berlin Congress met, 1878. 13th—Lord Hastings beheaded, 1483. Battle of Dettingen, 1743. Battle of Naseby, 1645. Samoan Treaty signed, 1880. 15th—Battle of Runnymede, 1215. Magna Charta sealed, 1215. 16th—Battle of Stoke, 1487. Winthrop born, 1682. Battle of Muirduke, 1685. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775. Battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras, 1815. 17th—John Wesley born, 1703. Lord Cannington died, 1862. 18th—Battle of Bhowlpur, 1848. War with United States, 1812. Battle of Waterloo, 1815. 19th—Gen. Wolfe landed at Isle de Orleans, 1759. Alabama sunk, 1864. 20th—William IV. died and accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Battle of Storm Ferry, 1779. 21st—Battle of Vittoria, 1812. Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837. 22nd—Battle of Bothwell Bridge, 1679. Napoleon abdicated, 1815. Rider Haggard born, 1856. 23rd—Battle of L'Orient, 1795. H. M. S. Victoria sank, taking down 463 of her crew, 1863. 24th—Battle of Sleeps, 1340. Battle of Bannockburn, 1314. 25th—Edward V. dethroned, 1483. 26th—Gen. Wolfe landed at Isle de Orleans, 1759. George IV. died, 1830. Repeal of Corn Laws, 1846. 27th—Cawnpore Massacre, 1857. 28th—Lord Raglan died, 1855. Victoria crowned Queen, 1838. 29th—The acquittal of the Seven Bishops, 1688. 30th—Ninth Earl of Argyle beheaded, 1685.

A gloom has been cast over the city again by the death of Bro. William Miles, past president of Norfolk lodge. He was taken away very suddenly, being ill only two or three days. He was a most enthusiastic member, and well known throughout the city lodges. He was in the beneficiary, also a member of the Board. He took great interest in the Daughters of England, and organized one of the largest lodges in the west end of the city. He was also a member of the Hospital Board. The funeral was very largely attended, the service being conducted by the Rev. Dr. Clark, past grand chaplain, of whose church he was a member.

Every one who sees these few lines should not fail to turn to page 6 of this issue and read the article there headed "Do you want it."

DO YOU WANT IT.

Just before the writer took up a pen to write this item, the following editorial article, from the Chicago Ledger, was brought to his attention. It says: "Nearly every day the newspapers give an account of some eminent man falling suddenly dead at his desk from heart disease. As a rule, no middle-aged man in active business dies thus suddenly unless poisoned, and that poison, in the majority of cases, is tobacco. Meantime while the slaughter goes on. The press and pulpit seem muzzled, the majority being participants in the popular vice, and those who are not seem hypnotized and afraid to speak out."

Right here is the time and place for you to decide if you want a cure for the tobacco habit, and determine that you will forever rid yourself of this disease. A package of No-to-bac, sufficient to cure an ordinary case, will cost you \$1. Three packages are guaranteed to cure any case, or money refunded. As a tobacco user you go on feeding the diseased nervous system, at a cost of 5 to 50 cents a day, or even a \$1 a day or more in some cases, so it is surely not the cost of No-to-bac that will cause you to continue to be a tobacco user. No-to-bac is put up in tablet form; is pleasant to take, and will be sent free by mail to any address for \$1 per box. Address J. S. Dingman, 67 O'Connor street, Ottawa, Ont. Pamphlets showing why and how No-to-bac cures the tobacco habit, and giving testimonials, etc., mailed free on application.

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For time of trains see time tables. E. CHAMBERLAIN, C. J. SMITH, General Manager, Genl. Pass. Agent