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**AFTER LONG YEARS.**

After long years to see the home  
Of youth's and boyhood's pride.  
When our days are gone like flocks of foam  
And all is changed beside.  
Brings a flood of thoughts like a bitter sea.  
And the smart of a cureless pain;  
The joyous past fronts the bleak to be  
And the dead years live again.  
At every turn of familiar walks,  
Rise faces whose lips are still;  
Or the friend of our youth beside us stalks,  
Through his grave is deep and still.  
Beneath yon tree you kissed the lips  
That are dust and ashes now;  
Through the long, long years he light foot trips  
To the trust 'neath the maple bough.  
Back, back to the world! Let the dead once rest,  
Their memories come to near  
When we walk the paths by our feet impressed  
For many a weary year.  
—Reginald Gourlay in Saturday Night.

**MEN AND WOMEN**

WHO HAVE HELPED TO MAKE  
ENGLAND GREAT.

As the good Queen Bertha was to the Jutes of Kent, Ethelburga was to the Angles of Northumbria. Ethelburga was the daughter of Ethelbert and Bertha, and was married to Edwin, King of Northumbria, who, together with his people, was baptised at Exter, A.D. 627. When the young Kentish princess went to her future home in Edwin's Court, she took with her a priest named Paulinus who had been sent by Pope Gregory to Canterbury, and he, like the wise Luidhard, by his polish and gentle manners, soon won the hearts of the simple-hearted Angles. Ethelburga, who was styled *Tata*, (The Silent), on account of her modest reticence, doubtless did much paving the way for the conversion of her husband and his subjects.

Before taking any decisive steps, however, towards introducing the new religion, Edwin was politic enough to consult Coifi, the High Priest of Odin, who declared his willingness to accept the new religion. Then Edwin laid the matter before his *Witenagemotte* (assembly of the wise), and during the discussions of this change the following speech of one of the nobles of Edwin's Court, was made, and which has been preserved to us by the venerable Bede: "The present life of man on earth seems to me, O King, in comparison of that unknown to us, such as it is—when you are sitting at supper with your leaders and ministers in winter time, after a fire has been kindled and made to glow in the supper-room, while storms are raging without—a sparrow should come and fly very quickly through the house, entering by one door and going out of another. While within he is untouched by the wintry storm; yet, after a short time of serenity, he glides from your eyes and returns to the wintry cold he has just left. So this life appears for a short time; but of what follows or preceded we are totally ignorant. Wherefore, if this new doctrine has brought anything more certain, it deserves to be followed."

It may be remembered at this point that the mind conceiving the above graphic and analytic speech, was of no common order: The argument bears in its face the evidence of deep thought and a philosophic disposition to accept the best without prejudice. About this period the Jutes, Angles

and Saxons throughout the Island, exchanged Odin for Christ, and entered upon a life of progress that has lasted until the present time.

That the conversation of Northumbria to Christianity was due in a great measure to Ethelburga, is an accepted fact, and Hume, the historian says, in speaking of this event: "The fair sex have had the merit of introducing the Christian doctrine into all the most considerable kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy."

Edwin and Ethelburga had a daughter Eanfleda who was adorned with all the virtues of her mother and her grandmother Bertha, and she married Oswy, whose daughter Alehfleda, married the Mercian King Peada, whom she converted with all his people, to Christianity. We must not forget that Ethelbert's sister, Ricola, and her son Seabert, King of the East Saxons were won over to the new faith by Bertha. It was Ethelbert and Seabert together who founded St. Paul's Cathedral in London, where Mellitus was made first bishop. The first Cathedral was built on the site of a Pagan Temple built in honor of Diana.

It will thus be seen that the favored royal couple of Canterbury, Ethelbert and Bertha, were instrumental in uniting the Anglo-Saxons, Franks, Goths, and Rome, not only in a Christian but international brotherhood, that has been, is, and will ever be expanding over the whole known and unknown world.

There are known to be about 60 curious Anglo-Saxon coins of this period extant; and four of them refer to Ethelbert; on two of these the name is in Latin. Two show the cross, and two do not. Two have Ethelbert's bust, one well executed, one rather poorly done. On two of these four coins is a singular mytho-historic simile, some quadruped nursing infant twins. One of the quadrupeds looks like a mare, the other, with the Latin writing, looks like a she-wolf. We can only suppose that the simile of Romulus and Remus, sucking the she-wolf, was applied to the Jutish brothers Hengist and Horsa, Ethelbert's ancestors, who came to Britain with the Jutes, A.D. 449. As Horsa, brother of Hengist, assumed his name from the Gothic-Germanic word *horse*, the singular coin seems to indicate that there was some tradition of the two brothers having been nursed by a mare, the Roman fable being merely transferred from the wolf to the horse.

The two coins with the cross on them were undoubtedly struck after Ethelbert's conversion. We have mentioned Hilda, Abbess of Whitby, and patroness of Caedmon; she was a woman of rare talents and was a niece of King Edwin, and was a Christian from birth. She it was who founded the convent and Abbey of Hearnthorn (nowadays Whitby). She died in the same year as Caedmon, A.D. 680. It is to this pious and learned princess that English-speaking people owe a debt of gratitude, inasmuch, that had she not encouraged Caedmon, the Anglo-Saxon Homer of the seventh century would have "wasted his fragrance on the desert air."

(To be continued.)

FRED. T. HODGSON.  
Collingwood, Sept. 4th, 1895.

**WINNIPEG.**

Bro. Thos. C. Andrews, the first secretary of the Order in the city of Winnipeg, and charter member of Westward Ho, No. 88, has elected him Deputy Supreme Grand President for Winnipeg. The election of Bro. Andrews to this position, of which he is so capable of filling, is a mark of appreciation well earned.

Lodge Shakespeare, No. 164, presented a Past President's jewel to Bro. W. G. Bowyer on the 9th inst. Bro. Bowyer has been an efficient and energetic officer.

**Our Supreme Officers.**

It is with much pleasure we are able to present to the Order, this issue, a short sketch of the Supreme Vice-President of our Society. The position of an Executive officer of the Sons of England is one which has its pleasures as well as its labours; being a Society with strong national sentiment imbuing its motives, touch the patriotism of an whole-souled Englishman, and keep him well to the front in thought and action. The spirit which is now actuating the heads of our Order to-day are the blending of their experience and time to unify our nationality; to make the S. O. E. a standard by which Englishmen shall be recognized in Canada.

We hope in our October issue to present to the members a sketch of Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, S.G.P.



JOHN WYATT LONDON.

SUPREME GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Bro. J. W. London was born in the historical city of Oxford, England, in 1841, and came to Canada in 1880, after spending one year in the United States. On coming to Canada he settled in the well known Township of Tudor, County of Hastings, where he resided for three years. He then went to Belleville. Bro. London having had some previous training in the art preservative, commenced work in the office of the *Belleville Intelligencer*, as a compositor, and finished his apprenticeship under the immediate supervision of that noble and highly esteemed Englishman, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, now Premier of the Dominion of Canada, in which office he has ever since remained, being now secretary-treasurer and director of the *Belleville Intelligencer* Ptg. and Pub. Co. Bro. London was one of the founders of Lodge Oxford, No. 17, which was instituted in December, 1881. He was its first treasurer and succeeded its first president in that capacity. He has represented Oxford Lodge at meetings of Grand Lodge some 12 years; he has filled, during his term as a delegate, almost every position in the gift of Grand Lodge. There are very few Englishmen who are not acquainted with the name of London; he is known as a man of sound judgment, and before acting he takes time to deliberate a serious and complex question—many of which will cross his path as an officer—and investigate personally. The position he has been called upon to fill, that of Supreme Grand Vice-President, is a case where the position sought the man and not the man the position. He feels the honor conferred upon him with strong national pride. We are safe in saying that the duties devolving upon Bro. London will be conscientiously attended to. We hope his term as an executive officer will be one of pleasure to him and of benefit to the Order and to all Englishmen of the Dominion.

**The International Yacht Race**

The contest for the possession of what is known as, the "America's cup," is over for this year. The entries were a British-built yacht, designed, owned and manned by men sailing under the Union Jack, and a vessel built, constructed and equipped in the United States of America. Anglo-Saxons worthy of their Sires were opposed to the descendants,—we must say, in this particular, the degenerate descendants,—of their Sires. What is the result of this Yacht race? The prize has been lost by the strangers to New York Bay, but they have carried away, everything else worth having, living for, or dying for. The Yankees have retained the Cup, but have lost everything else including honour. What are the elements necessary to a boat race:—or rather a sailing-boat race:—they are water wind, muscle and mind. For the purposes of true yachting, the American water, wind, muscle and mind have proved themselves to be much inferior to the British articles. But we must particularize, or our readers will imagine that we are merely giving an extract from an English newspaper as unscrupulous and one-sided as the *New York Sun*, if such could be found. The waters sailed over were too smooth, and too crowded with sight-seers; the winds of the Bay were fitful and soft without force; the *Valkyrie* is the better sea boat; and the crew of Lord Dunraven's craft were better trained, more alert and skilful than those in the opposing vessel. But, scream the Yankees, we have won the race and the cup remains in the custody of the New York yacht club. We are willing to admit that by force of chicanery and selfishness, not by force of honest judgment or unbiased opinion, the race has been adjudged to the *Defender*; yes, we are willing to admit, even, that, under the conditions imposed by the present holders the *Defender* may be able to reach the winning post or flag first. But that by no means proves that the *Defender* is the better boat or even yacht of that her crew are the better sailors. Now this is really what the winter should be able to prove. So long as men wear bodies moved by muscles, so long will there be contests for physical superiority,—and it is healthy and right that men should strive for the mastery provided the contest is fairly contested, meets a good purpose, and leaves no ill-will behind. The very word "yacht" comes from the Danish language and means to "hurry,"—so that speed is one of the essentials to a modern yacht, either driven by steam or sail. But speed is not everything, even in a racing yacht; she must be a training school for true men and sailors; she must be able to go any where on the ocean; she must be built that the travellers in her must find health, excitement, yet comfort and security. Judged by these requirements, the *Defender* is out of the race; while Lord Dunraven can find them all in this right, little, tight little vessel. The Americans, as they love to be called, will never command another race with strangers or command in the respect of the yachting fraternity throughout the world, until the race for the "America Cup," is run in the month of October and the course fixed as being round the Bermudas from New York and back to Halifax, or to the West Indies. In spite of the decision of the New York Yacht Club Committee, which evidently holds its meetings in Tammany Hall, we Sons of England will still continue to sing with unabated fervor and belief "Britannia is the pride of the Ocean," and that is a great thing to be proud of.

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Alexandria, 1801.

The brilliant victory won by Nelson in the Bay of Aboukir imprisoned the army of France amid the arid sands of Egypt; but, nevertheless, Napoleon led it in 1799 across the desert to Palestine. He took Jaffa by storm, and laid siege to Acre, where, as related in last issue, he was repulsed by the British and Turks under Sir Sidney Smith. Subsequent to this, alarming news from France caused him to hurry home and leave his troops in Egypt, when they began to lose heart. When Sir Ralph Abercrombie, an old and gallant officer, who had served in many parts of the world with great distinction, received orders to place himself at the head of an independent armament, of which the design according to immemorial usage was kept secret. This was the army ultimately destined for Egypt.

The troops were 20,000 strong. After many delays, much indecision, and also late wandering about the Mediterranean, on the 29th of December the expedition reached the Bay of Marmorice, in Asiatic Turkey.

The regiments were disembarked and exercised. Turkish horses were purchased for the cavalry; gun-boats were procured to cover the landing of the troops in Egypt, and a plan of co-operation was arranged with the Turks. The delays of the latter detained for some time the fleet, which, however, put to sea on the 23rd of February, 1801. A gale dispersed the Greek and Turkish contingents; but the British held their course, and by sunset on the 1st of March they saw Alexandria, with its old Pharos, rising bleak and bare from the sea, unrelieved to the eye by aught but a few palm trees, and the occasional flag of a consul fluttering in the wind. Bearing on, the fleet came to anchor in the recent scene of Nelson's glory, the Bay of Aboukir. Sickness, death, and changes had now reduced the original force to 15,330 men; the fleet consisted of 175 sail of all kinds.

On their arrival at Aboukir, the first tidings that reached the troops was, that the two brave and intelligent officers, Major Mackerris and Captain Fletcher, whom General Abercrombie had sent to examine the coast, had fallen into the hands of the enemy; the former dead and the latter alive.

Broken and equally weather rendered the attempt to land impracticable for a week; and in the meantime a French frigate, which, by capturing some British ships, had become acquainted with our private signals, and daintily accompanied the expedition as if she formed part of it, suddenly shot ahead of the fleet, and hoisting the tri-color, ran safely into the harbour of Alexandria, with a reinforcement for General Menou.

On the evening of the 7th the wind abated; and, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith and the chief officers of his staff, Sir Ralph Abercrombie proceeded in an armed launch to reconnoitre the coast, and found the preparations to resist debarkation most formidable. The sand-hills which stretch in a semi-circular form from the castle of Aboukir to the distance of a mile on the left were occupied by strong bodies of cavalry and infantry. Along the ridge were planted twelve pieces of artillery, so as to throw with the cannon of Fort Aboukir, a cross-fire on every channel of approach; while several mortars, half concealed by inequalities of the ground, promised some variety of peril in the nature of missiles to be encountered.

On the morning of the 8th the landing was to be attempted; and the first detachments under Major-General Coote, got into the boats, and pushed off for their rendezvous, the Mondovi, brig some hundred paces from the shore.

The ascent of a sky-rocket from the admiral's ship was the signal for the boats to leave the fleet. A brilliant moon favoured, and, at the same, fully displayed all the operations; but owing to the distance they had to row, the moon had waned and day dawned ere they reached the brig which formed their point of rendezvous. Three boats each containing sixty men, were sunk by the enemy's guns, within a hundred yards of the land. Many were saved, but all the wounded inevitably perished.

This was at nine in the morning, when, at a given signal, all the boats pulled in for the beach, 200 feet above the level of which the French were in position, on the summit of the sand-hills. In light marching order, and

closely packed, each man with his loaded musket between his knees, the soldiers sat in silence, while the seamen bent to their oars, and for a time the rattle of these in the row-locks and the splash of their blades alone were heard; but in a minute or two latter the artillery and mortars from the beach and the castle of Aboukir opened, the sea began to hiss and boil ahead, astern, and around the frail armada, as round shot, grape, and shells were showered upon it.

Undaunted by this hot reception, the seamen, under Captain Alex. Cochrane (son of Lord Dundonald), pulled steadily on; and ere long the musketry, like a shower, was added to the cannonade, and the farrowed water rose in spouts one very hand. The troops, however, leaped into the surf, forming a line as they approached the beach, with bayonets fixed and colors flying, while loud cheers rang from flank to flank.

"Forward!" was the word, and forward all went with a will, led by General Moore (the fated hero of Corunna). "They rushed up the heights," says Sir Robert Wilson, "with almost preternatural energy, never firing a shot, but charging with bayonet the two battalions that crowned them, breaking and pursuing them, till they carried the two hills which commanded the plain to the left, taking at the same time three pieces of cannon."

The Guards, on their landing, were attacked by the cavalry, who had rallied; but a flank fire from the 58th enabled them to form and advance together against the enemy. Prior to this the French cavalry had actually ridden into the sea and in some instances killed in the boats those men who were so densely crowded as to be incapable of using their weapons. The engagement at Aboukir was short but decisive, the French posted to oppose the landing being repulsed on all points, the troops advanced to support the column of General Moore, who by this time obtained complete possession of the commanding ground in front, with a loss, however, of 700 killed and wounded, including seamen and marines.

Covered by swarms of tirailleurs, the French were now in full retreat along the road to Alexandria. No attempt was made to follow them then, for the general and staff had ample occupation in getting stores conveyed from the ships to the beach and thence to the bivouac; and in having wells dug in the sand, wherever the appearance of date trees gave promise of water. The old castle of Aboukir still held out, but was blockaded by the Queen's Own, and twenty-six dragoons, dismounted; while the army advanced on Alexandria by a movement from the right, proceeded by the brigade of Guards.

The conduct of the 92nd, whose colonel was killed, and who lost many officers and men, was splendid on this occasion. "Opposed to a tremendous fire," says Sir Robert Wilson, "and suffering severely from the French line, they never receded a foot, but maintained the contest alone, until the marines and the rest of the line came to their support." So conspicuous was their gallantry, that they were afterwards ordered to bear the word "Mandora," on their colours and appointments.

The rest of the troops came on but slowly, as we had no horses to drag our guns; and the utmost exertions of the seamen, even when aided by the soldiers, scarcely sufficed to drag them through the loose sand, in which the carriages sank at times to the axletrees. But the enemy did not pause to receive the grand attack, as they fell back on an entrenched position which they had formed with great care in front of Alexandria, and these works Sir Ralph Abercrombie determined to carry at all risks. He continued to advance till the line had come within point-blank range of the enemy's batteries. A halt was then ordered, and the men stood still under a murderous fire of a skillfully-handled cannon, while Sir Ralph and his staff rode forward to reconnoitre.

"The difficulties under which he laboured, through the absence of all information touching the plans and disposition of the enemy, were," says his biographer, "very great." It was found impossible to make the Arabs comprehend the object of such questions as were put to them; while from their own statements, voluntarily offered, no conclusions could be drawn on which the general considered that he ought to place the slightest reliance. The troops were directed to fall back upon the post from which they had that morning dislodged the enemy.

By this time not fewer than 156 officers and men had been killed and 1,070 wounded.

These were the operations precursory to the battle of Alexandria.

NEAR THE DARK VALLEY.

A YOUNG GIRL RESCUED FROM AN 'EARLY GRAVE.'

Pale, listless and weak, the victim of a hacking cough, she was apparently going into a rapid decline—a case of deep interest to every mother in the land.

From the Cornwall Standard. It is now a common thing in this locality to hear people acknowledge the wonderful benefit they have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it is not to be wondered at that the druggists find the sale of this remarkable medicine so large and yet constantly increasing. We could give any number of instances of splendid results following the use of Pink Pills, but so many of these are well known to many of our readers as to not need recapitulation. However, now and again a case of more than usual interest arises, and we will give the particulars of one of these for the benefit of the public at large. Some years ago a young girl of 14, a daughter of Mr. Leon Dore, a well known and respected resident of Cornwall, began to show serious symptoms, and caused her mother great anxiety. She was just at the critical period of her life, and medical aid was called in and



"Was merely a shadow of her former self."

everything done to help her. But it appeared to be useless, and week after week she continued to grow worse, until it was evident she was fast going into decline. A hacking cough set in, and the poor girl, who was formerly plump and healthy looking, with bright rosy cheeks, began to waste away, and in a few months was merely a shadow of her former self. Her mother had about lost all hope of saving the young girl's life, the doctors being apparently unable to do anything to check the mysterious disease. At length the mother's attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she decided to give them a trial. A box was taken, and, as the girl did not show any visible signs of improvement, her mother was on the point of discontinuing the medicine when a neighbor persuaded her that a single box was not a fair trial, and induced her to continue the Pills. By the time the second box was completed there was some improvement noticeable and there was joy in that small household, and no more persuasion was needed to continue the treatment. The use of the Pink Pills was then continued for some months, by which time the young girl had completely recovered her health. To-day she is the very picture of health, and the color in her cheeks is as bright as it was before her illness commenced. To those who saw her during the days of her illness and suffering, her recovery is little short of a miracle. Mrs. Dore freely gave the Standard reporter permission to publish an account of her daughter's illness and recovery. She said she could not find words strong enough to express the gratitude for the miraculous cure this great life-saving medicine had effected in her daughter's case, and she hoped her testimony might be the means of leading others similarly afflicted to give them a trial.

After writing the above, the reporter again called on Mrs. Dore and read it to her, asking if it was entirely correct. She replied that she would like to give even stronger expression to her appreciation of this wonderful medicine. She further said that Pink Pills had greatly helped herself. She had been suffering from the effects of la grippe, and the Pink Pills had restored her to health. Her daughter also expressed her gratitude for the extraordinary change this medicine had wrought in her health. In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow, listless, troubled with a fluttering or palpitation of the heart, weak and easily tired, no time should be lost in taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will speedily enrich the blood, and bring a rosy glow of health to the cheeks. These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. They are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, correcting suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness.

Manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen or hundred at 50 cents a box, or six boxes at \$2.50. May be had by druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company at either address.

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

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

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.

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POST OFFICE, OTTAWA SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Table with columns for CLOSE, MAILS, and DUE, listing various mail routes and times.

Table for BRITISH MAILS, listing days and times for various routes.

Letters for registration must be posted fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the last mails. Post Office, Ottawa, September, 1895.

THE PRIV... Some Sibk... ing remain... into the han... they were br... ordered to pe... but Moys... would not pro... man alive, an... the head, an... China corres... Last night... He jeste... A drunk... Who ne... To-day, bu... He stan... Ambassa... And ty... Poor, rec... Bewild... A heart... He yet... Ay, tear... Bring... He only... Shall E... Far Kent... Like dr... Bright le... One sho... The smok... In gray... Must be... Doome... Yes, hon... He put... Let dust... An En... And thu... With... Unfalter... To his... Vain mi... Unless p... The st... So let h... A man... Who di... Becau... "The Bu... formerly th... the honour... dent on wh... cured dur... England, th... consequen... treaty of p... MY... It was... Australi... England... that my... of a sudd... he was t... lows, an... thing lay... the fire... for hom... ing stran... Five... junior p... firm of... underst... necessit... complis... pondent... One o... by nam... were co... porary... Amor... the pos... little w... wasn't... to do... pretty... my inte... dismiss... I resolv... She w... band, C... ed at se... to fight... She h... afterw... been a... band v... times... young... ated, a... mark... which... requir... capabl... and I... ous i... used m... the se... first a... she w... of the... quiet... ity an... ford's... for H... duties... ed to... her p... ness t... The... and f... part... quant... relati... firme... Edith... thing

THE PRIVATE OF THE BUFFS.

"Some Sikhs, and a private of the Buffs, having remained behind with the grog-carts, fell into the hands of the Chinese. On the next day they were brought before the authorities and ordered to perform kotou. The Sikhs obeyed, but Moyle, the English soldier, declared he would not prostrate himself before any Chinaman alive, and was immediately knocked upon the head, and his body thrown upon a dunghill. China correspondent of London Times.

Last night, among his fellow roughs, He jested, quaffed, and swore; A drunken private of the Buffs. Who never looked before. To-day, beneath the foeman's frown, He stands in Elgin's place, Ambassador from Britain's crown, And type of all her race.

Poor, reckless, rude, low-born, untaught, Bewildered, and alone; A heart, with English instinct fraught, He yet can tell his own. Ay, tear his body limb from limb; Bring cord or axe, or flame; He only knows that not through him Shall England come to shame.

Far Kentish hop-fields round him seemed, Like dreams, to come and go Bright leagues, of cherry-blossom gleamed, One sheet of living snow; The smoke above his father's door In gray soft edgings hung; Must he then watch it rise no more, Doomed by himself so young!

Yes, honor calls!—with strength like steel He put the vision by; Let dusky Indians whine and kneel, An English lad must die. And thus, with eyes that would not shrink, With knee to man unbent, Unflinching on its dreadful brink, To his red grave he went.

Vain mightiest fleets of iron framed, Vain those all-shattering guns, Unless proud England keep untamed The strong heart of her sons, So let his name through Europe ring— A man of firm as Sparta's king. Who dies, as firm as Sparta's king. Because his soul was great.

—SIR FRANCIS H. DOYLE. "The Buffs," are the East Kent regiment, formerly the 3rd foot. A corps making high in the honour list of the British army. The incident on which the above lines were written occurred during the last war between China and England, the reference to Lord Elgin being in consequence of that nobleman negotiating the treaty of peace.

MY CHUM'S STORY.

It was just when I was leaving the Australian gold-diggings to visit Old England, on a well-earned holiday, that my chum, Fitzgerald, began, all of a sudden, to grow moody. Usually he was the most light-hearted of fellows, and I could easily see that something lay heavy on his heart. Round the fire, that evening before I set out for home, he related to me the following strange story.

Five years ago, said he, I was junior partner in the London shipping firm of Sandford & Co. As you will understand, the nature of our business necessitated the employment of an accomplished linguist as foreign correspondent.

One day this gentleman, Hawksby by name, fell suddenly ill, and we were compelled to advertise for a temporary substitute.

Among the numerous applicants for the post was a slender fair haired little woman in deep mourning. I wasn't an advocate of women's right to do men's labour, but she was so pretty and modest that she aroused my interest, and, instead of the polite dismissal she seemed almost to expect, I resolved to give her a hearing.

She was a widow, she said, her husband, Captain May, having been drowned at sea, leaving her, almost penniless, to fight the battle of life alone.

She had a sweet, sad face. I learnt afterwards that her married life had been a short and unhappy one. Her husband was addicted to drink, and at times would cruelly abuse his poor young wife. She had been well educated, and I soon discovered had a remarkable knowledge of languages, which was the chief qualification we required. In fact, she appeared fully capable of taking Hawksby's place, and I could see that she was very anxious to obtain the employment, so I used my influence with Mr. Sandford, the senior partner, who did not at first approve of the innovation, and she was engaged at about one-fourth of the salary paid to Hawksby. Her quiet, methodical ways, her punctuality and cleverness, soon won old Sandford's favor; and when the time came for Hawksby to be able to resume his duties, the kind old gentleman proposed to Mrs. May that she should take up her position in his household as governess to his motherless daughters.

The offer was thankfully accepted; and from that time my visits to my partner's house became much more frequent. I was a quiet fellow; I had no relatives and was looked upon as a confirmed bachelor; but I found that Edith May had become the dearest thing in the world to me, and I longed

to ask her to be my wife. Her last venture had been so unfortunate that I was afraid she would not care to risk another, so I hesitated, until accident made me suspect that she returned my love. Then I put the question to her, and she laid her little hand in mine with a sweet, trusting look that set all my doubts at rest.

We were married soon afterwards and old Sandford gave away the bride, for, like myself she was alone in the world, and I believe we were the two happiest people in London. She always the same, as gentle and sweet as on our wedding day, and quiet and stupid though I was, I know that I possessed her heart's best love.

A year passed away; then our little one came, and filled the whole house with life. His mother was devoted to him; she could not leave him for a moment; it was the prettiest sight in the world to see them together, while it would be her delight to examine his features one by one, and pronounce them just like mine. But something went wrong with our boy; he fell ill, and medical skill appeared to be of no avail.

He had been lying in my arms one day—he seemed to like me to hold him—and I was wild with grief as I watched the little face grow paler and more wan, when, just at sunset, as the last dying glow fell upon him and lit up his golden hair, he suddenly opened his eyes and gave me a long and farewell look, then with a little smile he closed his eyes for ever.

I had grown so fond of the little chap that I would have given in completely if it had not been for my dear girl. She put her own trouble away when she saw mine, and would say so bravely though her eyes would fill with tears, "Love, we do wrong to grieve, for God has taken him away from all pain and trouble!"

But we little thought we should ever have cause to be glad he was gone!

A few weeks had passed when a foreign letter arrived for my wife. It was covered with strange postmarks, and had been more than once re-directed.

The moment Edith beheld the handwriting she turned deathly pale, and fell into a chair.

She could not speak, so I picked up the letter and read it through. Can you imagine the tidings it contained? Her former husband, Captain May, was alive! When his ship went down he alone was rescued, and carried to an island in the Pacific, where he had been living amongst natives ever since. It appeared that they had invited him to choose a wife and remain with them, but, said the writer, on the whole he preferred a white wife to a "darkey," and had decided to return home to his "old women," and he bade her prepare to receive him with a loving welcome.

I could judge the man's character by his letter which was both coarse and brutal. It seemed as if he had some premonition of the change that had taken place, for it was written in a half threatening tone; and I stamped it under my feet as I turned to my poor girl, who was trembling like a leaf. "Let him come," I said, fiercely "and, if he attempts to claim you, I'll shoot him dead before he shall touch a hair of your head!"

I suppose their was murder in my face, for the poor thing fell on her knees with clasped hands, and her pale lips tried to utter a prayer for Heaven to pity and pardon us.

It makes me feel desperate when I think of it and the scene which followed; but there's no use of going over it again. I pleaded with her to let me take her to some distant country, where she would be out of reach of the villain who had already done the utmost to spoil her life; but no! "it would not be right," she moaned; she was no longer my wife we must part," and though I knew it was breaking her heart I could not persuade her to do otherwise. She only wept, and implored me on her knees to say goodbye to her and go away before the man who called himself her husband made his appearance. Mr. Sandford added his entreaties to hers for they were both afraid that murder would be done if we met. So after I had placed my poor Edith under the care of the kind old man, who welcomed her as another daughter, I bade farewell to England, to all I loved and came out to Australia.

I cherished a hope that God would in some way restore us to happiness; but the good news I longed for never came; neither word nor message had reached me so I now know that she is dead; and I am left with nothing to or live for.

His voice faltered, and he covered his face again. I could not speak, to offer my comfort, for I felt that he had good grounds for his belief. His wife was surely dead; else why this long

silence? But I mentally resolved that my first business on reaching England should be to look up Mr. Sandford and ask him to throw some light on the mystery.

I was astir next morning as the first rosy tints of dawn were tinting the sky. I looked at my chum rather curiously, for his face appeared brighter and more cheerful than I had seen him for sometime. "I'm going back with you, old boy," he said, with a new ring in his voice. I had a dream last night—or a vision—I don't know which, that called me home, and I must return with you."

I stared a moment in surprise, then, catching his hand, I ejaculated fervently, "God grant they may be happiness in store for you yet, my friend!"

I quickly decided that my own affairs should wait; that I would stick to Fitzgerald until we knew what tidings awaited him, whether of weal or woe.

On our arrival in London, we lost no time in repairing to Mr. Sandford's house, an old-fashioned comfortable-looking building, situated in one of the quietest and most respectable of London streets.

As we rattled up to the house, I noticed that my companion was as pale as death and trembling like a leaf. I whispered a word of cheer, but he only pressed my hand without speaking. A neatly dressed maid-servant appeared at the door, and in answer to my inquiry for Mr. Sandford, demurely ushered us into a cosy sitting-room near the entrance, and departed, taking my card with her. A few minutes passed in silence.

There was no light in the room except the cheerful glow of the bright coal fire; but Fitzgerald had with drawn himself still further into the shadow, and I could only distinguish his tall form, which looked unusually big and broad in his long fur-trimmed overcoat. Then the door opened slowly, and a slender, graceful, figure appeared, the wearing sweetest, saddest face I had ever seen.

"Mr. Sandford is not—" she began; then her eyes travelled past me to the dark figure behind. There was a startled pause; then, with a low, glad cry, she dropped the card she was holding and sprang forward. I had just time to see her disappear in the embrace of the big fur coat before I stepped outside the room. As I did so a stout benevolent-looking old gentleman, whom I knew by instinct to be Mr. Sandford, entered the hall.

I introduced myself, and explained the situation as well as I could. He seized my hand and warmly bade me welcome, while his fine old face positively beamed at my intelligence.

"But—bless me?" he exclaimed, where has the boy been all the time? We have written—cabled—advertised for him in all the Australian Newspapers, without receiving any reply. What could we think? I had given him up for dead, but the poor little woman in there would not hear of it; she declared he would come back."

"It is just possible that the letters may be lying at some up-country post-office," I remarked, thoughtfully. As for newspapers we haven't seen many of them during the last two years we've been roughing it."

"Then—he doesn't know yet!" gasped the old gentleman.

"He knows nothing, sir," I answered quickly; "is it good news or bad?" "Why, that villain never turned up, after all," said Mr Sandford. "He got as far as Plymouth, and there he was killed accidentally in a drunken brawl, and my first feeling on hearing of it, was not sorrow I can assure you; and the old gentleman used his handkerchief vigorously. I looked as I felt delighted at Fitzgerald's good fortune; and we sat for an hour or so while Mr. Sandford related some of the incidents in my chum's love-story, which was so nearly ending in a tragedy.

I scarcely recognized Fitzgerald when at last the long-divided pair appeared—he with his handsome face all lighted up with love and gladness, she with her blue eyes shining through a mist of happy tears.

I only waited to offer my sincere congratulations, and then with a fervent wish that Heaven would grant them a future full of peace and happiness, I went forth, my heart beating high with joy and hope, and was soon speeding on my way towards the bright eyes that I knew were eagerly watching for my return.

DR. ARMSTRONG, DENTIST, Successor to Bower & Armstrong, 77 Sparks St., Ottawa. (OVER TARR'S BAZAAR.) Artificial Teeth, without plates, a specialty. Almost painless operation. TELEPHONE, - - 479.

A WORD TO THE BOYS.

If you have anything to do, do it at once. Don't sit down in the rocking chair and lose three-quarters of an hour in dreading the job. Be sure that it will seem ten times harder than it did at first. Keep this motto: Be on time, in small things as well as great. Habit is everything. The boy who is behind time at breakfast and school will be sure to get 'left' in the important things of life. If you have a chronic habit of dreading and putting off things, make a great effort to cure yourself. Brace up! Make up your mind that you will have some backbone. Don't be a limp, jelly-fish kind of person. Depend upon it, that life is very much as you make it. The first thing to decide is what are you going to make it. The next thing is to take off your coat and go to work. Make yourself necessary somewhere. There are thousands of boys and young men in the world who would not be missed if they were to drop out of it to-morrow. Don't be one of this sort. Be a power in your own little world, and depend upon it, then the big world will hear from you some day.

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Lodge Directory OF THE Daughters of England. Belleville.

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

Hamilton. 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., 141 Carthage street.

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

Montreal. St. George No. 22—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in Fraternity Hall, Wellington st., Montreal, P.Q.; visitors always welcome. Mrs. A. Taring, Pres. Mrs. H. Bradbury, Sec. 97 Ryde street.

Ottawa. Ivy No. 30—Meets 4th Wednesday of every month in Victoria Hall, Albert st., and Bank streets. Visitors welcome. E. J. Le Dain, Pres. Miss M. Lewis, Sec. 347 Wellington st. Lewis st.

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

Winnipeg. Princess Christian No. 24, D. O. E. S. S., meets in S. O. E. Hall, Stobart Block, 490 Portage Ave., on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. G. Davis, Pres. Mary Clark, Sec., Cor. Floras Ave and Charles st.

Toronto. Princess Alberta No. 7.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month in Dingman's Hall, Queen st. E., corner Broadview Ave. Visitors heartily welcomed. Juveniles meet every 3rd Thursday. Leonard Geo. Cross, Sec., 604 Gerrard st. e., Toronto.

VICTORIA, B.C. Princess Alexandra, No 15—Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 p.m. in Daughters of England Hall, View st. Visitors welcomed. Mrs. Glasding, Pres. Victoria West. Mrs. Fernyough, Sec. 135 Pandora Ave.

ESTABLISHED 1897. THE ANGLO-SAXON OTTAWA, CANADA P. O. BOX 296.

Ottawa, - - - Canada, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

NOTICE TO READERS.

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

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

We have had an opportunity of perusing the leaflets which have been issued to explain the objects of another association which has been formed with more or less imperialistic purposes in view. The Navy League, "a strictly non-party organization" is to urge upon the Government and the Electorate of the old country, the paramount importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace. It is to secure "The Command of the Sea" by the United Kingdom, and to call attention from time to time to such measures as may be requisite to secure adequate preparation for the maritime defence of the Empire. Another of its general aims is to point out "the enormous demands which war would make upon the navy, and the fact that the navy is not at present ready to meet them."

In the enumeration of the aims of this new league there is no positive mention of any desire to transform the Navy of England into the Navy of the British Empire so far as the cost of its maintenance is concerned. The whole Empire is certainly to be protected but apparently entirely, as heretofore, at the cost of the United Kingdom. This is an incongruity and an injustice which cannot be allowed to continue very much longer, and it seems strange that, in the prospectus of the Navy League, this matter, which is rapidly coming to the front, should have been passed over in silence.

When it is considered that the annual sum expended by England on her navy has very much increased of late, being at least ten millions sterling more than it was ten years ago, the time does not seem to be very opportune for the formation of the Navy League. But it is maintained on the part of the new society that the augmented expenditure is still insufficient. It is pointed out that no new battle-ships have been laid down; that the British navy is still inferior to that of France and Russia combined, that the supply of men is short, that there is no trained reserve, and that in other minor respects we are falling behind the nations of continental Europe. It is therefore to be hoped that Englishmen and the Sons of England will heartily sympathise with the object of the League and support it so far as in them lies.

We remark one feature in the constitution of the League which seems to prove that it means business. All members must pay an annual subscription of one guinea and persons contributing less are admitted as associates. This is as it should be. No work can be done or agitation carried on without money, and we recommend this example to the imitation of the Imperial Federation League in Canada, whose adherents do not contribute any regular sum and whose membership is therefore in a state of disorganization. There is nothing like an appeal to the pocket for proving whether a man who professes to sympathise with the object of any society has its interests really at heart. Let all therefore who can afford it support the Navy League. It has been formed to watch over the interests of the Fleet of England, and as Tennyson has it:

"The Fleet of England is her all-in all, Her fleet is in your hands, And in her fleet, her fate!"

"AN IMPOTENT CONCLUSION."

We have been taken to task by Mr. Loring, the Honorary Secretary of the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee for our remarks in a recent article under the heading "Singapore." Mr. Loring's letter will be found in another column of this issue, from which it will be seen that he complains of our having neglected to notice the policy proposed by the committee which is that of the Government of the United King-

dom should formally ascertain from the Colonies whether they are willing to take their share in the cost and in the administration of Maritime Defence.

We are willing to admit that the committee's policy as here defined is a trifle more energetic than that of which we accused them. The facts are not only to be "brought officially to the notice of the Colonies," but the latter are to be asked whether they are willing "to take their share" in naval defence and administration. Nevertheless we are still inclined to maintain that, considering the circumstances of the case the Committee's proposed plan of action is anything but vigorous. Here we have a number of gentlemen in England who for the last ten years have been almost continuously engaged in the study of Imperial Defence, and have only been able to excogitate, as a plan of action for the government of the United Kingdom, that the latter should ask the colonies to pay something for Imperial Defence, and grant them in return the right to meddle with the management of naval affairs. We doubt very much whether even the present British Government will be inclined to adopt such a bald proposal for action. Would not the Colonies be sure to ask for further information, and require to know how much they were to contribute, upon what principle they were to be assessed, to what extent this taxation would secure for them imperial representation, how their share in the naval administration was to be arranged, as well as many other details of the proposed scheme? And beyond all these questions would not the greater one loom up as regards the reward which the Colonies were to expect for sharing the Imperial burdens? The Committee might call it mean and selfish, but assuredly the Colonies would demand commercial advantages, beyond those enjoyed by foreigners, if they were to join the Mother Country in paying for the battles of the Empire. The Committee may depend upon it that these considerations would present themselves to any and every administration in the old country, and prevent them from approaching the Colonies on the subject until they felt themselves to be in possession of a well matured scheme for closer Imperial Union.

For these reasons we persist in characterising the Committee's policy as "lame and impotent." It is moreover narrow and short sighted. Imperial consolidation is too great a problem to be nibbled at. It must be solved boldly and comprehensively and without excluding obvious factors from the calculation. Unless the Committee goes seriously to work on its task of perfecting a scheme of Imperial Defence, and enters elaborately into all the details, it will certainly share the same fate as the old League to whom it owes its existence. This parent League having always boasted that it had no scheme for federating the Empire, was told by Lord Salisbury that the time had come for proposing schemes and that without them no progress was possible. It then undertook to submit definite proposals by which the object of Imperial Federation might be realised. After a gestation period of sixteen months, it brought forward proposals so indefinite that they have since been quite forgotten. Let the Committee take warning by the fate of its parent, and bring forward some really practical suggestions for accomplishing the object which it has in view, and let these be such as will provoke action in the desired direction by the government of the United Kingdom.

WEST INDIAN TRADE.

We have frequently called attention to the importance of cultivating Canada's trade with the West Indies, and are gratified to observe from the Trade and Navigation returns of the year ending 30th June, 1894, that it continues gradually to improve. In this period Canada exported to the British West Indies, Guiana and Honduras goods to the value of \$2,402,496, an increase on the previous years exports of \$305,324 or nearly 15 per cent. The increase in the value of importations into Canada from the same countries was \$155,481 or not quite 10 per cent. From this it appears that our import trade from the West Indies does not keep up in rapidity of increase with our export trade. On the whole, however, the total volume of trade shows a gratifying improvement. It now amounts to over four million dollars annually, and is at least equally as worthy of encouragement as the trade with Australasia and South Africa. How it may be most conveniently stimulated will best appear from a consideration of the nature of the trade now going on betwixt these tropical colonies and ourselves.

Beginning with the exports above mentioned we find them to be classified in the returns in the following manner:-

Table with 2 columns: Product, Value. Includes: Products of the Mine, Forest, Animals and their products, Agricultural produce, Manufacturers, Miscellaneous, Total.

From this it will be seen that fish is our chief item of export to the West Indies. Lumber would no doubt come next if Canada could be properly credited with all her products. Nearly all the white pine lumber shipped to the West Indies from U.S. ports is of Canadian growth. The agricultural products consist largely of flour, corn-meal, oats and other cereals, butter, cheese, biscuits, lard, potatoes, hay, etc. In all these articles we are beaten by the United States, so far as the quantities shipped to the West Indies are concerned. The average total imports from the United States into the British West Indies, for the years 1887-89 were valued at nine millions of dollars annually. It is probably safe to say that now the value amounts to four times the supplies from Canada, or that we furnish only about one-fifth of the lumber, food products, and feeding stuffs required by the British West Indies. When it is further considered that their total importations from all countries are not in value much short of forty millions dollars, it will at once be admitted that they furnish a most magnificent market not only for Canada's breadstuffs but also for all her other manufactures.

If we now attempt a review of the goods imported into Canada from the British West Indies during 1893-4 we find them and their values to be as given in the following statements. The dutiable goods were as follows:-

Table with 2 columns: Goods, Value. Includes: Arrowroot and Tapioca, Coconuts, Oranges and lemons, Jellies, jams and preserves, Ginger and spices, Nutmeg and mace, Rum, Sponges, Refined sugar, Molasses, Miscellaneous, Total.

This is not a very brilliant showing on the face of it, but it becomes pitiable when we consider that Canada's total importations of the goods above specified amounts to \$2,000,000 or more than three times the quantity she takes from those British communities in the West Indies so capable of furnishing them. Where she does obtain her supply will appear from the following table in which the percentages are given of the various goods according to origin:-

Table with 5 columns: Goods, From West Indies, From Gt. Britain, From the U.S., From other Countries. Includes: Arrowroot and tapioca, Coconuts, Oranges and lemons, Jellies, jams and preserves, Ginger and spices, Nutmeg and mace, Rum, Sponges, Refined sugar, Molasses.

This table reveals some rather interesting facts. It seems that the United States supplies sixty per cent. of the oranges and lemons consumed in Canada, and that her requirements as regards arrowroot, tapioca, ginger, nutmeg and mace, all purely tropical products, come to her by way of the U. S. or Great Britain.

Looking next at the articles imported from the West Indies, free of duty, we find their value to be as follows:-

Table with 2 columns: Goods, Value. Includes: Salt, Logs and round timber, Bananas, Pine apples, Guavas, etc., Sugar under 14 D.S., Asphaltum, Cacao nibs, etc., Lime juice, Green coffee, Miscellaneous, Total.

Comparing this amount with the total value of the importations into Canada of the foregoing articles, amounting to \$12,925,793, it appears that only 84 per cent. of these are furnished by the British West Indies. This is an astounding state of affairs and seems to be mainly owing to the fact that West Indian labour in the sugar-cane fields costs more than that of the semi-savage tribes of Java and the Philippine Islands.

Classified like the dutiable goods we find our supply of the free articles to have been obtained as follows:-

Table with 5 columns: Goods, From West Indies, From Gt. Britain, From the U.S., From other Countries. Includes: Salt, Logs and round timber, Bananas, Pine apples, Guavas, etc., Sugar under No. 14 D.S., Asphaltum, Cacao nibs, etc., Lime juice, Green Coffee.

We are also able from this statement to draw some surprising conclusions; among others that, almost the whole of our supply of tropical fruit is obtained through the middlemen of the United States; that only 4.7 p. c. of the green coffee we import comes from the British West Indies, and scarcely 10 p. c. of the raw sugar. It may be of use to give here the sources of Canada's supply of the last named article:-

Table with 3 columns: Raw Sugar From, Value, Per centage. Includes: British West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Germany, Spanish East Indies, Spanish West Indies, United States, Other countries, Total.

These figures show that Canada obtains nearly half her supply of raw sugar from the Colonies of Spain and Holland, and more than a third from the United States and Germany. It is not likely however that the supply from the last named country will be kept up, for prices are not likely to continue so low in Germany as they have been, and the importation of raw sugar into Canada is no longer free.

From the facts above detailed it must be abundantly evident that there is much room for improvement as regards the trade relations which exist between Canada and the British West Indies. The total possible import trade from the latter colonies into Canada has as we have shewn a value of fifteen millions dollars, which added to the forty million market of the West Indies make a total trade volume of 55 millions of which Canada's present share is 7 1/2 per cent. It does not admit of the slightest doubt that the latter might be enormously increased by the practical application of two principles both of which have been definitely incorporated into the commercial policy of the present Conservative Government of Canada. The first of these principles is that goods imported direct from the country of production should bear less duty than when brought in by a circuitous route and by the agency of aliens; the second was officially sanctioned by the Ottawa Conference, and provides that trade within the Empire shall be placed on a more favourable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries.

How these principles should be applied in the present case is a subject which must be reserved for discussion in our next issue.

DISTRICT LODGES.

At the present time lodges centered in cities or localities sufficiently numerous to have district lodges are making preparations to formulate themselves into districts. They see the advantage of giving strength to their efforts. The labour attendant upon the individual member, and the lost time entailed in going from lodge to lodge to report progress upon a measure introduced for the benefit of the members, is now becoming a serious matter.

There are many features about a district lodge which must bring the idea to the front, and become popular both to the officers and members. It is a recognized fact that all work, of whatever nature, devolves, to a large extent, upon the same machinery of each lodge, i.e., upon the same individuals who work for the good of the whole all the time; and if it is not done to the satisfaction of some irritant, he kicks both at the unselfish worker and the object aimed at. By the method of a district lodge the ever apparent responsibility to the individual will be removed.

A question often asked is, how are you going to officer the district lodge? The District Deputy should be the presiding officer, during his term of office. The other officers should be elected from the floor of the lodge. The president of each lodge, within the jurisdiction of the District Lodge, should be a member by virtue of his office, but we cannot see the validity of all past-presidents in each lodge becoming active members in the district lodge. Decidedly, they should be legible for membership and entitled to fill any elected position, but not by virtue of their past services should they become members of the lodge.

There should be provision made for the election of a given number of members from each lodge to constitute the District Lodge, who should be elected, less the president. Such a number would be of lasting benefit, and incalculable assistance to the District Deputy, in his sometimes arduous duties.

NOTICE-Lodges who have sent in the coupon to the Supreme Grand Secretary, and not the names of the members, would please do so without further delay. The "Anglo-Saxon" will be mailed under cover to the Lodge Secretaries not later than the 25th inst. for distribution to the members. Send in the names.

NINE YEARS OLD.

With this issue THE ANGLO-SAXON is nine years old. We now begin another year full of hope and confidence. We return heartfelt thanks to those who through good report and evil report have stood manfully by us.

True, all that we anticipated has not been realized, but a large amount has been accomplished. The object of our mission was to unify and strengthen the social status of Englishmen. At the time of our inception we felt that our nationality was sadly neglected. The St. George's Society was then, as now, doing its benevolent work, and doing it well, but it does not, nor can it ever touch the mainspring of an Englishman's nature. Prior to the establishing of the ANGLO-SAXON, the Sons of England were scarcely known outside of Toronto, and in advocating the cause of Englishmen, we have been rewarded largely by being the means of planting the Order in the Pacific and Atlantic provinces.

Nine years ago the Grand Lodge register recorded only 44 lodges, with less than 7,000 members; now we have 220 lodges and 15,000 members. The progress which has been made by the Sons of England is attributed to the dissemination of literature brought about through the use of the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON among Englishmen. When we stop and realize that in Canada there are some 400,000 Englishmen who can be brought into close touch and national sympathy with our aims and objects, our work is scarcely yet commenced.

What we want is unity of action and thought. We have had enough isolation as a nationality, and by the co-operation of the members, and the able assistance of the Supreme Officers, the ANGLO-SAXON will accomplish in the near future, with the ever increasing membership, a united nationality of hundreds of thousands of Englishmen. We want to be of service to every Englishman, and we want the hearty support of all.

THE NORTH-WEST AND IMMIGRATION.

The large crop in the Canadian North-west and the general prosperity of all commercial enterprises in the Dominion, has brought the immigration problem to the front by the party press. The Globe has agitated the question; the Mail and Empire has always favored a wide helping hand to the opening up and peopling of the Canadian west and all Canadian enterprises. Now comes the Calgary Tribune making a strong appeal to the Dominion Government for a larger expenditure on immigration. It says:-

"If the Dominion Government cannot move in the matter for our special benefit, then there is only one other way—the people of North Alberta must move themselves and unite in placing before the world without ostentation or exaggeration the fact of our great attractions for the intending emigrant."

The Dominion Government are most anxious to encourage, in every possible way, the trade and immigration question, and grasp every opportunity to press the importance of the Canadian North-west to the notice of the farmer in England. But the financial resources of the Immigration Branch of the Interior Department, are so limited that they cannot make the question a live issue—only keep it smouldering.

To make the North-west known it is necessary that the settlers in the west should take a hand in the matter themselves. The English farmer is an intelligent fellow, and is susceptible to the many fakey schemes presented to him about immigration, and to overcome that doubt in their minds, the settlers who have done well and are satisfied with their Canadian home should write their experiences, and give the capabilities of the soil; the means of reaching it, and how it can be most conveniently worked, etc. The experience of those who have been in the country two or more years should be published by the Government in Canadian papers and circulated throughout the United Kingdom. Farmers should send home to England letters for publication in their local papers descriptive of the country, also the advantages and independence they enjoy as Canadian citizens.

There is a desire among the English tenant farmer to get out of England.

So many drawbacks have presented themselves from the recent universal commercial depression, and all the British colonies, except Canada, have felt the depression so heavily, that the attention of the English farmer is now turned towards Canada as the most desirable field for his knowledge and energy.

John W. Down, Government agent at Bristol, England, in his report for the month of July to the Minister of Interior, says that there has been a considerable increase in the number of people calling at his office for information concerning Canada, and that there has been an increase, too, in the number of immigrants leaving for the Dominion. "The scarcity of money alone prevents thousands of good farmers from going to Canada," writes the agent.

Large financial syndicates and commercial companies in England are now turning their attention to Canada as a field for investment. With a vigorous immigration policy, less internal political disruption, the straightening out of the Grand Trunk affairs, the large crops in the Northwest, and the general prosperity of Canada, our chances appear extremely good to secure both the men and the money.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The members of the Ottawa Valley of the S. O. E. are now being roused to united activity by the efforts of Bro. Wm. Toague, D.D. He has always held it essential to the best interest of the Order that it could be better served by having a district committee, composed of three members from each lodge. He is visiting the lodges with this object in view during September, when in the early part of October the committee will be called together and the winter's work mapped out.

As was anticipated by a large number of members, the Degree Lodge (Clarendon United W. R.) of Ottawa, passed out of existence on Monday night, the 20th ult. The lack of interest by the officers and persistent apathy in their duties, guaranteed to the members the uselessness of attending. But in the case of the 20th ult. the members were there, but no officers put in appearance to open the lodge. When honors are conferred upon individuals, and confidence reposed, members naturally look for courtesy at least from them.

The picnic committee of the Ottawa lodges closed up their business last week and reported a divy among the lodges participating of \$8 each. We cannot fully endorse the action of the committee in reference to some of its accounts. A broader view might have been given to the details, and arrangements. After explanations had been made, which to ordinary minds seemed quite satisfactory, but to some of the committee it was not, they thought, in accordance with the spirit that should have prevailed, that some individuals had no rights. We hope that wider opinions will prevail in future when a combination is entered into by contracting parties, and the policy of give and take be the measure meted out. Then justice can be better done to all parties, and the broader spirit which should govern such matters have a happier termination.

In another column will be found a communication from our esteemed Bro. Thos. Elliott, P.S.G.P., upon a matter, which to some, is as grave as that of the new constitution—the "official organ." Bro. Elliott is familiar with the machinery and knows the wants and requirements of the Order, he keeps himself posted with its work and progress by reading the ANGLO-SAXON, and says, "what would the Order have done without it?" Bro. Elliott saw the necessity of an official organ for the Order while visiting the lodges on the Pacific coast in company with Bro. Carter. The reports which were published of the progress of their movements were appreciated by the whole membership. Bro. Elliott holds that as soon as the official organ is settled fact, and the new constitution fully understood by the members, the Order will go ahead will leaps and bounds.

OFFICIAL EMBLEM PIN.

The Supreme Executive has just received the first consignment of the new emblem pins. The design was approved by the Supreme Grand Lodge at Woodstock, and consists of the "St. George's Cross and Flag." In order to prevent any alteration of the design, the Executive registered the pin with the Dominion Government, so that no one can make or sell the emblem, only through the Supreme Executive office. The price marked was 5c, the Executive are trying to lower the price to 2c.

SUPREME GRAND SECRETARY.

WANTED. As Miller, 40 years experience, in Stone and Roller Mills, seeks permanent situation. Address, JAMES HOLLANDS, Aylmer, Ont.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION (DEFENCE) COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR,—A copy of the ANGLO-SAXON for July has been forwarded to me by a Canadian friend, who calls my attention to an article therein dealing with No. 4 publication of the Imperial Federation Defence Committee which, the reviewers say, "certainly contains some new and startling facts."

The article proceeds to state that "it is impossible to study this pamphlet without coming to the same conclusion as the Committee," that "this is not a state of affairs of which we can feel proud, and it calls for a serious effort to put the provision for the general defence of the Empire upon a reasonable and definite footing." "If however we enquire what the Committee is going to do about it, and what the "serious effort" is to which they refer, we find that all they propose is "that these facts should be brought officially to the notice of the Colonies." "Truly this is a lame and impotent conclusion."

This comment might be justifiable if the preceding statement were correct; but it is not the case that "all the Committee propose is that these facts should be brought officially to the notice of the Colonies"; though that is obviously an essential preliminary to any action.

If the reviewer had read the final page of the paper under consideration, he would have seen under the heading, "Are they willing?" a reiteration of the statement which has been made in every one of its publications that the desire of the Committee is "that the Government of the United Kingdom should formally ascertain from the Colonies whether they are willing to take their share in the cost and the administration of Maritime Defence."

It is clear that until this willingness has been ascertained nothing can be done. It would be idle to propose the alteration of existing arrangements to admit of such contribution and representation without first ascertaining that there was at least a possibility of their coming to pass; and it would be discourteous to the Governments of countries like Canada to affect to ignore the obvious fact that without their assent no such arrangement could be carried out.

I do not for a moment suggest that there is any desire on the part of the ANGLO-SAXON to misrepresent the efforts of the Committee with whose objects it has always shown considerable sympathy, but I express a hope that your reviewer will in future read its publications, which are brief and to the point, even to their last page.

I am, sir,

Your obediently,

ARTHUR H. LORING,

Hon. Secretary, Imperial Federation Defence Committee, 25 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W.

London, England, 1st August, 1895.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

DEAR SIR,—As one who has, ever since my first connection with the Society, always taken an active interest in its welfare, I may be pardoned for asking space in your paper for a few remarks upon the question of an "Official Organ."

In the first place, I am one of those who heartily desire to see such a journal in connection with the Order; in fact I think it absolutely necessary that such should be established, and as quickly as convenient with proper conditions.

The proposition to supply each and every member with a copy of the paper I consider a correct one, and THE SMALL CHARGE OF 20 CENTS PER MEMBER PER ANNUM I think a very liberal offer indeed. The profit from same must be a very small one, and it must be a spirit of patriotism that instigates such an offer rather than one of profit.

Surely any Englishman ought to see at once that it is worth his while to support such a liberal proposition—and that at once. It cannot be anything else than a lack of interest that prevents the members and lodges from immediately endorsing such an offer, and I sincerely trust that the officers and members of the different subordinate lodges will at once take this matter up—if they have not already done so—in a fair spirit and return their decisions to the Supreme Grand Secretary. On this question the Order should speak out at once.

I remember while I had the honor to occupy the position of Supreme Grand President, being applied to for endorsement of the last journal started in Toronto in connection with the Society, namely, *The Canadian Englishman*. I distinctly told the pro-

prietor that the Sons of England could only afford to support one paper, and that if he was going to start another journal outside of the ANGLO-SAXON that he ought first to well consider what he was doing, as the Executive could not afford to encourage, either financially or otherwise, a second paper. During its short existence it led to discussion and petty jealousies that did not tend to the advancement of the Society. I suggested to the parties that he make a proposition for the purchase of the ANGLO-SAXON. My advice was not listened to, the journal was started, the result is well known, and was not successful either as a society journal or from a financial point of view.

My idea of a society journal would be one acknowledged as an authority and supported as such by the Order. The statement of the standing of each lodge should be published monthly, showing members in good standing; amount received from calls, dues, or any other source, number of members suspended or expelled since last report (previous month); it should also contain the deaths of members, No. of lodge and location in which the deceased member had been a member of, and a summary showing the receipts and disbursements in total of each account kept by the Executive of the Supreme Grand Secretary. These should all be certified to by the Supreme Grand Secretary under seal.

If this course were adopted and followed out each member could then see for himself the standing of his lodge monthly, and this would in a large measure prevent the constant shortages and defalcations of secretaries that at present exists to such a large extent. The paper should have some two or three pages or more, if necessary, controlled by the Executive entirely.

Trusting you will pardon my taking up so much space, but, being interested in the Order, and wishing it every success, I have presumed to encroach on your space with a desire to do the Society a kindness, if I may be allowed the term. Believe me,

Yours fraternally,

THOS. ELLOTT, P.S.G.P.

Brantford, Aug. 16th, 1895.

Supreme Grand Lodge Offer VS The "Anglo-Saxon."

Thousands of the members of the Order have responded in a harmonious spirit to the desire of the Executive, and subscribed to the ANGLO-SAXON, while some lodges have not been able to deal with the proposal, as yet. For instance, Fort William has suffered loss by fire, the circular being burnt but the lodge has ordered 20 copies. Guildford lodge's secretary says, the wish of the Executive, as expressed in the circular to the lodges, will be carried into effect at their next lodge meeting. Members of Britannic lodge, Montreal, are also ordering copies of each issue.

Prince George lodge, Quebec, have been out of harness during the summer months, but the middle of September will see them in a position to deal with the offer of the Executive.

Brockville is waiting to see what the other lodges are going to do before deciding; and so on.

Then there are the lodges who unfortunately have a large proportion of men who feel it their duty to be on hand if any scheme of progress is being brought forward, who have very few ideas of their own, but who make themselves conspicuous by persistently objecting. While this class of members are of very little use to the Order, yet they are the cause of a great deal of annoyance. We will say right here, that when well defined plans for the best advancement of the Order are brought forward the chronic kicker should not be allowed to overthrow them.

Then some lodges are short-sighted, and there are penny-wise members among them who think printer's ink superfluous and the fraternal press of no value. Such ideas come only from those who are narrow-minded, selfish or slow-going enough to wish the world would turn back half a century to the days when railroads, telegraphs and steam printing presses were unknown. The lodges who have not accepted the arrangement which the Executive have entered into with the ANGLO-SAXON, are the greatest losers.

To such actions as the above can be attributed the failure of all previous attempts for successfully establishing and unreservedly supporting a paper devoted exclusively to the Sons of England Order. No doubt these prejudices will be over-ruled authoritatively at the next Grand Lodge meeting and definitely settled.

A RAMBLER'S NOTES.

Montreal, P.Q.

Lodge Britannic, Montreal, is already considering the advisability of holding socials during the coming winter, to promote the interest of the lodge generally, and a committee of its most influential members has already been formed for the first, which takes place early in October.

Go ahead Britannic; shew the brother lodges what can be done. What we want is for some lodge to shew us what is to be done to make things interesting. Up to the present time the general routine of the lodges has been anything but inviting to the newly initiated brethren, and too much time is wasted on the small matters of the lodges.

Let us have the lodge meetings made interesting—a little more "music, song and story." A man who has been at business the whole day does not find it interesting to sit for 2 or 3 hours listening to a discussion between a few, concerning a matter of 5 or 10 cents.

It is a well known fact that a man who comes to the lodge to meet the brethren does not want anything but pleasant and interesting company, and the more he finds of that the more apt he will be to try and get his friends initiated.

There has been, and is at present, a cry that there has not been enough clannishness in the S. O. E. An Englishman does not need to be clannish. He shines best as an individual. If he is interested in anything he is bound to work ahead. The Englishman of today is the most conspicuous and go-ahead individual in the world.

But that does not imply that we must keep together. In Canada of all places we Englishmen need to band ourselves together. In England it is Englishman against Englishman, but here it is Englishman against the world. Let us get together then so that we may make ourselves felt all over this fair Dominion, over which our ensign so proudly floats.

The more we band ourselves together the more we can make ourselves felt. Montreal had a parade this summer such as they never had before. Over 600 brethren formed in line, headed by the band and the grand old flag, and walked about two miles to church, "Rule Britannia." The "British Grenadiers," etc., being the style of marches the band played. People opened their eyes with astonishment. They had no idea that such a strong Order was in their midst, and the fact that they were all respectable Englishmen made more than a little talk around the city, especially among the press. Everybody in the Order said it did more good than anything yet. Primrose lodge initiated 13 new members immediately after.

The Order is now getting the right kind of men among its members; men who can and will push its best interests; men of good standing, intellectual and well educated men; men of weight, go-ahead, progressive; men, who do not sit and listen the whole evening, and mentally vote everything a bore, but who take a deep interest in things and make lodge night lively; men who bring a new candidate almost every lodge night. These are the men we want. These are the men who are going to make our Order make phenomenal progress during this and the coming years.

A. D. THORNTON.

PREPARING TO ORGANIZE.

A PROPOSED LODGE AT PICTON, ONT. A meeting of Englishmen by birth or descent, who are interested in the formation of a lodge of the Order in Picton, was held in Eyre's Hall, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 10th, to complete the organization of the lodge, and for the selection of officers for the current term.

TORONTO NOTES.

Bro. Geo. Clay, the Secretary of the S. O. E. B. S. Building Loan and Savings Association, has just returned from a two weeks sojourn in Muskoka. George is very modest, strange to say, he has not brought any fish stories with him, his friends are mourning over his reticence.

The coming of age of the S. O. E. B. S. will be celebrated on December 12th next, and in order to make the demonstration worthy of the occasion, Bro. Dr. C. A. Hodgett, D.D., Center Toronto, has brought the matter before the District Council so that the lodges in his district can co-operate with Albion Lodge in making arrangements. A committee was appointed for consultation with the members of Albion Lodge No. 1.

Callander.

Stockport, No. 205, Callander, G. T. R., Ont. Meet 2nd and 4th Monday in each month in White's Hall. Visitors welcome. R. W. Miller, Pres. F. J. Newey, Sec.

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Or to THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA, 9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., England. Or to any Canadian Immigration Agent.

THE UNION JACK AND MAPLE LEAF.

The Union Jack and Maple Leaf. Blending in one the young and old; Emblazoned on our new-born flag; The ensign of the brave and bold; Long may it wave o'er land and sea, Emblem and sign of liberty.

Four Boys' in Blue

Lying off Spithead, H. M. S. Nautilus, was being got ready for sea with all despatch. Breezy and fresh looked the blue, restless waves as they came rolling up the Channel. The Isle of Wight was fair to look upon in the dancing sunlight.

H. M. S. Nautilus was bound, first, for the West Coast of Africa, with instructions to spare no pains in putting down the iniquitous traffic in human lives, then going on almost without interruption.

And now we will introduce the three friends by name, and give a short history of their career up to the time when we find the Nautilus ploughing her way from the English coast with them on board.

Henry Dover was the son of a Post-Captain in the Royal Navy who had served his country honourably and well for forty years before retiring.

ful quiet boy, but thoroughly manly in all his ways, as fond of fun as most boys of his age, but not taking it boisterously. Still he could enjoy his joke as well as any of his comrades.

Mike O'Connor was of a very different disposition. A merry bright-witted lad, it was said by all the ship's company that if Mike wasn't laughing at somebody else, he was surely laughing at himself.

John Montague was a well grown boy, tall for his age, with crisp curly hair. He was inclined to attach an exaggerated value to the house of Montague of Montague.

They had been barely a day and a half out of Spithead when it came on to blow as it only can in the Bay of Biscay. The ship behaved well, though being built more for speed than weather.

Montague was presently joined by Mike O'Connor. The two boys watched the scene in silence for a time, and then Montague said to his companion, "Doesn't a scene like this, when the sea and wind seem to be fighting for the mastery, and between the two, the ship has to do her best to keep afloat, always make you think of the time when—"

(To be continued.)

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"A little nonsense now and then, Is relished by the wisest men."

WANTED.

A boy for office work; no whistler need apply; I've had as much of that thing as ever I mean to try.

THE AMERICAN PLAN.

Englishman—How do you manage the riotous foreigners who flock into this country?

Mrs. Uppercrust—"You go abroad a great deal lately, do you not, Mrs. Newmonie?"

"Have you hair trimmed?" asked the barber. "Trimmed!" echoed farmer Begosh.

A policeman called at one of our glove stores and said to the lady clerk, "I want a pair of kid gloves, Miss."

A minister startled his audience, a few Sundays ago, by saying, "I have forgotten my notes, and shall have to trust to Providence but this evening I will come better prepared."

He was fond of singing rival hymns, and his wife named him baby Fort, so that he would want to hold it.

THE NEW BABY.

There came to port, last Sunday night, The queerest little craft, Without an inch of wriggling on;

It seemed so curious that she Should cross the unknown water, And moor herself right in my room—

She has no manifest but this, No flag floats o'er the British Lloyds—

Ring out, wild bells, and tamed ones too! Ring out the lover's moon!

Ring out the muse! ring in the nurse! Ring in the milk and water!

FOR THE DAUGHTERS. QUEEN'S SOUP.

Those who would like to sip a soup of which England's Queen is specially fond must prepare one as follows:—

STEWED LIVER. Buy one pound of beef liver, always an economical purchase.

DIET FOR RHEUMATIC PERSONS. Proper food will cure where drugs will fail.

WATER SPONGE CAKE.—Use 1 1/2 cups sugar, 1 1/2 cups flour, 3 eggs, 1/2 cup water

Always stir cake one way, and don't forget to try the heat of the oven with a piece of paper before placing the cake therein.

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Write for Literature and Question Sheet, enable me to send you a Truss, which is specially adapted to fit and retain your Hernia WITH COMFORT.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 23, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers.

Entry may be made personally at the local office for the District in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him.

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

APPLICATION FOR PATENT. May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the homesteader in spectator.

INFORMATION. Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry.

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

District Deputies

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

F. A. Lucas, Sudbury, Ont. Geo. W. Brown, Ridgeway. E. Marshall, Petrolia.

W. J. Anderson, London. J. W. Cudlipp, Box 207 Ingersoll. Thos. Jackson, Clinton.

S. F. Passmore, Brantford. Rev. F. H. Fatt, Merriton. W. H. Buscombe, Hamilton.

W. J. Smith, Box 90, Grand Valley. W. Taylor, Barrie.

G. W. Sibbett, Bracebridge. T. H. Martin, Peterborough. Jos. Clatworthy, Hampton.

E. R. Blow, Whitby. A. Wensley, Belleville. R. Neapole, Pembroke.

Wm. Teague, 183 Florence st., Ottawa. Dr. J. S. Atkinson, Gananogue.

TORONTO DISTRICTS. No. 1, East.—Dr. W. R. Walters.

No. 2, Centre.—Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, 8 St. Patrick st.

No. 3, West.—W. H. Church, Equity Chambers, Adelaide St. E.

No. 4, N.-West.—E. Ward, Toronto Jc. Special District Deputy, W. L. HUNTER, Box 15, Bowmanville, Ont.

QUEBEC. T. Teakle, 71 St. Augustine st., City of Quebec.

G. A. Hoerner, Melbourne, P.Q. MONTREAL DISTRICTS. No. 1—John Castin.

No. 2—T. Hutchinson. Special District Deputy. REV. R. F. TAYLOR, 43 Metcalfe St., Montreal.

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

MANITOBA DISTRICTS. No. 2.—W. Garrett, Morden. No. 3.—F. Starkey, Carman.

No. 4.—R. G. Coldwell, Brandon. No. 5.—Rev. H. L. Watts, Virden.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. W. Bailey, Box 659, Vancouver. F. T. Plows, Victoria.

S. Mallard, Chilliwack. G. C. King, Calgary, Alberta. Geo. Huntley, Assiniboia.

NOVA SCOTIA. A. S. Dodson, New Glasgow. NEW BRUNSWICK. A. D. Thomas, Fredericton.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. J. H. Bell, Charlottetown. ENGLAND. Bro. A. J. Craston—Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, Barbican, London, E.C.

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

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. 88, Neptune, No. 144 and Shakespeare, No. 164, meet in the S.O.E. Hall, 200 Portage Ave., the 2nd Friday of each month at 8 p.m. Visitors cordially welcomed.

J. DAVIS, PRESIDENT. JOS. HARRISON, SECRETARY. Box 666.

Boys of England.

Brantford.

Prince Edward No. 6, meets on 2nd Monday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome. R. W. Nicholson, Sec., Box 605.

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON No. 1—Meets the 4th Monday in each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. n. John J. Bailey, Sec., 390 Ferguson Ave.

Ottawa.

Men Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month. D. Walsh, Sec., 103 Bank street.

St. Thomas.

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

Winnipeg, Man.

Queen of the West No. 25, Meets on the 4th Friday in each month in S. O. E. Hall, 200 Portage Avenue. Visitors welcome. Sec-Treas S. G. Bray, Pres. Jos. Harrison, Sec-Treas P. O. Box 666.

ONTARIO.

Almonte.

Wesley No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. Nicholson, Pres., Box 217.

Arnprior.

Beverly No. 188—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 Sons of England hall, over S. O. E. Hall, the 1st and 3rd Fridays month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. A. J. Elliott, Sec., J. L. Lambert, Pres.

Barrie.

Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Bothwell's Block. A. Wilkes, Sec., A. K. Lewis, Pres.

Brantford.

Salisbury No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays, first meeting in the year January 3rd, 1886, the S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome. R. W. Nicholson, Sec., J. T. Pollard, Pres., Box 605, Brantford.

Welfe No. 165—Meets every alternate Thursday in C. O. F. Hall, 167 Colbourne street. Visiting brethren always welcome. Fred. J. Fisher, President. Secret ry.

Belleville.

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

Blackstock.

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

Brookville.

Wesfolk No. 87, Brookville—Meets every 2nd and last Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec., Wm. White, Pres., Box 75.

Bowmanville.

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

Burlington.

Burlington, No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. W. Fiecham, Pres., Chas. E. Tolhurst, Sec., Box 96.

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. J. 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. Jas. G. Bate, Pres., W. W. Faber, Sec.

Clinton.

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

Chatham.

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

Collingwood.

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

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. John Sugder, Sec., Alex. A. Woodward, Pres., | Box 542, 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., | 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., Ed. Lane, Sec., Box 96.

Goderich.

Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the A.O.U.W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square. R. Warrington, Pres., W. S. Swaffield, Sec.

Gravenhurst.

Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Visiting brethren welcome. Frank Newton, Pres., C. E. Gibbons, Sec.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovel's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec., W. C. T. Hill, Pres., Box 110.

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., Thos. Paradine, Pres., 101 Oak Avenue.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William streets. Visitors welcome. F. Hayward, Pres., Hodley Mason, Sec., 275 Queen st., south.

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. Hector H. Martin, Sec., 29 Wellington St.

Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barren, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Sackville Hill, Sec., Robt. Hooper, Pres., | Chesoke, 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. Hannan, Sec., W. C. Bentley, Pres., 153 John street n.

Cornwall No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. 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, MacNab st., n. Hamilton. Visiting brethren welcome. 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. A. Ventress, Pres., J. G. Rumsey, Sec.

Ingersoll.

Imperial, No. 178—Meets the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month at the Foresters Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome. J. W. Cudlipp, Pres., Box 207.

Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Fridays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Wm. H. Cruise, Sec., G. Bonny, Pres., Albert st., Williamsville.

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. Jos. W. Jarvis, Pres., H. Phillips, Sec.

Lindsay.

Westminster No. 30—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday in Association Hall, cor. Kent and Cambridge streets. F. Parry, Sec., R. G. Harris, Pres.

Longford Mills.

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

London.

Wesington No. 88—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall, J. F. Chapman, Sec., 76 Dundas st., London west.

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., Geo. E. Williams, Sec.

Midland.

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

Milton.

Milton, No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in every month, in Old Masonic Hall, visiting brethren welcome. W. Wilson, Sec., Geo. Appleby, Pres.

Merriton.

Union Jack No. 201, Meets in the R. T. of T. Hall on the 2nd and 3rd Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. John Pullan, Sec., J. B. Jackson, Pres.

Newtonville.

Newton No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Orange Hall, Newtonville. Visiting brethren welcome. | John W. Bradley, Sec., S. Knight, Pres., | Clarke, P.O.

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 63, Orillia.

Ormsby.

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

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. John Trowbridge, Sec., Ed. Aust, Pres., Ottawa East.

Rowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. J. Berry, Sec., Frank Low, Pres., at Cole's, 160 Sparks st.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. J. Folks, Sec., J. Wm. Lees, Pres., Wellington st.

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

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. J. H. Barrard, Pres., Wm. G. Cresce, Sec.

Port Arthur.

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

Port Hope.

Durham No. 15—Meets alternate Wednesdays, first meeting in the year, January 10th, 1894, in S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Jewell, Pres., J. H. Rosevear, Sec., Box 375.

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. Pock, Sec., David Curtis, Pres., W. J. Squires, R-Sec., Box 580.

Petrolia.

Duke of Cornwall No. 185—Meet in the Hall, in Kerr's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Ernest Preston, John Road, Sec., Box 205, Petrolia.

SARNIA.

Bridgewater No. 294, Sarnia, Ont., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month in I. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. Fred. C. Watson, Pres., | W. H. Fletcher, Sec., Point Edward.

Stratford.

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

St. Catharines.

Victory No. 173, Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in Beaver Hall, St. Paul st., at 8 p.m. sharp. Visiting brethren welcome. A. L. Wright, Sec., Wm. Magness, Pres.

St. Thomas.

Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in the old Masonic Hall, Tabot st., east of the L. & P. 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month in Pt. Mason hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. F. Revell, Pres., C. E. Heard, Sec., Box 688.

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Wm. Upton, Pres., W. I. Hollins, Sec.

Smiths Falls.

Guelph No. 124—Meets in C. O. F. Hall, Beck with street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. Bradshaw, Sec., F. Lane, Pres.

Toronto—Continued.

Commercial, No. 200, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month in Room A Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. H. Perks, Pres., R. A. Fletcher, Sec., 27 Avon West, Sec.

Bristol, No. 90, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. W. E. Swain, Sec., C. Fry, Pres., 19 Blevin Place.

Richmond No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Room "C," Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street west. J. Wingfield, sen., Sec., F. Tofts, Pres., 580 Givens st.

Presion No. 67—R. R. D. meets in Room "A," Shaftesbury Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in every month. W. R. D. after R. R. D. meetings on 4th Wednesday in February, May, August and November. J. J. Pritchard, Sec., C. Weatherill, Pres., 93 Beaconsfield, Ave.

St. George No. 27—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, in Society Hall, corner of Moscau st. and Queen st. W. Sam. Rich, Sec., G. A. Sherrin, Pres., Wm. C. Fidge, Sec., 263 Yonge street.

Boston No. 129—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of Moscau st. and Queen st. W. Sam. Rich, Sec., Dr. W. L. Allen, Pres., 103 Victoria street. Tel 2841.

Windsor No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of Moscau st. and Queen st. W. Sam. Rich, Sec., Jas. Reeves, Pres., 70 Woolsey street.

Norfolk No. 67, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month in Dominion Hall, cor of Dundas st. Queen st. w.; visiting brethren welcome. Geo. W. Powe, Pres., A. E. Portch, Sec., 320 Dovercourt Road.

Staford No. 32, meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in St. George's Hall, south east cor of Berkeley st. Queen st. east. Visitors made welcome. Geo. G. Bennett, Pres., T. Yeomans, Sec., 292 Berkeley street.

Somerset No. 10, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Week's Hall, cor of Dunn Ave. Queen st. west; visiting brethren always welcome. C. Gallier, Pres., T. P. Worth, Sec., 40 Mand street.

Hereford No. 194, meets first and third Tuesdays in each month, in Stewards' Block, s w corner of Spadina Ave. and College street; visiting brethren welcome. J. Harrington, Sec., W. C. Hall, Pres., 599 King street w.

Lanuesston No. 154—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at Rosedale Hall, Yonge St. north. H. Hardman, Pres., T. Bushell, Sec., 39 Price St.

Weston.

Leeds No. 45, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at Oddfellows Hall. Visitors welcome. J. Fittin, Sec., John Hollingworth, Pres., Weston, Ont.

Whitby, Ont.

Sussex No. 5, meets in S. O. E. Hall, alternate Fridays from January 6th, 1894. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Robson, Sec., E. R. Blow, Pres., Box 236.

Windsor.

Prince of Wales No. 62—Meets in A. O. F. Hall, first and third Tuesday. Visiting brethren are welcome. Wm. J. Turner, Pres., S. S. Watkinson, Sec.

Winona, Ont.

Rosebery No. 213, meets in S. O. E. Hall, Fruitland, near Stony Creek, 2nd and 4th Mondays. Visiting brethren always welcome. Thos. Andrews, Pres., F. J. Marshall, Sec., Arthur Lee, Pres., P. O. Winona, Ont.

Woodstock.

Bedford No. 51, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month. W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcome. J. Parslow, Sec., E. Blundell, Pres., | J. Parslow, Sec.

QUEBEC.

Capetion.

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

Montreal.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets first and third Fridays at the West End Hall, Chateaufort, Quebec. B. T. Sellars, Sec., John Thornley, Pres., Turcot, Montreal.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, in Oddfellows' Chambers, 183 Notre Dame st. Jas. Field, Sec., J. Boas, Pres., 39 Metcalfe Ave., St. Henri.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Fraternity Hall, 715 Wellington st. J. A. Edwards, Sec., Robt. Seyers, Pres., 149 Congregation st., 545 St. Paul St.

Frimrose No. 49—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, W. R. Degree 2nd Monday of each month, at Alexandra Lodge, 183 Notre Dame st. (opposite English Cathedral.) Catherine st., (opposite English Cathedral.) W. C. Blake, Sec., H. J. Goodies, Pres., 21 Charron st., Point St. Charles.

Denbigh No. 98—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month at 43 Bonaparte street. Visitors are made welcome. W. Wynn Hayes, Sec., J. T. Gaffney, Pres., 71 Dorchester st.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, at 465 St. Urban st. corner Prince Arthur st. Visiting brethren welcome. S. Sobey, Sec., D. Booth, Pres., 731 St. Urban st.

Britannia, No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Orange Hall, 346 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome. Hy. Jelly, Sec., A. Webb, Pres., 157 Quenelet st.

New Rockland.

Fidelity No. 179—New Rockland, Que., meets on the 2nd 4th Thursday of each month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. W. H. Killingsback, Pres., Jacob Davies, Sec.

Sherbrooke.

Glasgow No. 163, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month in the room of Court Sherbrooke C. O. F., Odell's Block. C. H. Pearce, Pres., Capt. T. Rawson, Sec.

Quebec.

Prince George, No. 182—Meets in the Masonic Hall, cor. Garden and St. Louis street, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. T. F. Teakle, Sec., W. T. Martin, Pres., 4 De Salaberry St., Que.

Lennoxville.

Clarence No. 135—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday each month, in S.O.E. Hall, adjoining Grand Trunk Ry. Station. Visitors welcome. Wm. Clark, Pres., Harry Alton, Sec.

Hochelaga.

Memuch No. 182—Meets in 323 Notre Dame St. Hochelaga, the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock. J. E. Rawstron, Sec., G. Ineson, Pres., 250 St. Catherine st.

Hull.

Tennyson No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Harbour, Pres., Chas. Skipworth, Sec., 41 Brewery St.

Lachine.

MANITOBA.

RE-CALLING AN INTERESTING EPOCH—NINE YEARS AGO.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

If the writer remembers rightly it is about this date, nine years ago, he first saw the ANGLO-SAXON newspaper lying upon the table of the reading room of the St. George's Society in the City Hall, Winnipeg.

In company with the daily and weekly issues of the "Thunderer," the London Illustrated News, the Daily Graphic and other English papers, its name was on the list from which the members of the St. George's Society might select such ones as a majority of them considered desirable and conducive to furthering the sentiments and purpose they had in view.

In discussing the pros and cons of the merits of various journals, it was held by one at least of the more influential members, that the ANGLO-SAXON with its very pro-English proclivities, was not a paper calculated to assist Englishmen who had come to Canada to start, and grow up with the country, in assimilating themselves and in changing their habits of thought, and of life, in accordance with the altered conditions of their surroundings.

In reply to such a line of argument, directly, is not at this stage, the present intention, rather let us take a glance at some events which have transpired in this Canada of "OURS" since the ANGLO-SAXON was first ushered into being.

IMPRIMIS.—It may be said with truth that both previous to, and for some time since that event, the flag of the United States was the colour which predominated at most public social entertainments, and indeed for that matter at some functions which might claim to be of a national character.

There are many of us remember the decorations in the Horticultural Gardens in Toronto, and later on Col. Denison's decision in regard to an individual whose pent up patriotism exploded with disastrous consequences to some of these. Then again Agricultural Shows where the stars and stripes vied with, if it did not out-number, the united crosses of St. George, St. Patrick and St. Andrew, giving at least an international air to such gatherings which the occasion did not warrant;

for why we should have more international sentiment of good will with the United States here in Canada, than with those other nations from whom mixed population is really made up, is very hard to conceive, especially when we consider there are but few desirable Americans who cannot find room without emigrating to Canada to find a home for themselves.

Then again we remember, there was no public dinner, or other occasion where speeches, and sentiments added zest to the foregone enjoyments of the table, but that the toast to the President of the United States always received an honourable place upon the list, even at times taking the position of which should ever be occupied by our Queen.

But this state of affairs is fast passing away, the tide of popular sentiment amongst Canadians born in the country, and those from other nationalities who have adopted it as a home, is gradually getting awakened to the necessity of rendering honor to whom honor is due, and to the Sons of England Order, and its organ, the ANGLO-SAXON, may, without bragadocia be ascribed the honor of being pioneers in the great work of creating a true national sentiment amongst the Canadian people.

To suppose that the meagre population of the tremendously immense Dominion of Canada could ever, alone, work out their destiny of becoming a great united people while we have a rival nation to the south of us ever ready to pick quarrels, to coerce, and ever seize upon such part of our territory as from time to time it might appear to them desirable to attain, must be an idea utterly untenable to any one who is at all acquainted with the past history of the two countries. It becomes, therefore, apparent that unless we would drift in the politically demoralized condition of the South American republics, we must yet, and for a long time to come find, some solid centre of government outside our own borders; in other words our centre of government must be either Great Britain, or the United States. Were a show of hands taken on this subject we well know that 10 per cent. is the

outside limit of those amongst us who would shout for the Great Republic; but still, why should there be 1-tenth of 1 per cent?

Have not the forefathers of us who are of English descent gradually built up the Great British Empire until today her flag is respected on every sea, and the red coats of her legions become the dread of the wrong doers among the nations, be they civilized or barbarian. It is, I say, the forefathers of us Britons, many of us here in Canada, who have done all this, and a share in this grand house which they have built is our heritage, and why should we throw it away? Why not continue to buttress the impregnable mass until the whole allied force of envious nations cannot shake its foundations, or penetrate its walls? Secure in the protection we receive as an integral portion of the Great British Empire, it is and must be the duty of every Canadian, no matter his descent, to at all times pay in public all those official honors which every respectable government, even in republics, requires subjects and citizens shall render to its Flag and to the chief magistrate—in our case the Queen.

It is the teaching of such tenets by setting the example themselves is one of the most important uses for which from a sentimental point of view the Sons of England can offer as an excuse, if one is required. But the Sons of England without an organ can be but of little use to the Empire at large. Its lodges being spread over such an immense territory can exercise at best but a mere local influence, but by the aid of the ANGLO-SAXON, now in its ninth year of publication, and subscribed for between six and eight thousand Englishmen, members of the Order, we shall exercise a far reaching voice, which shall proclaim to the world in clarion tones the only sound political creed: "The British Empire first, last, and all the time."

WINNIPEG FREE LANCE. September, 1885.

NOVA SCOTIA.

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER—A HOPEFUL FUTURE.

The Order was planted in the Province as late as 1891. In August of that year Supreme Grand Lodge Officers Ivans and Swait arrived in New Glasgow, and found twelve good men met for organization. On the 8th Kenilworth Lodge was instituted, and to-day is a strong, active lodge.

From New Glasgow the organizing officers proceeded to Halifax, where Lodge Halifax was formed on the 12th August. Halifax Lodge, after passing through a period of training experience fought its way out and up, until it is now the banner lodge of the district. In October, 1893, the District Deputy instituted Forest of Dean Lodge at Westville, the coal mining centre of Nova Scotia. This is a noble lodge and doing good work. Attempts are now being made by the District Officer to extend the scope of the society.

Several things have transpired to prevent the Order reaching out for more territory:

1st. An impression exists that we are a political body, pledged to support one party as against all others. This idea absolutely prevented the Grand Lodge officers organizing in at least one town last year. However the effort has been made, and successfully, that no more independent men exists than the true Son of England.

2nd. Because we are a body of Protestant Englishmen, we are supposed to view everything through glasses tinged with orange. No greater mistake can be made than to imagine any similarity between the Orange body and the Sons of England, other than a common adherence and pledged support to Protestantism. Between Protestantism and Orangeism is a deep gulf, in the bridging of which many men have made well nigh shipwreck of some Sons of England lodges. We have, thank God, the truest and noblest Order under the blue skies of heaven.

The Son of England who lives his obligation in his daily life has in him the God given love for all, not alone of his brethren, but for those who may differ with him on matters either political or religious.

We, in this Province, are grateful for the assistance rendered us by the visits of our grand officers Hancock and Clatworthy. We were spurred up to renew our diligence.

Kenilworth Lodge was honored, last week, with a visit from Dominion Deputy, Rev. Bro. R. F. Taylor. He came, saw, and of course, conquered. He is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, but when to this you add a mind stored with all that can uplift, and the ability to captivate by his matchless oratory, you have a combination rarely seen.

But what can compare with the regular visits of the ANGLO-SAXON? No man, I care not what his chances for obtaining information, can be, a

consistent, posted and intelligent member of our Society without your useful journal. My best wishes are for the success of the ANGLO-SAXON, and may your brighter day have already dawned.

I cannot close this article without a reference to our beloved Grand Secretary, J. W. Carter.

We, down here, have not as yet had the pleasure of meeting him, but when we do, and we expect him, his will be a triumphal tour among the different lodges. He has proved himself not only an efficient officer but a trusted counsellor, and his kind words are a benediction. Long live J. W. Carter.

A. S. DODSON.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MARLBORO LODGE CELEBRATES ITS FIRST BIRTHDAY.

St. John, Aug. 28th.—The 20th inst. being Lodge Marlboro's anniversary, 207 being instituted just one year ago. We celebrated the day by a most successful outing at Manawagonish Island, taking the steamer "Storm King," where dancing, racing, etc., were indulged in by the members and their friends. The much praise cannot be given to our committee, Bros. Pilkington, Rodgers, Brownhill and our "ever hustling" Secretary, Ledford, for the splendid manner in which they planned and carried out the first natal day's celebration of Lodge No. 207. About four hundred people took advantage of the beautiful weather that day, and came down to join the Englishmen of St. John in their jollification. Everything passed off without a hitch.

Bro. Haworth, of Lodge Worcester, Toronto Junction, has been visiting our city for the past few days, but sorry to say arrived a little too late for our last meeting. Coming, as Bro. Haworth does, from the grand centre of the S.O.E., and being so conversant with all the details of our beloved Order he has done a good deal to encourage us to rush on the work for greater success.

Our meetings through the warm months have been wonderfully well attended in comparison with other societies. This winter we have every hope of a great boom.

I am pleased to note Bro. Walker, V.P., has fully recovered from a very severe illness.

The verdict re ANGLO-SAXON is anxiously waited for by our members. We must have a non-partizan organ and the ANGLO-SAXON on the lines proposed seems to just fill the bill.

PEAKE.

MONCTON, N. B.—Lodge Shaftesbury No. 208, celebrated its first anniversary by attending Divine Service in St. George's Church on Sunday evening 1st Sept. Besides the members of the lodge there were quite a number of Englishmen amongst the congregation, which was a large one, and all were thoroughly well pleased with the splendid service and the eloquent and patriotic sermon which was preached by the Rector, E. B. Hooper, (chaplain to the lodge) from the text: "Honour All men, Love the Brotherhood, Fear God, Honour the King." The Rev. Brother exhorted his hearers, and more particularly the members of the S. O. E. B. S., to be true to their watch word "Fidelity." To be "Faithful to God, themselves and their country." The service concluded by the singing of the National Anthem.

BELLEVILLE.

LODGE OXFORD KNOW HOW TO USE A GOOD OFFER.

The Order is progressing well in Belleville, initiations or applications every meeting night. At last meeting the excursion committee reported on the annual outing of the lodge to Kingston and the 1000 Islands, the net profits being over \$100. The members present voted sufficient money out of the excursion fund to pay for one year's subscription to the ANGLO-SAXON for 180 members. They also granted sufficient funds to charter a steamer to give the Boys' lodge an outing to Twelve O'clock Point, a distance of 12 miles from Belleville, delightfully situated at the mouth of the Murray Canal. The balance of the excursion money was placed to the credit of the room trustees; this is an excellent way to encourage two of the most vital institutions of our Order, viz., supporting an official organ and encouraging the youth of our nationality.

LYDFORD LODGE.

This lodge is doing fine work in the Bay City having a membership of about 70 and getting candidates at nearly every meeting. It is the intention of Lydford brethren to visit "United Empire Lodge, Deseronto, in the near future, they have invited the Supreme Grand Vice to accompany them. Lydford Lodge voted to supply each member with the ANGLO-SAXON for six months.

A FRATERNAL VISIT TO DESERONTO.

About forty members of the Sons of England, of Lydford and Oxford lodges went to Deseronto for a fraternal visit to the brethren of United Empire lodge. The steamer NellieCuthbert was chartered for the trip and the party had a most enjoyable moonlight sail. Deseronto was reached about 9 o'clock, and the members were met by a deputation of the local lodge and escorted to the lodge-room, where they received a hearty welcome. Addresses were given by several of the visiting brethren and of the local lodge; some of the brethren entertained the meeting with excellent songs, etc. Among the visitors were Special District Deputy, W. L. Hunter, Toronto; A. Wensley, D.D. of Hastings and Prince Edward counties; Bro. W. B. Northrup, M.P.; chief of police Newton and J. W. London, Supreme Grand Vice-President.

ENGLAND'S SPHERE.

Kingston, Aug. 21.—The sixteenth session of St. George's Union for North America opened with a large attendance of delegates from the leading cities of Canada and the United States. Bro. Dr. E. H. Smythe, Q.C., president of the union, presided and introduced Mr. Ed. J. B. Pense, president of St. George's Society, Kingston, who welcomed the delegates, remarking that 'the enjoyment of your visit will be our greatest pleasure.' England's proud place among the nations of the earth was vigorously declared and the pride and glory of her achievements enunciated.

Bro. Dr. Smythe delivered the president's address, calling for a closer Anglo-Saxon alliance a permanent court of international arbitrators (such as at the Paris arbitration) selected from among the eminent jurists of our lineage. The learned doctor touched on England's influence, in the fact that 'the expansion of our commerce is a benison to mankind.' At the dawn of the century scarce 20,000,000, spoke the English tongue; to-day the English speaking people number 120,000,000. Our language is fast becoming the language of diplomacy, as it has already long been the language of commerce. The child on this continent not taught to speak English is seriously handicapped in his life's race.

Literary Notes.

Edward Bok, the editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, has written a book for the young men called "Successward: A Young Man's Book for Young Men" which the Revels will publish in the forthright. The book aims to cover all the important phases of a young man's life: his business life, social life, his amusements, religious life, dress, his attitude toward women and the question of his marriage. This is Mr. Bok's first book.

Lippincott's Magazine for September, is full of most interesting reading. The leading story, "A case in Equity," by Francis Lynde, is a scene of a "boom" town in the South. It is a well planned and deeply interesting story. Other parts of the Magazine is well up, more so than usual. Price only 25c.

The September number of the Delineator, or what is called the Autumn Number, is full of variety, and the quality of the reading matter is rich. The household department is a special feature of the number. The price of the Delineator is only \$1.00 per year, single copies 15c; published at 33 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

We have received the third number of Property, a twelve page paper published in Montreal, it is devoted to what its name implies. The editor and proprietor is a well known commercial man, H. Bragg, of 489 Board of Trade Building. The typographical arrangement is neat, and the "get up" is done in the best of taste. Property is printed by the well known firm of S. B. Fote & Co., Craig St. We congratulate Bro. Bragg upon his enterprise.

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No. 2 Express, leave Wright 6.30 a.m., arrive Ottawa 9.00 a.m.
No. 4 Mixed, leave Wright 4.15 a.m., arrive Ottawa 7.10 a.m.
No. 5 Express, leave Ottawa 2.00 p.m., arrive Wright 4.35 p.m.
No. 6 Express leave Wright 5.20 p.m., arrive Ottawa 8.00 p.m.
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