



Vol. VI. 6th Year of Publication. No. 16

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AMONG THE GRAND OFFICERS.

BIOGRAPHIES OF PROMINENT SONS OF ENGLAND.

Interesting Information Regarding the Brethren Who Have Charge of the Various Departments of the Order.



S. G. C. CLARKE.

The Grand Chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Clarke, rector of St. Barnabas Church, Toronto, is a native of Paris, Ontario. Firmly believing in the good work to be done by the Sons of England, he joined the Society several years ago, and has won the esteem of the membership by the interest he has shown in its progress.



S. G. T. HINCHCLIFFE.

The Supreme Grand Treasurer, Bro. B. Hinchcliffe, Toronto, has filled that office successfully and consecutively for the past twelve years, he being one of the oldest members of the Society. He has also been one of the staunchest, having frequently, during the early years of his Treasurership, assisted by advancing money to settle accounts, never allowing any to remain unpaid. He has seen the income increase from \$385.00 the amount of his first year, to over \$30,000 last year. Bro. Hinchcliffe was born in Yorkshire, England, and has been a resident of Canada for 20 years. He has been again re-elected to fill the office of Treasurer for another year.



S. G. P. P. STROUD.

The Supreme Grand Past President, W. R. Stroud, was born in London, England, 18th January, 1832; came to Canada with his parents in 1856, and is the eldest son of the late respected and philanthropic Mr. W. D. Stroud, of Montreal—one of the most prominent Englishmen of British North America. Bro. Stroud joined Derby Lodge, No.

30, Ottawa, in 1884, and at the Grand Lodge meeting in Ottawa, 1889, was elected to the position of Supreme Grand Vice-President; he was elected Supreme Grand President, in London, Ont., February, 1892. Bro. Stroud was elected a member of the Ottawa City Council in 1889, and was Chairman of the Finance Committee during the latter part of his term in the Council. He refused re-election in 1893. His earlier days were spent in a sea-faring career, during which he obtained a Second Officer's certificate from the London Board of Examiners. In 1872 he returned to Montreal and laid the foundation of the now extensive business of Stroud Bros., tea merchants, widely known all over Canada.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

BRO. WM. JONES, ASSISTANT DISTRICT DEPUTY.

A Building Association for Winnipeg—Bro. Symons, Organizer for the North-

west. Bro. Wm. Jones, of Lodge Neptune, has been appointed Assistant D. D. during the temporary absence of D. D. Bro. Canon Coombes.

The Supreme Grand Lodge has, we are given to understand, appointed Bro. Symons, one of their own body to the office of Lodge Organiser in the Northwest.

"CONTINENTAL UNION."

The Disloyal Scheme Condemned by the "Sons of England."

Belleville, April 15th.—The following resolution was passed at the regular meeting of Oxford Lodge No. 17, of the Sons of England B. S.:

"That this lodge, believing as they do that the interests of the Dominion of Canada can be best conserved by its continuance as an integral part of the British Empire.

"Resolved, that we, as loyal British subjects and Canadians, hereby renew our devotion to the throne of Great Britain, and enter a solemn protest against the action of some of our citizens, who under the cloak of continental union propose to foment a spirit of disunion, discord, and disloyalty in our midst, by introducing upon the public platform some of the most notorious annexationists in the Dominion.

"We consider their action detrimental to the best interests of the country at large, and only calculated to foment a spirit of unrest hitherto unknown in this section; and we earnestly ask the co-operation of all loyal Canadians, to nip in the bud this primary attempt to disseminate treason in this section of the Dominion."

The Commander-in-chief of the Naval Brigade, Bro. Geo. Tyler, has sent an invitation to all the Toronto lodges, inviting the members to attend the "commissioning" of the life saving station for the season of 1893, on Saturday, April 20th, at 2 p.m. We trust that a large number will make it convenient to be present on this auspicious occasion.

A new lodge of the Sons of England was opened in Ingersoll, Ont., on Friday the 14th inst., with 35 members,

A NOTABLE BANQUET.

A GREAT GATHERING AT THE CITY OF BRANTFORD.

SPEECH BY S. G. P. ELLIOTT.

A Notable Exposition of the Position of Englishmen in Canada in Relation to the Intrigues of Traitors.

The Supreme Grand Presidency of the Sons of England is an honor which any man might covet, and the recent elevation of Mr. Thomas Elliott, of this city, to that proud position was looked upon by the brethren here, not alone as a great compliment to him personally, but also to the whole order and to the city itself. As an outcome of this feeling Mr. Elliott was tendered a complimentary banquet on April the 4th by the members of Salisbury lodge, which he was instrumental in starting and of which he was the first president.

With the greatest of pleasure were:

Bro. J. Taylor, D. D. S. P. Guelph; E. J. Lomnitz, Toronto; Chas. Finch, Treas. Royal George, Simcoe; Chas. Gunning, Simcoe; Ralph Farrer, J. Tilley, J. Bellhouse, J. Christie, Ed. Brown, Jer. Wells, William Peirce, John A. Adams, S. F. Passmore, W. P. P.; D. J. Richardson, W. P.; J. S. Thomas, W. P. P.; Wolfe; James Benwell, John Raynor, Henry Morton, Chas. Taylor, Wolfe; J. Bassett, J. W. Taylor, J. T. Pollard, V. P.; R. W. Nicklinson, John Longbottom, Joseph Beal, F. Harrison, J. G. Banks, Fred. Cutmore, James Shapley, Henry Harworth, J. B. Watson, H. B. Leeming, Jesse Gibbs, jr., Henry Brown, James Hall, Thos. Pilgrim, Wm. Harper, Thos. Russell, Wm. Tipper, W. H. Moore, Wm. Irwin, secretary; John Ashton, R. T. Warbrick, F. J. Temperance, J. Wood, T. H. Sears, Richard Wilkinson, R. E. Yeates, E. Lang, J. H. Byrne, Jas. E. Benwell, Wm. Edwards, Chas. West, Fred J. Fisher, James Hunt, Chas. Harper, Dr. Fitton, (Simcoe), H. Sandifare (Simcoe), Chas. Dunnett, H. W. Staniland, A. C. Cornell, W. G. Raymond, F. D. Reville.

The innerman having been looked after in good style, the toast list was started with that of "The Queen," followed by the National Anthem.

"The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family," was greeted with "For he's a jolly good fellow," and then came "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers."

Mr. W. G. Raymond was down for a response, and he opened by referring in very flattering terms to Mr. Thos. Elliott. If there is one period in his life when W. G. feels more at home than any other it is when he is talking about those rollicking dogs the Britishers, and his speech last night was as breezy as a whiff off sea air.

THE TOAST OF THE EVENING.

"Our Guest" was the next toast, and it was received with deafening applause. Then the crowd sang "For he's a jolly good fellow," and ended up with three cheers more and another tiger. As Mr. Elliott rose to reply he was greeted with another outburst. When silence had once more ensued, he said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, VICE-PRESIDENT, BRETHREN AND GENTLEMEN.—There are periods in a man's lifetime when he feels overcome by some kind act, or some mark of appreciation shown by his fellow men to himself.

This occasion, Sir, is such a time

with me. If I say I feel highly honored at the manner in which the toast was received, I-but mildly express my feelings. I am aware Sir, that this demonstration of feeling is not so much for myself, in my capacity as a brother and a citizen, but a desire to express the feelings of respect and attachment, which belong to the Supreme Grand President of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, whether it happens to be T. Elliott or any one else who may have the honor, and I assure you it is an honor, and a high one, too, to be elected by the brethren to fill the position I occupy. (Loud applause.)

You are gathered then at the request of Lodge Salisbury to do honor to the Supreme Grand President of the S. O. E., and I, occupying that position by virtue of the wish of my brethren, become the individual to whom you look for the proper management of your affairs for the year 1893. Well, I can only tell you that so far as my ability and time will permit I shall endeavor to do my whole duty to the Society and its members. (Applause.)

I have taken an active and lively interest in the Order ever since I became a charter member of Lodge Salisbury, No. 42. The members of the lodge chose me as their first President, and I continued to occupy that position for two years, with the consent of my fellow members, and I am pleased to say the lodge increased in numbers and prospered. (Applause.) We had some, thing like thirty-five charter members and to-day we number, counting in Wolfe lodge members, and we are all Sons of England, nearly three hundred names on the roll. (Loud applause.)

Many people say, who are the Sons of England? Why was this Society started?

The answer is easily given and it brings with it a knowledge of the good intentions of our Order. We are a body of Englishmen and their descendants, banded together to aid one another, to do good to our members in sickness and distress. We help the family of a brother; we see that the sick get medical attendance and care and, if death should come, that the widow and children have enough at least to bury their dead, and if the brother carried a policy in our cheap and efficiently managed beneficiary, that the wants of those left behind are supplied in a measure at least. (Loud applause.) The order was started in 1874. It was first incorporated in 1875.

The first report was made by the grand secretary to a grand lodge in 1882. We then only had 835 members. Now we have over 12,000. (Loud applause.) The total receipts for 1882 were nearly \$70,000. (Loud applause.) So that you can see we have made great progress, done much good, and many hearts have been made to rejoice over the aid and comfort afforded them. (Applause.) Who among us has begrudged the small amount we have from time to time contributed to help a brother or some of his family? None. No, not one. (Loud applause.) The order is useful in another form. Loyal Englishmen meet and converse together. They read and hear what is going on around them. We are pledged to the integrity of the British empire, and why not? (Applause.) Is it not the greatest empire the world has seen? (Applause.) Has not Providence joined it together? Has He not prospered it? Has He not enabled it to be the means of distributing the seeds of religion, civilization and commerce to many dark places in the world. (Applause.) This is where we shake hands with our loyal

Irish and Scotch brothers as Britons, for they join with us in maintaining the integrity of the British Empire. In this we all agree, and yet, there are men, who were born under the benign influence of the Union Jack who would seek to disgrace that flag. Men who would dismember our empire. Men who would like and are seeking and scheming to barter or sell our homes—our Canada, the fairest of all the gems in the crown, which we as Englishmen, as Sons of England, are attached to and love. (Loud applause.) Yes, we love our Queen, we love old England and we love our homes in fair Canada, and we are far from feeling any desire to even listen to the subtle voice of any of those men whose time is given to such contemptible devices. (Applause.) Whether it be gain for themselves personally or, whatever the motive, we despise the action and we exclaim "the British Empire forever," and "Canada our home" will always be coupled with it. (Loud and continued applause.) Who is not proud of being an Englishman, or having English blood in his veins? If any falter let him read the history of his land. The growth of wealth, the commerce, the victories on land and water, and if his veins do not fill with warm and loyal blood he must be a clam, and not a man.

I want to say a few words to our Scotch friends and our Irish friends. While we are purely a national society, and you cannot join us, and we cannot join your national societies—and you have many of them—yet, when it comes to a question of loyalty we join hands with all loyal men who are in favor of the integrity of the empire of which we all form a part. (Loud applause.) Mr. Chairman, I must again thank you all for this kindness and such a demonstration of your feelings. I can assure you I shall never forget it, and I hope it may be the means, if possible, of making me put forth greater efforts on behalf of the Sons of England, while I shall at all times endeavor to do my best in the interests of the order.

The points were capitably put, and altogether the result was such as to give Bro. Elliott a leading place among local speakers.

"England, Our Country" was received with "Rule Britannia" and a speech by Bro. S. F. Passmore. Bro. D. J. Richardson gave "Hearts of Oak," and then followed "CANADA OUR HOME."

One verse was sung of "The Maple Leaf Forever," and Mr. Leeming was called upon to reply.

The speaker opened by congratulating Mr. Elliott upon his election as Supreme Grand President of the Sons of England. It was not alone a personal honor to the recipient but also to the city at large. (Applause.) He rejoiced in the prosperity of the Order in Brantford, and of the mark of distinction placed upon one of their number. He had known Mr. Elliott well for a number of years, as he had also known his honored father. (Applause.) The latter had occupied all the important positions in the gift of the city, and he was glad to see that his mantle had fallen upon the son in his election to the head of the S. O. E. (Loud applause.) It always did him good to meet with a company of Englishmen and the sons of Englishmen, and while they freely admitted and did full justice to the many excellencies of all other societies, they were all well satisfied to meet together as Englishmen. (Loud applause.)

"The Visiting Brethren" was next in order. Bro. Lomnitz (Toronto) made an eloquent reply.

THE SONS IN HAMILTON.

OLD AND COMMENDABLE CUSTOMS REVIVING.

Provincial Grand Lodges—False Report—Sickness—Lodge Directory—Annual Session—Fraternal Gathering—Queen's Birthday—At Home.

Lodge business generally is booming in this district, all the lodges doing a large quotation in initiation business, several prominent citizens having recently been added to the already fairly representative S. O. E. roll.

A revival of the old and commendable custom of fraternal visits amongst the lodges is again becoming common, Hearts of Oak Lodge, No. 94, having recently paid a visit to Osborne, No. 122. Britannia Lodge, No. 8, also expects a visit shortly from the above-named lodges. These fraternal visits are of incalculable value to those attending, not only in forming new acquaintances and having pleasant social reunion, but also to talk over matters pertaining to the welfare of our noble Order in general.

Provincial Grand Lodges. In my opinion provincial grand lodges under the supervision of a sovereign grand lodge is a grand scheme, as it will cause each grand lodge to take a far deeper interest than is now existing (although we must not complain at the progress we are making) in the formation of new lodges in the then respective jurisdictions, and will to a very great extent dispense with the vexed question of paid organizers. It is thought by some that the scheme is a little too premature, considering the comparatively small numbers of our Order. I differ from that view, providing the details of the scheme are not made too cumbersome and expensive, and at present I fail to see why either of the objectionable features mentioned cannot be curtailed, so that no objection could be raised by them. I think the committee who had the matter in hand deserve great praise and credit for their arduous work, and had they succeeded in placing the result of their labors before the different lodges at an earlier date they would probably have succeeded in getting the measure through during the recent session of Grand Lodge. I fully realized the amount of labor the committee undertook when appointed, and I think that the idea of a supernumerary committee of one representative from each district to have gone over the new Constitution, with the original committee, would probably have facilitated matters considerably, and curtailed, to a great extent, probably, useless discussion, when presented for consideration at Grand Lodge. However, I trust the Grand Executive will see that a sufficient number of copies of the above are in the hands of the lodges, so that ample time may be given to grasp the different features of such a grand and comprehensive scheme, and that all lodges may be fully satisfied at the result.

Lodge Directory. The District Directory Committee have finished their work, the result being a very complete and useful little directory, as well as a financial balance to the credit of the lodges.

Annual Sermon. The D. D. G. P. Bro. W. Hunt is busy arranging for the annual sermon. The first meeting was for Tuesday, April 11th, so as to give ample time for arrangements to be made. The different lodges will also attend Divine Service with the St. George's Society on April 23rd.

Annual Sermon. The Hamilton District United W. R. Degree held a very successful meeting on March 24th, there were nearly a hundred members present, among them our D. D. Bro. Hunt, several W. P.'s and P. P.'s, and a large contingent of W. R. degree members from Burlington Lodge, No. 156. The meeting was a very interesting one. The D. D. took advantage of the occasion to make a few appropriate remarks to the brethren, which were well received.

At Home. Rose of England Lodge, No. 119, held a very successful "At Home" in their fine hall in the west end on Tuesday evening, March 30th, which was a genuine success from every point of view, and reflects great credit on the committee and members of the lodge.

False Report. The members of Cornwall Lodge are very indignant at a report published in our papers during the session of Grand Lodge, in which the financial standing of each lodge was supposed to be shown. The report was correct,

except that of Cornwall Lodge, as it showed the amount of funds to the credit of the lodge to be nil, which, really, its financial standing, for a comparatively young lodge, is very good, and the lodge is far from being in a bankrupt condition either financially or otherwise, as Cornwall Lodge numbers amongst its members some of our most influential and zealous sons.

Sickness. There has been a large amount of sickness in the district recently. Amongst several cases may be mentioned Bro. H. H. Martin, the W. Sec. of Hearts of Oak Lodge, who is still in a very critical condition; Bro. W. Monk, a charter member of Britannia Lodge, and almost first on its list of presidents, gradually improving; also Bro. Hugh Walker of Cornwall Lodge, seriously ill with pneumonia, but somewhat better. His illness is probably the outcome of his recent unfortunate visit to Port Arthur in search of employment, an account of which appeared in a recent issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, and of the generosity shown on that occasion by members of Guilford Lodge, Fort William, also Bro. Cooke, of Montreal. Bro. Walker often speaks gratefully of the kindness and practical sympathy shown him by these brethren.

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At Home. Burlington lodge is making good progress; they intend holding a monster demonstration in Brant House Park on May 24th, which promises to be very successful.

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TORONTO S. O. E. NEWS.

HEADS THE BENEFICARY LIST.

The quarterly report of Middlesex Lodge, No. 2, Toronto, for the period ending 28th March, shows the sum of \$1,421.10 having been received by the Treasurer, which includes the balance carried over from last quarter; the payments for sick dues, doctors and assistance, \$376.10; to the Supreme Grand Lodge, \$168.25, and invested \$370.40.

Balance in Treasurer's hands	\$203 40
Deposit in Banks, etc.	4,120 00
S. O. E. Hall Company	1,340 00
Total	\$5,763 40
Liabilities	278 27
Net value	\$5,485 13

There are nearly 400 members on the roll; 26 not in good standing. Since the lodge has removed to new quarters new life has been infused and many members which had previously dropped out have returned to the fold. It is pleasing to note that Middlesex Lodge has the largest number of beneficiary members of any lodge in the Order, no death occurring for a long time among its members. The healthy and flourishing condition of this lodge should make all our hearts glad and induce our officers to put forth all their energies to add new blood to the ranks, also greatly interest all Englishmen to join so progressive a society.

A magnificent marble time piece was presented to the past treasurer of the lodge, Bro. T. B. Heard, at the last meeting, in a very pleasing and suitable manner.

Chesterfield Lodge, S. O. E. The members of Chesterfield Lodge, S. O. E., held their usual fortnightly meeting in St. George's hall, Elm street, on Saturday evening April 1st, W. P. Bro. Clay presiding. Among the visiting brethren present were: P. S. G. Ps. Bros. Boswell, Skippon and Swait, Bro. Evans, P. P. of Mercantile; Bro. Thomas, W. P. of Manchester, and Bro. Pritchard, W. Sec. and P. P. of Preston. Bro. Commander Tyler, attended by two orderlies, and accompanied by some half dozen others of his "command," also paid the lodge a fraternal visit. The W. Sec., Bro. Milne, read his quarterly report, which was unanimously adopted by the brethren. The St. George's Society having extended an invitation to the members of the lodge to take part in their annual church parade on St. George's day, it was resolved, on motion of Bro. Clatworthy, seconded by Bro. Cobb, to accept the same. Four new members were duly initiated at this meeting. P. S. G. Ps. Bros. Skippon and Swait kindly assisting in the ceremony. Bro. Glazebrook spoke of the great importance of the work which will be undertaken by the recently formed S. O. E. labor bureau. Bro. Commander Tyler put in a special plea on behalf of the lifeboat fund, which is sadly in want of funds. The members dispersed at 11.30 p.m.

Chesterfield at Home. Chesterfield Lodge, S. O. E., held its annual at home in St. George's hall, April 4th, when 150 members and guests were present. Dancing to the tuneful strains from Wardell's orchestra was interspersed with vocal numbers by Miss Hattie Morrell, Mrs. Herbert, Messrs. Herbert, Nichols, and Thoms. The Committee of Management were: Messrs. George Clay, L. Nichols, Mills, Wilkinson, Bragg, Davis and Siddall.

Peterboro' Will Do Well. Delegate Saxby Reports—Presented with a Past President's Jewel—Mrs. Westbrook and the D. O. E. Peterboro', April 4th.—Lansdowne Lodge still forges ahead. There was four initiations and four propositions last night. We were treated to an elaborate address by Bro. Saxby, W.P.P., our delegate to Grand Lodge, of the reception accorded the S. O. E. delegates at Montreal and of the grand banquet given to them. The address was highly entertaining, and sets Bro. Saxby upon the platform with the best orators of to-day, including Bro. Cumberland.

After the address, Bro. Hodge, of Westminster Lodge, Toronto, being present, was called upon to make a presentation, on behalf of the officers and members of Lansdowne Lodge, of a Past President's Jewel to Bro. Saxby, W.P.P. Bro. Saxby responded in his usual happy manner.

Mrs. Westbrook, V. P. of D. O. E. of Woodstock, being in the ante-room awaiting to address the lodge upon the advisability of starting a D. O. E. lodge, the Pres., T. H. Martin, called the session off to allow Mrs. Westbrook to address the lodge. Bro. Dr. Pigeon,

was despatched to escort the distinguished visitor in.

Mrs. Westbrook immediately took the platform and set before the members the Aims, Objects and Benefits of the D. O. E., and concluded by soliciting the names of eight members, and as many names of members' wives and daughters, and was rewarded by sufficient names to guarantee applying for a charter. So, Mr. Editor, I think by the next report you get from me we will have the lodge started and flourishing.

After the address the lady bid adieu to Lansdowne Lodge, and the business of the lodge was resumed and concluded by a vote of thanks being tendered Bro. Hodge, by the president for his friendliness in making the presentation.

WELL TO THE FRONT.

Presentation to two Deserving Members—First Sons of England Hall in the Province of Quebec.

The valuable services rendered Denbigh Lodge, No. 96, Montreal, by Bro. Thos. Hillson, P.P., and Bro. F. W. Cardwell, P.S., were acknowledged at a recent regular meeting, when in a very interesting manner a P.P.'s jewel was presented to the above named brothers. Bro. Cardwell served three consecutive terms by acclamation, holding the office of secretary since the opening of the lodge. Bro. Hilton is also a charter member. Those two brothers were among the leading spirits in the formation of the first Sons of England hall in the French Roman Catholic Province of Quebec. Bro. Cardwell still holds the position of secretary to the hall committee. Under his administration the hall has been a financial success.

This lodge has showed great energy, having 105 members and 32 in the W. R.; also property valued at about \$500, and nearly \$300 in the funds.

A BRIGHT ROOM.

Means whereby Members are drawn to S. O. E. meetings.

Make the lodge room attractive. The above sentence contains advice that no lodge can afford to neglect. A bright, cheery, well-furnished meeting place has a charm about it that is frequently an attraction to the members; that ensures regularity of attendance, and develops a proper pride in the organization which often results in active efforts to add to the membership.

An ill-kept room, provided with dingy, old-fashioned, worn-out furniture is enough to make even the officers wish that lodge night would never come, and instead of the gathering being one where social enjoyment prevails it is more often one where the ritual is hurried through, and the "good of the order" passed over, that a speedy adjournment may be made to some place where there is more attraction.

There is no money disbursed by the society that is better invested than that spent in decorating the lodge room and surrounding the brethren with those comforts and appointments which go to make up an ideal place of meeting.

The effect that appearances have upon new members is well known. There are men connected with many societies who never enter the lodge room after initiation, and while the majority of such cases may not be due to the lack of such accessories, it is undeniable that there are some instances in which this is the case.

The rule that prohibits smoking in the room should be strictly enforced, and any member who lights a pipe or cigar before passing into the ante-room should be fined heavily. No place can be kept as it should be if smoking is tolerated in the slightest, as it means the throwing about of burnt matches, the dropping of ashes and often spitting upon the carpet. The officers of every lodge in every society should pay special attention to their room and by every means in their power make it as attractive a place as possible for their members.—Exchange.

The old copy books contained the sentence: "Procrastination is the thief of time." Many a poor fellow has died with assessments unpaid and his widow has learned to her sorrow the truth of the motto. The only safe way for any member of a benevolent order to do is to pay his assessments as soon as he receives notice of them and in that way, if sickness intervenes, or he is called away for any reason, there is no danger of his being suspended.

H. A. PERCIVAL,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
Ontario Chambers, Ottawa
MONEY TO LOAN.

YORKSHIREMEN DINE.

A Move to Form a Yorkshire Society—The Secretary of Westward Ho Invites them to become Sons of England.

Winnipeg, April 4.—In times past there have been gatherings of Englishmen, Welshmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen, but it remained for the sturdy sons of Yorkshire to inaugurate an exclusive meeting of the natives of any one particular shire. The much talked of dinner for Yorkshiresmen came off Tuesday night, and to say that it was a success is to put it very mildly indeed. Two long tables running the length of Foresters' hall were taxed to their utmost capacity to provide room for those present. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and banners of every description and the ornamentation of the tables reflected great credit on Mr. Nicholson who arranged them. The dinner, which was first rate in every respect was provided by the well known caterer, Mrs. Hamble.

Mr. R. T. Riley very ably and pleasantly fulfilled the duties of chairman, and after those present had done justice to the good things provided for the inner man, gave a few exceedingly well-chosen remarks, after which he asked the company to drink the health of the Queen and Royal Family, which was responded to by all singing the national anthem. A very funny song by Mr. D. Scott, entitled "The Cork Leg," followed. Messrs. F. Roo, Bill Hardy, sr., and T. Hurtle responded to the toast of "The Shire." Then came a song from Mr. Lee, "Men of Merry England." The toast of "The Country we Live In" brought up Mr. Buckle, sr., Mr. Hurtle and Mr. Eddy, who were all unanimous in saying that next to Yorkshire and the Garden of Eden there is no country like Canada and no province like Manitoba. A song from Mr. James Hanby came next, followed by a few practical remarks from Mr. Thompson Westwood, the secretary. To the toasts of "The Ladies" Mr. Foote and Mr. Bill Hardy replied. This was followed by a song from Mr. Fred Roo in his well known style. Mr. Hanby then proposed the health of "Yorkshiresmen at Home." Mr. Bill Hardy, sr., that of the caterer, Mr. Buckle that of the committee, Mr. Eddy that of Mr. Pearce, the gentlemen who so ably presided at the piano, all of which were drunk with great enthusiasm. There were songs from Mr. Hargrave, another from Mr. Wilks, a selection from Shakespeare, by Mr. D. Scott a dance by Fred Roo, song from Mr. Weir, selection on the concertina, Godbyhouse, and songs from Messrs. Hargrave, Lee, Scott and Weir, after which Mr. Appleton proposed the chairman, which was followed by Auld Lang Syne and God Save the Queen.

During the evening the secretary of Westward Ho Lodge S. O. E. distributed the Aims and Objects of the Sons of England society, a copy of which he gave to the writer, who would suggest that if the Yorkshiresmen think of forming a society, they cannot do better than institute a lodge of that order to be composed exclusively of Yorkshiresmen.

The arrangements for the dinner were under the direction of the following committee: Messrs R. Ibbotson, A. Watson, Fred. Roo, W. G. Eddy, James Hanby, T. Hurtle, R. Horsely, W. H. Pearce, Bill Hardy, jr., Fred. Daldy, T. Briggs, Jas. Hanby, H. H. Pearce and T. Thompson Westwood, secretary, and great credit reflects on those gentlemen.

There will be a meeting of those interested some day next week, when a Yorkshire society will be formed and officers elected.

BRASS : CASTING

— AT —

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OTTAWA.

FINE, LIGHT AND HEAVY BRASS CASTINGS.

Discount on Tradework.
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A BRAND BANQUET.

REPRESENTATIVE AND ENTHUSIASTIC.

The Montreal Brethren and the Grand Lodge Delegates Banquet.—A Good Time Enjoyed.

The following report of the banquet tendered the delegates, by the Montreal brethren, was crowded out of our last issue:

Shortly after eight o'clock p.m. the city lodges of the Sons of England began to gather in the rotunda of the St. Lawrence Hall to welcome the members of the Grand lodge. At half-past eight the sound of music from the Sons of England Brass band was heard and the Grand Lodge delegates marched in, over one hundred strong.

The delegates were received with three hearty English cheers, and marched in to the tune of "Rule Britannia," by the band. They were received by the following members of the local entertainment committee: Bro. B. T. Sellars, D. D. G. P. Yorkshire lodge, chairman; Bro. C. Beckett, D. D. G. P., Denbigh Lodge, vice-chairman; Excelsior Lodge committee, Bros. Field, Chappell and Hutchison; Victoria Jubilee Lodge committee, Bros. Edwards, Brooks, Pink and White; Yorkshire Lodge committee, Bros. Bakers, Walker, Whiting and Thom; Primrose Lodge committee, Bros. Dodds, Richardson, Bartholomew and Wadge; Grovesnor Lodge committee, Bros. White, Lowe and Vaughan; Denbigh Lodge committee, Bros. Wilkinson, Hammersley and Hilton; Lincoln Lodge committee, Bros. Hooper, King and Rivington; Royal Rose Lodge committee, Bros. Goncher, Ellis and Parr.

The gathering was thoroughly representative and most enthusiastic, a large number of invited guests being present and the delegates turning out in full force. The equipment of the dining room and the menu provided were perfect.

The tables were adorned with hot-house plants in profusion, the rose being a prominent feature. The Union Jack and other emblems dear to Old England, including a handsome oil painting of England's Queen, also formed part of the decorations.

The chairman, Bro. Sellars, was supported on either hand by Bro. W. R. Stroud, Supreme Grand President; Bro. T. Elliott, Supreme Grand President-elect; Mr. Edgar Judge, Ald. Stevenson, Mr. William Galbraith, Provincial Grand Master of the Orange Order in Quebec; Bro. T. R. Skippon, Dr. S. B. Pollard, J. C. Swait, R. Ivens, Dr. J. S. King and R. Caddick, Past Grand Presidents; Bro. B. Hinchcliffe, Supreme Grand Treasurer; Bro. W. H. Clarke, Grand Chaplain; Bro. J. W. Carter, Supreme Grand Secretary, and Bro. Ald. Thompson. The vice-chairmen were Bro. C. H. Beckett, D. D. G. P., Bro. G. I. Richardson, Bro. J. A. Edwards, Supreme Grand Vice-President elect.

After dinner the loyal toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal Family" and "The Governor General of Canada" were duly proposed and loyally honored.

"THE ARMY, NAVY AND VOLUNTEER." was then proposed by the chairman, and Bro. J. A. Edwards, in responding for the Army, said he was proud to be present at such a gathering. He had worn Her Majesty's uniform since 1855, and he hoped to wear it many years longer, and he gave an interesting account of the achievements of the British soldier in bygone engagements, and remarked that he would always be found ready to defend his country and his country's interests. Bro. H. Wadge replied for the Navy.

"ENGLAND." Mr. Edgar Judge replied. He recalled personal memories of the old land in which he was born, in which land he had not set foot for nearly thirty years, and asked where was the Englishman who would sell his birthright, who would sever himself from the country from which he sprang, who would hand over this Canada which was now their home, and an integral portion of the British Empire, to do allegiance to a foreign Government? Was there one here to-night? (Cries of "No, no.") He was a mongrel Englishman; he did not care whether his name was Goldwin Smith or not—who would plot to rob his Queen, who would plot to sever this Canada from the British Crown to which they owed allegiance and reverence. For himself it was enough for him to re-echo the sentiments of the grand old man whom they had just lost. "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die."

Bro. R. Caddick, an old Montreal resident of twenty years ago, and Bro. W.M. Hammersley also responded.

"CANADA OUR HOME." Dr. J. S. King, in responding, said he was proud to be a Canadian of home manufacture, and dropping into poetry said that:

Though English, Scotch, Irish, French or Pole, Canadian is the name we give the whole. Save those, I blush to own that such there be, Who urge our union with our enemy, These I call traitors, and shall call them so Until a fitter name is coined below: Then hail, all hail, my own Canadian land, Fair and forever may thy beauties bloom. If Tories rule, and they be true to thee, I'll cry, Amen, and call it destiny; If Grits bear sway, and they to thee be true, I'll cry, Amen, and bow submissive too, But if a traitor seize the helm of state, What'er his name or station, death's his fate, For here my heart is pledged, my hand is thy defence, My own, my native land.

Whether they were Canadians by birth or by adoption they had reason to be proud of this country, which stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the imaginary boundary line to the south of us almost to the North Pole. Canada had the finest fresh water lake system, the most magnificent rivers, a great international railway highway, coal beds in the west and coal beds in the east, the most productive land to be found in any country, the most precious and valuable minerals illimitable in extent and incalculable in value, resources, in fact, unequalled. We had a country free from pestilence, free from famine, free from all that tends to desolate and distress humanity. Even in the old land they had no such freedom as we possess in this Canada of ours, and while we would not take second place to any one in reverence to that Mother Country which gave this thriving young Dominion birth, we must not forget that our courts of justice, our invaluable privileges of education, were of the freest and most stable character. We could serve our God as our conscience dictated.

UNMOLESTED AND UNDISTURBED "The Supreme Grand Lodge" brought fourth a reply from Bro. W. R. Stroud, Supreme Grand President, who referred to the great progress which the Order had made and emphasized the fact that the Sons of England had no traitors in their ranks; if there were, they were certainly not at home. He spoke of the inherent principles of the Order, and hoped that his successor would be more successful in promoting its interests than he had been.

Bro. Thos. Elliott, Supreme Grand President-elect, hoped that the Order instead of being 13,000 strong would soon reach 50,000 at least.

Ald. A. A. Stevenson made a happy speech in responding to the toast of the "Mayor and Corporation," and extended to them a City Father's blessing. As a Scotchman, he would say that Scots would not yield to Englishmen in fidelity to the British flag. They wanted no Goldwin Smiths or Disastrous Wimams.

"Sister Societies" was replied to by Mr. Wm. Galbraith, Provincial Grand Master of the Orange Lodge of Quebec.

Bro. S. R. Skippon responded to the toast of "The Ladies," and "The Press" concluded the toast list.

During the evening capital songs were given by Bro. Ald. Hannaford, of Hamilton, who gave "What Englishmen are made of" with good effect; Mr. J. Lucas, who rendered "Canada our Home" (words by Mr. D. J. Cameron); Bro. Chapel, a comic song; Bro. H. Bartholomew, who was heartily applauded for his rendering of "Dear Old Land" and "I seek for thee in every flower," and Col. Stevenson, who, by special request, sang "Auld Lang Syne" in French. The proceedings closed with "God Save the Queen."

His Decorations.

The most decorated man in the British Empire as most people would probably guess, is the Prince of Wales. He has so many medals, stars, orders, ribbons, crosses, and similar gew-gaws of distinction that, ample and all as is the superficies of his Royal person, he couldn't even wear them all at once if he tried, and even if he wore nothing else. His medals wouldn't anything like go on to his left breast, and to get them all on anyhow he would have to pin some on his back and run others down the outside seams of his trousers. Even then he would probably be obliged to make a necklace out of the balance. Of orders alone he has eight of the British Empire, ranging from the Order of the Garter to the gold Jubilee Medal, and of foreign orders he has no fewer than fifty-four. As nearly all of these have stars attached to ribbons, or collars, or both, the mass of finery represented by the whole must be something enormous. This, of course, is taking no account of his innumerable decorations, insignias, etc., which he has in connection with his various Masonic and other offices.

Rambles in March in England.

"A peck of March dust is worth a king's ransom," says the old saying; and probably it is a true one, for it simply means that dry weather is very important for the farmer just at this time of year. In spite of its value, however, dust is anything but pleasant to walk in; so we are glad to avoid the high roads as much as possible, and to frequent either the green lanes and woods or the open moors. It is still too cold for many flowers to peep out of the green covering. But here is the bright little daisy with its wide open eye, and the golden celandine, and one or two other familiar friends. Surely we may find a few sky violets hiding their heads in a warm corner to-day? No, I cannot see any; but as I peer up and down the sunny bank treasure hunting, what is this curious plant that catches hold of me at every turn? It is that odd thing called Robin run the hedge, which is provided with little hooks that enable it to climb about and to run a long way from its roots and thus get all the light and sunshine it requires. Similar hooks are also attached to the seeds when they are ripe; and so they stick to the birds and the sheep as they pass by, and are carried out into the world far from their original home. This plant is also called goose grass, because the geese are so fond of it; and cleavers, because it sticks or cleaves to you. It is one of the "bedstraw" family, formerly used for stuffing beds. But I don't want you now, my friend; so please let me go, to look after these little daisies that are smiling up at me and coaxing (not forcing) me to take notice of them. Everybody loves the daisies. They are baby's first friends among the flowers; and every year they are welcomed as harbingers of spring. A child who lived in London the greater part of the year, was once taken into the country and suddenly came on a daisy growing in a meadow. She threw herself on the grass in an ecstasy of delight and lovingly kissed it. In the north of England it is sometimes called bairn-wort, just because it is the "bairns," or children's flower; and in Wales there is a pretty legend connecting it with new-born little ones. The daisy is one of the great and populous tribe of the well-known "composite" flowers. It has two kinds of blossom; the flat white flowers, like rays, round the edge and the little golden flowers in the centre; and all rest together on a soft cushion below which the little sister-florets use in common. It has many grand relations, however,—the dahlia and sunflower, and the chrysanthemum, and the useful chamomile tea, and and many others, are connected with the little modest daisy. Hark how the birds are singing to-day! Although no leaves are to be seen on the trees the blackbirds and thrushes are actually beginning to think about their nests. The skylark is trilling his glorious song, full of joy, up aloft; the yellow hammerflits about from hedge to hedge, and the robin and titmouse are chirping away. The missel-thrush—the largest of our songsters—is called in Sussex "the storm cock," because its song is supposed to predict wet and windy weather. What noisy debate the rocks are holding, up there in the tall elm trees! The white poplar, near by, is bursting out into a rosy blush. Hurrah! we shall not have long to wait for gentle spring and beautiful beautiful summer.

The Landslide in England.

Extended accounts of the Sandgate landslide, brought by recent mails, show that a region extending along the Kentish coast nearly a mile and inland about 500 feet was affected. Nearly every house in the town was rendered uninhabitable by the cracking and crumpling of the earth's surface, although the subsidence of the land at no place exceeded ten feet. Investigation shows that the chalk rubbish or undercliff on which Sandgate stands is immediately overlaid by a "greensand," much resembling quicksand, and by a bed of clay, locally known as "clyte," which work up into a soapy condition under the influence of water. Next below this is the weald clay, sloping gently toward the sea, and partially solid under all conditions. Exceptionally heavy rains had softened the two slippery layers, and gravitation probably did the rest, although a notion prevails that certain recent heavy dynamite explosions, to get rid of a wrecked ship's hull, had prepared the way for the catastrophe. Landslips due to similar geological causes, although much less serious in extent, have occurred within a short time at Folkestone, and still nearer to Sandgate; so that the disaster becomes easily intelligible.

A Panacea For Ireland.

Mr. Joseph Choate, speaking at a dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the Delmonico banquet room, said: "Gentlemen, now that you have done so much for America—now that you have made it all your own—what do you propose to do for Ireland? How long do you propose to let her be the political football of all England? Poor, down-trodden, oppressed Ireland! Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not, who would be free themselves must strike the blow!"

At this point there was laughter and several cries of "We can't" and "There isn't any way to do it."

Mr. Choate went on: "You have learned how to govern by making all the soil of all other countries your own. Have you not learned how to govern at home; how to make Ireland a land of home rule?"

There was a confused murmur in the room, some laughter, some excited gesticulation, a few angry looks, several cries of "That's too strong; Choate is carrying his sarcasm too far."

Mr. Choate went on with a sarcastic smile of good humor on his face: "There is a cure for Ireland's woes and feebleness to-day. It is a strong measure that I advocate. But I am here tonight to plead for Ireland with the retaining fee in my possession, and I propose to plead. I propose that you should all, with your wives and your children, and your children's children, with the spoils you have taken from America in your hands, set your faces homeward, land there and strike the blow."

At this there was some laughter, the representatives of the other societies doing the most of it. There were many angry looks, many cries of "No, no," and two or three hisses, half suppressed. MR. GLADSTONE'S NEED. Mr. Choate, still smiling and sarcastic went on: "Gentlemen, the G. O. M. needs you. He is clamoring for you. And the G. O. P. to which I belong has been so severely disciplined that it can get along without you. Think what it would mean for both countries if all the Irishmen of America, from Atlantic to Pacific, should shoulder their muskets and march to the relief of their native land. Then, indeed, would Ireland be for Irishmen, and America for Americans."

There was some applause, but scarcely any laughter. The banqueters were receiving Mr. Choate's good humored sarcasms silently and were waiting anxiously to see how far he would go.

Mr. Choate went on:—"As you landed, the G. O. M. would come down to receive you with words of assured victory. As you departed, the Republicans would come down to see you off and bid you joyful farewell. Think of the song you could raise, 'We are coming, Father Gladstone, fifteen millions strong; how the British lion would hide his diminished head. For such an array would not only rule Ireland but all other sections of the British Empire. What could stand before you? It would be a terrible blow to us. It would take us a great while to recover. Feebly, imperfectly, we should look about us and learn for the first time in seventy-five years how to govern New York without you. But there would be a bond of brotherhood between the two nations, up from the whole soil of Ireland, up from the whole soil of America, would arise one psalm, 'Erin go Bragh.'"

There was considerable applause as Mr. Choate bowed and sat down, but nothing like the cordiality which had greeted his rising.

Rome and the Common School.

The common school system seems to be working badly in New Brunswick, as well as in Wisconsin. It generally does work inharmoniously. Where the Roman Catholics do not rule they complain loudly. Where they have the majority they work things so as to disgust the Protestants. A petition to the Legislature of New Brunswick has been largely signed complaining of Roman Catholic teaching in the public schools, and asking for more stringent regulations. It appears that in some parts of the province, notably at St. John, Moncton, Bathurst and Fredericton, the school boards employ members of Roman Catholic religious communities as teachers, who carry on instruction in conventual buildings. It is also alleged that these persons are permitted to teach without the qualifications required in day teachers. Still graver accusations, however, have been made by the Rev. A. F. Thompson. At a recent meeting of the Provincial Orngè Lodge he said:—"I am prepared to prove that in one place in Gloucester, Presbyterian children in the last term were compelled to kneel and repeat the

prayers of the Roman Catholic Church and cross themselves. In another school a Protestant young lady was dismissed because she refused to teach the Roman Catholic catechism. She was accepted back when she consented to comply with the conditions, and now holds office by this tenure." These practices are the exact counterpart of those reported from portions of Wisconsin, except that there the priest is said to have not only taught the Protestant children to cross themselves but baptised them wholesale. This is the way in which free countries would be ruled with Rome in the ascendancy. The purpose of the Roman Catholics probably is to get the Protestants into opposition to the common school system. It is possible that some such project underlies the concessions made by Mgr. Satolli on this question, or at least that some such result may follow. The Church of Rome has tried towards this system the wind policy by thundering against them, it is now going to try the sun policy and make the schoolstoo hot for the Protestants.—Monteral Witness.

20 Miles to Procure Medicine.

Winfield, Ont.

W. J. COMSTOCK, Brockville.

DEAR SIR:—Am selling your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" in this locality. I have customers who come 20 miles for the sake of getting Morse's Pills. This speaks for itself as to their value. I use them in our family with "the most satisfactory results." My wife has been cured of sick-headache by their use. We could not do without them.

Yours, etc., A. KRAMPIEN.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 17th, 1878

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen

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

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

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room. The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

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

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

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

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

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NOTICE TO READERS.

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

As the ANGLO-SAXON is on file in about 400 Mechanics' Institutes, Reading Clubs, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, and other places of meeting in various parts of England, and its pages are eagerly scanned for information necessary to intending immigrants, our readers in the Northwest will greatly aid us by forwarding to this journal settlers' testimonies as to their surroundings and prospects in their new home. Englishmen in the Old Country want to know how others get along ere they launch forth into a new life. Let them know then through these columns.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

A number of inquiries are being made as to what has been accomplished by the late meeting of Grand Lodge in Montreal toward the uplifting of the S. O. E. For a full reply our readers must wait for the publication of the Grand Lodge Report shortly to be issued, but there are some few facts which are patent to all. From past experience at Grand Lodge we do not hesitate to say that each session has evinced an increased executive ability among its members and a higher order of mental calibre, and the late session particularly proved that the membership is increasing in its grasp of the necessities of the S. O. E. and the requirements of the country in which we are located. This will not fail to bear fruit. Already evidence is gathering to show that a new era of activity has arisen in the various lodge rooms as a result of the enthusiasm kindled in the hearts of the representatives to Grand Lodge, who have all gone back to their homes full of zeal for the welfare of the Order.

With the appointment of organizers for the Northwest provinces there is a field about to be opened up which, white with the harvest, and which, when properly garnered, will greatly enrich the Order, will give the S. O. E. a strong hold upon an element in the country which shall affect the future of Canada very largely, binding us socially and politically in a union that will greatly aid all its members and tend strongly to the development of still closer ties to the mother country. If the establishment of lodges is fully carried out as contemplated, the 300,000 Englishmen in Canada can be brought into a connection so strong and powerful that when they unite, as they may do toward any object having the good of this country, the closer union of the British empire or any moral, social or political question in view, they will be so important a body that the demand will be too strong to resist. To this we are coming and to this the late Grand Lodge session very largely contributed by its various deliberations.

According to the United States census report there are twelve states in which the English born citizens outnumber the Irish birth. They are Alabama, Florida, Maine, Kansas, Texas, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. The number of English in excess of Irish is, in New Mexico, about 300, while in Utah the English population is almost ten times as great as that of the Irish. It is remarkable that in the majority of States which are farthest from the Atlantic coast the English outnumber the Irish immigrants. It may be noted, too, that the localities in which the English population predominates are rich in mineral deposits and famed for the excellence of their soil and salubrity of climate.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

The news that the difficulties which have existed between labor and capital in Lancashire have been fully settled will be received everywhere with great satisfaction, especially when the terms of the settlement are understood. For twenty weeks the mills in that industrious corner of the manufacturing world have been silent and the breadwinners have been idle, and suffering filling the homes, and, as usual, the little families of the workmen and workwomen having to endure the greatest privation. It is estimated that the loss in wages amounts to \$10,000,000, some 125,000 employees having been thrown out of work by the strike. In the settlement neither side can actually claim a victory. It is provided that in future no change shall be made in the rate of wages of more than five per cent. at yearly intervals, so that there will be a feeling of greater security in the whole district.

The conference regarding the claims of the United States to Behring Sea and the seal fisheries has begun in good earnest. For the next six weeks the discussion is likely to go on. With what result is hard to tell, but thus far brother Jonathan's case has not proved to be the brightest. Already, in one document, evidence has been shown of the Yankee love of bluster, and we shall not be surprised to see considerable of the same spirit exhibited before the conference comes to a close.

The ANGLO-SAXON is pleased to be able to endorse the sentiments of the Winnipeg Tribune, which are published in another column, as to qualifications of Bro. T. C. Andrews, of that city, for the position of organizer of the S. O. E. work in Manitoba. The gentleman has been a most ardent supporter of the objects of the Order since the first inception of the S. O. E. in Manitoba, his zeal and energy in aiding his fellow countrymen having been abundant. We sincerely hope the Executive will endorse the action of the Winnipeg lodges and appoint Bro. Andrews as the official organizer for Manitoba.

S. O. E. LABOUR BUREAU.

The principle which Bro. Glazebrook and others are endeavouring to work out in the form of a labor bureau connected with the S. O. E. is certainly a good one and should be heartily endorsed by every member of the Order, and the ANGLO-SAXON desires to tender those engaged in the establishment thereof its warmest support. It seems to be an opening in which the Order can be of great benefit to the many Englishmen who are scattered abroad in the Dominion, and who could be greatly aided by their brethren in other lodges if this means of inter-communication was opened up. To be of service it must be inter-provincial and wide-spreading. This office has received many inquiries from brethren in the lodges as to the chances for remunerative employment in various sections of the country. In some cases the information has been afforded, while in others it has been impossible to comply with the request owing to the impossibility of knowing all the facts. A labor bureau, properly worked in all details, could afford such information as every member needs, and beside being of great service financially to many brethren, would be the means of uniting us more effectively and retaining many who now are lost to our Order by their removal to a new district in search of employment and where we are unable from want of knowledge to trace them. We shall be glad to hear from any brethren who may wish to ventilate this question.

In our comment on the election of Supreme Grand Vice-President in our last issue we were in error when we said it was Bro. E. J. Lomnitz' first appearance at Grand Lodge. He has represented his lodge at Hamilton and London as well as at Montreal last March.

The unanimous expressions of good will made by the Winnipeg Lodges of the S. O. E. in favor of the ANGLO-SAXON being taken by the Executive as a means of distributing S. O. E. information to Englishmen desirous of joining our Order is a move in the right direction. What better means could the Executive adopt than that suggested by the subordinate lodges? We thank our hundreds of subscribers in Winnipeg for their hearty appreciation of our efforts.

We draw the attention of our readers to the lodge cards of Prince George, No. 162, Quebec City, R. Ackerman, president; W. T. Martin, secretary; Britannic, No. 113, Montreal, P. Q., J. Croston, president; Harry Smith, secretary; which appear for the first time in our columns.

BRITISH FEDERALISM: Its Rise and Progress; by F. P. de LaBilliere; author of "The early history of the Colony of Victoria," "The Permanent Unity of the Empire," etc., etc.

This is a reprint of a very able paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, January 10th, 1893.

The author of this paper is not one of those writers who bring to a new subject, of which they are profoundly ignorant, the value of a reputation won in other fields of thought and study, to give a fictitious importance to very superficial common-place utterances, but he is a master of the subject of which he writes, and he may also truly be called a father in the political school of thought, which finds its best expression to-day in the aims and objects of the Imperial Federation League.

The author concisely traces the history of British Federalism—quoting freely the opinions of eminent statesmen in Great Britain and the colonies, who, at various times have spoken or written on "the difficulties" in the path of its perfect development—difficulties which modern discoveries of the uses of steam and electricity have almost totally removed, so that the author rightly observes:—

"What a reflection it would be upon the lustre of the progress and enlightenment of the nineteenth or twentieth century should history have to record that, though the material difficulties of the eighteenth century had passed away, narrow prejudices, short-sighted provincial jealousies, or the selfish rivalries of traders or of politicians, alone remained 'insurmountable' obstacles to the most beneficent policy of union and of empire ever proposed to men of the same blood and language!"

The author, on page six, cites the opinion of that eminent early New Zealand-colonist, Mr. J. R. Godley, as follows:—

"The very best argument, perhaps, against separation is to be found in the strength and prevalence of a moral instinct which separatists do not recognize, and which they hardly understand, though they bear a strong testimony to its truth in the remarkable reluctance which they manifest to avow their doctrines. . . . I maintain that the love of empire, properly understood—that is, the instinct of self-development and expansion—is an unalloyed symptom of lusty and vigorous life in a people; and that, subject to the conditions of justice and humanity, it is not only legitimate but most laudable. Certain am I that the decline of such a feeling is always the result not of matured wisdom or enlarged philanthropy, but of luxurious imbecility and selfish sloth. When the Roman eagles retreated across the Danube, not the loss of Dacia, but the satisfaction of the Roman people at the loss, was the omen of the empire's fall. Or, to take an illustration nearer home, it is unquestionable that, notwithstanding the disgraceful circumstances under which America was torn from the grasp of England, we suffered less in prestige and in strength by that obstinate and disastrous struggle than if, like the soft Triumvir, we had 'lost a world and been content to lose it.' Depend upon it, the instinct of national pride is sound and true."

The earliest advocates of British Federalism are stated to be Edmund Burke, Adam Smith, Mr. Robert Low, Mr. Godley and Mr. Joseph Howe—all names of statesmen of high distinction in different parts of the Empire and possessors of a high-souled patriotism.

On page 9, the author cites the late Earl Russell, as follows:—

"I am disposed to believe that if a Congress or Assembly representing Great Britain and her dependencies could be convoked from time to time, to sit for some months in the autumn, arrangements reciprocally beneficial might be made. . . . In my eyes it would be a sad spectacle—it would be a spectacle for gods and men to weep at—to see this brilliant Empire, the guiding star of freedom, broken up—to behold Nova Scotia, the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, and New Zealand try each its little spasm of independence; while France, the United States, and Russia would be looking at each, willing to annex one or more fragments to the nearest part of their dominions."

Again in referring to the present status of the colonies he cites the remarkable pronouncement of Lord Beaconsfield in 1872:—

"I cannot conceive how our distant colonies can have their affairs administered except by self-government. But self-government, in my opinion, when it was conceded, ought to have been conceded as part of a great policy of Imperial consolidation. . . . It ought, further, to have been accompanied by the institution of some representative Council in the metropolis, which would have brought the Colonies into constant and continuous relations with the Home Government. . . . In my opinion no Minister in this country will do his duty who neglects any opportunity of reconstructing, as much as possible, our Colonial Empire, and of responding to those distant sympathies which may become the source of incalculable strength and happiness to this land."

There can be no doubt that a fatal mistake has been made in granting the colonies self-government in their local

affairs, except it had been done "as part of a great policy of Imperial consolidation." It is the mistake so difficult to alter and constitutes the chief difficulty to-day to a Federal Union of the Empire.

We agree with the author in disapproving of the Imperial Federation League fathering "any particular scheme" of federation, but when Lord Salisbury asked for "some definite scheme" to place before a Colonial Conference to be convened to consider the question of Imperial Federation it is a different matter; he did so frankly confessing the immature study he had given to the subject and the vagueness that the whole question had to his mind, and asked from its advocates a few practical suggestions—first, for his own consideration and approval, and, secondly, to justify his action in bringing representatives from all parts of the Empire, not to consider the abstract question, but to consider definite proposals in the direction of closer union. There is in that no necessary connection with "cut and dried" schemes, nor any attempt to dictate terms of union—they would only serve as a basis of discussion and as a broad general foundation of any possible scheme of federation—the skeleton or outline—requiring all the points of detail of importance to be filled in by mutual decision and agreement. It has been the want of any practical scheme in outline that has done more to stagnate the movement in favor of Federal Union than anything else.

We are thoroughly at one with the author in deploring that part of the Imperial Federation League's Committee Report in which they imply that the federal union of the Australian colonies and South African colonies is in any degree a necessary condition precedent to Imperial Federation. We rather think their present condition of weakness and disunion will make them more readily agree to Imperial Union, and that local federation would more easily follow as a result. The present loose form of the political tie to the Motherland is calculated to foster the spurious cry of "independence" and a desire for a separate nationality, and the stronger the colonies feel the more will that spirit prevail under present relationships, which look as if they were designed to alienate instead of to unite the British people throughout the Empire, in matters of trade interests and as regards the political status relatively which they occupy in the Empire.

The Northwest.

Mr. W. Emerson, of High River, Alberta, N.W.T., reports that the winter has been quite favorable for ranching in that locality, having had but three weeks of cold weather in the month of December, and only nine days in the beginning of February, while between High River and the Foot Hills they have had but 9 inches of snow, and except during the two cold snaps one would not have been uncomfortable in his shirtsleeves while riding a mustang. This is owing to the soft Pacific or Chinook winds that prevail in that locality. After these winds begin to blow all snow disappears within the next twenty-four hours, thereby rendering this locality the foremost grazing section of the Northwest; but it never will be suitable for agriculture. Rain has ceased to fall in this locality the last five years, and the grass, which is of the finest quality, does not attain a height of over nine inches, which is preferable to the rank grass which formerly grew there when the rain fell incessantly during the summer. Many streams and some quite extensive lakes which existed six years ago have now dried up. The soil in this section consists of nine inches of light loam, five to seven feet of gravel, and underneath this is one immense coal field varying from four to eighty feet in thickness, as may be seen along the banks of the Saskatchewan and other rivers.

Farms Can Be Rented.

The Premier of Manitoba has written as follows to Mr. McMillan, agent of the Manitoba Government for Great Britain and Ireland, regarding improved farms in the Prairie province:—"I have made considerable inquiry as to the question of farms being available to rent, and am advised that there would be no difficulty in securing quite a number near railway, markets, etc., at a moderate rental. I find also that there are chances in many localities to work land upon shares, which I presume, would be just the thing for many Old Country farmers, when first settling in the country." This information cannot be too widely known. Such farms are often sought for by intending emigrants.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

MR. A. C. HANEY GIVES HIS TESTIMONY.

A Trip Through the Northwest Described—The Finest Wheat Ever Seen.—The Soil Adapted to all Kind of Farming.

The following interesting descriptive letter, written to the Editor of the Tyndall, North Dakota, Tribune, will be read with great interest:

Calgary, N.W. T., March 4th, 1893.

Dear Sir:—As I have safely arrived at Calgary on my way to Edmonton, which is yet 192 miles north, and as I will remain here a week or more to look the country over, I will give you a little outline of my observations thus far, as I promised you when I left Tyndall on Feb. 15th. I arrived at Aberdeen the same night and found our immigration Agent for South Dakota, Mr. W. A. Webster, at the Wisconsin hotel, without any difficulty, and found him to be a very kind and obliging man and well posted in his business, from whom I got transportation (or an order therefor) and several letters of introduction to different parties along the route, who could give me much help in finding out the things I wanted to know. To any who may start for this country, I will say, don't fail to come by way of Aberdeen, and see Mr. Webster at the Wisconsin hotel. I left Aberdeen by the Great Northern for Winnipeg, by the way of Wapeton, Fargo and Grand Forks, and arrived in Winnipeg at 3 p. m., Saturday, the 18th, and remained until Monday, at 5 p. m., which gave me a good opportunity to look the town over; and a very nice town I found it to be, with fine large brick and stone buildings. The population in 1871 was 900, now it is 20,000. It has been for many years the chief trading Post of the Hudson Bay Company, which has very extensive establishments at Winnipeg, and has branch houses of general merchandise in nearly every part of the Dominion. Winnipeg has electric lights and street railways, great flouring mills and grain elevators, and in fact everything to make a good live city. I called upon Mr. Thomas Bennet, in charge of immigration building, to whom I had a letter from Mr. Webster, and he kindly showed me over the building which, instead of being a temporary affair, as I expected to see, it is a fine building, 30x125 feet, three full stories and a basement, all built and finished in first class order with all the modern conveniences, such as hot and cold water, conducted to all parts of the building in pipes rooms for families with bed-steads and chairs, and single rooms, all heated by furnaces in basement, bath rooms and laundry, large ranges for cooking and baking. This is furnished, that is the rooms, light, fuel, and water all free to immigrants for a space of seven days, which would be as long as any family would want to remain at one place. There are other buildings of the same kind, although not as large and costly, at other points along the route. The winter here at Winnipeg and all along the line has been unusually severe. It has been as low as 54 below zero, but that didn't last long, and is not felt as it would be in Dakota, as there is no wind with it. The snow from Winnipeg, west, to within a few miles of Calgary, runs from 15 in. to 2 feet deep, but it all lays nice and even on the ground, the roads are broke good, and nice sleighing, but at Calgary, there is very little snow.

After leaving Winnipeg I next stopped at Brandon, a division point. Here I had to set my watch back one hour, according to mountain time. Brandon is a very nice town of 5,400 inhabitants, and is considered the largest grain market in Manitoba. It is only seven years old, but it has well made streets and many fine buildings. 1 1/2 miles from town is situated the Government. Experimental farms, where all kinds of agricultural experiments are made for the benefit of the settlers. You and I who have lived in a new country know what a benefit such an institution is to a new country, better than it can be explained.

I had a letter from Mr. Webster to Mr. Bedford, the Supt. of the farm here. I was shown all over the institution, which is quite extensive, as they experiment in all agricultural branches and the results are given to the public. The people are everywhere kind and obliging. After completing my inspection of the farm I was carried back to town by the Government team. I also stopped at Indian Head to see another farm of the same kind, in charge of one Mr. McKay, who, after showing me over the stock and general belongings of the farm, including their World's Fair exhibit, offered me a team and driver for the balance of the day to look around the country, but as I had been up mostly for two nights, I went back to my hotel and took a sleep in-

stead of going out, as I would like to have done. I also stopped at Whitewood, a station and new town between Brandon and Indian Head, 249 miles west of Winnipeg, and visited three days with Mr. C. E. Baldin, a son-in-law of J. J. Mawhiney, of Avon. He is located there as the Agt. of the Massey, Narris Machine Co. He has been there five years and sells a great deal of farm machinery, his sales last year amounting to the sum of \$20,000. In the five years that he has been there he has never lost an account nor had to force a collection; that, with the general feeling of satisfaction I find among the farmers, tells well for the country. Wheat was coming in at Whitewood in large quantities every day I was there, but it is only worth a little over 30c. per bush, still it is the finest I ever saw. Although the snow is heavy, as I said, there are lots of horses running out that have never been fed nor sheltered all winter. One man, a merchant at Whitewood, has over 100 head getting their living from under the snow, and after I passed Swift Current I saw some large ranches, fenced with miles of fences, and there were numberless horses in groups of 15 and 20 all over the pasture fields getting their living from under that heavy snow. Some say they will come out good in the spring, and some say they won't, as the winter is unusually severe, and I am inclined to think with the latter, and if I locate here I don't think I will try to raise horses that way. If the grass is so plenty that they can get enough from under this heavy snow to live on, it wouldn't be much trouble to put up enough hay to winter a horse; but here at Calgary cattle and horses are doing well out on the ranges, and grain fed beef is almost unknown here, yet we have the nicest beef to eat I ever saw. We were down to the slaughter house yesterday and saw their cold storage buildings, where they butcher for the coast trade beeves, taken right off the ranges, that never saw grain, as nice as I ever saw off corn fed stock, and also saw over 200 head of fine Yorkshire hogs fully as good as any of our Dakota corn fed hogs that were fed oats and barley; and the vegetables I saw at different places potatoes cabbages, beets and turnips, I never saw better in any of the states.

When I left Tyndall I was expecting to meet one Mr. Foster at Parkston, a man I had never seen, but he didn't show up, so I thought I was in for it alone; but, as he didn't understand the arrangement, he started the next week, and as I was stopping off so much I happened to run on to him at Indian Head, and we have been together ever since. He, like myself, is looking up a location for himself and others, and we are both well pleased with the country. He wrote his wife today and gave her prices on all his effects there and told her to sell everything as fast as she could and come on, and if I was just looking for myself alone, it wouldn't take me long to decide, but I have concluded to wait until spring opens, so I will wait until then, yet I think I know right now what I will do.

Well, now I will give you a little description of Calgary, and I am done. It is 840 miles west of Winnipeg, and the most important, as well as the handsomest town west of Brandon. It is nicely situated on a level plain, entirely surrounded by a girt of hills or bluffs, within view of white peaks of the Rocky Mountains. It is the centre of a large ranching country. Excellent building material very close at hand and a large saw mill, sash and door-factory help to make up the town. The population is 4,500. Immense quarries of sandstone are right at the edge of the city limits, which is easy to work and takes a very nice finish. There are several very large buildings of this sandstone here now, and more to go up in the spring. I think this town has a great future before it. Here at the mills, I can buy lumber cheaper than I can at Tyndall, but don't know how it will be after it is shipped out to other towns. Freight is high.

Well, I will quit now and write you again after I look the Edmonton country over. Please send paper to Wetaskiwin, until further notice, and oblige your friend.

A. C. HANEY.

Riding Mountain.

The comparatively new settlement of Riding Mountain is fast filling up and is destined to rival many older places. About all the homesteads are taken up, and several parties have purchased odd sections. Situated on the southeast slope of the Riding Mountain, well settled with timber, good spring water, black loam soil, and convenient to hay meadow, its attractions are apparent. The Neepawa and Dauphin stage line runs through this settlement, with a constant flow of travellers to and from Dauphin. A good general store is much needed; a blacksmith would also find a good trade. The postoffice department has recently established an office.

BRITISH INVESTORS.

AN ENGLISH COMPANY HAS FAITH IN THE NORTHWEST.

The London Mercantile Association, Limited, of London, England, is represented by Jowett & Chadbourn, who act as the agents in British Columbia. Thus far all property acquired by them has been purchased or bonded in the name of their agents. The first acquisition was the Franklin & McGovern mining properties, situated in the Sloacan district, consisting of the Great Western and other claims. Work has been pushed with great vigor on this property, principally the Great Western, since August last. A tunnel has been run on the vein about 300 feet, and together with a short upper tunnel and crosscuts makes nearly 400 feet of underground work. They have exposed a strong vein of high-grade galena ore, varying from eight to eighteen inches in width. The ore has been left in place as far as possible by extending the level on the side of the ore. The vein lies between plumbaginous slate for a foot wall and a porphyry dyke as the hanging wall. Assays of the ore range from 100 to 300 ounces of silver. A force of six men have been pushing work all winter. Work has shut down on March 1, but it is expected to recommence again about May 1, when the snow will have disappeared and there will be less danger from snowslides. They have purchased and bonded several properties, adjoining the Great Western, such as the Stormont, Sadie, and Northern Bell, upon which work will commence in the spring.

Their second purchase was the Read & Robertson property in Four Mile camp, five claims in all, and later the Grouse, Packer, and Jenny Lind, adjoining claims, were acquired. No work has been done on these properties, but it is the intention of the company to work a large force of men on them as soon as the weather will permit. The surface showing on the Read & Robertson is second to none in the Sloacan district. A strong vein of high-grade galena ore crops out boldly for over 1,000 feet. A general assay from samples taken along the croppings the entire distance gave 142 ounces silver. The property lies on the ridge between Carpenter and Four Mile creeks, extending towards Four Mile, and will probably be worked from that side. Mr. Chadbourn has just purchased two more claims further down and adjoining, and has made locations of bottom ground reaching down to and across Four Mile, and they have now seventeen claims in this group. Mr. Jowett lately consummated a deal at Vancouver, whereby he acquires the Haskins group of mines for the same company, and is now in England to arrange for the development of this property on a large scale. The property consists of ten or more claims, and is considered the largest and richest discovery yet made in that district. Jowett & Chadbourn have already expended over \$25,000 for their company in development work and first payments, which is but the commencement of their operations, which must, in order to carry out their already planned work, absorb a large amount of capital.

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

ARRIVALS OF LARGE PARTIES—THE WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Winnipeg, April 7.—A good class of settlers reached the city this morning, arriving here on two special trains. The first party, including a number of Europeans, pulled into the C. P. R. between 3 and 4 o'clock, and were accompanied by Mr. J. Hazlett, who has charge of the C. P. R. exhibition cars in Great Britain. The gentleman is hopeful of a large immigration from England, and says effective work is being done by the representatives of the Provincial and Dominion governments, as also agents of the C. P. R. company. A second train, the sixth of a series of colonist parties from Ontario, arrived shortly after 10 o'clock. The platform was crowded with baggage and the waiting rooms filled with people. Many will proceed to western points this afternoon, but a number will remain in the city for the night, being destined for points on the branch lines.

Mr. A. Smith, provincial immigration agent, is in receipt of a letter from the Liverpool self-help emigration society, intimating that a dozen youths, ranging from 16 to 20 years of age, are en route to Manitoba, for work on farms. Young men sent out by this society have given every satisfaction, and farmers generally are anxious to secure them. The letter states that the party despatched are a sturdy, respectable lot of lads.

MORDEN, MANITOBA.

THIRTY ENGLISHMEN FALL IN LINE.

Opening Ceremonies and Dedication of Lodge Anglo-Saxon, No. 175, Sons of England, at Morden.

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]

Winnipeg, April 5th.—It was with great pleasure your correspondent received from the District Deputy, the Rev. Canon Coombes, in the early part of last week, an invitation to accompany him and assist at the initial ceremonies, considered as essential and necessary preliminaries in the formation of a new lodge of the S.O.E.B.S. The objective point was Morden, a busy and thriving little town on the Manitoba Southwestern Railway, one of the many off-shoots of the great C. P. R.

The date originally fixed upon was Saturday the 25th inst., but on arriving at the depot at the proper train time on the morning in question, the intending visitors were dismayed to find that the "Special Providence" of Manitoba, i. e., the C. P. R., had decreed there should be no train until 10 p.m. on this particular day. As there was no alternative, as nothing could be done in the absence of the D. D., the event had to be postponed till the following Monday. To say nothing of the inconvenience to travellers, and the general public all along the line, caused by such by no means unusual proceedings of our railroad authorities, in this special case, the initiation of members were not nearly so numerous as they would have been if the meeting had taken place at the time originally appointed, and duly advertised, many individuals from the surrounding country not being in a position to remain from home three days in succession.

Upwards of thirty, however, assembled and made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers.

From the appearance of the members elected, and the manner in which the business of the new lodge was conducted as soon as their own president and other officers took the reins of power in hand, your correspondent feels pretty sure that though lodge Anglo-Saxon may not perhaps in number equal some of its sisters in the Provincial capital, still, in point of style and facility of working, it will hold its own with anything in the Northwest, and not be surpassed by many outside of it.

Appended will be found a full list of the officers elected:—W. F. Morden, president; Wm. Garrett, vice-president; Rev. T. H. J. Walton, chaplain; N. Taylor, past-president; H. G. Rutland, secretary; W. H. Snowden, treasurer; Dr. Doyle, surgeon; J. H. Smith, Jas. Bonny, Chas. Rutland, W. Easton, Jessie Grummett, J. G. Robins, guides; D. Morden, inside guard; D. Dry, outside guard; J. R. Bonny and Mr. Bowen, auditors.

During the evening refreshments were served on a most liberal scale. At the conclusion of business, which was necessarily not until a very late, or perhaps, to be more correct, should be said, a very early hour, the District Deputy, our Rev. Bro. Canon Coombes, Bro. W. F. Morden, W. P., of Anglo-Saxon, and Bro. T. C. Andrews, P.P., of Westward Ho lodge, briefly addressed the members. The proceedings were then closed in the usual manner after the singing of the National Anthem in its entirety, with a zeal and fervour which must have sounded a warning note to those who were with in hearing, and imbued with annexation sentiments. The writer can most solemnly assuage that never in his experience was the passage,

"Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,"
sung with more appreciation of the sense of the words themselves, than on this occasion by the Manitoba, "hoary-handed sons of toil."

LAWSON & COYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

REGINA, N. W. T.,

Land in the Regina District

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

FURTHER EXTENSION OF C. P. R. LINES IN THE NORTH WEST.

The C. P. R. authorities will soon inaugurate extensive works of betterment along the eastern sections of its western division. Several contracts for heavy masonry work will be let within the next few weeks, and considerable of the line will be relaid with heavier rails. Already about one hundred miles of this has been accomplished, the 50-pound rails being replaced by irons of 72 pounds. It is contemplated to relay some 50 to 60 miles this season.

The negotiations for the transfer of the Galt road, at least that section from Dunmore to Lethbridge, have been practically completed, and it is likely the C. P. R. will assume control of that portion in the near future. On completion of the transfer arrangements will be immediately made for the change of the track to the standard width and placing the roadbed in thorough repair. There is no doubt that next year the gap between Lethbridge and Macleod will be joined by iron bonds and then the line carried through the Crow's Nest pass into the Kootenay district.

Want Canadian Wheat.

Brandon, March 25.—Two gentlemen from North Dakota arrived in the city recently and purchased all the wheat owned by Henry Nichol, whose farm is north of the city three miles. The wheat, comprising five carloads, is a fine sample of Red Fyfe and was purchased for use as seed on the other side of the boundary line. Fifty-eight cents is the price paid, which, together with the duty and freight, means \$1.10 per bushel to the buyer laid down in Dakota.

No Lack of Mills

There are four flouring or gristing mills in the Edmonton district within an area of 18 miles square. The Edmonton Milling company's steam roller mill, with a capacity of 75 barrels of flour a day, in South Edmonton; Fraser & Co.'s steam grist mill in Edmonton with two run of stones; Hutton & Bull's steam grist mill, St. Albert, with two run of stones, and the Sturgeon River Milling Co.'s water mill on Sturgeon river, with two run of stones. All these mills are running full time on last season's crop of wheat.

Influx of Immigrants.

Halifax, April 5.—Six steamers are now en route to Halifax with immigrants, and will land about 3,500 at this port. The "State of Nebraska," now due, has 350, the "Slavonia" with 610 from Hamburg, and the "Vancouver" with 1,200 from Liverpool. The "Austrian" is expected to have about 200. The "Lake Ontario" has 500, and the Peruvian has 534. The steamer "State of Nebraska" arrived from Liverpool, bringing 300 immigrants bound for points in Canada.

Carberry, March 18.—There is likely to be a large amount of building done here during the coming summer. Mr. W. J. Smale, who lately purchased the Kinksee property, purposes erecting a brick store. A. H. Dalton and C. W. Malvan also intend erecting brick stores.

Hundreds of Men Going to Kalso District.

Winnipeg, April 7.—Mr. Walton, of Gladstone, left for the Kalso district, British Columbia, via the Great Northern recently. He is under engagement with a wealthy mining company to superintend the development of a large mining property. Several hundred miners have been engaged. It is expected that there will be a large influx of capital and prospectors into this country during the coming summer.

A NEBRASKA COLONY.

LARGE PARTY GOES WEST AND SETTLE NEAR EDMONTON.

Winnipeg, April 4th.—A party of nearly one hundred settlers, from Nebraska, arrived in Winnipeg, and proceeded west to locate in the vicinity of Edmonton. They bring with them several carloads of stock and effects, and are prepared to make themselves comfortable in their new home. All the members of the party are natives of Nova Scotia, who settled in Nebraska some years ago, but recently decided to return under the flag of the Dominion. Arrangements have been made for a church and school house to be immediately established in the colony.

SEEDING COMMENCED.

SPRING OPERATIONS AT SOURIS—ARRIVAL OF STOCK FROM THE EAST.

Souris, April 4.—On Saturday last another stock train came in from the east laden with a large amount of live stock and valuable effects. The Souris district, notwithstanding that its free lands have been long since exhausted, still draws a large number of the best class of settlers every spring. On some farms within a radius of 10 miles from Souris the snow is almost wholly gone, on others hardly a foot in depth still remains. Already one or two farmers have sown a little wheat.

Large Immigration.

The C. P. R. land department is in receipt of inquiries and information from the eastern provinces that indicate a large emigration to Manitoba and the Northwest this spring.

Selkirk, March 18.—Building operations have begun and every carpenter available is employed. A company is being formed having for its object the building of several cottages, a number of which are already rented.

Primrose Brigade.

Possibly most of our readers have read of Primrose Brigades in England, and farther than that the primrose was a flower they know nothing. It is a modest little yellow flower that at the present time is carpeting the whole of England's woods and dells, making it beautiful England indeed. Reading so much of this flower lately, Mr. A. J. Elliott wrote to his old home, requesting his mother to send him a plant or two. The wish was complied with, and he has two plants just coming out into bloom. One will be brought up to the Sun office when in full blossom, so our readers can see for themselves this unique little gem that came all the way from Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England. —Aylmer Sun, April 6th.

MELITA, MANITOBA.

Prosperous Business Centre of a Prosperous Agricultural District.

GATEWAY TOWN TO COAL FIELDS AND NEWLY OPENED TERRITORY.

Melita is located where the C. P. R. Southwestern crosses the Souris river. The location of the town site is most favorable in every particular, the elevation and the gravelly nature of the soil insuring clean, dry streets at all seasons of the year. Undoubtedly this is the most thriving town of its age in Manitoba. Though not a year old, all the trades, professions, businesses and callings of old-established places are represented. The streets are well laid out and wide. The buildings are large, substantial and of a superior class, while its business men are active and enterprising. Its growth has been phenomenal, and the idea that strikes a stranger is that it must have substantial backing. And so it has. The town is situated in the midst of one of the MOST FERTILE DISTRICTS in the whole Canadian Northwest. Water is abundant and pure. The land is uniformly good; free from stone, scrub and alkali, while the soil has early maturing qualities, ensuring an early and bountiful harvest. It is a well-known fact among grain dealers that a larger percentage of HIGH GRADE WHEAT comes from the Melita district than from any other locality in the Province. The town is well supplied with elevators, RAILWAY FACILITIES, churches, schools, stores, banks, etc. The Government Lands are all disposed of, but there is yet a large quantity of C. P. R. Lands and Hudson Bay Lands for sale, as well as some improved farms. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre, according to situation and state of improvement. This district offers more variety of choice than almost any other. Farms can be had suitable for GRAIN GROWING only, for STOCK-RAISING only, or MIXED FARMING, the latter predominating. It may be asked, Why, if this land is so good and the locality so desirable, it has not been settled before? The answer is that the locality was without railway facilities until last autumn. The pioneers have prepared the way, and everything is now ready to receive the man of even small means and enough energy to make a comfortable home for himself. The Melita district lacks nothing but tillers of the soil, and thousands of acres of first-class land invites them. Any of the readers of the above who wish fuller information regarding Melita, or the Southwestern district, will be furnished with the same on application to

GEO. L. DODDS, Melita, Man.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

(Continued from our last.)
Hawke and Conflans, 1759.

Early in June, 1759, Admiral Sir Edward Hawke sailed from Spithead to cruise off the Soundings, with a powerful fleet, consisting of forty-three sail. He detached several squadrons to watch the coast of France, and more particularly Brest. The Marquis de Conflans, Marshal of France, and Vice-Admiral des Armes Navales, being now convinced that the coast was clear, put to sea on the 14th of November.

On the 15th, Captain M'Cliverty, in the Gibraltar, joined the fleet, and reported that he had seen the French armament about twenty-four leagues north-west of Belleisle, steering to the south-east. On this Sir Edward Hawke immediately shaped his course for Quiberon Bay, in the district of the Morbihan; but a gale from the east drove the fleet considerably to leeward. On the 19th the wind shifted to the westward, when the Maidstone and Coventry, frigates, were ordered ahead, to look out for the enemy; and next morning at eight o'clock they let fly their topgallant-sails, the exiting signal that the French fleet was in sight.

The whole force proved to be in pursuit of Captain Duff's squadron, then stationed in Quiberon Bay, blocking up in the Morbihan those transports destined for a projected invasion of Britain.

The moment the Marquis de Conflans perceived the British fleet, he recalled the leading ships that were in chase, and, after some manoeuvres, formed all in order of battle; while Sir Edward Hawke drew his fleet into line abreast. In the battle that ensued, one of the most brilliant in our annals, the strength engaged was as follows:—The French fleet consisted of twenty-five sail, all save three ships of the line, manned by 15,200 men, and mounting 1,598 guns.

The British fleet mustered twenty-three sail, all, or nearly all, of the line, with 13,295 seamen and marines, and carrying 1,598 guns; hence the enemy outnumbered Hawke's force by 1,005 men.

Sir Edward changed his plans, and he threw out a signal for seven of his ships to chase, in order to provoke battle. As these neared the French, the weather became rough, black, and squally; and Conflans, who at first seemed boldly to offer or accept the gage of battle, suddenly changed his mind and stood away in-shore right before the wind, with as much sail as he dared to carry.

Before our headmost ships could get up with his rear, and the Warspite, 74 guns, Captain Sir J. Bentley, with the Dorsetshire, 70 guns, Captain Denis, open fire, it was the hour of two in the afternoon; and we are all told that the imagination can conceive nothing more grand than the spectacle presented by the hostile squadrons at that time.

In heaven overhead the clouds were black and dense; the darkened sea was rolling in tremendous waves before a stormy gale, and these were lashing themselves into foam on the treacherous rocks and sandy shallows that lie off the coast of Bretagne, and were all unknown to the pilots of the British ships. In the midst of these natural perils, which were calculated to awe or intimidate, two hostile fleets of vast power and strength, trusted each with the defence and the glory of their respective countries, were preparing for battle.

In a good offing, Conflans might have risked engaging without the imputation of rashness, as his force was numerically superior to that of Hawke; but, like a prudent commander, he sought to avail himself of the advantages that arose from the local knowledge of his pilots, who were well acquainted with the shallows and perilous rocks that stud the sea about the coast of Brittany, and he ordered them to steer in such a manner as to decoy the British upon certain reefs. But, in the execution of this proceeding, which was deemed both treacherous and disreputable, he was luckily disappointed, as our leading ships, by their swift sailing, came up with his rear before the fleet was well ready for action.

Le Formidable, a French eighty-gun ship, commanded by Rear-Admiral M. de St. Andre de Verger, a man of great courage, behaved in the most heroic manner. Broadside after broadside was poured into him by the British

ships, as, with all their sails set, they passed successively onward to reach the van of the enemy, and her crew, consisting of 820 men, returned their fire with promptitude that excited the admiration of both fleets.

In the meantime, the Royal George—the same noble ship, of 100 guns, which was afterwards fated to sink in Portsmouth Harbor—with Sir Edward Hawke on board, was approaching Le Soleil Royal, 80 guns, which carried the flag of the Marquis de Conflans. As if intent only on securing her prey, she passed without heeding the booming shot of the other ships, with the angry sea flying in sheets of snowy foam over her bows as she came rapidly on, under a press of spreading canvas.

Seeing the breakers foaming on every side, her pilot said to the admiral, "Sir Edward, we cannot carry on farther without the greatest danger from shoals."

"You have done your duty in pointing out the risk," replied Hawke; "but lay me alongside of the Soleil Royal."

The pilot bowed in token of obedience, and gave the requisite orders. The crew of La Superbe, 70 guns, perceiving the intentions of the British admiral, generously interposed her hull between her commander and the Royal George, whose fatal broadside had been intended for the marquis. The thunder of the explosion was instantly followed by the wild shrieks of all on board, mingled with the cheers of the British tars, as they ran back their guns to reload. But almost immediately their triumph was checked by another emotion, for when the smoke rolled away before the gusty wind, the masts only of La Superbe, with her colors flying, were visible above water; in another moment they were covered by the black waves of the rolling sea, as, with her crew, consisting of 650 men, she went down into the deep.

By this time Rear-Admiral de Verger had 200 of his men killed. Viscount Howe, in the Magnanime, 74 guns, attacked the Thesee, 74 guns, commanded by Captain de Kersaint; but the Montague running foul of the former with a dreadful crash, so much disabled her that she fell astern. Captain the Honourable A. Keppel, in the Torbay, 74 guns, then turned his guns on the Thesee; but soon after this combat began, as the lower-deck ports of the latter were not shut down, and the waves were rolling very high, she suddenly careened over, filled, and went down, amid the despairing cries of her crew, which when the battle began mustered 700 men.

Lord Howe having now got clear of the Montague, bore down, and, heedless of rocks and shoals, attacked L'Heros, 74 guns, commanded by the Vicomte de Sanson, and soon forced her to strike; but the weather was too boisterous for to take possession of her, and, being thoroughly disabled she drove ashore in the night and was totally lost.

Darkness and obscurity coming on with great rapidity, the remainder of the enemy's ships fled, and no less than seven, all of the line, hove their guns overboard and ran into the river Vilainx. About as many more, in a shattered condition, escaped to other ports.

The wind continued to blow furiously from the north-west; and there being no pilots in the fleet sufficiently qualified to take charge of the ships, the admiral gave over the pursuit, and came to anchor under the lee of the Isle of Dumet. There the fleet remained during the night, burying the dead and attending the wounded; and as the tempest continued to increase, and the ships to strain madly at their anchors, the darkness was occasionally broken by the red flashes of cannon, and the hoarse roar of the breakers on the beach was augmented in horror by the booming of those signals of distress, which, says Captain Schomberg, our seamen were unable to distinguish whether they came from friends or foes.

"This action, more memorable, on account of the terrific circumstances in which it was fought, than any other of equal magnitude in the annals of heroic achievement, was duly appreciated by the whole of Europe; and the celebrated Voltaire did honour to the gallantry of his nation, in admitting that there were natural circumstances which gave superiority to the English mariner, in all ages, over that of France.

In the morning, when day broke, the Resolution and L'Heros were seen to be ashore and totally wrecked on the Foue Bank. In ignorance of where he was, amid the darkness and horror of the midnight storm, the French admiral, in the Soleil Royal, had come to anchor in the very heart of the British fleet!

The moment he discovered his singular position, he cut his cable and drove his ship ashore a little to the westward of Crozie. The Essex, 64 guns, Captain Lucius O'Brine, was ordered to pursue her, and in the execution of this duty struck upon a shoal and perished. On the 22nd Sir Edward Hawke sent the Portland, the Chatham, and Vengeance to destroy the Soleil Royal and L'Heros. The first, on seeing the approach of our ships, was fired and abandoned by her crew; and the latter shared the same fate at the hands of our own people; while Le Fuste, 70 guns, was totally wrecked at the mouth of the Loire.

In this most memorable victory the French lost seven ships of the line, and the number of slain and drowned was never ascertained; but if we may judge of the former by the carnage on board the Formidable, it must have been very great. The British fleet had only 300 killed and wounded. Among the former there was only one officer, Lieutenant Price, of the Magnanime.

Captain John Campbell, of the Royal George (afterwards Vice-Admiral of the Red), was dispatched to Britain with the news of the victory. This officer, a man of acknowledged bravery who had originally been pressed into the service when an apprentice boy on board of a Scottish coaster, was taken to the palace in the carriage of Lord Anson, with whom he had sailed round the world in the Centurion.

On the return of Sir Edward Hawke he received the thanks of Parliament, and had a yearly pension of £2,000 assigned him on the Irish establishment, for his life and the lives of his sons. He was afterwards raised to the peerage, as Baron Hawke of Towton; and amid other augmentations to his coat armorial was a chevron ermineois between three boatswain's whistles.

It is worthy of note that during this war we took or destroyed twenty-seven French ships of the line and thirty-one frigates; two of their great ships and four frigates perished, so that their whole loss was sixty-four sail; whereas the loss to Great Britain did not exceed seven sail of the line and five frigates. Thus it may easily be conceived how the French marine, at first greatly inferior to ours, must have been affected by this dreadful balance to its detriment.

Capacity For Civilization.

Wherever man has attempted to break in the wild natives of a new country to civilized ways he has met at first an almost insurmountable difficulty. It has been the impossibility of making them work steadily. They were like wild animals or tramps in a civilized country. That was the main impediment in making Indian assume citizenship. It is what has made it out of the question thus far to dispose of the gypsies. The building of the Congo railway has been hampered from this cause. It hinders the development of Mexico and Central America. Like an animal, as soon as the wild man gets enough material for his dinner, he will not work till he is hungry again.

It has taken several centuries to produce even an approach to habits of persistent industry in the Indian. How many ages it has taken in the case of the white man who conquers the savage races we have no means of knowing. This much is certain, however: Capacity for steady effort marks the capacity for civilization. In proportion as the first is powerful the other is high.

The people who can work the most untiringly at physical labor are at present undoubtedly the Chinese. On the plane of manual labor the civilized capacity first unfolds and strengthens itself. Then as it grows it reacts on the brain and mind, and in the course of generations the new found power rises to the intellectual plane.

The great masters of industry and intellectual achievement have one and all possessed remarkable capacity for long continued mental effort. The race to which the people of Europe and the whites of America belong passed through their manual labor training ages ago; therefore as a people they are now superior to the rest of mankind and able to conquer them. The power for quick, bold and powerful mental conception is what the Caucasian has achieved through ages of struggle. Armed with this power the white man has to some extent gradually released himself from the slavery of physical toil. Perhaps in future ages the Chinese may be the ruling race.

At any rate, capacity for persistent effort on the plane, whether physical or mental, that is at the time natural marks the capacity of both a race and an individual to take the next step up.

During her visit to Florence Queen Victoria will occupy the Villa Palmieri, where Boccaccio once lived.

WHAT AN EXPOSURE.

How Justice is Administered in the United States

For the past three years, the United States Courts have kept the Missouri jails filled with county judges, because they—the county judges—refuse to obey the orders of the United States courts and levy taxes to pay railway bonds which the state courts had declared were fraudulently and unconstitutionally issued. The courts of Pennsylvania have become notoriously the corrupt tools of corporations. There the judges are so unblushingly in the employ of the railway companies, that Chief Justice Paxson of the Supreme court, after coming down from his high position to charge the Alleghany county grand jury lest it should permit some of the Homestead workmen to escape from the coils which the Frick companies had woven around them, resigned his office to accept the receivership of the Reading railway combine. In St. Paul, Judges Bray and Egan ordered the arrest of members and officers of the legislature for performing their duty in investigating the great coal combine and discharged them only when threatened with impeachment. Judge Egan declared he would punish the members only he could find no law to fit the case while Judge Bray "reprimanded" the members who were brought before him. In Kansas, the Supreme court broke up the legislature at the dictate of the Santa Fe railway company. In Toledo, Judge Taft of the United States district court, has opened an entirely new vein in railway decisions and established a precedent that will allow future jurists to lick the boots of corporations more easily than heretofore. He decided in the Ann Arbor railway strike cases, that the officials of any labor organization who order a strike may be indicted for conspiracy and further that they are personally liable for all damages accruing from such orders. The railway company took the hint and immediately sued Chief Arthur of the locomotive engineers for \$300,000 damages. While thus bolstering up Capitalism with monstrous decisions like these, the servile courts are equally ready to declare all laws passed for the amelioration of Labor to be unconstitutional. For example, the Illinois court has just decided the law forbidding the "pluck-me" stores to be unconstitutional. The Judges no longer seem to feel any sense of degradation or shame at their servitude, but wear the collar of Capitalism openly as though it were a badge of honor. They cannot serve God and Mammon. They cannot serve Capitalism and Humanity. The American people are growing excessively weary of the continued exaltation of Property and the degradation of Humanity. In the near future they will destroy Capitalism and in order to get at that hideous monster, they will break down all bulwarks it has erected to ward off the rage of its victims. The Judges would better beware. The vengeance of an outraged public will not always be held back and when it comes in its blind fury it may not distinguish between the master and the servant.—The Star, Aberdeen, Dakota.

Growth Comes With Time.

Comparisons between the present rate of progress in Canada and the United States, to the disadvantage of the former, are founded upon an entirely erroneous assumption.

The conditions in the two countries are in no sense parallel. The cumulative momentum of a population which has reached the dimensions of that in the States is a factor whose importance seems to be entirely overlooked.

When Canada has a population of sixty millions, her rate of progress will be far greater than that now going on in the United States.

American history cannot show a rate of development under like conditions that begins to equal that which has taken place in Canada since Confederation.

This country has been busy cleaning up the farm, and the crops are only just in. When the harvest is gathered the wheat will come, and the population, and the lusty strength of full manhood.

Canada as a nation, is in danger of suffering from the evil temptation that besets a poor man living alongside of a rich one, and what we want to do is to cultivate the patient perseverance that will bring us the wealth of our big neighbor, and avoid that spirit of envy which kills out effort with the blight of discontent.

The late Duke of Marlborough never had much respect for the family he sprang from but he paid it a high compliment when he desired to be buried in some other vault than that at Blenheim, in which his ancestors repose.



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Ottawa. Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month.

St. Thomas.

Waterloo Lodge No. 13—Meets in Chester lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month.

Daughters of England.

Hamilton. Princess Mary No. 11—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Wellington and King Wm. Streets, Hamilton.

Sons of England.

Almonte. Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome.

Barrie.

Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters Hall, Dufferin st.

Brantford.

Salisbury No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 5th, 1893, the A.O.F. Hall.

Bellefleur.

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

Blackstock.

Gatesby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made warmly welcome.

Brockville.

Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and last Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 286 King street.

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounhall's Block.

Clinton, Ont.

Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the S. O. E. Hall, Jackson's Block.

Calgary, N.W.T.

United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in their Hall, on Osler street.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters Hall, King st.

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 84, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block.

Capelton, Que.

Albert No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capelton, Que.

Fort William.

Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fourth Water street.

Fredericton, N.B.

Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 5th, 1893.

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 56, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets.

Goderich.

Liverpool No. 144, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the A.O.Y.W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square.

Gravenhurst.

Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, every alternate Thursday from October 20th.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Toval's Block, Upper Windham street.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts.

Acorn.

Hearts of Oak No. 34, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets.

Osborne.

Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month.

Halifax, N.S.

Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday each month at McLean Hall, Brantford st., Halifax, N.S.

Huntsville.

Croyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street.

Hull, P.Q.

Tennyson No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday at Marston's Hall, Main street Hull.

Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m.

Lachine.

Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome.

Lakefield.

Excelsior No. 88, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall.

Lambton Mills.

Bradford No. 81, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the T. O. O. F. Hall.

Longford Mills.

Lodge St. Asaph, No. 128—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills.

London.

Acensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall.

British Hall.

British Hall No. 82—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters Hall.

Piccadilly No. 88.

Landesborough No. 148—Meets the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month in the Foresters Hall.

Londesborough.

Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month.

Midland.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m.

Montreal.

Excelsior No. 88, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41.

Denbigh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 8 Craig Street.

Grosvenor No. 120.

Kenilworth No. 148, New Glasgow, N.S., meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock in Oddfellows Hall.

New Glasgow, N.S.

Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Union Hall, New Westminster.

New Westminster, B. C.

Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Union Hall, New Westminster.

Oshawa.

Essex No. 4—Meets in S.O.E. Hall alternate Mondays from January 3rd.

Orillia.

Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st.

Rose of Couchiching No. 23.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st.

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st.

Pembroke, Ont.

Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Forester's Hall.

Peterborough.

Landdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month.

Prince Edward Island.

Eton, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent and Prince streets.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m.

Stanley, N. B.

Rose of Stanley No. 160, Stanley, N.B.—Meets Saturday evening at Temperance Hall.

St. Thomas.

Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in the Old Masonic Hall, Talbot st., east of the T. & P. track on First and Third Tuesdays in every month.

Chester No. 18.

Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block.

Smith's Falls.

Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall.

Stratford.

Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 140 P.E. Odells Block.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Lincoln, No. 152—Meets in St. Barnabas Hall, St. Lambert, Que., 2nd and 4th Fridays.

St. Lambert, Que.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Avenue Hall, cor. Spadina Avenue and College street.

Toronto.

Kenilworth No. 148, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.

Brighton No. 7.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from Jan. 2nd, 1893, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets.

London No. 31.

Westminster No. 47, Toronto Junction—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Campbell Hall, Toronto Junction.

Birmingham.

Hull No. 104—Meets in the Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst streets, on 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month.

Chatham No. 142.

Lichfield No. 148, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Block, corner Prospect and Ontario sts., every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock.

Richmond No. 65.

Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose.

Vancouver, B. C.

Alexandra, No. 118—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters Hall.

Victoria, B. C.

Fride of the Island No. 131—Meets in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month.

Weston.

Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall.

Windsor.

Prince of Wales No. 32—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street.

Winnipeg.

Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block, Main street.

Woodstock.

Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month.

BUSY TIMES AHEAD.

REPORTS THAT WILL BE READ WITH INTEREST.

Waiting! Waiting! Waiting! - Weekly Dramatic Rehearsals - Picnics - Building Operations in full swing.

Special correspondence to the ANGLO-SAXON. Winnipeg, Man., April 7th, 1893. - The condition of the average citizen of Winnipeg is now, and has been for some time past, that of Micauber, Dickens' celebrity, who was always waiting for "something to turn up." It has been suggested that this last named individual should have gone to work, and up turned something by his own efforts. Now, in Manitoba, that which is most frequently turned up at this season is the soil, and seeding operations are usually announced as being well under way ere now; but this year the papers are silent, and for the good reason that though the streets of Winnipeg are wetting in mud of the most odorous, as well as most malodorous description, the prairie is covered with half-melted snow, and the ground yet frozen. In the city we are waiting for spring, to escape from the clutches of old winter. There is a very time-worn chestnut about winter lingering in the lap of spring, or, as some say, it would have been better expressed the other way about, but any way the first named individual has been for many ages supposed to be personified in the masculine form, and in such case a lap would certainly be an inconceivable appendage. But we are wandering; let this lap business lapse for the present.

In another month or so the sun will be high and will take a course, not as usually expressed, from east to west, but three parts round the heavens, giving us some eighteen hours of daylight. Then will nature get to work in earnest and do as much in the fructification line in one day as she does in three in the effete regions in the older half of the world. It would be hard to make new comers believe this, but they, like ourselves in the past, must learn by experience.

But, to return from whence we started - waiting. We waited for Lent, then we waited for that fishy season and its ecclesiastical ceremonials and mild dissipations to be over so we might get the Easter holidays. When this time arrived the milliner shops put on the appearance of professional green houses - decked in greens, lilacs, violets and pinks. The dearest of quaint shovel-shaped hats, suggestive of the days of "Bony," attracted crowds, men and women, the ladies thinking how nice this one or that would suit "my" style of profile or complexion, while men, the selfish brutes, were thinking how cute that hat would make Sis look, and that one there would just suit my best girl.

But while all this show is going on within the glass gazers and admirers without are pulling up their fur collars and dragging down their seal skin caps further over their ears, putting off the purchase till later on.

A BUSY TIME SET IN.

In point of fact everyone is waiting except the carpenters and the Sons of England. The first named, as was stated in a previous issue, were pretty well employed all winter, but now the saw and hammer are beginning to resound in all directions. The architects state that so far, for the coming season, there are \$900,000 worth of new building in sight, and that it is expected that the total expenditure for new buildings within the year will be \$2,000,000 against \$1,000,000 for the year past.

REHEARSALS AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

If persistent effort can ensure success, then should the efforts of the Sons of England in the direction of giving a fair rendering of Shakespearian drama on the 24th inst. be crowned with success. Weekly rehearsals for months past, and fortnightly committee meetings have been faithfully attended by the Dramatic Club, no effort being spared by the members in their endeavour to make the performance worthy the occasion.

A monster picnic to Morden is on the tapis, subject of course to the committee's ability to obtain a special train for the purpose, the C. P. R. authorities claiming that the expected number of immigrant arrivals is so great that it is a question if they can spare coaches.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Another matter which in Sons of England circles is being anxiously waited for is to know what was done at the meeting of S. G. L. in March. We have some idea of what has been done, thanks to your columns,

but it is natural to suppose that a body of men anxious and earnest in any cause, should, in these days of quick despatch in every line of business, think it strange that no official communication of any kind has yet reached the lodges here.

BOWOOD MOVING FORWARD.

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING - BRO. H. T. PRITCHARD'S REPORT TO THE LODGE.

The regular meeting of Bowood Lodge, No. 44, was held in their hall, Wellington St., on Thursday the 4th inst. Bro. H. T. Pritchard, president, in the chair. A large number of brethren were present, including Bro. Graham, of Black Prince Lodge, Pembroke, Ont. After the routine work of the lodge had been dispensed with, committee reports read, etc., three propositions were read to the lodge, and Bro. Geo. Low, sr., reported sick. Bowood Lodge is making rapid progress. It is moving forward into the first place among the lodges in the district.

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The secretary, Bro. Broadbent, under general business, read the circular from the office of the ANGLO-SAXON, re special offer and picture. He supplemented it with a few remarks, in which he stated he would like very much the lodge should get the picture, but, as far as he knew, all the members of Bowood were already subscribers.

Bro. Hooper, of Derby Lodge, immediately expressed himself willing to go a dollar towards getting \$10 to get 15 copies, as the paper deserves the support of each and every Englishman. Bros. Pritchard, president; Andrews, vice-president and Bro. Davis, followed in the same spirit. Bowood Lodge decided to take 15 copies for \$10.

Bro. Graham, of Black Prince Lodge, was pleased to hear the members so willing to take up the ANGLO-SAXON. It was through its medium that Black Prince Lodge was formed, and he was pleased to say that it was in the position as Bowood Lodge - all its members were subscribers.

GRAND LODGE REPORTS.

Bro. Pritchard, as one of the delegates to Grand Lodge from Bowood, reported he was pleased to have had the opportunity of visiting Grand Lodge. He met men whom it was a pleasure to meet, and men it was an honor to be associated with. He particularly drew upon Bro. Dr. King as a man of great ability, and one that had sacrificed a great deal of time to promote the interest of his fellow-countrymen in Canada. He was a man he was proud of, and he knew others were also. Bros. Stroud and Elliott, also, were men we should consider were making sacrifices to serve us and we should all endeavor to uphold them in the efforts they were putting forward for our interest.

Bro. Pritchard's report was an exhaustive one, and he was sorry that the Grand Lodge had not adopted the Constitution as proposed by the committee appointed for that purpose. He felt it would be adopted eventually.

Bro. Pritchard was heartily thanked by the lodge for his remarks and observations of the qualifications of the representative Englishmen present.

Bros. Andrews, Eastcott, Hooper, Davis and Reynolds addressed the lodge.

The call of receipts and the closing of the lodge brought one of the most valued meetings of Englishmen of the capital to an end at 10.20.

A GOOD MAN.

The Winnipeg Tribune states that the various lodges connected with the Sons of England Benevolent Society in that city are looking to the appointment of a lodge organizer for Manitoba and the Northwest. They have strongly recommended to the parent lodge the appointment of Mr. T. C. Andrews, of this city, past president of Westward Ho Lodge, a gentleman who is well known throughout Manitoba, and one that takes a great interest in everything pertaining to the success of the Sons of England. Mr. Andrews is an adept at the lodge organizing business, and has lately succeeded in establishing a branch of the Order at Morden. Should the Grand Lodge endorse Mr. Andrews' appointment it is fully expected that before long a branch of the Order will be established in every place of importance in Manitoba.

DAUGHTERS OF ENGLAND.

Toronto, April 12th. - Duchess of Kent Lodge, No. 13, held their meeting in Dominion Hall, cor. Queen and Dundass streets, W. Miles in the chair. Thirteen candidates were initiated, making the membership 50. The lodge will hold its first social on Monday April 17th, in their lodge room; tickets, 15c. The members intend attending Old England Lodge ice cream social in Shaftesbury Hall on Friday, 28th of April.

ALL INVITED.

Pembroke, April 10th. - Black Prince Lodge, No. 157, held its anniversary social on the evening of April 8th, to which invitations were extended to all Englishmen, their wives and sweet hearts, throughout the town. We had a large attendance and a truly English one. Mr. S. E. Mitchell occupied the chair, and addressed the gathering in a truly English patriotic manner.

A most extensive programme of songs, recitations and dialogues was very kindly given by the friends of the lodge, all of which was enthusiastically appreciated.

During the programme there was an intermission of some length, when English jollity was all the go. A most pleasant evening was brought to a close by singing God Save the Queen.

IN HONOR OF ST. GEORGE.

Montreal, April 12th. - Britannic Lodge, No. 113, met last night at the Orange Hall, 246 St. James St., Bro. J. Croston in the chair, a pleasant evening being spent. Several visiting brethren paid us a fraternal visit, including Bro. D. Bro. B. T. Sellars and P. P. Bro. Richardson. After the R. D. meeting was over, we opened up in the W. D., and initiated six candidates. Our lodge is now pulling up lost ground and will eventually be one of the best in Montreal. At our next regular meeting, April 25th, we are going to hold a convivial meeting in honor of St. George's day, and hope to have a good time.

Brockville, April 7th. - At our regular meeting Monday evening, March 27th, Bro. W. White, one of our delegates to Grand Lodge, presented his report of the business transacted there, which reflects great credit on Bro. White's abilities. He has always taken great interest in the workings of the Order from its formation.

Our W. Pres., Bro. T. Guest, is down with typhoid fever. There has been a great deal of sickness among our members this past quarter, those of Bros. W. J. Dowell, J. Fox, C. Steeper, J. Burniston and J. Meacham being all bad cases. The last mentioned are all well again and working.

It was moved and seconded at this meeting that a vote of condolence be forwarded to Bro. G. W. Turner on the death of his daughter, which brought the evening's business to a close.

Quebec, P.Q.

Prince George, No. 102 - Meets in the Y.M.C.A. Building, St. John street, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. W. T. Martin, Sec. R. Ackerman, Pres. No. 6 Simard st., Mount Pleasant, Que.

Montreal.

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

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