

THE ANGLO-SAXON

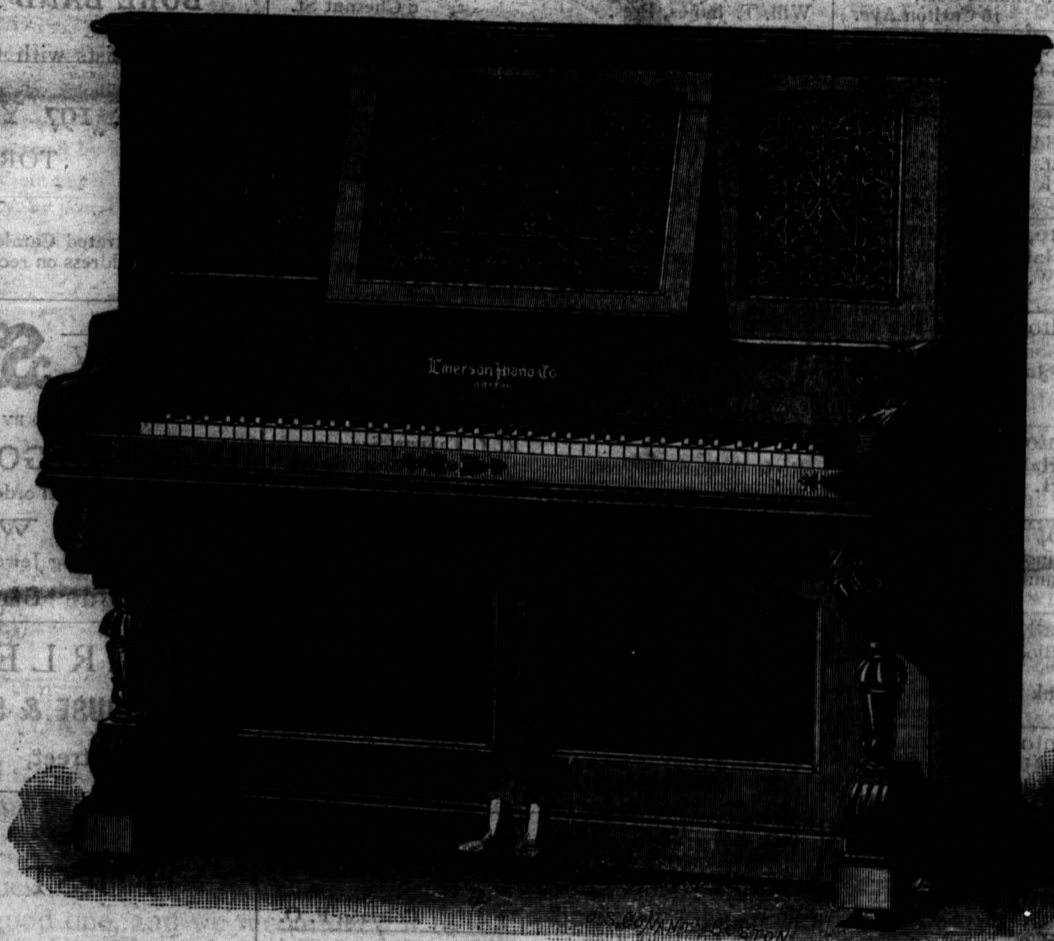
A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

Volume II, No. 3
Monthly.

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER, 1888.

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No. 34—Canterbury, Collingwood, meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays in Union Hall, Hurontario st eet, Collingwood.
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No. 35—Windsor, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Oddfellows' Hall, cor. Spadina Ave., Queen St. West.
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Will. T. James, Pres.

No. 36—Excelsior, Montreal (R. R. D.), meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place de Armes Square. Visitors welcome.
Chas. Chappell, Sec., 102 St. Felix St.
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No. 41—Victoria Jubilee, Montreal, meets every alternate Friday from 1st June, 1888, at the Victoria Club House, cor. Wellington and Sebastopol Sts.
J. A. Edwards, Sec., 4 College St.
Thos. Pike, Pres.

No. 43—Nelson, Almonte, meets alternate Fridays from June 1st, at their hall, Mill Street. Visiting brethren welcome.
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Wm. Thoburn, Pres.

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R. J. Wicksteed, Pres.

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No. 58—Hampton, Orillia, meets alternate Mondays from August 6th, 1888, at Sons of England Hall, Mississaga Street.
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No. 62—Truro, St. Thomas, meets in their Hall, Cor. Southwick and Talbot Streets, on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
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No. 63—Plymouth, Exeter, Ont., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each and every month in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Main St.
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Jno. Aldridge, Pres.

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A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the Anglo-Saxon race in Canada.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1888.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

South Africa! THE ANGLO-SAXON would be glad to hear from you from time to time.

The scheme for social evenings inaugurated by Brighton Lodge, Toronto, is a good one, and we recommend it to the attention of all the lodges. The more the objects of our society are discussed, the more firmly will they become rooted in the minds of members. Brighton's plan is a direct encouragement to our younger members to cultivate the art of public speaking, and as such is deserving of the highest commendation.

We regret to learn that the scheme of Bro. R. J. Tanner, of Bowood Lodge, Ottawa, for a series of concerts under the auspices of the different lodges of the Sons of England, commencing with Montreal and working westward, is not meeting with that encouragement which it deserves. In order to ensure success ten concerts must be guaranteed, and it will be a matter for regret if that number of lodges are not prepared to support the proposal.

From our lodge notes it will be observed that the practice of lodges interchanging fraternal visits is spreading. Britannia Lodge, Hamilton, visited Acorn Lodge last month, and Derby Lodge, Ottawa, visited Stanley, No. 55. Let the good work continue. Nothing encourages a weaker lodge than a visit from a senior lodge, and in places where more than one lodge exists a spirit of emulation is evoked which cannot but result in benefit to the order as a whole.

The news the cable brought us a day or two ago, that the great miner's strike in Yorkshire and Derbyshire had been terminated by the colliery owners conceding the ten per cent advance asked for by the men must be gratifying to the hundreds of friends in Canada of those who would have been most affected by the strike. With winter just setting in the effect of a prolonged strike on thousands of families in those populous English districts must have been terrible. We are glad the owners have made the concession to which the miners appear to be fully entitled.

It is just 83 years ago since the Battle of Trafalgar was fought, and Lord Nelson on board his ship the *Victory* exclaimed, as the sands of life were running out, "I have done my duty; I praise God for it." Our ships and our men in those days were hearts of oak. The good ship *Victory* is still in evidence as a visible memorial of a glorious naval achievement. It has been put in a state of repair, and has been given another lease of life for a century or so. It is a saddening reminder of humanity's brief term of life that the gallant fellows who made history on that memorable day have been blotted out of existence while their ship is still afloat.

It is somewhat disappointing to us that more of the brethren have not tackled the question, "How far should the limits of our order extend?" particularly when it is considered that there is such a diversity of opinion on the subject. In view of the approaching meeting of Grand Lodge, when the matter will again crop up, as it invariably does every year, a thorough discussion of the question in the columns of THE ANGLO-SAXON would not be out of place. We have pleasure in publishing Mr. Will T. James' admirable paper, although we cannot endorse all his views. Possibly some of the brethren may have something to say on point. Meantime Bro. James has our thanks.

Readers of this month's issue will notice an increase in the reports from the subordinate lodges. THE ANGLO-SAXON is the recognized organ of the Sons of England, and as such its columns are open to any brother to ventilate his views on matters of interest to the order. We trust that each lodge will appoint a correspondent to send along items of interest every month. Bro. Carter looks after the official notices, Bro. Barker the Toronto lodges and Bro. Kempling Barrie, Orillia and Gravenhurst. Will the lodges in Montreal, Cornwall, Belleville, Port Perry, Hamilton, St. Thomas, London, Collingwood, Bowmanville, Peterborough, Windsor, Aylmer and other places please help us in this matter.

Mr. Balfour is the latest example of the wonderful versatility of British statesmen. Recently before the Church Congress at Manchester he read an elaborate paper on Auguste Courte's philosophy "The Religion of Humanity," Speaking of the address, the *Times* says:

"The Irish Secretary vanished completely from sight, and Mr. Balfour appeared as a master of philosophic speculation. Not content with this display of intellectual versatility, he was ready once more to take part in a workingman's meeting on 'the needs of human nature and their supply in Christianity.' The achievement is in accordance with some of the best traditions of English statesmanship. English public men of the first rank have rarely allowed politics to absorb all their interest. The late Lord Iddesleigh was never so happy as when he could lay aside the cares of state and talk to his own people on topics of general interest and concern. Lord Beaconsfield was a versatile and accomplished man of letters. Mr. Gladstone has given many an example of his wide and multifarious interests, and there are few topics which could engage the attention of a church congress on which he would not be able to hold his own with the best of those present. Mr. Balfour does well to follow these laudible examples, and to show, as he showed last year in his rectorial address at St. Andrew's, that he has not wholly given up to politics the intellectual acumen which is seen to much advantage in more speculative pursuits."

How few statesmen on the other side of the line there are who can indulge in any other pastime than "twisting the lion's tail" or "making the eagle scream."

Where We Stand.

A correspondent writes, "Will the ANGLO-SAXON define its position on the great question of 'Our National Future,' now being so much discussed in the Canadian press?" The ANGLO-SAXON does not propose to shirk the issue, and of the choice of one of the four alternatives now offered us, (1) Annexation, (2) Commercial Union, (3) Independence, or (4) Imperial Federation, declares unhesitatingly for an Imperial Federal Union first, last, and all the time. How could it be otherwise? The obligation which each member of the Sons of England Order has taken pledges him to the maintenance of British connection, and we believe that that connection will best be maintained by some plan of Federal Union to be hereafter determined. The opponents of Imperial Federation term it "a splendid dream," but we think before many years are over, it will take form as a substantial reality. In this issue it is not proposed to discuss what is meant, or rather what we mean, by a Federal Union of the Empire. Rather for the present we propose to discuss the other questions which our correspondent presents to our notice.

Annexation should have few attractions for Canadians or Canadian Englishmen. It implies the cutting off of all ties with the Motherland; it means the abrogation for all those Canadians not born on the soil of Canada, of part of their birthright as Britons, viz., the right to occupy the highest position in the gift of the people. It would entail the acceptance of a constitution far inferior to our own—the United States Cabinet responsible only to the President, the Cabinet of the Dominion responsible directly to the people through their representatives in Parliament. If a member of the United States Executive commits an error, Congress may clamor in vain for his removal, should the President decide otherwise. The United States constitution provides no remedy against such an abuse of the Presidential power. In Canada we do things differently. Let any Minister of the Crown transgress those well recognized principles of constitutional government, and condign punishment quickly overtakes him. Finally, annexation would mean the grafting on to our political and municipal life of those corrupt elements which have made the institutions of the United States a by-word among the nations. As yet "Tammany Hall" or "Boss Tweed" rings do not find a congenial home on Canadian soil, but if the Dominion were annexed to the States, how long would it be before the men who compose these organizations would be endeavouring to obtain control of our different representative bodies? For those who are fond of pointing to the United States as the greatest country on the face of God's Earth, we commend a careful perusal of the speech of Col. Donan, which will be found in another column. While it may be fairly conceded that the Dakotan orator's word picture is somewhat overdrawn, yet those who know anything of life in the States cannot but acknowledge that it is fairly true to life. We do not seek to claim that in Canada alone virtue dwells. We go to church regularly on the Sabbath and hear the pastor read occasionally the old parable of the Pharisee and the Publican. We freely admit that there are excrescences on our institutions which should be lopped off, but we do maintain that nowhere in Canada has corruption, anarchy or socialism attained such a foothold as they have in the United States.

What shall we say of Commercial Union? In dealing with this subject we are conscious that we may be treading on the corns of some of our more sensitive friends. But even at the risk of doing this we deem it our duty to declare that in our opinion the advocacy of Commercial Union is incompatible with the O.B. of a Son of England. We are open to conviction otherwise, and if any brother thinks differently to us, the ANGLO-SAXON will be glad to hear from him. The great question which has been dinned into the ears of commercial unionists in Canada for months past and still remains unanswered is this: "If Canada having entered into a commercial union or zollverein with the United

States and the United States decides to discriminate against Great Britain (for it stands to reason that Washington would regulate the joint tariff, not Ottawa) of what country would Canada be a part—the British Empire or the United States? The answer is an obvious one, so obvious that the commercial union advocates shirk it all the time. And then there is that other question, which has yet to be met, "How, in the event of a proposed North American Zollverein, is Canada to make up for the deficiency of seven millions of revenue which to-day she derives from imports from the United States? But enough for the present. We desired to give the brethren something to think about and propose to return to the subject on a future occasion.

An Unpardonable Error.

One or two newspapers, notably the Ottawa *Free Press* and the Montreal *Herald* have made the Governor-General's reply to the address of the Ottawa lodges the text for an attack on the Sons of England Order as being a Tory organization. Our good friends ought to know better than to talk in such a naughty strain. We thought the educating influence of the ANGLO-SAXON had been such as to entirely disabuse the mind of the *F. P.* on that score. There may be some excuse for the *Herald* being misled by an incorrect despatch from Ottawa, but for our Ottawa contemporary to commit such a blunder, dear, dear, the thought is a saddening one, more particularly when we reflect that for months the "Aims and Objects" of the Order, as they appear on the last page of the ANGLO-SAXON, have been printed in the *Free Press* office. To our contemporaries we would say the Sons of England Society is not a political organization. Reformer and Conservative sit side by side in its lodge rooms animated by the same desire to advance the interests of the Order, to promote the welfare of brother Englishmen, and to stand by the old flag "that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." Political discussions are not allowed in the lodge rooms and the result is that by drawing its membership from men of diverse views, the Sons of England Society has attained that rank among fraternal organizations which to-day makes it the envy of similar bodies.

As for the ANGLO-SAXON, it need hardly be pointed out that this journal is completely independent. Its columns are freely open to all Englishmen of whatever political persuasion they may be. While an Englishman remains under the glorious Union Jack and while that flag continues to fly from the citadel at Halifax, the battlements of Quebec, the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Government House at Toronto, or the barracks at Victoria, an Englishman he must remain, but none the less is he a true Canadian, anxious to see this country prosperous and happy. As a Canadian it is his inalienable right to discuss questions likely to affect the future of the country in which his all is staked. The ANGLO-SAXON claims nothing but that right. We don't propose to deal out milk and water every month to our readers, but solid mental pabulum. Taking our stand on the Constitution of the Sons of England Order, and remembering our obligation, we propose to point out what we deem to be the right course to pursue on questions of vital moment. Some of these questions verge on the political and it may be difficult to draw the line at the point at which one should stop, but we trust that in the advocacy of those things which are for our country's good, we shall receive the cordial co-operation of all the brethren.

Political Dishonesty.

American politicians are noted for scurvy tricks and the latest sample—the trapping of Lord Sackville, British Minister at Washington, into an expression of opinion on the presidential election—is one which does not redound to the credit of the "machine." It is a matter of some surprise that Lord Sackville should have been caught napping, knowing,

as he well does, the character of the politicians among whom he lives. While it might be difficult to defend the writing of the now famous letter, we cannot conceive for a moment that the vast majority of the American people will applaud this despicable method of fighting. Lord Sackville, as a gentleman, wrote confidentially to one whom he also considered a gentleman, and he now knows to what extent his confidence was betrayed. The lesson will be one which he and other ambassadors, British and foreign, will not forget for many a long day. Of course it devolved upon the Cleveland administration to weaken the effect of the letter and the way in which Mr. Bayard did so, leaves no alternative but for Lord Sackville to resign. While Lord Sackville's conduct was injudicious, we hold, with the *Ottawa Journal*, that Mr. Bayard's was more so. Says the *Journal*:

"If the United States Executive felt Minister West's letter to be an unjustifiable interference with American politics, it was the business of the United States executive to make official representations to that effect to the British Government; not Secretary Bayard's business to gab to newspaper correspondents about it. There was nothing in Minister West's blunder either so unjustifiable or so impertinent as Secretary Bayard's personal attacks upon that letter. Therefore it is possible, we fancy, that the Imperial Government in the event of Minister West's retirement might, before appointing another minister, demand Secretary Bayard's removal to a sphere of duty where he would not come in contact with the British representative.

Canada has some direct interest in this matter. Before the West-Bayard trouble another member of the United States Government published utterances regarding British interests as represented in this country, which would scarcely have been tolerated by any great power save Great Britain. Secretary Whitney explained how the States would conquer Canada. Any other power would almost surely have resented the publication by a member of the United States government of his idea regarding the conquest of part of its territory. Britain passed over that insult, but if the time is come when words are to be so carefully weighed between the nations, it would not be out of the way for Britain to demand that responsible representatives of the United States shall themselves exercise a little of that reticence which they howl for from British representatives."

We fancy that these words express the feelings of the whole Canadian people except the small coterie whose mission in life appears to be to annex Canada to the States. A grosser insult to Canada and to Great Britain than Secretary Whitney's recently published interview it would be difficult to find, and we trust that the Dominion Government will represent this to the Home authorities. We desire to live at peace with our neighbors, we wish them well, but in order that good neighbourly feeling may exist, each in turn must extend to the other that charity which becometh all men. President Cleveland will therefore please call off his dogs.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We commend the valuable suggestion of Bro. Edwards, of Montreal, in reference to the publication in our January issue of notices of motion and proposed amendments to the constitution to the attention of the Grand Lodge Executive. THE ANGLO-SAXON will gladly insert this valuable material if Bro. Carter will supply it. The idea of discussing in the subordinate lodges all the proposed amendments is an excellent one.

The Scotchmen of Toronto have initiated a movement to erect a statue of Robbie Burns, Scotia's bard, in the Queen City of Canada. We know sufficient of the Scottish character to incline us to the belief that the project will be carried through. But why should Burns be honoured and Shakespeare not? The immortal poet, Gentle Will, has millions of admirers the world over. "He was a man who, of all modern, and perhaps ancient, poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul." Englishmen, above all others, should be ready to do him honour, and we can conceive of no greater tribute to his genius than by erecting a statue to his memory in Toronto. We commend this suggestion to the various St. George's Societies, the Sons of England lodges and the Shakesperian clubs in Ontario, if any such exist. Latterly there has been an outcry from

certain sections of Ontario against Toronto's so-called grabbing propensities. This outcry is the product of the "green-eyed monster," and is unworthy of any people. There has been no "grab" on the part of Toronto at all, but simply a wonderful exhibition of enterprise on the part of her citizens, such enterprise as we would like to see evinced in every Canadian city. Toronto, with her population verging on 200,000, with her universities, colleges and schools, her churches, her public institutions and her annual industrial fair, is a city of which any country might well be proud. And to her many attractions we would like to see added a statue of the world's greatest poet side by side with that of Scotia's bard.

Bro. the Rev. Dr. Owen-Jones' breezy account of his holiday trip down the Gulf to Prince Edward Island will be read with interest by Sons of England. It smacks of the salt water, and sets us longing for a sniff of sea air. We would like if every Canadian Englishman were in a position to traverse our great Dominion from ocean to ocean. They would then see, if they do not happen to know it already, what a glorious country we have, and how essential it is for us to stand together to thwart the few traitors in our midst who would hand us over to a foreign power.

Confound their politics.

Frustrate their knavish tricks.

On her our hopes we fix.

God Save the Queen.

Some wag amongst the Ottawa brethren suggests the formation in the capital of a body guard to His Excellency by the four city lodges, to be called the Stanley Phalanx. We hope the proposal will not be taken seriously. The demonstration made by the Toronto brethren in September was a grand one as indicative of the regard which the Sons of England entertain for His Excellency, and showing the strength of the order in the Queen City. To perpetuate the guard of honour would, however, make a burlesque of the whole thing. It would be altogether without precedent, and moreover place His Excellency in a very awkward predicament. If the originator of the Ottawa proposal is in earnest, let him show his good faith by joining the Governor-General's Body Guards, to which many brethren in the capital belong, but don't go beyond that.

The address of welcome by the Ottawa lodges to the Governor-General drew from His Excellency probably the most thoughtful of the many speeches he has so far delivered in Canada. Striking out from the usual groove in which complimentary addresses usually run, the Ottawa brethren furnished a text to Lord Stanley of which he availed himself in a statesmanlike manner. He highly eulogized the aims and objects of our grand institution and expressed his satisfaction at the good work the order was doing. His remarks on the function of government will commend themselves to all thinking men. There is a growing tendency among the masses to look to government to aid them in every field of exertion. But if the history of any modern state be read carefully it will be observed that for the measure of prosperity which it enjoys, the people, not the politicians, deserve the credit. Who, for instance, have made Canada the prosperous country that it is to-day? Not the politicians surely, but the men who have developed its trade and commerce. Our fathers in years gone by went into the backwoods axe in hand, cleared the land for themselves and laid the foundations of the splendid cities and towns which to-day dot the Dominion from ocean to ocean. A government can do much to aid the development of a country, but without the toiling and thinking millions, of what avail would the efforts of government be? In thus expounding the doctrine of self reliance His Excellency is deserving the thanks of the Canadian people and the Ottawa Sons are to be congratulated on evoking from Lord Stanley such a timely address.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We are pleased to present to the readers of THE ANGLO-SAXON a photograph cut of Lord Stanley; also a short sketch of the positions he has held under the Crown of Great Britain.



LORD STANLEY.

Right Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, 1st Baron (created 1886)—Younger son of the 14th Earl of Derby; born 1841; was educated at Eton; entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, and was appointed lieutenant and captain in 1862; retired from the army and entered Parliament as member for Preston in 1865; was a Lord of the Admiralty from Aug. to Dec., 1868; elected member for North Lancashire at the general election of 1868, and again in 1874, 1880 and 1885; was Financial Secretary for War from Feb., 1874, to Aug., 1877, when he was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Mar., 1878, Secretary of State for War, which office he held till the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration in 1880; on the formation of Lord Salisbury's Administration, June, 1885, Secretary of State for the Colonies; resigned Feb., 1886; President of the Board of Trade in Lord Salisbury's second Administration, Aug., 1886; became Governor-General of Canada, 11th June, 1888; married on 31st May, 1864, Lady Constance Villiers, eldest daughter of George, 4th Earl of Clarendon.

Lord Stanley and the Ottawa Brethren.

The joint address of welcome of the four Ottawa lodges—Derby, Bowwood, Stanley and Russell—and the united White Rose degree lodge was presented to His Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston on the afternoon of Friday, October 12th, at his office in the Eastern Departmental Building. The deputation numbered about thirty brethren, and was received with the utmost cordiality by His Excellency. All the members of the deputation having been introduced to Lord Stanley, Rev. Henry Pollard, Grand District Chaplain, read the address as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, Governor-General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The lodges of the Sons of England Benefit Society organized and working in the City of Ottawa desire to welcome to this his temporary home the Governor-General of Canada.

We are pleased to learn that the fifteen lodges of the Sons of England order have already been permitted to address Your Excellency in the City of Toronto. The excuse, if excuse be necessary, which we, only four lodges, have to offer for approaching Your Excellency is that we have the exclusive right to call you "fellow townsman." For some years we shall have in the ordinary course of events far more frequent opportunities of hearing and seeing Your Excellency than can be vouchsafed to our brethren in Toronto or elsewhere. In return for those favours on your part we shall make it our duty and pleasure to do fitting honour to our distinguished townsman on his taking part in any public ceremonial in our good City of Ottawa.

However pleasant it would be for us to expatiate upon the good work being done by the Sons of England order in Canada as a benefit and insurance society, and the loyal attachment to the throne of England which we its members possess, in common with the great majority of Englishmen, yet we feel that a repetition of what has been so fully and ably said by the lodges in Toronto would be superfluous in us and wearisome to Your Excellency.

We will therefore be content with endorsing their expressions of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and assure Her Majesty through you, her distinguished representative, of our unaltered devotion to the Empire and our ready and willing assistance towards the maintenance of its dignity and integrity.

These are more than meaningless words or valueless phrases. In all colonies, dependencies, nations and empires there are elements of discontent and discord present which only require an excitement to bring them into open and troublesome action. Such elements exist in Great Britain, India and Canada. It is for statesmen to keep the evil leaven from fermenting and working mischief in the masses. This must be done by a firm and wise repression of all acts and measures opposed to the laws which form the basis of British liberties. It will ever be the earnest and fearless endeavour of the Sons of England to thwart and counteract such elements of oppression and wrong, assist the arm of rightly constituted authority and maintain the Empire of Britain at peace with itself and the rest of the world.

We trust that Lady Stanley and your family will enjoy their sojourn in Ottawa. Bounteous nature has not dealt niggardly with our country, and we are satisfied that the new tenants of Government House will make light of slight discomforts and heartily appreciate so much that is bountiful and agreeable.

We are confident that Your Excellency will do your duty as an Englishman, a statesman and a ruler, and in the carrying out of your plans and decisions you may rely on the sympathy and unflinching support of those members of the Sons of England who are represented by us, who have the honour of subscribing ourselves,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

J. B. WRIGHT, District Deputy.
Rev. H. POLLARD, D. G. W. Chaplain.
W. STROUD, Pres. Clarendon Lodge.
E. ACKROYD, Pres. Derby Lodge.
R. J. WICKSTEED, Pres. Bowwood Lodge.
W. G. TEAGUE, Pres. Stanley Lodge.
JAS. HOPE, Pres. Russell Lodge.

Bro. Pollard then asked the Governor-General to receive a separate address from Stanley Lodge, in view of the fact that the lodge had been specially named after His Excellency.

Bro. W. C. Teague, President of Stanley Lodge, then stepped forward and read the following address:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the representatives of Stanley Lodge of the order of the Sons of England, City of Ottawa, desire to approach Your Excellency on this the first opportunity offered us since Your Excellency's arrival among us with a hearty welcome to yourself, Lady Stanley and family.

As Englishmen and sons of Englishmen banded together for social and benevolent purposes we view with great satisfaction Your Excellency's appointment as Governor-General of Canada. We assure Your Excellency of our loyal and unwavering attachment to the person and government of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and of our earnest desire to do all in our power to strengthen the ties that bind us to the dear old land from which we have come, that being one of the fundamental objects of the organization to which we belong.

We trust your stay in the Dominion may be in every way pleasant to yourselves, as we are sure, from Your Excellency's long experience in official life in the parent country, it will be promotive of the well being of all classes of the people of this land.

We are Your Excellency's devoted and loyal subjects and fellow countrymen.

Signed on behalf of Stanley Lodge S. O. E.

Wm. C. TEAGUE, President.
R. J. DAWSON, Vice-President.
Rev. JOHN WOOD, Chaplain.
E. BULL, Past President.
A. S. MORRIS, Secretary.
R. J. M. CONSTANT, Treasurer.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency, having expressed his thanks as Her Majesty's representative for the kind welcome that had been accorded him, proceeded:—"I earnestly reciprocate, both on my own behalf and on Lady Stanley's, the desire you are kind enough to express that we may meet on many occasions, and I accept with confidence the kind assurances you have given us that you will at all times and in all good and right works co-operate with us. I thank you also for the kind references you have made to my personal career before I came to this place. Suffice it to say I hope in that career I have at least acquired experience in certain branches of the public service, and last but not least in the general principles of toleration and of endeavouring to see both sides, which the world sometimes denies political parties, but which becomes those who have lived long in political life. I hail with pleasure a greeting from an association so powerful in its efforts for good as that to which you belong. It is a true source of pleasure to me. When at Toronto I had great satisfaction in receiving a considerable number of your lodges, also a kind and loyal and hearty welcome, and it is only, I am aware, owing to certain circumstances that the welcome you would otherwise have been good enough to give me was postponed, owing to my absence until the present date. I now come to another portion of your address which perhaps touches rather graver matters than we are aware of or are used to discuss or touch upon at these occasions. To pass them by would be a dereliction of duty, but to enter into any detailed discussion of the general principles upon which you have touched here would be alike out of place. You speak of your loyalty and of your ready and willing assistance towards the maintenance of the dignity of the Empire. 'These,' you say, 'are more than meaningless words or valueless phrases.' I assure you that I am fully prepared to take them at your own value. You say, 'In all colonies, dependencies, nations and empires there are elements of discontent and discord present which only require an excitement to bring them into open and troublesome action. Such elements exist in Great Britain, India and Canada. It is for statesmen to keep the evil leaven from fermenting and working mischief in the mass.' We must be content to take matters as we find them. We cannot expect that we can be fortunate enough to escape from them—from some of the elements of evil which, if we understand rightly, were present in the Garden of Eden, in the residence of our first parents. We must take things as we find them. I for one am quite prepared to deal with matters as they arise. But, gentlemen, let me point out that you have fallen into a unnatural error, if I may be allowed to say so, in throwing upon the shoulders of statesmen the whole burden of the difficulties with which we have to deal. In these days it is the people as much as ourselves who make the name of the Dominion a great one. It is not with the statesmen alone that the decision of these great questions rests. It is with the great majority whom it is our duty to constitutionally obey; and I do not doubt that your own society, acting through legitimate channels, will be a very potent element, as similar societies are, for the public good. You also say, 'It will ever be the earnest and fearless endeavour of the Sons of England to thwart and counteract such elements of oppression and wrong, assist the arms of rightfully constituted authority, and maintain the Empire of Britain at peace with itself and the rest of the world.' I hope that is the duty of every true citizen in the Empire. In the very vastness of this portion of the Empire with which we are called upon to deal there is a danger exactly the opposite to that which is the case in very many cities, too often that, owing to the concentration of authority

and interest and perhaps commerce, there is a tendency to look upon things from too narrow a point of view. In a Dominion so vast as I understand that is of which we are inhabitants, under conditions which admit of wide expansion as that with which we are called upon to deal, there is an opposite danger in some way to be feared from centrifugal forces. I have observed ever since I came here—I do not say among the majority or the minority—a disposition to look upon the interests of particular localities or of a particular part of the country, or what not, rather than the interests of the Dominion of which we are common members. We are not here for the benefit of one section or of one class or creed of the community. We are here for the benefit of true, loyal and constitutional subjects of Her Majesty and of the Dominion; and in that capacity, putting aside all party prejudices, and so far as we are aware all religious animosities, all religious difficulties, I trust your society and all those who are called upon to act in any capacity whatever in this Dominion may do their utmost for the welfare of Her Majesty and of the Empire, in order to insure a continuance of prosperity and of peace." Referring to the address from Stanley Lodge, Lord Stanley thanked the lodge for their hearty welcome, which he was glad to know they were quite willing to merge in a more general one, but which, notwithstanding, as a representative of his name, he was glad to answer with a few words separately. He thanked them very much for the cordial feelings they had expressed towards him, and he trusted that neither he nor the lodge would ever disgrace the name they bore. (Applause.)

The deputation then shook hands with His Excellency and retired.

Our Symposium.

HOW FAR SHOULD THE LIMITS OF OUR ORDER EXTEND?

The best evidence of the vitality of any friendly society is in its numerical, territorial and financial growth, and to the promotion of this the efforts of the executive and individual membership should be energetically directed.

There is no reason why the S. O. E. B. S. should not extend its ramifications through every part of the British Empire. It is occasion for regret that as yet Australia and New Zealand—a field so promising of prolific results—have not been sown with the germinating influence of our Order. The Grand Lodge, I suppose, has not the means to defray the expense of sending a representative to introduce the society into these colonies. If not too late in the term of office of our present Grand President, surely his recognized enterprise will find opportunity to create a fund for this purpose. The North-West and British Columbia could be canvassed *en route*, and the number of lodges which would undoubtedly be instituted might furnish a revenue almost sufficient to cover the expenditure requisite for such an undertaking. Other and more inexpensive means might be adopted to start forces into action, which will of themselves disseminate the principles of our fraternity throughout the environs of the sphere in which they are set in operation *ad infinitum*—on the principle that every member makes another and every lodge duplicates itself. Opportunity might be found to establish the Order in these places by appointing a brother known to be visiting districts unrepresented to open lodges there, or the same result might be effected through the medium of correspondence with relatives or friends of the brethren resident in those parts.

In this crisis of Ireland's history why not strengthen the loyal work of Orangemen by inaugurating lodges in that unsettled country? There is as much need of the union of Englishmen there as here. Where the ties that consolidate our empire are weakest there we should strive specially to plant our influence and nourish it into strength. Better still, create a District Grand Lodge for Great Britain, and make our Order as strong in the Mother Country as it is in Ontario.

This would have a proportionate effect in directing emigration of Englishmen from the United States to British colonies, for it is probable that many Englishmen connected with the Order at home would be induced to come to Canada or go to Australia (when we have founded lodges there), in preference to a foreign country, for the sake of the social and providential privileges they would enjoy from association with their fraternal compatriots. It would be to them the choosing between the society of friends and that of foreigners.

While the extension of the order to the United States would facilitate the initiation of those who refuse to join with us because we, unlike other societies, cannot transfer them to American lodges if they wish to leave the Dominion, I am not in favour of it. It would certainly, and justly, be frowned on by Americans, if it would not arouse their antagonism, for the reason that it would thwart the naturalization of its members and promote a sentiment counter to their own. It was not with open arms but clenched fists that we received the propagators of commercial union *alias* annexation. The propagators of our Order in the States might expect a similar reception from Americans. As we would not appreciate or be disposed to tolerate the introduction among us of an American national society aiming at the alienation from us of men whom we wish to naturalize and imbue with our sentiments, so we cannot expect them to behave in a different manner toward the invasion of their territory by our order. Every nation for itself; that is the stimulus of national prosperity.

Should any of our members think it to their interest to emigrate to the States, let us do our best to retain their membership, and consequently their national relationship; as Americans will endeavour to

entice them to identify themselves as citizens of their republic; that is fair competition, in which more frequently we shall be the successful competitors. The Americans believe—and I will not dispute their right to do so, for we as Canadians have similar views—that all permanent residents of their country ought to yield allegiance to its Government, assimilate their sentiments and characteristics, promote its interests, defend its rights, and become citizens if they are not born such. Anything exerting a restraint upon a portion of the community, so that they shall not fulfil these requirements, they regard as hurtful and hostile to themselves, and deprecate accordingly.

I do not think we should trespass upon forbidden ground in our zeal to extend our Order. An effort to found it in the United States is as absurd as trying to engraft a grape-vine on a plum tree because the fruit of each is of the same colour. The S. O. E. B. S. is distinctly an English institution, for Englishmen and their descendants exclusively, and the only legitimate field for it is on British soil.

Fraternally yours,

WILL. T. JAMES,
Pres. Windsor Lodge, Toronto.

Donan's Fears.

A WORD PICTURE OF THE UNITED STATES AS IT IS TO-DAY.

Col. P. Donan, the silvery-tongued orator of Dakota, delivered a ringing Fourth of July speech at Fargo. He told the story of the rise of the grandest nation on the face of the globe in language characteristic of the orator. He expatiated upon the grandeur of the country and the immensity of the West, but in closing pointed out the road of the nation's downfall as follows:—

"But amid all your rejoicing, hear a few serious suggestions. Let a faint croak of the raven mingle with the exultant scream of the eagle. I pray your pardon for sounding one discordant note, but a sense of duty impels me to call attention to some portents of ill omen. In all the annals of time no attempt at free government has ever succeeded—has ever been permanent. The surf-beaten shores of the ages are strewn with the wrecks of all former republics. Why may we not fail? Human nature is much the same in every age. With all our infinite advances in science and material development it is doubtful whether we are politically wiser, better or braver than the countrymen of Solon and Socrates, Demosthenes, Themosticles, and Epaminondas, Cincinnatus, Curtius, Brutus and Cato. Yet, with all their deathless array of heroes, sages, philosophers and patriots, the republics of Greece and Rome tottered and fell. Why may not ours?"

"The road to ruin which all other republics have travelled has been a short and steep downgrade. Their success brought wealth; great wealth produced luxury and extravagance; these in turn begat demoralization, corruption and disregard for law; revolution and anarchy followed, and the end was at hand. While they were poor and pure they prospered; when lucre, lust and license crept in their downfall began. In the infallible light of history and experience behold the auguries of evil in our own beloved land. Our success has amazed the world; wealth has poured in upon us like a golden flood; the wildest madness of luxury and profligacy has swept over us, and to-day the country reeks with the lawlessness and iniquity, the dread precursors of decay. The whole continent and Government seems honeycombed with rottenness. Monstrous wrongs and abuses have entrenched themselves in the sacred citadel of the republic. Its deepest foundations in the hearts and confidence of the people are shaken. Giant corruption, like the unclean beast, the Abomination of Desolation in prophetic vision, perches on our holiest altars and bespatters with its ulcerous filth the robes of the priests, the togas of our senators and the ermine of our judges. From highest to lowest, from Presidents, Senators and Cabinet officers to dog law legislators, capital locators and cross-roads town councilmen, no class or position is clear of hideous suspicions and imputations. Officers, laws, verdicts of juries and decisions of courts are as open and as notoriously marketable as peanuts in a peddler's tray. Congresses and Senates have been bought up like scabby cattle in stalls; and giant rings, headed by such lineal descendants of Kydd, Lafitte and Sixteen-string Jack as Jay Gould, have pillaged the people of annual millions and tens of millions. Empires of public lands and money have been voted away by bright-bought renegades to bands of organized pirates, compared with whom the famous Forty Thieves of oriental story would be exemplary Christian gentlemen. Our governmental banditti have perpetrated railroad grabs, army bill steals, river and harbour gouges, Navy Department piracies, Indian supply robberies, star route pickpocketries, Custom house swindles and frauds—steals everywhere, in everything, from the White House vestibules to the last moonshine still house in the backwoods, until no one would be surprised if they should steal the presidency and the Government itself. Two hundred and thirty million dollars of official defalcations and embezzlements in the last fifteen years tells, trumpet-tongued, an appalling story of public rottenness and wrong; and nearly a hundred million dollars a year of swindling business failures echoes the shameful tale in private life. Senators become millionaires in ten or twenty years on salaries of five thousand a year, while they annually spend from ten to fifty thousand, and then with their ill-gotten gains brazenly push themselves for the presidency. That grandest office on the globe, with its vast power and patronage of its hundred thousand appointments, is used as a mere engine to promote partisan success and personal ambitions. Jobbery, robbery, rings, combinations, bargains and sales are the rule in every political move-

ment, from nominating a President to locating a clapboard capital or lunatic asylum. Mighty monopolies, built up by bribery and scoundrelly lobbies, by their ruthless exactions incite communism and socialism. The suffrage, the holiest right of freemen, is debased; and votes, oaths, honour and decency are staple articles of barter and trade. The whole land is deluged with infamy and sin. Every newspaper press groans beneath the burden of its daily record of crimes. The very lightnings themselves have grown weary of flashing abroad the never-ending, sickening, wire-corroding details of outrages and horrors for which the vocabularies of pandemonium a generation ago furnished no name."

How I Spent My Holidays.

In this land of wonderous beauties and long distances, it is not always an easy matter to decide where to spend one's holidays. Nor does the fact of having relatives living in different parts of the continent of America, from Charlottetown in the East, to Pierra, Dakota, in the West, help at all to lighten the burden of deciding this momentous question. But, yes, there is a help to a decision where the distances are so great as those mentioned, and that is the length of the pocket, and the time at one's disposal. About the time of my annual holiday, I generally receive a goodly sized bundle of letters, begging me to come and stay as long as I like at the abode of my relatives, who are one and all longing to see me. And curiously enough, each one is quite positive that his particular part of the country is the best for my health. Then again, those living nearer than the others are careful to add that it is much less expensive to come to them than to go to other places so much further away. Well, there is a good deal in this to a poor man, and has a great deal of weight. My decision was easily made this year, for it was pointed out to me that sea air and salt water were the very things to set me up for the winter months. Accordingly, Charlottetown, P. E. I., was decided upon, and there remained nothing further to do but to buy the ticket and start off on my travels. But, stay, there was something further to do, there was the momentous question of the route to be decided, and would I take one of the children? Both questions were soon answered and a start was made. Punctual to the moment the Steamer *Empress* backed from her wharf on a fair Monday morning, bearing a goodly number of passengers, my ten year old daughter and myself being among the number. The first thing worthy of note, was a race between our steamer and another. Six miles this side of L'Orignal we sighted her, and the question was, could we pass her before the wharf at L'Orignal was reached? I may say that our competitor was reputed to be a fast one, and the good captain's eyes sparkled when he saw that the opportunity had at last arrived, and he could try conclusions with this fast craft. However, to the experienced eye, it soon became apparent, that, barring accidents, we should make her wait until we had finished with the wharf. And so it turned out. Passing over the beauties of the Ottawa river we come to Lachine, where we shipped a large party of Montrealers bent upon running the rapids. Oh! the rush for the best seats, it nearly carried us off our feet, and would have done so had we not the advantage of being forewarned. Then the rapids, what shall I say of them? The first experience in running them is not easily described. It certainly makes one feel a half longing that one was safer at home. Fortunately I had been down before, or the vigorous grasp of the lady sitting next to me might have driven me to plunge into the water, which seemed to invite one into its cold embrace. I can almost feel that grasp now. Assuring her that there was no danger I managed to calm her fears, but only for a moment. The worst was not over and we had another steep plunge to make. Whether she repeated her former performance or not, I am not certain, but I know that I felt profoundly thankful that I was safe in my chair when we reached smooth water. I might also add, she was too. To step from the Ottawa Navigation Company's boat to the Quebec boat, is an easy matter in general, but this time there seemed to be so many who wished to go aboard, and who were afraid that they would be left behind, that I feared I might leave some of my belongings, either child or baggage or limb, to be returned to Ottawa, labelled the last remains of a pleasure seeker. All is well that ends well, and we managed to get on board at last. Of the trip down the St. Lawrence to Quebec, I can say nothing more than that we arrived there safely amid pouring rain. A good breakfast at the house of a friend soon drove dull care away.

On Tuesday we started in the steamer *Miramichi* on our voyage to "the Islands." And here let me warn future visitors to that hospitable shore, that they must learn to speak of Prince Edward Island as "The Island," for in the eyes of the inhabitants it is the only island worthy of being so designated. In fact, they speak of going over to Canada, when by some peculiar fortune they chance to cross the Straits of Northumberland. Whether or not the proverbial Parson was the Jonah on board, it is not for me to say. But something was wrong with the weather. It may have been Wiggins, at any rate it was most unpromising. Rain and fog, and an advertised gale which did not come off, made matters on board ship anything but pleasant for three long days. When we arrived at Father Point we were informed that a terrific gale was blowing in the gulf, and that we should certainly meet it before long. Discretion seemed the better part of valour to our captain, so we at once turned tail, and sought shelter under the lea of Barnby Island (I think that is the name) where we existed for twenty long hours. I was afterwards informed that we started from our anchorage on Thursday morning at four o'clock. I did not dispute the statement, I would

not have done so for the world. For twelve more weary hours we ploughed along through rain and fog and just a wee bit of sea. Oh, the monotony of that time! How delightful would have been the advent of the advertised storm, to break the uneventful hours, which dragged their weary length along. Towards evening the clouds began to lift, and we became aware that the coast was plainly visible. Running close to the shore we took advantage of the fine weather to enjoy the beautiful scenery, and inhale the pure breezes. Just at dark we sighted the magnificent ocean steamer *Parisian* and a finer sight of the kind I have never seen. From bow to stern she was one blaze of electric light and she passed us as if we had been standing still. We soon lost sight of her and then began the arduous duties of another night. Even on board ship one has to sleep, and it is no small comfort to find on awaking that you are a hundred miles nearer your destination than you were when you retired the night before. Friday morning found us at Gaspé, where we stayed for some hours. It is a pretty spot and there we left some of the life of our party. They gave us a good send off, and we started once more on our voyage. From Gaspé to Percé rocks is only a short sail. At Percé many of the passengers landed to see the sights. One of our number volunteered to pilot the rest and show us all there was to be seen. Alas it was not much, but I have the satisfaction of having gone over a fish curing establishment. I do not admire the odor which pervades the whole village, from the establishments, of which there are many. From the ship you get the best sight of the place, which is most picturesque. After we left Percé we started across the gulf to Summerside, P. E. I. Winding our way among the fleet of fishing boats, we soon left them astern, and darkness once more hid everything but the water from our view. On Saturday morning, just twenty-four hours late, we reached Summerside. Here nothing of note occurred, except that when we started again one or two had been left behind. O yes, one thing more. Two American gentlemen had evidently found the barber at home, and had made good use of their time on land, and not before it was needed. Charlottetown was reached at six o'clock that evening and there I bid adieu to the company and to the ship. And now a word or two about the passengers. I forget how many we were altogether, but a nicer lot of young men I never met. No swearing, but the game of cards for money, a few good songs, and many an interesting conversation, rubbers of whist without end, good sound reading, many romps with the youngsters of our party, my own child, who, by the-by, made herself at home from the start, and was a great favorite, served to pass the time away very pleasantly. One lad of some sixteen summers was seated in the smoking room reading Harry Lorrequer, when there was a cry for a pack of cards. The usual pack was not forthcoming as it was in use down in the cabin. Our young friend volunteered to lend a pack, which he said he always carried about with him. This remark raised the inquiry, do you play cards? Oh yes, a little. What do you play? whist? No. Eucre? No. What, then? Well I generally play Loo. Oh, the roars of laughter which peeled over that ship, I can hear them now. And the quizzing that young man received was too ludicrous for anything, as one of the American gentlemen said. Nor was he allowed to forget it in a hurry, for he was reminded at all hours of the mistake he had made in his love for gambling. Well, I really think it taught him a lesson which he will not forget very soon, and I hope never.

Charlottetown is most worthy of a visit. Standing inside a deep bay, and completely sheltered from the storms of the sea, it forms a good safe place for the benighted mariner. In the harbour is good anchorage for a large fleet of vessels. In it can be found the mackerel and the lobster, and also good practice in the virtue of patience. Shall I ever forget the hours we waited for the fish to bite? I trow not. But I succeeded better than the three other native gentlemen, who were anxious to show me the way to catch fish. The only one caught wisely came to my hook, and with the skill of an old fisherman I succeeded in landing it in the boot. I need not say that I felt a glow of pride stealing down my cheeks as I thought "You have wiped somebody's eye, at any rate." This was my only experience at fishing. I wanted no more. One afternoon as we were leaving the lawn-tennis ground I gazed enraptured for many minutes upon the most gorgeous view I had ever seen. The sun was just setting, and shining upon the harbour and the land by which it is almost surrounded. The exceeding greenness of the grass, the red soil everywhere visible, the wharves, the storehouses on the wharves, the ripening grain, all combined to make a picture to gladden the hearts of those who were fortunate enough to see it. How I longed to be a painter, that I might transfer to canvas a sight that I shall probably never see again. I may say that even the natives remarked that they had never seen a more beautiful sunset. The surroundings of Charlottetown remind me of my native county, Gloucestershire. The pretty hedges (of which they have an abundance on the Island), the hills, and the winding river, brought back to my mind some of the views I was accustomed to see in my younger days. No wonder the Islanders are proud of their land. Of the city itself I cannot say much. The houses are, for the most part, poor; the church buildings are not much to boast of; and the public buildings, with the exception of the Post Office, are somewhat inferior. There is one thing of which they can justly feel proud, and that is the garden in which the public buildings are erected. This garden is most artistically laid out with the choicest of flowers of every kind. The arrangement reflects great credit upon a young gentleman of the city who I believe has taken the matter in hand. This is enterprise of a sort not seen everywhere. Evidences of improvement are to be seen, however. One is the erection of a new rectory for the old Church of England congre-

gation. This building is of Island stone, of the same colour as the soil. It bids fair to be one of the handsomest buildings in Charlottetown. The congregation are thinking also of building a new church of the same material. The design for this, as well as for the rectory, can be seen at the Rector's temporary residence. Then St. Peter's Church is being enlarged by the addition of a memorial chapel to the late incumbent. This is also being built of Island stone. A new system of waterworks is in course of construction. It consists of a large reservoir some two miles out of the city, into which the water will be pumped. From this down to the city there is sufficient incline to answer all purposes. The pipes are all to be laid before the winter sets in. The roads in the city are, well, a little worse than the roads in a city not a hundred miles from where this is being written. After a stay of two weeks, much too short to see anything of the Island outside of Charlottetown, we began our return voyage. Our train started at seven o'clock for Summerside. And this leads me to remark that almost everything of importance is done at the horribly early hour of six a.m. If you want to get married it must be done at six or even earlier; if you want to leave the Island you must get up at five. Would it not be well if the Local House passed a bill that this nuisance be at once abolished? I almost believe that if the present Opposition would make this a part of their platform they would very soon get into power, as no doubt they would like to do. By the bye, they may have this suggestion for nothing, in return for the hospitality and pleasure I received during my visit last summer. But to proceed. Arriving at Summerside we were transferred to a steamer in waiting for us, and we sailed across the straits to Point du Chene. From there we took the train for St. John, N.B., where we safely arrived after stopping at every road crossing and every village on the way. The proverbial fog met us at St. John, and so did our kind host and his son. The next day was the finest we had had during the whole of our trip. I must say I was disappointed that there was no fog, for I looked for it. We only had time to see a few of the many beauties of the city, such as the cemetery, the suspension bridge and one or two of the churches. The next morning we took the steamer *State of Maine* for Portland, and whilst on her we had fog enough to last me for some time. According to some of the passengers we had something worse than fog. Out of about two hundred only seven or eight were ready for their tea at six p.m., but if I am not mistaken the fishes partook of a good meal. No doubt the storm we encountered was a part of Mr. Cleveland's retaliatory measures, but the fish received their bait without the interference of Custom officials or the payment of a heavy fine. It is an ill wind that blows no good to the fishes. At Portland we had to turn out at four-thirty, and this beat Charlottetown by half an hour. However, the hotels are prepared for you, and we were able to get our breakfast at once on our arrival. Curiously enough we managed to dispose of quantities sufficient to gladden the heart of any butcher who had a heart left. Once more the train received us and carried us to the region of the White Mountains, through which we passed in an observation car. The scenery was grand, and well repaid us for the miseries of the day before. The day was not fine, but we enjoyed the scenery immensely. The tops of the mountains were hidden by the clouds, but this only served to enhance the beauties through which we passed. Mount Washington was almost entirely covered. At Fabyans we had our dinner, and a good one it was, and so was the price we had to pay. But this is a sore point with me; therefore I will let it severely alone. I will only say to ye poor travellers, "Look well at your pocketbooks before you venture up to the hotel." Leaving Fabyans the rain poured down in torrents, and that continued for half an hour. At midnight we arrived at our destination, a tired man and a sleepy child. In conclusion, let me advise all my readers who have not been there to pay a visit to Prince Edward Island.

P. OWEN-JONES,
Rector St. George's Church, Ottawa, and
Chaplain of Bowood Lodge, S.O.E., No. 44.

A Voice from Montreal.

The Editor of the Anglo-Saxon:

DEAR SIR,—As the time is now fast approaching for the Grand Lodge meeting, I would like to suggest that all amendments to the constitution, and notices of motions, from subordinate lodges, to be brought before that august body, be published in the January number of THE ANGLO-SAXON. In this way subscribers and members would have an opportunity of looking over them and studying which are for the benefit and interests of the Order. They could then go to the lodge meetings and be prepared how to instruct their delegates to vote, or use their influence for or against the amendments, for the furthering of the interests of our Order.

I am also of opinion that if anything can be done to extend our Order in the United States—or by some means bring about an amalgamation with the Sons of St. George—whereby an inducement could be held out to young Englishmen when soliciting them to join our Order. There is doubtless a considerable movement across line 45, and a young man before joining our Order in Canada generally considers whether it will be of any use to him in the event of his having to go to the States. This is an advantage possessed by the Independent Order of Oddfellows and until recently by the Ancient Order of Foresters but who are now cut off from the Order in Canada and England, on the colour question. I fail to see why a correspondence could not be opened up with the

Sons of St. George, and why the ritual could not be so modified as to enable an amalgamation to be brought about, whereby all Englishmen would be enabled to join and still remain as true and as loyal to the Glorious Old Flag as ever, and be the means of strengthening and extending our noble Order. I know by experience how it would facilitate us in getting members to join our Order in a country like this, if the union could be effected.

Victoria Jubilee Lodge is still pegging away—slowly and surely.

J. A. EDWARDS.

Montreal, 27th October, 1888.

Official Notes.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
SHAFTESBURY HALL, NOV. 1ST, 1888.

The following are members who called and registered at the Grand Secretary's office, during the month of October:—Bro. Geo. May, late secretary of Southampton Lodge; W. H. Bartram, President of Kensington lodge; Ed. Mocking, Southampton; John Millburn, President of Westminster Lodge; J. W. Higginbotham, President of Essex Lodge and Wm. Green from Stratford.

All alterations and amendments to the constitution must be returned to the Grand Secretary's office on or before the first day of December.

The Executive learn with deep regret that Bro. Townsend, a worthy brother of Nelson Lodge, Almonte, has met with a serious and distressing accident, having his arm torn out from the socket, thereby causing great affliction and loss of the means of employment. We appeal to the lodges to do anything they can for Bro. Townsend to relieve his great distress and misfortune.

Bro. J. W. Kempling, Grand Vice-President, paid a flying visit to Toronto during the month in his organising several lodges in his district.

The circular issued to the lodges, respecting the Funeral Benefit Fund, is ruled by the Grand President to be unconstitutional.

The Grand President is paying official visits he will not be able to visit all the lodges, but will instruct the District Deputies to perform that duty.

Sons of England Society.

(Subscription and advertising rates of the ANGLO-SAXON for the city of Toronto can be had by addressing Wm. Barker, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, who represent our interest in that city.—MASON & REYNOLDS.)

Toronto.—Lodge Albion, No. 1, met on Thursday evening, October 18th, Bro. J. Down, President, in the chair. The members of this lodge are very active in enrolling new members. Thirteen new members have been initiated during the month and eleven propositions for membership received. Albion is making an endeavour to be the banner lodge of the year. The receipts on quarterly night amounted to \$408.05.

Middlesex Lodge, No. 2, met on Friday evening, October 2nd, Bro. Thos. M. Buley, President, in the chair. One new member was introduced. The Auditors presented their quarterly report, which showed the financial position of the lodge to be in a very satisfactory condition.

Kent Lodge, No. 3, held their usual meeting on Monday evening, October 8th, Bro. C. Reeve, President, in the chair. Two new members were balloted for and duly initiated. The annual dinner committee reported progress, and expected a large attendance, judging by the applications for tickets.

Lodge York, No. 6, held their usual meeting on Thursday evening, October 25th, Bro. C. Tarling, President, in the chair. Bro. C. Oakley was reported as being very ill with heart disease and in a very critical condition. One proposition for membership was made. After general business the President called an interval, and a pleasant, social half hour was spent. Bros. C. Tarling, W. C. Beyor, John Mellon and others contributed to the pleasure of the evening with song and recitation.

Lodge Brighton, No. 7, met on Friday, October 19th, Bro. S. Walker, President, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. Bro. John Pendrel, 1st Guide of the lodge, reported having collected \$12 for a sick brother, which he handed to the President to be devoted to the purchase of two tons of coal for the family of the afflicted one. Bro. T. Down, President Albion Lodge, Bro. W. Miles, President Norfolk Lodge, and Bro. F. Wootton, President Birmingham Lodge, were present and briefly addressed the members.

Lodge Somersset, No. 10, met on Thursday, October 11th, Bro. L. H. Collins, President, in the chair. Three members were initiated and two propositions handed in. A committee was appointed to arrange for the holding of the annual dinner. The widow of the late Bro. Thos. Parsons, who was a member of the lodge, is anxious to put up a little cottage, and a number of the brethren present pledged themselves to provide the labour necessary for completing the same free of cost to the widow. More power to them for so noble an act of generosity. A number of the brethren are members of the trades necessary for carrying out the same, and will give the time for that purpose.

Lodge Warwick, No. 13, met on Thursday, September 27th, Bro. James Poffey, President, in the chair. The attendance of members

was very large, being quarterly night. One member was initiated and two proposed for membership. The receipts for the evening were \$109.62.

Lodge Manchester, No. 14, held their usual meeting on Monday evening, October 1st, Bro. H. Langley, President, in the chair. Four new members were balloted for and duly initiated. Bros. A. Riddiford and A. F. Cooper, members of Warwick Lodge, were present and addressed the members at some length respecting the present system of assessment for the death benefit fund, advocating the old system as the most equitable.

Lodge St. George, No. 27, met on Monday, October 15th, Bro. H. W. Smallpiece in the chair. Two new members were initiated. One proposition for membership was received. Bro. S. Walker, President Brighton Lodge, and Alf. H. Moor, Richmond Lodge, visited and briefly addressed the members. After an interval for social intercourse the lodge resumed business and closed in due form.

Lodge London, No. 31, held their usual meeting on Thursday, October 23rd, Bro. L. Brown, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members, the lodge being one of the best attended in the city. Six new members have been admitted during the month and five proposed for membership. The receipts on quarterly night amounted to \$193.61. At the last meeting the Auditors presented the quarterly report, showing a balance of \$1,149 over and above all liabilities. The Secretary, James W. Haynes, is always on time with his balance sheets and reports, his energy being untiring and adding materially to the welfare of the lodge.

Lodge Stafford, No. 32, held their usual meeting on Monday evening, October 22nd, Bro. W. Mitchell, President, in the chair. The members were conspicuous by their absence. Attention has previously been called in these columns to the neglect of sister lodges in Toronto not visiting and giving their moral support to Stafford Lodge. This is an imperative duty, and it is to be hoped this appeal will have its due effect. The lodge meets at Copeland Hall, King street east, corner Sherbourne street, every other Monday from November 8th. Bro. W. Mitchell is a genial President, and gives all visitors a hearty welcome. Which sister lodge will make a surprise party?

Lodge Richmond, No. 65, met on Wednesday evening, October 10th, Bro. H. J. Boswell, President, in the chair. Two new members were initiated and one proposition for membership presented. Bro. Capt. C. W. Allen, on behalf of the By-laws Committee, presented the same for the approval of the lodge.

Lodge Preston, No. 67, held their usual meeting on Wednesday, October 24th, at Jubilee Hall, College street, Bro. John Aldridge, President, in the chair. The lodge is in a prosperous condition. One application for membership was handed in. The Secretary gave notice of amendments to the constitution to be placed on the sessional papers. The lodge then closed in due form.

Barrie.—Lodge Southampton, No. 28, has to report the loss of another member by death, Bro. R. Corbett, being cut off in the flower of youth after about eight days illness. Bro. Corbett left home in a apparent good health for Toronto, but in less than a week was stricken down with typhoid fever, and in a few days was summoned to the Grand

Lodge above. The brethren wish to place on record their appreciation of the prompt and kindly services rendered to Bro. Corbett by Bro. Dr. Allan, of St. George's Lodge, Toronto. It is such acts as these that show the true meaning of the term "Fraternal Brotherhood." Although Southampton Lodge has but 125 on the roll book, yet the last quarterly returns showed 100 members clear and \$1,000 in the bank.

Gravenhurst.—Lodge Dover.—This young but healthy lodge is making rapid strides. There has been but three meetings since the inauguration of the lodge. Thirteen have been added to the membership roll, and seven new applications are in. Bro. Bowyer, President of Lancaster Lodge, Bracebridge, visited them by request and rendered material assistance. Bro. Kempling, G.V.P., also visited them and exemplified the degree.

Orillia.—On Monday 1st ult., Bros. Dudley, District Deputy, Pullan, Palling, Mitchell and Kempling, G.V.P., of Southampton Lodge, Barrie, went to Orillia and instituted the White Rose Degree in Lodge Hampton, No. 5. There were nine candidates for advancement. The sister lodge, Rose of Couchiching, being specially invited, attended in goodly numbers and rendered valuable assistance. The degree work was done smoothly and without an error. The lodge being closed in due form the brethren sat down to an excellent supper and song. Toast and sentiment were in order till "the midnight bell toll'd the hour for parting." The brethren of the northern lodges are shewing a true fraternal spirit that is well worth copying.

Hamilton.—Acorn Lodge, No. 29, held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening, Oct. 9th, Bro. R. Jarrett, Pres., in the chair. Two applications were received and one candidate initiated. Britannia Lodge paid us a fraternal visit, and their officers officiated in the initiation ceremony. The circular from the Ottawa lodges was read, re concerts, and after being fully discussed was referred to the concert committee. A pleasant evening was spent in speeches, etc., after which a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the visiting officers and brethren for their fraternal visit and assistance.

Personal.

The marriage of Mr. A. H. J. Coburn and Miss F. H. Goodall, third daughter of Mr. James Goodall, Vice-President of Bowwood Lodge, No. 44, Ottawa, was solemnized on Wednesday evening, 17th September, at the residence of the bride's parents, Augusta street, by the Rev. H. Pollard, of St. John's Church, and Deputy Grand Chaplain to the Sons of England, in the presence of a large number of friends. A sumptuous repast was served after the celebration. The couple left for the West, where the honeymoon was spent.

Notice to Members.

A son of the late Bro. Skill, 17 years of age, who has been left an orphan, wants some light employment in wholesale warehouse, office or store. Any brother who can assist kindly notify Bro. Thos. N. Forwood, 48 Oxford street, Toronto.

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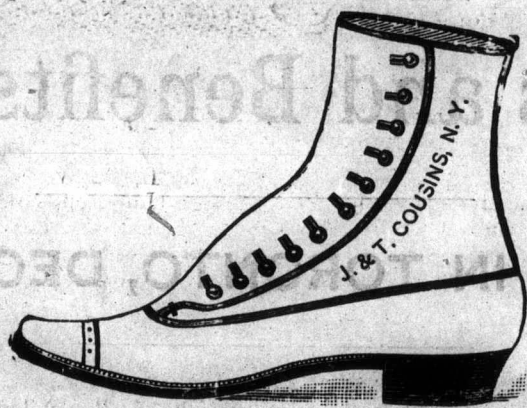
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SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Objects, Aims and Benefits of the Order.

ORGANIZED IN TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen: Gentlemen and Fellow Countrymen,—

As the question is being so often asked: "What are the objects of the Sons of England Society?" we have been led to present this circular with the view of giving the desired information.

The objects are to unite all honorable and true Englishmen, who are in good bodily health and between the ages 18 and 60 years, in an association for mutual aid; to educate our members in the true principles of manhood, whereby they learn to be charitable, to practice true benevolence, and to keep alive those dear old memories of our native land; to care for each other in sickness and adversity, and when death strikes down one of our number, to follow his remains to their last resting place.

The government of the Order is vested in a Grand Lodge, and Subordinate Lodges. The Grand Lodge is composed of delegates elected by Subordinate Lodges to represent them. The Grand Lodge is supported financially by a per capita tax of ten cents per member per quarter. The Grand Lodge officers are elected annually.

Subordinate Lodges are supported by initiation fees, and weekly dues; they have control of their own monies, elect their own officers, make their own by-laws (subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge) and in every way conduct their business to suit the majority of their members. We meet in our lodge rooms at stated times in fraternal intercourse, learning each other's wants, giving words of encouragement, and good cheer, and to those in trouble or distress, substantial assistance. The moment we enter the lodge room all distinctions are lost sight of and we meet on one common level, and by this constant association and intercourse an amount of love and interest is felt for each other, which is made manifest by the good work accomplished.

The rapid growth of the Order has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and is steadily extending itself in the hearts of our countrymen, and we are confident that when the Objects and Aims are more generally understood it will become one of the

grandest and most useful of Benevolent Societies.

The Order has branches as follows:—One in Cornwall, Belleville, Kingston, Oshawa, Whitby, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Port Perry, Lindsay, Barrie, Collingwood, Galt, Woodstock, Bracebridge, Uxbridge, Almonte, Newcastle, Brantford, Dovercourt, West Toronto Junction, Windsor, Little York, Aylmer, Ont.; Weston, Exeter, two in St. Thomas, Peterborough, Orillia and Hamilton; four in Montreal, Ottawa and London, five in South Africa, and fifteen in Toronto, and we hope by bringing this circular to the notice of our fellow-countrymen, to imbue them with our enthusiasm and to swell our thousands into tens of thousands.

Though our Society is a secret society, there is nothing in that secrecy except to enable us to protect each other and to prevent imposition; our language of signs and grips enables our members to travel to places where we have lodges, make themselves known as members of the Order, when they will find brotherly influence surrounding them, receive advice, and if needed, pecuniary assistance.

In our initiatory ceremony and conferring of degrees, there is nothing but what will raise a man's self respect and kindle his patriotism and inspire him with benevolence; and the Order only requires you to live up to its teachings, honour your obligations, be true to the country and its laws, faithful to your families, and true to the Brotherhood and to God.

We recognize the teachings of the Holy Bible.

No political discussions are allowed in the lodge room.

The Sons of England Society offers advantages peculiarly suited to your nationality, and is second to none, and whatever benefits you receive are not charity but your right, and paid to you by the proper officers without explanations or apologies, and all that is required of you is a small initiation fee, and prompt payment of your dues. Nearly thirty thousand dollars have been paid out for benefits.

The Beneficiary Department enables us to insure their life for 500 or 1000 dollars, and has already proved a great source of strength to the Order. By the payment of a small graded as-

essment, at the death of a member substantial aid is secured to the surviving relatives, which will assist them in being independent of the cold charity of the world. Members becoming totally disabled and unable to follow any occupation, receive half the amount insured for, if required; the other half is paid at the time of death.

The benefits and medical attendance and medicine, on joining, and sick benefits after being 12 months a member; in case of sickness the benefits are \$3.00 per week for 13 weeks, and \$1.50 for the next 26 weeks, \$30.00 on the death of a member's wife, \$7.00 on the death of any of his children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and \$75.00 on the death of a member. If the deceased member has no family nor nominee, the lodge undertakes the funeral.

The initiation Fees are, 18 to 30..... \$ 3 00
30 to 45..... 4 00
45 to 50..... 7 00
50 to 55..... 10 00
55 to 60..... 15 00

The subscriptions are weekly, from 18 to 30..... 10c
30 to 45..... 13c
45 to 50..... 15c
50 to 55..... 20c
55 to 60..... 25c

On the formation of a Lodge, charter members are received on the first scale of payments, as regards initiation fees.

In conclusion we ask you to take this matter into your earnest consideration, and if there is not a lodge near you, agitate among your fellow countrymen, and soon as you can get 12 good men together, notify the undersigned, and all the assistance required will be given to organize you into a lodge; you will then be astonished how your membership will increase, and will wonder how it was so many Englishmen were living all around you without being known. Any information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto,
March 1st, 1888.

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