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THE ROSE AND THE THISTLE.

SONS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND MEET TOGETHER.

A Memorable Fraternal Gathering of the Two Big National Orders in Toronto—Dr. King's Speech of Welcome.

At the close of the last regular meeting of Albion Lodge No. 1, on November 16th, 1892, a very interesting fraternal gathering took place. An invitation had been given to the Sons of Scotland to pay the lodge a fraternal visit, and at 9:30 the lodge closed its business and threw open its doors to the visitors.

Bro. Dr. J. S. King, P.S.G.P., introduced them in a few well chosen remarks. After all were seated, of whom there were 150 including Past Grand Chief Wingfield, Supreme Sec. Banks, their Supreme Chaplain, and nearly all the chiefs of the various camps in the city, order being restored.

Bro. Dr. J. S. King, P.S.G.P., was called upon by President Worsdall to give the address of welcome on behalf of Albion Lodge.

The Doctor said this was the beginning of a new era among fraternal organizations in the city of Toronto, and he had a heartfelt pleasure in tendering on behalf of the Sons of England to their brethren the Sons of Scotland, a cordial fraternal welcome to this sacred sanctuary of the Englishmen, and to express the hope that the outcome of this visit would be the strengthening of the interfraternal relationship of these two strong fraternal, beneficiary, loyal, patriotic brotherhoods. (Applause.)

He was glad to know that, though two important parts of the one British race, they were working along the same lines, actuated by similar motives, guided by the same principles and endeavoring to attain similar ends, viz. to assist their kind and kin in distress, and in sickness, mutually aiding each other to provide for the dependent ones in death, establishing social and sympathetic partnerships, being mutually participators in each others' pleasures and opportunities, and alike sympathizers in each others' misfortunes; at the same time teaching the brotherhood to be self-reliant, industrious, faithful and true to the brotherhood and devoted and loyal to the best interests of the land of their nativity or adoption. (Applause.) He was glad to have the opportunity of repudiating the charge that either the Sons of England or the Sons of Scotland were selfish, or in any way, or that we were working only for Englishmen or only for Scotchmen. (Applause.) Was it not a fact that

THE UNION JACK

so dear to Englishmen, was equally honored by the Scotchmen. (Applause.) Did not its composition mean the union of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen for the maintenance of British institutions, and British supremacy, and the weal of the British Empire? (Loud applause.) Those who were loyal to the Mother, Great Britain, were equally loyal to the family, of which Canada was an integral part. Antagonism would lead to disruptions, unity of Englishmen, unity of Scotchmen and unity of Irishmen, each working in their own way, among their own kin, on parallel lines would result in a combined force and influence for good, which must be irresistible. (Applause.)

ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND IRISH,

in the past worked in unison, wherever, and whenever Britain required their services, in peace or war, on land or on sea, not alone for British interests but the more extensive interests of humanity, to protect the weak, to liberate those in bondage, and generally to extend the blessings of liberty and civilization, and the teaching of the Holy Writ to the uttermost parts of the globe, so now it could not be and is not true that either is antagonistic to the other brotherhood, but each works within its own sphere, in harmony with the other fraternity to attain the same end. (Loud applause.)

The existence of these two brotherhoods alone is a guarantee that Canada will not be a consenting party to any political union with our neighbor over the line. (Loud and continued applause.) However interesting the subject might be, however prolific a subject for discourse, he could not trespass upon valuable time, and he concluded by saying, "We all extend to you all our warmest, and sincerest fraternal greetings and welcome, and are delighted to have you with us tonight, and hope this is but the beginning of many happy reunions of the two brotherhoods." The Doctor resumed his seat amid loud and continued applause.

P. G. CHIEF WINGFIELD, of the Sons of Scotland, was then called upon to reply to the address of welcome. He remarked that when he came into the room he had determined to say very little, but after hearing the speech of Dr. King he felt stirred up and stimulated, and was very glad to be with the Sons of England. The feature tonight was one we should be proud of. He was glad to hear Dr. King impress on us to be loyal to that old flag. There was a common bond between the Sons of Scotland and Sons of England, but we must also remember we have Sons of Canada. "Why should we not be fraternal? The English and Scotch have given their life's blood for that flag, and fought side by side many times. We honor our Queen and country, as well as the Englishmen." He felt very pleased at this meeting of the two brotherhoods, and hoped this was a beginning of a new era, and while we were bonded together to help ourselves, we do not forget those outside. He thanked the Sons of England for the grand reception they had given the Sons of Scotland and trusted this was only the beginning of better acquaintance.

SUPREME G. SEC. BANKS, of the S.O.E. then gave a very interesting and humorous speech, after which Bro. Toms, of Albion, gave a patriotic song. The Grand Chaplain of the Sons of Scotland also gave a very interesting speech, after which Bro. Taylor gave a couple of good songs. Past Grand Chief Fraser then said he would like to see the two societies work together on schemes both were interested in, not to amalgamate but to save expense.

Refreshments were next served up, and all went in for a good time, after which Bro. Vennell spoke on behalf of the Sons of England, and sang "Rule Britannia" in right royal style. Several other prominent members of both societies gave short speeches, and others contributed good patriotic songs. The meeting was brought to a close by the Sons of Scotland tendering a vote of thanks for the kind reception they had received, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and God Save the Queen.

D. O. E. B. S.

A Flag for the Toronto Naval Brigade. A very pleasing "At Home" and entertainment took place in the large parlor of Shaftesbury Hall, on Tuesday evening, 10th ult., the Lodges Old England and Princess Alberta of the D.O.E. B.S. having combined to present a flag to the members of the Toronto Naval Brigade. At 8 o'clock the parlor was filled to its utmost capacity, many gentlemen having to stand.

The entertainment commenced with song and speech. The Naval Brigade was represented by Admirals Caddick and Skippon, also Capt. Tyler with his full crew of men in full uniform.

The flag, which is a large white ensign, intended for the flagstaff of the new Life Boat House, was presented by sister Caddick, Treasurer of Old England Lodge. The ceremony was a very pleasing one, and it was a pretty sight to see the beautiful flag held aloft by the Naval Brigade, and the audience all rise and sing impressively "God Save the Queen." Not much annexation about that crowd.

After presentation, a plentiful supply of refreshments was served and thoroughly enjoyed by all present, the ladies doing all in their power to make every person happy. Bro. Watkins, President of Old England Lodge, presided, and made a genial chairman. Speeches were delivered by Bros. Caddick, Skippon, Tyler, Hine and others. Altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent, and three hearty cheers given for the D.O.E. B.S. before the assemblage dispersed.

FROM THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

IMPORTANT FACTS FOR EASTERN S. O. E. TO KNOW.

The Order Passing Through a Critical Period in the Far West—A District Grand Lodge Demanded.

Vancouver, Nov. 18.—Sons of England belonging to old established lodges of the Eastern Provinces, or being members of new lodges in the immediate vicinity of the old ones, have little or no idea of the difficulties, discouragements and necessities of the society upon the Pacific coast. Within immediate touch with the Grand Lodge, they are able to explain their wants and to reap the benefit of advice from the old and experienced lodges who are better able to understand their needs, better surrounded by the same circumstances themselves, and are therefore unable to appreciate all the obstacles which threaten and obstruct the struggling sister lodges in the "wild and woolly west." At such a time as the present, when the ultimate success of the movement here is being fought out and decided, it is a pity that, through the pages of the ANGLO-SAXON, to enlighten the more fortunate brethren in their far off eastern homes as to the true aspect of our affairs and our apparent prospects in the new country.

Introduced some two and a-half years since, the Order was taken hold of with an enthusiasm which was equalled only by one or two real estate booms which were experienced here about the same time, and unhappily like them also, although not perhaps to the same extent, a

REACTION

set in which is now being keenly felt and which will try the "Hearts of Oak" to the utmost to overcome. It cannot, however, be attributed to the want of patriotism and loyalty of those who took the matter up with such vigor and energy that the result should be as it is, but there are numerous causes for the present depression we are experiencing which perhaps have been unavoidable.

New Westminster and Vancouver are the chief seats of the society upon the mainland, while upon Vancouver Island, Victoria boasts two good and strong lodges, and Nanaimo, under the fostering care of Bro. Tovey, is certainly to be congratulated upon the good and substantial foundation that is being prepared for future loyalty and adherence to the "Old Flag."

In stability and influence it is probable that the Victoria lodges far exceed any others in the Province, and this is owing to the favorable surroundings and conditions.

The Queen City is an old English colony, it has been for a long time the seat of the representatives of the British Government, its inhabitants and influential citizens are for the most part old-timers with

A TOUCH OF BLUE BLOOD

in their veins and with an aristocratic pride which so well becomes the descendants of our old English families. It is not then to be wondered at that the principles which guide us should have taken deep root in such a city, and that the seed sown under such favorable conditions will bring forth abundant fruit is undoubted.

But Vancouver and New Westminster are differently situated. Numbers and numbers of our members who first joined our ranks have gone away to seek a living which the depressed state of trade denied them here, a large proportion who are still loyal and true have not the wherewithal to pay their dues and so keep in good standing in their respective lodges, and thus it is that our numerical strength has declined and that, at any rate on the mainland, we are passing through our critical period.

Unhappily in justice it has to be recorded that the infidelity of a few who might have been our mainstay, and who might have decided our success for all time to come, has been the means of making our work more arduous and difficult than it would have been had they never connected themselves with us at all. Watched closely by

THE OUTSIDE ELEMENT

and societies, watched carefully and inquired about by those who wished to join us and become members of an Order that upheld and fostered national sentiment and the English constitution, how carefully should we watch ourselves and prove by our actions that we are worthy of confidence and respect, and yet how deplorable that anyone connected with us should act in any way reprehensible and in such a manner as should bring us into disrepute. Then we cannot blame those who wish to keep England's name unsullied for not joining our forces, and we can fully understand that if one member of a body be defiled the whole body shall suffer.

But the offending member being cut off, even though during the operation the body be weakened, yet then there is every opportunity to benefit by experience, and with persistent and guarded effort to regain the strength and activity formerly enjoyed, and being free of all corruption, it is possible to attain unthought of power. Having had the experience, and knowing well the evils which have largely been overcome, it is not egotistical to say that British Columbia in her convalescent state understands well what is required to give her strength. To state the case clearly, it is this: Connected with our Order are several of great influence who are perhaps one with us because we ourselves hold some slight power, sometimes

THE BALANCE

in the scale, in municipal and political matters. Then we require that they who have such influence should use such to our and their advantage. Those who do exert such influence never regret it, and they who in future help us in attaining our objects will ultimately be glad of having so done. We are bound to go ahead and become a great power; it is necessary that Englishmen be united here, for reasons obvious to all those who give the matter a thought, and one of our principles, although not perhaps in the ritual, is still engraved upon our memories, and it is "that we will stand by those who have stood by us." The way our lodges are to be helped now is by those who are

ENGLISH AT HEART,

but who hold aloof because we are not for the most part of the aristocratic class (that is, we have not the dollars), to come and join us. There is room for other lodges if they would prefer to have their own, and it is necessary to suggest to them the fact that the time may not be far distant in this country when Englishmen, eye and Britishers to one and all, will have to stand shoulder to shoulder and be of one mind if they wish to be in a position to assert their rights and demand the status they have been able to do in the past.

Those who belong to us nominally now, and who have the influence, could not do better than point this out to those around them and endeavor to create an active movement which would increase in strength and give new life to our Society.

To those in the east who are our brethren we have said—do not be perhaps to show that we live under entirely different circumstances, and necessarily our laws should be such as would adjust themselves to those conditions. At present they are not so, and much friction and difficulty is thus caused. The great necessity here is for a

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE

with power to control its own immediate and local laws, and we must have it. More upon this subject will be said hereafter. We at present belong essentially to the pioneers, to the sappers and miners of the Society, we belong to the workers, to the men who to-day are the strength and might of England, to those who support and give strength to the ever-lasting fame of the Empire, and though we are now in the midst of a troubled sea, yet, like Her Majesty's ship Calypso, it may be said of our Society here by you who from a safe shore watch our struggles, that

"With her topmasts struck, and her yards squared sharp,
She is headed for the open main,
While the strings of her shrouds like a 'giant harp,'
Scream to the touch of the hurricane."

But she got there all the same.

"ROSE OF COLUMBIA."

LADIES ORGANIZING.

A NEW LODGE D. O. E. ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Meeting of Grand Lodge D. O. E.—Election of President and Officers—Progress of Order.

New Westminster, Nov. 18.—A number of the most prominent and respected English ladies of the city met at Bro. Whymann's house recently and formed themselves into a lodge of the D. O. E.

The application for a charter was signed by 22 names and the following ladies were elected to office pro tem: Mrs. A. K. Gowan, Pres., Mrs. G. Wolfenden, V.-Pres., Mrs. F. Broad, Sec., Mrs. A. C. Wilson, Tres. These officers are working like Trojans and it is expected this pioneer lodge of the Far West will be instituted with 30 or 40 members at least.

Second Grand Lodge Meeting D.O.E.

The second Grand Lodge meeting of the above society was held in London, Ont. on Thursday the 10th ult and following day. Eleven Lodges were represented. Several amendments to the constitution were made.

The first evening a splendid banquet and "At Home" were provided in the Forster Hotel, East London, by the sisters of the new London Lodges, the rooms being crowded to welcome the delegates. A bountiful repast was provided and a very pleasant evening spent in speech and song.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year, viz:

G. Pres., Bro. Revell, of Hamilton.

G. V.-Pres., Sister Westbrook, Woodstock.

G. Sec., H. Martin, Hamilton, (re-elected).

G. Treas., Bro. Cross, Toronto.

Auditors, Bros. Williams, Brown and T. Redden.

Trustees, Sisters Vollick, Howe and Nutkins.

A cordial invitation to meet in Toronto next year was given by Bro. T. M. Williams, of Old England Lodge and unanimously accepted by the members with hearty thanks.

The officers elect were then installed by Bro. Williams, and after mutual good wishes, and hopes of future prosperity the Grand Lodge was closed at 7 Tuesday evening, the 11th ult, members all heartily singing "God Save the Queen."

Gratifying Condition of the Order—New Lodges.

Hamilton, Nov. 23.—The Grand Lodge D.O.E. has met and is a thing of the past, and I must say although we have not many delegates at present those that were there evidently knew how to and did carry through a very successful meeting. Everything passed through without a hitch of any kind. The amendments were thoroughly discussed, but in an excellent spirit.

The officers reports were thoroughly discussed, and were concurred in. The report of the Grand Secretary showed a membership of nearly 800 (exclusive of juveniles), comprising 13 Lodges, and a cash balance of \$344.38 in Grand Lodge funds, and \$872 in Subordinate Lodge funds.

A charter has been forwarded for instituting a lodge in British Columbia, also applications for two more lodges in Toronto and one in Windsor. Another lodge is being organized in Hamilton, Aylmer and several other places. Ottawa is also being interested.

The growth is most remarkable, especially as we are confined to one nationality, and carry with us a great deal of sentiment, one of our great objects being to maintain the connection with the Old Land, which can be fostered more strongly by interesting the fairer half of creation than otherwise.

In a few days the newly elected Grand President will make his bow by issuing a circular letter to the lodges of the Order S. O. E. declaring his intention to push the Order and make it second to no society in Canada.

Under instruction the Executive are to make application for recognition as a branch of the S. O. E.

[We are indebted for the above to Bro. H. H. Martin, for which he will please accept hearty thanks.—Ed.]

THE S.O.E. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A NEW LODGE, THE GLAMORGAN, AT EAST LONDON.

Twenty-five Charter Members Make the Start—A Brilliant Social Function Under the Auspices of Jubilee Lodge No. 50.

The following interesting South Africa S.O.E. news has been forwarded to the ANGLO-SAXON for publication, under date Cape Town, Sept. 28:

The inauguration of a new Lodge of the Sons of England Benevolent Society—the "Glamorgan"—took place in Homan's Hall, East London, on Saturday evening, Mr. T. N. Dyer, Grand President, conducting the interesting ceremony of inauguration. There was a full attendance of members—25 being enrolled—and representatives from the King Williamstown Lodge were also present.

The English community of the "fighting port" are to be heartily congratulated on their energy and co-operation in opening a branch of the Society in East London. The "Scotties" are in strength there, but the "Glamorgan" shows that those from South of the Tweed are in no wise indifferent to the manifold advantages of Unity.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 28th 1892, a brilliant social function came off in the Odd Fellows' Hall, under the auspices of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, Jubilee Lodge, No. 50. This is their sixth annual social gathering, and it was eminently successful.

Over the front door entrance in the inside was a portrait of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, which was supported on either side by the charter of the Lodge, and emblematic flowers of merry England were placed over the doors to the adjoining ladies' and gentlemen's cloak-rooms.

The proceedings were commenced by the singing of the National Anthem, after which Mr. Dyer said it was his very pleasant duty, on behalf of Jubilee Lodge, to again give a hearty welcome to their friends.

Miss McCay sang "Beauty's Eyes," in excellent style. Mr. J. D. Robertson recited the "Charge of the Light Brigade," which was heartily applauded. Mr. Gillings displayed his fine voice in a very finished rendition of "Sleep, my Lady, Sleep."

While the room was being cleared the company adjourned to the supper room, where the catering of Mrs. Thomas was put before them, and fully sustained her reputation.

When the company returned again to the large hall, the scene was even more bewitching. The dances comprised polkas, waltzes, lancers, and mazurkas. The music was supplied by a quadrille band, led by Mr. W. Kilmann; and the worthy President, Mr. T. N. Dyer, was the master of ceremonies.

TORONTO HOSPITAL BOARD.

Church Service of the Sons of England and St. George's Society—Daughters of England to the Front—Help for Sick Brothers.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—A very largely attended parade of the members of the Sons of England benevolent society took place yesterday afternoon to St. James' cathedral.

From every city lodge assembled at Shaftesbury hall, and, marshalled by Bro. A. Watkins and the three city district deputies, the brethren, to the number of about 1,200, walked in procession, by way of Yonge and King streets, to the church.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY were present, including Bros. Richard Ivons, P.S.G.P., J. W. Carter, S.G.S., B. Hinchcliffe, S.G.T., Dr. J. S. King, P.S.G.P., Thos. Skippon, P.S.G.P., Barlow Cumberland, and others.

About 200 members of the Daughters of England lodges occupied seats in the first pews, and when the brethren had all filed into their places the few remaining seats were rapidly taken up by the public, so that the spacious edifice was crowded to the doors.

An excellent choir of over 100 voices, drawn from the choirs of St. Stephen's, St. Mary Magdeline, St. Matthew's and other churches, led the musical portion of the service, under the direction of Mr. M. Wedd, organist and choirmaster of St. Stephen's church, and Bro. W. H. Hewlett, jun., presided at the grand organ with marked ability.

THE SERMON was preached by Right Rev. Bro. Arthur Sweetman, D.D., Bishop of Toronto, from Matt. xxv, 36, "I was sick and ye visited Me." Opening with the remark that Christianity was said to be on its trial at the present time, his Lordship pointed out that the truest and most vital evidence of its authenticity and divine origin and direction was not in the question of the inspiration of this particular scripture or the correctness of that special historical record, but the fruits of benevolence, love, sympathy and charity—the good works and practical results which had sprung up during the past nineteen centuries wherever Christianity had penetrated.

Having sketched briefly the history of the nations from early times, and shown how all pagan peoples, while in many cases excelling in the arts and sciences, were in every instance devoid of all works of love and charity, the preacher demonstrated the different state of things in Christian lands. Speaking more particularly of the

SONS OF ENGLAND

Society, and especially of the work of the hospital board, in aid of whose funds the service had been arranged, the bishop said they were doing a Christ-like work, for they were banded together, not only to conserve the interests of Englishmen in Canada and to keep alive fond memories of the old land, but also to do good to one another, and lend aid and sympathy in the hour of sickness and distress.

The board had been instituted especially to care for those brethren who were laid aside by sickness or accident in the General hospital or other kindred institutions, and through its good offices no member of the order could be

PAUPERISED or made chargeable to the city while under treatment. During the five months of the present year 25 cases had been attended by the board, and in 15 of these the board had defrayed all the expenses. At the close of their last balance sheet there was a balance of \$110, but there was so much sickness in the city that it was thought well to make a special effort to augment the funds—hence the present service; and he earnestly appealed to his hearers to accord a liberal response to the call made for so noble an object.

[A special report of the parade written for the ANGLO-SAXON has been received, but it did not come to hand until the above was in type.—Ed.]

Six Thousand Millions in Debt.

The New York World gives the following valuable return of mortgages in the United States:

The Federal census of 1890 shows that private debt as indicated by mortgages on real estate has increased enormously during the census decade. The returns from seven Western and Southern States thus far printed show \$230,709,499 increase in mortgages recorded in 1889 over 1880.

Table with 4 columns: States, Mortgage recorded in 1880, Mortgage recorded in 1889, Increase over 1880. Rows include Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Tennessee, Nebraska, Missouri.

From the census results thus far published it has been estimated by statisticians that that part of the private indebtedness of the people of the whole country which is secured on real estate alone is about six billion dollars, which constitutes an increase far beyond the increase of population or of wealth. This enormous burden is bearing its natural fruit. The pressure of debt is forcing the people to part with their homes and farms. From a home-owning, free and independent people they are surely being converted into tenant-holding people. The land is passing into the hands of large holders.

THE S.O.E. IN WINNIPEG.

DOINGS OF THE ORDER IN THE CAPITAL OF THE N.W.

More About the Establishment of the New Juvenile Lodge—The Celebration of the Founding of the Order and Westward Ho Lodge.

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]

The most important piece of news from Manitoba as far as Englishmen in Canada are concerned, is that Winnipeg boasts a fourth boys' Lodge of the Sons of England one, but though literally last and least, its institution is in itself a portent of the permanent stability of the Order. Under proper management those who are initiated as children today will in a few fleeting years be men; men by very force of their surroundings who must become fond of the land of their fathers, its flag and its institutions. They will also be taught the doctrine of love and fidelity to the Order for the sake of its principles and sentiment, more than for the mere material benefits which it offers.

On Thursday, the 27th ult., by instruction from the District-Deputy, the Rev. Canon Coombes, Bro. T. C. Andrews, President of Westward Ho Lodge, No. 98, called a meeting of the Committee consisting of members from Lodge Westward Ho, No. 98, and Lodge Neptune, No. 144 at St. George's Rooms, in the City Hall, for the purpose of instituting a juvenile Lodge of the Order. The gathering assumed such proportions that it became necessary to adjourn to more commodious quarters, which through the kind courtesy of the Letter Carrier's Association, who waived their own business for the purpose was found in Trades' and Labor Hall. When all had assembled, Bro. T. C. Andrews, acting D. D. pro tem called the meeting to order, and proceeded with the ceremony of initiation of candidates, assisted by the following officers:

P. P. Bro. Wm. Jones, L. Neptune. V. P. Bro. Jas. Broughton, Westward Ho. Chaplain, Bro. Gravelly, Neptune. Sec. Bro. Jos. Harrison, Westward Ho.

1st Guide—Bro. Marshall, Neptune. 2nd Guide—Bro. Appleyard, Westward Ho. 3rd Guide—Bro. Gilding, Westward Ho.

4th Guide—Bro. Cawley, Westward Ho. 5th Guide—Bro. Odele, Westward Ho. 6th Guide—Bro. Clark, Shakespear No. 164.

Inner Guard—Bro. Easton, Neptune. Outer Guard—Parker, Westward Ho. The initiatory ceremony concluded, the newly elected members proceeded to name their lodge, it already having a number, (No. 25). Nelson, Queen Victoria, and Queen of the West received the nominations, but after several ballots, both England's naval hero, and even Queen Victoria herself, had to give place to the Queen of the West. Is this significant?

The proceedings having been delayed in starting on account of the change of meeting place, the election of officers was deferred until the next meeting which will be an early date. The long anticipated ANNUAL CELEBRATION of the institution of Lodge Westward Ho, and the foundation of the Order in the Northwest, is now also an accomplished fact. For weeks past wives and female friends, and relatives of members, have been cutting and condensing, while the members themselves have been patiently trying on fearfully and wonderfully fashioned garments. Bro. Andrew's sign shop has been the scene of nightly revels which have amused, if they have not scandalized the neighbourhood; the squeak of the fiddle, the nasal cadences of the oboe and the clash of cymbals and drum, have continued to evoke the echoes till even the midnight hour, while grim shadows have flitted in weird and uncanny procession dimly visible through the grimy windows. But all this mystery which has for so long filled the small boy (and some not so small) with awe, is now numbered with the events of the past and the old shop is no longer the cynosure of nightly attraction.

On the night of the 1st inst., the event came off in the form of a musical and dramatic entertainment. The former—as all such conducted under the auspices of Westward Ho Lodge have hitherto been, was of a superior order, "Up with the Standard of England," sung by an English lady, was the song of the evening; the same singer, Mrs. H. Springale, at a later period rendering with exquisite taste and skill, "The Clasp of an English Hand." The Worthy President of the Lodge being billed to fill the role of The Mighty Miracle of wisdom, in the great spectacular dramatic farce of the Wisdom of the Ages, briefly excused himself to the audience, introducing Bro. Alfred Pearson, immediate

PAST MAYOR OF WINNIPEG, who kindly consented to preside, and give an address for the occasion. The subject matter of the performance was the opening and closing of a Lodge and the initiation of a candidate into some fearfully dreadful secret order. The shrieks of laughter from the audience presaged that at all events the efforts of the managers and of the actors had accomplished the effect desired, and they felt that they had once more made a favorable impression on their brethren and sisters outside, as well as inside the Order, and that another successful effort had been made to keep the Sons and Westward Ho at the head of the procession.

In justice to the parties concerned the writer must state that to the careful and untiring efforts of P.P. Bro. J. L. Broughton, of Westward Ho, as

sited by members of both lodges, is due the success of the work achieved. At a somewhat late hour, with the usual honors to Her Majesty, the proceedings were adjourned for another year.

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE RANGE.

An Organizer Badly Needed to Establish New Lodges in the Northwest.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Dear Sir and Bro.—I am very pleased to see that the S. O. E. B. S. have such a valuable organ to assist them to carry out the work of the Order, as I believe that the ANGLO-SAXON is doing great work out here in the Northwest. As I am travelling all the time between Port Arthur and Vancouver, and visiting various lodges on the way, I am very well able to find out how lodges of the Order are progressing in this vast territory. Although we are making good progress in Winnipeg, we are not able as yet to do much outside, as there are not many amongst us who are able to afford the time or money to go to the various towns of the country to organize lodges of our Order, although there would be several who would be willing to help were the Grand Lodge to send an organizer into this Northwest of ours to assist us.

I think we should have no difficulty in opening lodges at each of the places named hereafter, on the C. P. R. main line: Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Oak Lake, Virden, Regina and Moosejaw, and on the Southwestern at Morden, Killarney, Boissevain and Deloraine. With some assistance from the Grand Lodge we could have lodges in all those towns, which would greatly assist the Order. If the Grand Lodge does not think it wise to go to the expense of sending some one from Toronto, they could appoint a member of the Order out here, with headquarters out here, so that he would be on hand when wanted.

Another thing I would like to call attention to is the fact that we have been instituted for three years and since the opening we have not as yet had a visit from any Grand Lodge official, which I think is very unfair to the lodges of the west. Were they to show up once in a while it would put a little more enthusiasm into us to go on and do better in the future; not that we are not doing our best to further the interests of the Order. They could combine business with pleasure, for I don't suppose any of them have seen our glorious country in the west. I think that if they were to come that some of them would be liable to stop after reviewing our climate and country, and then we should be able to get a little attention from the Grand Lodge.

As you are aware, we have three adult lodges and one juvenile lodge, and we are going along smoothly at present, but in the Province we are not doing so well. We have also in connection with the Order a S. O. E. Dramatic Society, organized by Bro. James L. Broughton, which is in a flourishing condition.

Hoping this will meet the eyes of some of the Grand Lodge officials, and with best greetings,

I remain, yours fraternally, Bro. JESSE MARSHALL, Lodge Westward Ho 98, Winnipeg, Nov. 18, 1892.

Her Majesty's Government has favorably considered the suggestion to grant medals to the Colonial forces for meritorious service, long service and good conduct.

Wholesale houses in the States have received notices from the cotton mills of an advance in the price of staple cotton goods.

A number of Welsh tin plate manufacturers whose works had been closed, have given notice of a resumption of work.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has visited many of the large industrial establishments in Sheffield, and other manufacturing centres.

Lady Taunton, daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle and widow of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Lord Taunton, has bequeathed to the National Gallery the picture of the Holy Women at the Sepulchre, by Mantegna. The value of her personal estate was £23,008.

The late Mr. Thomas Nelson, the well-known publisher, has by his will left large legacies for benevolent and philanthropic purposes, including £50,000 for the erection and equipment of five working men's clubs' reading rooms. Among other institutions to receive benefits are the free Church of Scotland and the Edinburgh Infirmary. It is reported that Mr. Nelson's estate amounts to about a million sterling.

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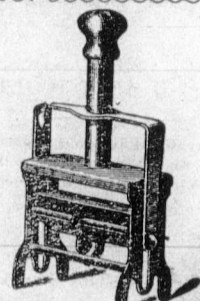
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 All letters respecting advertisements and subscriptions to be addressed to the "Business Manager."

S.O.E. CARDS.—Con'd from p. 7
 New Westminster, B. C.
 Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Union Hall, New Westminster, B. C., Conversation every 4th Thursday. White Rose 2nd Wednesday. Visiting brethren welcome.
 R. C. Blaker, Pres. W. H. Boycott, Sec. Lorne street.

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. Visitors always welcome.
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ENGLISH AND BRITISH.
 The union of the three races is the subject of an interesting communication from a correspondent in New Westminster, British Columbia, which appears in another place. In opening our columns on this subject we do so on the ground not only of fairness to a writer who we have reason to believe represents, perhaps unconsciously, a powerful body of British opinion in this country, but for the further reason that we wish members of the Order S. O. E. to know what is thought outside the lodges on this issue, and to elicit further expressions of opinion. There is no use trying to put down profound convictions by stifling their expression in the public press. We prefer the other course. It is good to know what outsiders think as well as insiders. Of one thing the Order S. O. E. may be sure, the sentiment of British unification is spreading in this country, and the progress of the Order S. O. E. is proving in itself a strong incentive to action in that direction. We are satisfied that if such a movement ever takes practical shape its full measure of success could only be assured by the co-operation of Englishmen. Without such a co-operation it would be like the play of Hamlet with the ghost left out; with it success would be assured. We do not feel disposed at this time to say more than this, that our columns are open to all who have anything to suggest on the subject, provided they will write briefly and to the point.

AN ORGANIZER WANTED.
 The question of an organizer for the S. G. L., S. O. E., is one that the Executive better make up their mind to handle at once. There is no use to irritate the whole of the Order in the Northwest and on the Pacific coast by delaying action indefinitely. Somebody or other has got to be appointed, and it won't do to delay it much longer; that must be evident to the most careless reader of the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON. We have given only a few letters out of the many we have been receiving on the subject, but they are sufficient to point plainly enough to a want that cannot be ignored. The same may be said of District Grand Lodges.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.
 A great night for Englishmen and Scotchmen was the fraternal meeting of the two Orders, S.O.E. and S.O.S., at Albion Lodge, Toronto, on the invita-

tion of No. 1 Lodge, S.O.E. It showed the right sort of spirit. Dr. King's welcome speech had the true ring about it and did equal credit to his head and heart.

By the bye, Past Grand Chief Fraser, S.O.S., made a suggestion at the meeting which is likely to be heard more of hereafter, namely, that the two Orders join hands in such matters as both are mutually interested in, not to amalgamate, but to save expense. We advise all readers of the ANGLO-SAXON to read the report of the proceedings which appears in another column of this issue.

PLAIN WORDS FROM THE FAR WEST.

A letter which will no doubt attract wide attention has been sent to the ANGLO-SAXON from the Pacific coast relating to the interests of the English section of the population there. It is printed on another page, and should be deliberately studied by all readers of this newspaper. The writer dwells on some features of the Order S. O. E. which are forcing themselves to the front, as for example the influence of the Order on the course of leading public men. There is no longer room for doubt but that in many important centres the English element holds the balance of power, and is now sufficiently well organized to exercise its undoubted influence with effect. In other places the united vote of the English element dominates all others. The Order is now a force in the body politic which in all future phases of the country's history will have to be reckoned with. Let no one make any mistake about that. That this power will be exercised for the general good who can doubt? Englishmen were ever the champions of liberty, free speech and public rights, and the least disposed of all the races the world has ever produced to use their influence to the detriment of others. Another point made by our correspondent is the necessity of a District Grand Lodge for British Columbia. The Supreme Grand Lodge will probably not consider itself above taking a friendly hint that the time has about come to lend an attentive ear to these constant demands from the prairie province and the wild and woolly west.

LOST MONEY LETTERS.

The mails addressed to this office lately appear to have been tampered with. Letters containing subscribers' remittances have not turned up and no information respecting them has yet been discovered by the postal authorities. We have received several letters from our representatives asking why we did not send receipts for money and lists sent. Guelph and Hamilton subscription lists and money were the last reported lost. We have since secured duplicate lists, and as the money was sent by Post Office Orders we will be at no monetary loss in these cases. We take this opportunity of advising our representatives and subscribers always to use P. O. Orders in remitting money to us, if possible. Where P. O. Orders cannot be obtained, send by registered letter or Express Money Order.

We learn that some of our new subscribers did not receive their copies of the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON. All copies were mailed to subscribers on time. Any subscriber not receiving his copy in regular course will confer a favor on us by notifying the business manager by next mail, in order that enquiries may be at once instituted and another copy mailed.

ON THE DOWN GRADE.

In the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON we presented some interesting information respecting the increasing poverty of masses of the people of the United States, largely due to the continued volume of immigration into a country which is unable to provide work for its present population. The supply of labor has grown far beyond the demand. In this issue we give an equally interesting account of the enormous financial deficiency that now faces the United States treasury. For years it was the fact that taxes were unknown and there was an immense annual surplus in the States. The top of the hill has been reached and the finances of the republic are on the down grade; taxes are now the heaviest in the world, and instead of big surpluses there are growing deficiencies which are squeezing the United States of its very sap and marrow.

Again, as the hour for closing up the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON comes round, we find we must go to press with a number of S. O. E. and D. O. E. reports unset. Please send in reports as early as possible, and so help us to crowd everything into each issue. The reports in hand which are crowded out will appear in our next.

PROPOSED UNION OF THE THREE RACES.

More on the Subject of Extending the Principles of the English Order to Scotch and Irish Fellow Citizens.

New Westminster, Nov. 10.—It is with great pain that I have read the correspondence in your valuable paper with reference to the extension of the S.O.E.B.S., to enable British subjects of other parts of the empire to participate in its good work, as they sympathize with its principles.

In your issue of Nov. 1st a correspondent styling himself "Son of England" certainly brings a grave charge against the patriotic feeling of Englishmen at large by asserting that "had it not been for the clannishness of the Scotchmen, and the adhesiveness of the Irish, I don't suppose the Sons of England would ever have been instituted." I am of opinion, and I am sure the great majority of members of the S.O.E. will agree with me, that such an insinuation is an insult to the English people, and a disgrace to the principles of their Society, which I understand to be the preservation of the British Empire, to so prostitute the aims of a great and useful organization as to assert that it was simply started as a vehicle to counteract the bad qualities of the citizens of sister countries. On the other hand, I am sure that if Scotland, Ireland and Wales had never existed, the patriotism of the English would have resulted, in any event, in the formation of a society on similar lines to the S.O.E.B.S.

I have not the advantage of being an Englishman by birth; circumstances over which I had no control resulted in my first seeing the light a little north of the Cheviots; but still I venture to assert that I am as true a Briton as any of them, and there are millions who, like myself, would be only too happy to join such a society as the S.O.E., if only the race question could be disregarded, and we could meet on the loyal grand platform of the preservation of the British Empire, as citizens of one great nation, and the proud distinction of being British subjects.

I know that it is asserted by many short-sighted people who only glide over the surface of the question, that the Sons of England would lose their individuality if they opened their doors to aliens and allowed other British subjects to come amongst them; but I venture to predict that nothing could be more beneficial to that grand Society than the admission of all loyal true British subjects, who by their united efforts, would be enabled to cope more fully with those various elements of dissatisfaction with the British rule which are every year becoming more apparent.

It may be suggested by some of your correspondents, and members of the S.O.E., that both the Scotch and Irish have societies of their own, and that such gatherings are the proper place for such nationalities to inculcate feelings of patriotism, and work for the preservation of the Empire. But the ANGLO-SAXON hits the right nail on the head with its motto "United we Stand," and this is the precept that should animate the breasts of all British subjects, when they enter a discussion affecting the good of our mutual country. I admit that there are St. Andrew's Societies, Hibernian Societies, Sons of England, St. George's Societies and many others with like patriotic objects existing in all parts of the world, and that each of them is doing good work towards the preservation of our foremost position amongst the Empires of the globe; but it must also be admitted that united action would be productive of more lasting results, and that if the members of these various societies were banded together and working hand in hand for the good of the Empire at large, they would make such a mark in the history of the world as would never be effaced; and such a Society, whatever its name, would be one of the greatest bulwarks of British liberty, and the mightiest factor in the preservation of our supremacy.

I had the pleasure at the last S. O. E. banquet in this city, to bring forward a proposition that a Society be formed called the "Sons of the Empire" or having a like cognomen, which would be able to include all citizens of the British Dominions whose hearts were with us in the effort to maintain the glory of the flag of Old England. This suggestion was very favorably received and I have had numerous enquiries with reference to it; but, as a short time afterwards this discussion arose in your columns it was considered best that we should wait the result of this movement, and, if the doors of the S.O.E.B.S. were opened to all British subjects, in preference to the formation of a new society, to enter heartily into the work and do our level best working hand in hand with them.

This feeling toward the formation of such a new society, which has brought forward in your columns expressions of opinion from natives of the great branches of the British Empire, must have some result, and I am convinced that it would be the proudest day in the history of the Sons of England Benevolent Society if they took the initiative in this respect; and, casting down or overstepping those narrow boundaries the Tweed and the Irish channel and all other obstacles tending to separate us, they asserted, "once for all, they are not only Englishmen but Britons, and ready to extend the right hand of fellowship to all those other subjects of the British Empire who would be willing to embrace their principles, and work unitedly for the well being of the grandest nation on God's green earth today, that over which the British Standard waves triumphant."

J. THEO. WILSON.
 Under the head "Suggestions from the Prairie Province," appears a letter in this issue of the ANGLO-SAXON to which we respectfully ask the immediate attention of the officers of the Supreme Grand Lodge S.O.E.

IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

SOME REASONS WHY N. W. SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN SLOW.

Difficulties in Course of Being Removed—The Importance of the Coal Discoveries as a Factor in Peopling the Great Lone Land.

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]
 Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—There is little doubt that the efforts of the American press to prejudice the American people against cheap English labor, as so graphically commented on in this paper in the last issue, will do much to turn the tide of emigration from England next spring in this direction. No less an authority than our esteemed Lieutenant-Governor has publicly stated that there is a possibility of more coming than can be readily assimilated at short notice, and that there may be a lively sprinkling of what have been called the "objectionable classes;" but we have practically unlimited space. If we have no room within, or even on top, there will for years to come be infinite accommodation west and north-west.

ONE DIFFICULTY.
 For years Canada has spent money profusely to induce British emigrants to become Canadian immigrants; to some extent the efforts have been successful, but the difficulty seems to be that soon after settlement and again newcomers have been dissatisfied and again left our shores. How else account for the meagre increase in our population during the past ten years? It is almost needless to point out that though in the case of a new settler being successful he will probably induce many more to follow, still the rule works two ways; a dissatisfied immigrant will probably go away incensed against the country, and voicing himself through the Old Country papers, produce a feeling of want of confidence in our institutions which will do much to keep away the class we want the most—those with some capital.

Early frosts and long and severe winters are usually supposed to be the chief factors in keeping back settlement in this region, but such ideas are fallacious; the winter, though the weather perhaps keeps severe two or three weeks longer than in Iowa for instance, when it goes usually does so for good, and there are no cyclones and few blizzards to interfere with the pursuit of agricultural operations immediately the ground is clear of snow.

ADVANTAGES.
 Again, with proper clothing, there is no country under the canopy of heaven where outdoor operations, such as teaming and so forth, cannot most times be performed under less hardship. It is being proved by year that risk to crops from early frost can be greatly alleviated, if not cured, by judicious methods of cultivation. No, these are not the difficulties by which the North-west settler is most oppressed. It is man's inhumanity to man, the monopolies, the combines, the loan companies and the railroads, who in their haste to make wealth are ever killing the goose to obtain the golden egg. It does not require a seer to discover that capital must always retain the whip hand of labor. So long as human nature is constituted as it is—and there is no record it was ever any different—so long as there are those who need money or means for their own support and those dependent on them, so long will the majority of mankind bow and submit themselves to others who are able to meet their demands. The knowledge of mankind in these days is too far advanced to allow of any but a very ignorant though vociferous crew to make any attempt at killing the goose to obtain a very problematical golden egg, and one which if attained to-morrow would provide one very poor meal for the assassins.

COAL AS A HUMAN NEED.

But some of these evils, it may be said, are so grafted in that it will not be till they become so great the disabilities they bring about produce their own remedy that we may look for much mitigation. But there is yet another just creeping upon us that there is still time to nip in the bud, and one which the ANGLO-SAXON, from its independent position in regard to parties and individual interests in this section of the Dominion, can at least lay before its readers of English origin in the hope that some of the more influential of them will use their efforts that it be discussed by the community at large. The allusion is to the coal supply. For years, in common with the rest of Canada, we have drawn the bulk of our supply of this absolute necessity of life from the United States, the fifty-cent duty having done little more than put that amount of extra cost on the consumer. With the long haul from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, it is a wonder the cost, from \$10 to \$10.50 a ton for anthracite in this city, has not been greater, but even at that price the cost as compared with the average income of the mass of the people is in itself a serious drawback, under the item cost of living, for those who have their choice of where they shall abide to obtain support for themselves and families. It will be observed anthracite coal alone is mentioned, it being, it would seem, almost the only coal worthy the paying the freight on the long haul.

AN OLD-TIME DRAWBACK.

Whatever the drawbacks in a city like Winnipeg those disadvantages are, they must be much enhanced in the rural districts removed even only a few miles from the railroads. It may be

taken as absolute fact that this high cost and difficulty of procuring fuel has been in the past the chief factor in preventing the settlement of the country by the best class of English settlers, viz., those who must retain the decencies and amenities of civilized life wherever they

THE TROUBLE OVERCOME.

But now the overcoming of this difficulty should be an act accomplished within a very limited period. Coal, which but comparatively a few years ago Sir William Logan declared could never be found in Canada, is cropping out all around us, west, north and south. Lignite, say the pessimists; but even so, it gives out heat, and if enough of it can be obtained near at hand and at a low cost the fuel problem is solved. Whether or not in this Province the Dominion Government retains to itself exclusive right to mineral lands and islands as it does in Ontario, your correspondent does not know, but if it does, it is certainly not good policy to give them, or even sell them, to capitalists or syndicates, in large blocks to be locked up as it were until the country settles up and there is a demand which will pay them to mine on a grand scale, or so balance their output that they just keep the price a little less than that of the imported article. The most rational idea would seem to be that the man who discovered coal on his holding should, if all settlement dues were paid, be the bona fide owner of all that was under as well as on his ground, that he should have the privilege of working it, and if in a thinly settled district where it would not pay the capitalist to advance money for the purpose of mining on a large scale, the Government, either Federal or Provincial, as the case might be, should subsidize the venture, regulating the price and retaining a small royalty on the output in perpetuity, so that when the district had filled up the mining enterprise would be a source of revenue to the country and not be all put into the pockets of a few political favorites and speculators.

The Government for years has subsidized railroads, then why not coal mines? One is as important, especially in this country, as the other. When a railroad secures a land grant it should be with an understanding it haul coal at a low specified rate.

WHAT THE COAL FIELDS MEAN.

That the importance of the discovery of these Northwest coal fields should be thoroughly understood, we must remember cheap coal not only represents a cheerful fireside, but it means steam power, electric light, power and heat; in some cases the pit mouth may become a manufacturing centre. There are many articles of daily use which we import from the east at heavy cost for freight alone, we could manufacture for ourselves here on the spot were it not for the high cost of fuel. With lumber at the high figures at which it is held by the dealers and their combines, and this again added to by the greed of the railroad people, the wonder is that the settler can house himself at all in some localities. If coal were cheap, both clay and sand abound, and brick would quickly supersede lumber for most building purposes.

Good driving roads are also a desideratum second only to railroads. A mixture of the worst refuse coal with clay can, with proper manipulation, be burnt and produce what is technically known as ballast, in itself the best of all foundations for gravel or macadamized roads. It is needless to expatiate further upon the fact which must be so obvious to every thoughtful reader of this article, viz., that cheap fuel is the most important factor, now that we have railroads, in successfully settling up this great country. The importance of the subject it is hoped will excuse the length of this article, the writer deferring the discussion of other matters referred to at the opening to a future occasion.

News From the North.

Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—R. Secord arrived from Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabasca, on Tuesday last, bringing a considerable amount of fur. He left Chipewyan on October 3rd, tracking up the Athabasca to the Landing with a boat and crew of four men. The river was at a good stage for tracking and the weather was favorable, as a rule. Gardens were good at Fort Chipewyan during the past season and game was plentiful.

S. Villeneuve, who went down the Athabasca about the same time as Mr. Secord, is expected in shortly.

Mr. Secord mentions the noted petroleum deposits of the Athabasca which extend for about 50 miles along the river between Forts Chipewyan and McMurry, the crude oil exuding from the river bank all along that distance. He also mentions the natural gas springs at Buffalo river, about 20 miles below the grand rapids of the Athabasca. When he went down the river the gas was not burning, having been quenched by highwater. He lit it and it was still burning when he returned, over a month ago.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Mr. Parkin at New Westminster.

New Westminster, B.C., Nov. 18.—Mr. Geo. R. Parkin, M.A., of London, England, delivered a stirring lecture on Imperial Federation in Herring Opera House last Friday evening. The hall was crowded. J. C. Brown, Esq., M.P.P. filled the chair, supported by Bro. W. B. Townsend, Mayor, Mr. John Hendry, of the Royal City Lumber Mills, Mr. Stramberg, Principal of the High School.

About a score of the members of Rose of Columbia Lodge wearing badges of the S. O. E. were present. At the close several of the members were introduced to the lecturer and the pros and cons of a branch of the I. F. League were talked over. It is very likely a branch will be organized here shortly.

THE UNSETTLED LANDS.

FACTS GATHERED IN A TRIP IN THE NORTHWEST.

Mr. J. R. Parkin gives the Result of his Observations—The Destiny of the British North West to Feed the Millions of Britain.

Mr. J. R. Parkin's observations of the British Northwest were thus described in an interesting address delivered at the Board of Trade rooms, Winnipeg on Tuesday, 22nd ult. He said: If ever anything was clear, it is that the Northwest of Canada is likely to play a large part in national affairs. For the last few weeks I have been trying my best to get a clear idea of the present development of the Northwest and to form a fair judgment of the possibilities of its future.

VAST PRAIRIES

have already proved their capacity to produce a large surplus of wheat, and we all know that only the merest rim of their enormous areas have yet been touched. I have seen everywhere, where new and prosperous towns are springing up along every fresh line of railway—that every year, not remarkable for the abundance of the crop, every elevator in these towns, and most towns have several, and are crammed with wheat—that the railways have difficulty in carrying it away fast enough—that the great railway which connects you with the east is preparing as a consequence of this to double its track to meet the increasing needs of transportation.

NEW STREAM OF IMMIGRATION

beginning to set in towards your unoccupied lands from an unexpected quarter, composed of settlers of a most desirable kind because many are Canadians now repatriating themselves and because all bring with them the important qualification in the arts of pioneering in a new country. Their work will make it easier for those who are beginning to come in increasing numbers from the old world. Putting together all that I have seen with my own eyes, or learned on reliable authority, I am satisfied that the next few years will see an amazing change in the

POPULATION AND PRODUCTION OF THE NORTHWEST.

We want this to take place. For the consolidation of the Dominion, with her wonderful maritime position on the Atlantic, where the continent stretches furthest to Europe, and its equally wonderful maritime position on the Pacific, where the continent stretches out furthest towards Asia, we require that the great central area should be filled up with an industrial population. Once more, the geographical position which the Northwest country with its vast agricultural areas holds is wonderfully impressive. At the head of the most remarkable system of inland navigation in the world, with lakes, rivers and canals stretching more than 2,500 miles to the sea, the trend of those waterways seems to suggest that the natural function of this land is to

FEED THE MILLIONS

of the old country. It is because of this increasing weight and significance of the Northwest in the affairs of the Dominion and of the Empire, and because I can see that Manitoba is the gateway to the Northwest, the key-stone province of the Dominion, and that Winnipeg is the chief centre of public opinion in this country, that I feel so deep an interest in discussing what I believe to be a fundamental national question before you, a question which involves issues which must be faced before long by British people everywhere.

ILLINOIS FALLS INTO LINE.

Evidences of an Approaching Exodus of Illinois Farmers into British North-western America.

J. J. Lambert, Jacksonville, Ill., U.S., has been looking over the Regina district and other parts of the British Northwest in the interests of Illinois farmers. Great numbers of agriculturists in Illinois, like those of Dakota, Washington, Maine, Michigan, etc., are dissatisfied with the gloomy prospects of agriculture in those formerly wealthy portions of the United States. Illinois, for example, which was formerly counted the richest and most fertile agricultural state in the union, is now so impoverished by mortgages on the land that scarcely seven per cent of the farms but are mortgaged to their full selling value or over. It is estimated that over seventy per cent of the farmers of Illinois have lost entire control of their property and become practically renters of the soil that formerly belonged to them.

Mr. Lambert has written his followers of what he saw in British North-western America. Of the Regina district he says: "I found men who eight years ago had not five dollars to their name, now prosperous farmers, the owners of a

quarter section of good land well cultivated; cattle and horses around them and of course contented and happy.

"My conclusions are that for grain raising the Regina District in Assiniboia and East of Red Deer and south and east of Edmonton in Alberta are as good as the best. For ranching purposes the region south of Regina is excellent and it may be north also cannot be excelled, while for mixed farming the region north of Olds is said to be unexcelled. I took good care to talk to men who had no land to sell.

"Young people," he adds, "with a little capital to start on and who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of a new country, fertile soil, healthy climate, good markets, excellent railroads, unobjectionable neighbors, nominal taxation, they can find no better place on the continent of America than the Canadian Northwest."

On Mr. Lambert's return to Illinois he wrote a report to the above effect, which has been widely circulated, and from the letters he has received and the applications to the Canadian railways for rates for the transportation of immigrants and their effects, and other indications, it is now considered certain that next summer will see the commencement of an exodus from Illinois into British North-western America.

JONATHAN'S BIG DEFICIT.

25 Millions Short this year, and an Estimated Deficiency of 102 Millions in 1893.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says the question of the appointment of a commission for the purpose of framing a tariff bill is being agitated. The democratic party has committed itself on the subject of tariff reform, and there is no doubt that in time a tariff bill must be framed. A commission, it is argued, could frame a bill, after mature consideration, which would be satisfactory to the great majority of the party, while it would relieve the House from the ten or twelve weeks' worry that always accompanies the framing of such a measure.

The matter of restoring public confidence is an important one, evidenced by the complicated condition of the government finances. Just at this juncture it would seem that the present tariff is involuntarily becoming "a tariff for revenue only."

The estimated revenue for this year, beginning the 1st of last July, amounted to \$455,000,000. The aggregate of the appropriations to be paid was about \$507,000,000. This included about \$147,000,000 for pensions, which sum will probably be about \$35,000,000 short. A deficiency appropriation for this sum will make the aggregate appropriations for the current year \$542,000,000, or \$87,000,000 more than the current revenues as estimated, and \$75,000,000 more than the receipts under the most favorable conditions.

This includes something like \$50,000,000 for the sinking fund, which will not be paid. Even if this payment should be passed, there will be a shortage of about \$25,000,000, according to this showing.

A method known among brokers as "kiting" might temporarily overcome this shortage, but in that case the trouble would only be postponed.

The pension appropriation will have to be increased to \$182,000,000 for the next year, which sum must be provided for by the coming session, in addition to the \$35,000,000 deficiency of the present year.

A low estimate of the appropriations to be made at this session for the next fiscal year is \$557,000,000. The revenues are not likely to be increased over the estimate for the current year, \$455,000,000.

The prospect, therefore, is of a deficiency amounting to \$102,000,000 next year, to be added to that of about \$25,000,000 for this year.

The Coming Immigration Tidal Wave.

Montreal, Nov. 23.—Mr. A. W. Ross, M.P., of Winnipeg, has just completed a tour of the Northwest States, arriving in Montreal last night. Interviewed by a reporter at the Windsor Hotel, Mr. Ross said that just before he left Winnipeg fifty families had arrived in that city, returning to Canada after some years of exile in Nebraska State.

In Chicago and other American cities Mr. Ross learned enough to satisfy himself beyond doubt that the beginning only has been seen of a tidal wave of immigration from the Western States to Manitoba and the Canadian Territories. In 1886 Mr. Ross on the floor in the House of Commons predicted that in seven years the free fertile lands of the United States would be exhausted. To-day he claims that his prediction has practically come to pass.

"Free farms for the million" could no longer be the proud boast of Cousin Jonathan. The background of unoccupied territory which was the basis of the boundless self-reliance of the Republic was gone forever. True, large figures swelled the books of the Land Department still; but those unclaimed thousands of acres were occupied by the Rocky Mountains or by barren deserts of alkali. But the fertile land not settled was pre-empted, was "owned."

"Therefore," said Mr. Ross, "the Canadians lost by the exodus are turning their faces homeward again. They and thousands of others will cross to our Northwest. And to accelerate this movement, our Government should lose no time to advertise their free lands."

A British Electric Girdle.

The Ottawa Board of Trade at their last meeting appointed three delegates to wait on the Dominion Government to communicate with the Imperial Government urging the appointment of a Commission on uniting all British countries by telegraph.

FROM THE PRAIRIE CITIES.

9,000,000 BUSHELS SHIPPED SO FAR OUT OF MANITOBA.

Prosperous Markets of Dakota—Interesting Items on other Subjects.

Winnipeg Nov. 20.—Great quantities of wheat are still being shipped east every day by the C. P. R. On Thursday 200 cars passed through the city, and yesterday 280 cars were sent by the all-rail route to Montreal. A gentleman in a position to know states that 9,000,000 bushels have been carried out of the country this season by the C. P. R. and N. P. R. companies.

Hunting and Trapping at 80.

Rapid City Reporter: Old Mr. Moore, who resides with his son some miles east of the town, is still hale and hearty. Nearly 80 years of age, a walk of 8 or 10 miles cuts no figure for him. In his younger days he carried the Queen's musket, serving in the 1st Royals under Capt. Main, and took part in the rebellion of '37. Now he amuses himself hunting and trapping when the weather is favorable, and reading when compelled to stay indoors, doing the latter without the aid of glasses. Last Saturday he was in town with a pack of furs on a trading expedition. Tobacco and tea are his main indulgences, and the latter must be the very best.

The Price of Northwest Wheat.

Winnipeg, Nov. 19.—This ought to dispose of the talk about lower prices here than across the line in the States. A telephone message to the Hudson Bay mill this morning brought the following reply: "For No. 1 hard we are paying 57c., No. 2 hard 52 to 54c., No. 3 hard 50 to 51c., and for No. 1 and 2 Northern about the same as we pay for Nos. 2 and 3 hard."

The Dakota prices are 48c to 52c, as reported in the market reports of the Dakota press.

Col. Haggard's Game Bag.

Col. Haggard, a brother of Rider Haggard has gone to Victoria, where he will make a short stay. He succeeded in capturing a moose and a large amount of game in his late hunt around Lakes Manitoba, Winnipeg and Winnipegosis. He thinks Winnipeg and the country have a great future ahead of them, but he is of the opinion that in the Northwest there is one more railroad needed to assure them success, and that is the Grand Trunk.

Elk in Miami.

Miami, Nov. 14.—A large amount of grain is being marketed. Wm. Compton shipped a large elk from here on Friday, which he slaughtered west of the town.

A commotion was caused in town on Thanksgiving day by the appearance of two large elk in close quarters. Shots of no avail were fired.

Wanted—A man desirous of accumulating a fortune in a short time, possessing enterprise and some capital to construct a grist mill at this point. The advantages are unexcelled in the province.

To Mine Canadian Gold.

Winnipeg, Nov. 23.—The reports of the wonderful "finds" in the Kootenay district, British Columbia, have reached Minneapolis, and in consequence the Kootenay Prospecting and Supply Company has been organized for the purpose of developing that country and enriching its stock holders. The officers are: President, Marcus P. Hayne; vice-president and manager, E. C. Betts; treasurer, Joseph T. Mannix; secretary, J. B. McArthur. Others of well known financial standing are identified with the company, and operations are to be pushed in the near future.

Houses Badly Needed.

Napinka, Nov. 20.—There is a good chance here to invest money in building houses to rent. A dozen well built and comfortable houses could be let at good rental.

Next Year's Immigration.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—The C.P.R. are making arrangements for the immigration season next year. The company expects to do a better business than has hitherto been realized. The Manitoba government are operating, both on this and the other side. There is to be an active propaganda in Europe. It is hoped the Northwest governments will work in harmony with the company, and offer such facilities as will result in Canada getting the stream of immigration which now finds its way to the States.

There is a very regrettable error in the article "Britain given a Back Seat," on the 3rd page of this issue, which makes the meaning unintelligible. "The rising of the British colonists in America," the article states, "was the signal for an outbreak of hostilities against Britain by France, Spain eager to break from British naval and colonial supremacy, also Ireland was against Great Britain." At the word France, there should be a full stop, and the sentence should proceed that Spain, eager to break down British supremacy, "declared war against Great Britain," and so on.

At a meeting called by ex-Lieut. E. A. Macdonald at Toronto on Thursday night to discuss his annexation crank, the audience consisted of eight reporters. Gen. Herpert's well planted kick not only lifted Mr. Macdonald out of the militia, but out of the ring.

THE FINANCE MINISTER'S ENGLISH TRIP.

Newspaper Straws Showing Which way the Wind is Veering—Favorable Comments.

The speeches delivered by Hon. G. E. Foster, Finance Minister of the Dominion, during his recent visit to the old country are being keenly discussed by the British press. Almost for the first time in British history the great dailies have devoted large space to reporting colonial speeches and comments upon them.

The Morning Post commenting on Mr. Foster's speeches says the Canadian Finance Minister cautiously abstained from putting a set proposal before the English people, but expressed Canada's desire to promote trade with the old country. "The time has now come," declares the Post, "for husbanding the empire's resources. If Great Britain concedes what Canada and other countries requires it will be but a short time the British confederacy becomes one of the greatest communities in the world. Absolute protection, as conceived by McKinley, would be as absurd as absolute free trade."

The Morning Advertiser says the Canadians want an Imperial Customs union. They are eager to abolish protective duties if the mother country will give them corresponding advantages. This would not be difficult. Canada might easily modify her import duties, which certainly tend to hinder trade with Great Britain. Foster is evidently a thorough believer in the practicability of commercial arrangements which will result in Canada and England adopting some standard agreement.

"The addresses of the Canadian Minister of Finance are of peculiar interest at the present time. Those who know say that Canada is one of the most solvent countries in the world. She has had no need to hanker after a humble position as an integral part of the States, for she is fully competent to work out own destiny. Annexation has not, and never will be likely to have influential support."

An Australian Visitor.

Mr. John Coates, C. E., of Melbourne, Australia, has been on a visit to Ottawa on his way out to the Pacific coast. A native of the Old Country, Mr. Coates as a young man settled in Australia and pushed his fortunes with the success that attests alike to the ability of the individual and the ample resources of his surroundings. As an engineer he is in the first rank of his profession, and as a journalist achieved more than local fame. He is to day one of the proprietors of the Melbourne Evening Herald.

Mr. Coates is an ardent Imperial Federationist, and his opinions are not so much dictated by sentiment as formed on a solid basis of conviction the result of study and research. He will visit the Pacific coast, being intensely interested in the Canadian Pacific Railway as a triumph of engineering skill.

English Electric Reading Lamps.

Public electric lamps as reported in a previous issue are used experimentally in some of the cars of the London underground railways. So successful have been the trials that 10,000 of these reading lamps are to be installed in the cars of one of the companies. The mechanism of the lamp is extremely simple, and is contained in a box 5x3 inches.

It will be remembered that upon introducing a penny into the slot at the top of the machine, and subsequently pressing the knob, an electric light is obtained which burns for about half-an-hour, at the end of which time it is automatically extinguished, but can be relighted by the insertion of another penny.

The light, which is about 3-c. p., is concentrated by a shaded reflector, which may be turned within certain limits so that the light may be directed to suit the position of the passenger. One of the most remarkable features of the instrument is its honesty, as it so arranged that in case of a failure in the supply of electricity, the machine automatically returns the coin to the operator. Another noticeable feature is that, should the lock of the apparatus be tampered with, a bell is automatically set ringing in the guard's van.

It is not intended at present to displace the gas lamps in use in the cars, but to provide a separate light for passengers desiring to read. The batteries are placed beneath each of the cars, and are regularly charged at the termini of the line.

Bro. J. Critchley, Victoria, B.C., in sending a new list of subscribers for the ANGLO-SAXON says one of the members of the local legislature, who handed him the names of two subscribers, expressed his opinion that the "ANGLO-SAXON is just the paper we English want." Another British Columbian Englishman, in handing in a new subscription, said he preferred the ANGLO-SAXON to the paper he had been taking, and wished it success and would work for it.

First Gun of British Tariff Reform.

Hon. James Lowther, who will be chairman of the coming British Agricultural Conference, has written a letter the farmers of Kent in regard to the advocacy by the fair traders of a duty upon grain. He suggests the adoption of a sliding scale tariff that shall cease to be levied upon the necessities of life directly the home production yields a profit, and the giving of a preferential tariff to grain from the British colonies.

Hon. J. Lowther is spokesman of a powerful section in the British Conservative party who enjoy Lord Salisbury's complete confidence.

SHORT CROPS IN THE STATES.

DECREASE OF 111,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT THIS YEAR.

Prices Away Down—Reasons for the Decrease—Son Coming on—Limited Means and high Prices.

The following is not a prejudiced statement hatched in the brain of a man desirous of exaggerating the condition of affairs in the States, but is taken from the editorial columns of the New York Herald.

According to last week's published returns of the United States Department of Agriculture the present year's shortage of American cereal and cotton crops is decidedly striking.

The total wheat production of the United States this year is one hundred and eleven million seven hundred and eighty thousand bushels less than in 1891.

The total corn harvest of the United States is now at least four hundred million bushels less than that of last year, and this year's cotton crop "very light, with short staple."

The aggregate wheat and corn crops in 1892 promise to be rather smaller than they were in 1890, though the population of the United States is now thirteen millions more than in 1890.

Cotton has been selling in New York this autumn so low that it hardly pays planters for the cost of its production.

Wheat has been paying the Western and Northwestern farmers, at the best, only about sixty cents a bushel, whilst between 40c. and 50c. is the rule. And grim winter with its "blizzards" is beginning to stalk over the vast Western prairies and trans-Mississippi plains with menacing mien, carrying its "black frost" almost as far south as the gulf. How can farmers and planters get warm woolen clothing and blankets at prices within their reduced means?

Obviously the very first thing Congress should do when it meets next month is to pass its pending free wool bill and give the people a chance to provide themselves and their families against the rigors of winter.

Short Crops in Northwestern States.

To conceal the truth as to the short crops in some of the western states the big corporations have been sending glowing telegrams and cables from western points describing enormous yields of wheat throughout that section of the republic.

The gilt is rather knocked off the gingerbread by the following matter-of-fact lines in a very solicitous paragraph about the weather in the United States wheat belt in an editorial in the New York Herald of Nov. 23:

"After their remarkably short wheat crop of this year Western farmers will be very solicitous about the weather of the coming winter."

Splendid Weather in the British North West.

Cook's Creek Nov. 13.—We are having splendid weather. Farmers are busy getting their stables ready for winter housing.

THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Assessment System.

The Beneficiary Board is now prepared to receive applications for increased beneficiaries. The Beneficiary is now composed of two classes, viz.: A and B.

Class A includes the present \$500 and \$1,000 Certificates.

Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certificates.

All Beneficiary members at present in good standing will be eligible to join Class B (providing they pass a satisfactory medical examination, on payment of \$2.00, \$1.00 of which is to be paid the Local Examiner, and the other sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 25c.

Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability clause.

The rate of assessment in Class B is the same as in Class A, and until such time as an assessment realizes \$1,000, the heirs or legatees of a deceased member shall be entitled to receive only such an amount as shall be realized by an assessment made upon all members in good standing in Class B at the time of his death.

All old members of the Beneficiary over 50 years of age, desiring to join Class B, may do so until six months from the date of this circular, that is, November 2nd, 1892, after which time no such application can be entertained.

Members joining both Classes at the same time will pay an entrance fee of \$5.00; \$1.00 to go to the Medical Examiner, and the balance to be sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 50c.—25c. for each certificate.

The Beneficiary Board meets on the First Wednesday of each month. The age of an applicant is made up to the day the application reaches the Supreme Grand Secretary's office; for example, if the applicant is examined by the Lodge Surgeon, say on the 10th of the month, and he would be fifty on the 22nd of the month, and it doesn't reach the Supreme Grand Secretary's office until after the 22nd, it bars him from being admitted.

The Entrance Fees must in all cases be forwarded with the application.

JOHN W. CARTER,

S. G. Secretary.

Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

RIFF-RAFF IMMIGRATION.

PROPOSED RESTRICTIVE MEASURES IN THE STATES.

One of the Logical Results of the Recent Labor Upheaval in the States—A Danger to Canada.

New York, Nov. 22.—The movement to prohibit further immigration of certain classes from Europe into the United States is spreading like wildfire among the laboring organizations, and is now almost certain to lead to important amendments of the laws relating to immigration.

As restriction of some kind is morally certain, and it is almost equally certain that the stream thus dammed up will

OVERFLOW INTO CANADA,

the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON will feel specially interested in the development of this new form of protective legislation which is one of the logical results of Cleveland's election to the presidency on the crest of the labor wave.

The best exposition of the case as it stands to-day is given by the New York Herald as follows: "We have had enough of the leavings, the riff-raff and the dregs that Europe has emptied upon our shores to get rid of. It is high time to notify Russia and Poland, Bohemia and Hungary, Italy and Bulgaria to get

SOME OTHER DUMPING GROUND

for their refuse or dispose of it at home. Let them try Australia or South America or Africa. The United States has suffered enough and will stand it no longer.

"We don't want and won't have the vicious and the criminal who are run out of their own country for the good of their country. We don't want any more of those Hungarians who have fomented lawlessness in the mining regions of Pennsylvania. We don't want any more of those anarchists and bomb throwers who have cursed Chicago. We don't want any more of those Italian assassins and Sicilian conspirators who had to be put down by popular violence in New Orleans.

"There is no room for Europe's hordes of idle laborers who flock here to get work at any price and take the bread out of the mouths of our own toilers to escape destitution and the almshouse. There is no room for the cheap labor immigrants who deluge the country only to increase competition for work and wages and beget desperate labor struggles, strikes, riots and lawlessness. The nation has been forced to cut off Mongolian immigration to save its own laborers from

STARVATION WAGES AND DESTITUTION

It has been compelled to prohibit imported contract labor to protect its own skilled wage earners against ruinous competition.

"The time has now come to draw the line between hundred-dollar immigrants and ten dollar immigrants, to shut out that horde who are "assisted" out of their own country because they are not wanted and rush here packed in emigrant vessels at cattle rates, only to become a public burden or take the work at starving wages of our own working-men.

"What the toiling masses of this country want is fair prices on the necessities of life. What they don't want is low wages.

"Give them cheap provisions and cheap clothing, cheap rents and fuel.

"Save them from cheap labor and starvation wages. Save them from McKinley prices and ten dollar immigrants."

Must Become Citizens.

There is reason to believe that the exodus from the Northwestern States to the Canadian Territories, which has already attained such promising dimensions, will next year surpass all previous records.

Canada will welcome these immigrants, if they are ready to come in on our terms, with open arms. But the Dominion is not prepared to accept the advice of Goldwin Smith and allow such of these people as are citizens of the United States to retain their citizenship in the Republic while sharing advantages that are only to be found on the Canadian side of the line.

It was seriously proposed some twenty years ago that two hundred thousand American farmers should rush in and occupy Manitoba and then vote it into the United States. The idea was not acted upon then, and Canadians will take precious good care that a similar scheme is not carried out now.

Those who come into this country to live must leave their foreign allegiance behind. Toronto News.

Not Liberty But License.

"The South," says the Philadelphia Press, "is not free. Free discussion is not allowed. Mob law and brute force exercise a political censorship as brutal and as oppressive as that conducted by any tyranny or despotism. In most Southern states neither the vote nor opinion of an American citizen is protected by law or public opinion unless he agrees with the majority."

Things are even worse at the north, and in the west, where the knife or the bullet is the only argument, and in the east, where politics and capital are true despots more cruel than the world has ever yet seen. Personal liberty exists only in name. Acts are done in the name of the law that would shame the worst days of feudal tyranny.

SOCIAL BROCKVILLE ENGLISHMEN.

A Good Start for the Winter's Campaign—A Hearty Welcome and Pleasant Times for all.

Lodge Suffolk at Brockville, on the 7th ult., which reached us just as we went to press with our last issue, proved it to have been excellent in every respect. The committee of management, Bros. White, Haywood, Cuthbert, Chapman, Burniston and Dodd, who had charge of the work of arranging seating capacity and supplying talent, for these entertainments, are deserving of great praise for having provided such an excellent programme. These evenings are free and all brother Englishmen are made welcome. The committee are untiring in their efforts to make everything comfortable, and we hope to see more of our fellow-countrymen taking part in them. They are doing good in bringing in more members. Two were initiated, and two more propositions on hand, at the last meeting.

The following was the programme:—"Rule Britannia"—Mr. Swain, concertina, and Mr. J. Render presided at organ, all joining in singing it.

Solo—Miss Meade, organ.

Recitation—"Ride of Jenny McNeale," Miss Turner.

Song—"The Little Golden Ring," Bro. F. Chapman.

Reading—"Autobiography of the Haywood Family," Bro. F. G. Haywood.

Concertina Solo—Mr. Swain, accompanied by Mr. J. Render on organ; enclosed and responded to.

Recitation—"The Drunkard's Wife," Miss Dodd.

Song—"The Anchor is Weighed," Mr. J. Render; Mr. J. Fulford at organ.

Song—"Somebody's Always at Home," Mr. Samuel Calver.

Organ Solo—Miss Horton.

Song—"Wrecked and Saved," Bro. Haywood; Mr. J. Fulford at organ.

Reading—"Tottering Dick," Bro. J. Meacham.

Song—"I left Ireland and Mother Because I was Poor," Mr. J. Stevenson.

Organ Solo—Miss Meade.

Song—"Oh, my! Certainly Not!" Bro. F. Chapman.

Concertina Solo—Mr. Swain; organ accompaniment, Mr. J. Render; enclosed and responded to.

Recitation—"Hurrah for Canada!" Miss Cuthbert.

Song—"Homeward Bound," Mr. J. Render and Mr. —; Mr. J. Fulford accompanying on organ.

Song—"Mother Kissed Me in My Dreams," Bro. F. G. Haywood; Mr. J. Fulford accompanying on organ.

Finale—"God Save the Queen."

At the conclusion of the entertainment Worthy President W. H. Edwards, in a neat speech befitting the occasion, thanked all those present for the part they had taken, and expressed the wish to see these evenings continued during the winter season, and that all Englishmen would take part in them. The night being stormy kept a number from turning out, but all present were well satisfied.

Death in the Cyclone.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Throughout the Mississippi Valley from St. Paul to St. Louis, along the Wabash line, in Missouri, in Iowa, Central Wisconsin, Illinois and Kansas there are over one hundred miles of poles down as the result of tempestuous weather. The wind seemed to whirl in a circle one hundred miles in diameter, accompanied by rain, which, as the atmosphere grew colder, turned to sleet, then snow.

Great icicles, two feet long and as large as a man's arm, clung to the pole arms and wire fastenings.

Eureka Springs, Nov. 19.—News has just reached here that a cyclone struck Harrison, Ark., Thursday night, killing five residents and wounding many others.

A large number of houses were blown down and considerable stock was killed and swept away.

Denver, Nov. 19.—A passenger train on the South Park Railway was last night, near Kenosha, blown from the track by a heavy wind and toppled over an embankment. Eleven people were hurt, but it is thought none fatally.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—News reaches here that a cyclone passed through Vest Plains, Mo., Wednesday night, causing considerable loss. The house of John Armstrong was blown down and all of the occupants injured, himself and wife probably fatally.

Grants amounting to nearly £5,000, for the improvement and extension of Church schools in England and Wales, were voted by the committee of the National Society for the Promotion of Religious Education at their recent meetings.

The translation of the whole New Testament into Granda or Luganda, the language of the Uganda territory, has just been finished, and the complete book will soon be issued.

The Bishop of Rochester has opened in Harroway-road; one of the poorest parts of Battersea, the first portion of a permanent building which is to be used for religious and recreative purposes. The beginning of the useful work inaugurated by members of the Gonville and Caius College mission, dates from Christmas, 1887.

Her Majesty, on hearing that there was a continually increasing demand upon the Great Western Railway Servants' Widows and Orphans' Fund, has forwarded, through General Sir Henry Ponsonby, a donation of £50 to the secretary, at Paddington Station.

The Queen before the departure for Washington of Sir Julian Pauncefote, her Majesty's Minister to the United States, issued a dispensing order enabling him to wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath without the formality of personal investiture.

IMPERIAL MAIL BAG.

India.

From the latest intelligence concerning the fighting between the Ameer's troops and the rebellious Hazaras, it is determined resistance, and both sides are fighting to the bitter end, no quarter being given on either side.

A meeting has been held at Allahabad to protest against a European being appointed in the place of the Hon. Justice Mahmood, who goes on furlough.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has ordered the guards to be increased on the Cachar frontier.

Some native papers, notably the Indian Mirror, are publishing alarmist articles regarding the imminence of famine in Bengal; but it is asserted, on the best authority, that these statements are absurdly exaggerated.

Sir J. Dornier is writing a report on the question of recruiting among the warlike tribes of the west coast, a matter which he has investigated during a recent visit to Malabar. He believes that the Government can get as many Nair and Mopla recruits as it desires.

Replying to an address from the municipality of Poona, the Viceroy expressed the desire of the Government to extend the application of local self-government, and announced that progress was being made with the scheme for the reconstruction of the Legislative Councils.

Burmah.

From the official reports on forest administration in Upper and Lower Burmah during the past fiscal year, it appears that the most important work done in the upper province was the reservation of forests, the total area reserved during the year being 1,050 square miles, including the most valuable teak-producing areas in the country.

The total area of protected forests is 10,461 square miles. With few exceptions, the forests have been wastefully worked—the rubber forests by the Kachin chiefs and the Shan forests, where the chiefs entered into imprudent agreements with speculators. But the government did not think it prudent to interfere at present with the Shans.

Manlung Nulao, a recently occupied Shan State west of the Salween river, is in a disturbed condition. Last April Mr. Scott, superintendent of the Northern Shan States, with the almost unanimous support of the headmen, placed Tongsang in charge of the State instead of his brother, Saw Maha, who had been an unsatisfactory ruler. Saw Maha has now retaken possession, and Mr. Scott has been ordered to proceed thither with 100 men early in December to arrange matters.

New South Wales.

The trial of the eight Broken Hill unionist strikers who were charged with conspiring and inciting to riot has been finished at Deniliquin, N.S.W. Six of the accused were convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two years to three months. Great resentment was displayed by the miners and other trade unionists of the colony on learning the result of the trial. A mass meeting was held near Sydney, at which it was resolved to demand the release of the convicts, and late on Saturday night an attack was made on the non-unionists and the police at Broken Hill. It was repelled, and 36 rioters were arrested.

A mass meeting was held on the following Sunday in the Dewdney domain, when much violent language was indulged in. It was resolved to prepare a petition demanding the release of the six convicted unionists, and a deputation was appointed to personally enforce the demand on parliament. They were to endeavor to obtain a hearing at the bar of the Legislative Assembly the ensuing Tuesday, when a disorderly scene was anticipated, and the most stringent police precautions were taken to prevent a tumult.

Sir George Dibbs stated that he would refuse to receive the deputation, and the demonstration was a complete fiasco. A considerable number of persons assembled in the domain and passed resolutions demanding the release of the convicted men, but there was no attempt to overawe parliament and the services of the police were not called into requisition. A meeting of members of the Amalgamated Miners' Association, held at Broken Hill recently, decided in favor of continuing the strike, despite the defections in their ranks and the fact that several of their most influential leaders hold a contrary view.

Queensland.

The Bill for the division of Queensland into two provinces has been defeated in the Legislative Council by 17 votes against nine, the ground of objection taken by the majority being that the Bill was improperly before the House, having failed to obtain the two-thirds majority in the Lower House necessary to legalize a measure involving an amendment of the Constitution. Sir J. F. Garrick writes to The Times, saying, "My Government, I am sure, is anxious, and before long will be able to give provincial government to North Queensland, and this, I believe, will appear so soon as we are in possession of mail advices, before which, I would suggest it is premature to discuss this matter."

At a meeting held at Townsville it was decided to telegraph to the London committee of the North Queensland Separation League requesting them to ascertain the views of the Colonial Office on the situation created by the rejection of the Bill for the separation of the colony into two provinces. It is also proposed to despatch a special delegate to England to represent the views of the residents of Northern Queensland to Lord Ripon.

The Premier, Sir Samuel Griffith, has given notice of a motion authorizing the construction of nine new lines of railway on the land grant system.

Tasmania.

Sir Robert Hamilton, whose term of office as Governor of Tasmania is now drawing to a close, has received six months' leave of absence, and will leave the colony for England early this month. It is understood that the Imperial Government will avail themselves of his advice in drafting their new Home Rule Bill.

South Australia.

The Commonwealth of Australia Bill has passed through Committee in the South Australian Legislative Assembly.

The second trial of the late directors and manager of the Australian Banking Company for defrauding the shareholders has ended in a verdict of guilty against F. Abigail, one of the directors and formerly Minister of Mines, and against Roderick M'Namara, the late manager. The rest of the defendants were acquitted. The Judge sentenced Abigail to five years' imprisonment and M'Namara to seven years'.

British East Africa.

Commander Dundas, R.N., of the British Imperial East Africa Company, is on his return to England, after having devoted nearly two years to a successful exploration, in the steamer Kenia, of the rivers Tana and Juba. After making his way for more than 900 miles up the Tana last year, Commander Dundas reached Mount Kenia by caravan, and ascended it to a height of 10,000 ft. This year he ascended the Juba more than 400 miles, established pacific relations with the Somalis of the country, and reached the spot still marked by the wreck of the Guelph, the steamer in which Baron von der Deckens navigated the stream in the ill-fated expedition, 27 years ago, which ended in his being murdered with five of his European companions.

Egypt.

The cavalry sent out to drive Osman Digna back into the desert returned from Sinkat in safety after having burned the camp there that Osman Digna had deserted on their approach.

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the

ANGLO-SAXON:

- Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang.
- Bellefleur, Ont.—Thos. Waymark.
- Bowmanville, Ont.—W. E. Pethick.
- Brantford, Ont.—G. G. Lambden.
- Brockville, Ont.—Arthur C. Bacon.
- Calgary, N.W.T.—E. Doughty.
- Capleton, Que.—Alfred Hansford.
- Chatham, Ont.—Chas. F. Chanter.
- Chedoke, Barton, Ont.—Sackville Hill.
- Charlottetown, P.E.I.—J. Ed. Rendle.
- Clinton, Ont.—W. S. Swaffield.
- Cornwall, Ont.—E. Hunt.
- Fort William, Ont.—Ed. Oakley.
- Fredericton, N.B.—A. D. Thomas.
- Galt, Ont.—Chas. Squire.
- Gananogue, Ont.—J. H. Baxter.
- Guelph, Ont.—H. Bolton; J. Taylor.
- Halifax—John Redford, 16 George St.
- Hamilton, Ont.—James Fisher, 101 Oak Ave.
- H. H. Martin, 22 Wellington St.
- J. W. Hannaford, 103 Wentworth St.
- F. Leurgton, 385 Main St. w.
- Huntsville, Ont.—J. W. Gledhill.
- Kingston, Ont.—Wm. H. Cruse.
- W. Dumbleton.
- Lakefield, Ont.—C. J. Burgis.
- Londesborough, Ont.—B. Laurason.
- London, St. Thomas, and Aylmer, Ont.—J. G. R. Finchamp.
- Longford Mills, Ont.—Chas. Carr.
- Montreal, Que.—Harry Smith, 29 Plessis St.
- J. A. Edwards, 546 St. Paul St.
- New Glasgow, N.S.—E. W. Thurston.
- New Westminster, B.C.—W. H. Boycott.
- Orillia, Ont.—Wm. Swinton.
- Pembroke, Ont.—L. N. Pink.
- Peterboro, Ont.—J. J. Turner.
- T. Ed. Pratt.
- Saltford—W. S. Knight.
- Sherbrooke, Que.—Edwin Avery.
- Simcoe, Ont.—Chas. G. Cross.
- Smith's Falls, Ont.—A. W. Chester.
- St. Thomas, Ont.—John Leach.
- Toronto—W. L. Hunter, Bloor St.
- C. E. Smith, 31 Sword St.
- W. T. Kendall, Bloor St.
- W. Miles, 904 Queen St. W.
- R. S. Grundy, 74 Saultter St.
- J. G. Brent, 416 Gerrard St. E.
- J. M. Williams, 16 Carleton Ave.
- Toronto Junction—Wm. Harris.
- Victoria, B.C.—J. Critchley.
- Weston, Ont.—Henry Roberts.
- Whitby, Ont.—T. Dixon.
- Winnipeg, Man.—W. Jones, Lodge Neptune.
- Jos. Harrison, P. O. Box 666.
- Woodstock, Ont.—Wm. E. Barnett.

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SOCIAL MEETINGS OPEN TO THE WIVES AND YOUNGSTERS.

Instead of Meas or the Family Together in Solitary State They go in for Teas and a Good Time With Their Families.

Lansdowne lodge made Nov. 5th an annual tea and entertainment night this year. By reason of Nov. 5th falling on Saturday, it was decided to hold the annual social gathering on Thursday, No. 10, Thanksgiving Day. This tea and concert takes the place of the customary annual dinner which was an enjoyment for members only, their wives and children "if they had any" being left at home. It looked very self-ish indeed for the husband and father to go off and enjoy a British dinner while his wife, who often has as much enthusiasm as her husband, and would no doubt enjoy these dinners as much as he did were it proper to attend had the pleasure of staying at home. Taking these points into consideration this annual tea and concert has taken the place of the elaborate dinner enjoyed by one of the house and supplanting it by something which affords at a small cost, enjoyment for all, husband wife and family.

The tea and concert upon Nov. 10th was a grand success, and it would be hard for it to be otherwise when one remembers that Lansdowne Lodge has such a good reputation for affairs of this kind and the best ticket-seller in the Dominion. "The lodge room" as one of the speakers of the evening remarked, was one of the finest he had seen in Canada, barring none, and when decorated as it was on the night in question looked beautiful. We had expected Bro. Stroud, S. G. P., to be present to give an address, but he was unavoidably detained. Tea was served from 5.30 to 7.30, the concert starting at 8 o'clock. Bro. Saxby, W. P., who filled the chair, made a neat speech telling of the progress of the Order and many other points in connection with the aims, objects and benefits of the Order.

Then followed a most enjoyable programme. One event of the evening was an address from Rev. Prof. H. S. Symonds, D.D., rector of St. Luke's Church, Ashbrimham, which was most enjoyable and interesting from start to finish. We had the pleasure of a grand lime light scene entitled "An Hour in London," which brought to the large and varied programme to a successful close, the crowd dispersing to their respective homes thoroughly satisfied that Lansdowne lodge had upheld her reputation as caterer to the wants of the inner man and good entertainments to aid digestion.

250 at a Hearty Old Fashioned Tea-meeting - A Daughters of England Lodge Proposed.

Sherbrooke, P.Q., Nov. 21.—At the regular meeting of Lodge Gloucester 103, on Tuesday 15th November, there was one application from a candidate for admission into the society. The final arrangements were made for the tea meeting.

During recess a member in conversation pointed out the good work that might be done by the establishment of a lodge of the Daughters of England and mentioned two or three cases of young women, who had not long been out from England and who were without society, and in the matter of wages and work owing to their ignorance of the customs of the neighborhood.

The tea meeting and social on Friday November 18, was in every way successful. About 250 guests sat down to a well provided table. The members took care that their guests should be well attended to and there was not the slightest hitch in the proceedings.

A well arranged programme had been provided for the subsequent entertainment. Owing to the unavoidable absence of H. B. Brown, Esq., Q.C., the address of the evening had to be given by Mr. Edwin Avery, the District Deputy. Although brief, it was to the point and telling. He related the early history of the society, and explained the motives which had influenced the members of Lodge Gloucester to invite their female relatives and friends to a tea meeting and social in preference to holding their annual supper at an hotel where the attendance was limited to the male sex. He only advocated the establishment of a lodge of the Daughters of England here and explained that his friend Mr. J. A. Edwards, of Montreal, was endeavouring to organize one in that city, so that the instituting officers might be enabled to found one in Montreal and one in Sherbrooke at the time of the next Grand Lodge meeting of the S.O.E.B.S.

Mr. C. Pearce, Pres., Capt. Rawson, P.P., Rev. Mr. Forthergill and Rev. Mr. Shearer, also made short speeches. The musical part of the programme was very efficiently carried out, the ladies and gentlemen who took part manifesting talent of no mean order. The proceedings terminated by the whole company singing God Save the Queen, and it was harmoniously and enthusiastically rendered. The success of the first "social" will induce the members of Gloucester Lodge to hold other meetings of a similar character during the winter.

Cared for by Montreal Brethren. Bristol Lodge, No. 90. — Tuesday night, Nov. 14th was the regular meeting night of Bristol Lodge, which was opened in due form. There was a large attendance of members. Owing to the absence of the W. P. Bro. W. D. Humphrey, who has gone to reside in the land of Cousin Jonathan, V. P. Bro. Tait was in the

chair. Bro. Packem, D.D., Centre Toronto, addressed the lodge to some length on the Beneficiary.

The Concert Committee reported that everything was in shape for the concert to be held in the Auditorium Wednesday evening, Nov. 30th.

Bristol Lodge has had a number of successful meetings. It can safely assure our friends that this one will eclipse its predecessors. Tickets may be procured from any member of the lodge.

The resignation of our Worthy President, Bro. Humphrey was received. Universal regret was expressed by the members at his departure. He has labored hard and faithfully for the order. That he may be happy and prosperous in his new home is the earnest wish of his old-time associates.

A short time ago it became necessary for one of our members, on account of sickness to go to the Old Country. He started safely on the first stage of his journey, from here to Montreal, amid the well wishes of his brethren. As there was no member of Bristol Lodge in Montreal, a name was taken at random from among members of the Sons there, and a telegram was despatched to him asking him to look out for the brother and see him safely transferred to the boat. The way in which the Sons act toward each other in time of need was shown by the fact that our sick brother was met at the station and received every care and attention possible from the time he arrived till the departure of the boat.

Bristol Lodge through your columns desire to thank that Montreal brother most heartily for his kind attention and trouble on our behalf, and assure him that his kindness will not be forgotten.

Albion Lodge No. 1.

A very large number of members were present at the last regular meeting of Albion. Several prominent visitors were also present from other Lodges, and we surmise a great many more would have been present had they known what was to take place at the close of the meeting. The Committee reported five members on the sick list, two candidates were initiated, and one proposed for membership.

The Hospital Board sent in a printed report showing their receipts and expenditures for the past five months, and urged the members to turn out on Sunday for Church parade. Several other Committees reported progress, four letters of condolence were ordered to be sent to members who had recently lost children. The Pres. Bro. Worsdall, was elected delegate to the Combined Picnic Committee; \$3.00 was granted from the Contingent Fund to a destitute Brother, and it was also decided to advertise the church parade in Evening Star and Telegram. Bro. J. H. Milburn applied for his clearance to join the Lodge at Lindsay, which was granted. Several other little matters were rushed through so as to close the Lodge and receive the delegation from the Sons of Scotland, an account of which is given in another column.

ALBION LODGE ANNIVERSARY.

The Committee appointed to arrange for the anniversary of the above Lodge and Order, have decided to celebrate it by holding a concert and social in St. Georges' Hall, Elm St., on Monday, Dec. 12. They intend to spare nothing to make it a great success. It is not their intention to make anything out of it, as they have put the tickets down to the very lowest possible price, viz., 35c. each, including refreshments. Every member of the Lodge should try and be there with their wives and daughters.

Wanted, a D. G. L.

We have received the following from a brother in Vancouver, B.C., dated Nov. 7.—We are bothered a good deal here for want of a District Grand Lodge or a District Deputy. At present we have neither. Bro. Rev. H. P. Hobson, of Vancouver, was D.D., but he resigned, and we were notified by Supreme G. S., that Bro. Townsend had been appointed in his place. Up to the present however Bro. Townsend has heard nothing about it, and on writing and telegraphing to Bro. Carter was referred to Bro. Hobson. As we have officers waiting installation, things are very awkward if not worse.

Bright Words from St. Thomas.

Bro. E. W. Trump, Princess Louise writes as follows: "I am very much pleased to see the ANGLO-SAXON so much improved, and I am sure you deserve great credit for the zealous work you have put forth in making the ANGLO-SAXON so valuable a paper. You will find Lodge Chester, No. 18, members more ready to subscribe than ever next year, as at every meeting we call the attention of the members to the fact that the ANGLO-SAXON is getting better every time."

Lodge Clifton Doing Good Work.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—Clifton Lodge, No. 163, the youngest of the sisterhood of Toronto lodges, held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening November 15, at Occident Hall. Although we hear much about the hard times, we are making good progress. Last night three gentlemen were initiated into membership and doubtless the future three months with its long evenings will show many with a similar record.

It was also unanimously resolved to apply for a W. R. D. Charter and so get the full machinery of our Order going. Having thus made our bow to the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON, we will conclude with the promise of a speedy reappearance.

COL. PRIOR, M.P., WITH LODGE ALEXANDRIA.

A Gay Time at Victoria, B.C.—Real British Blue Jackets and Marines take part.

Victoria, B.C. Nov. 14.—Alexandra Lodge, No. 116 gave their second tea party and entertainment on Tuesday the 8th inst., in Philharmonic hall. The tea commenced at 5.30, when 250 persons sat down to tea. At 8.30 the tables were cleared away and the entertainment commenced under the able chairmanship of Bro. Col. Prior, M.P. First, we sung the Doxology, then the chairman gave his address. It was just a perfect speech, right to the point, as only Col. Prior can speak.

He reviewed the progress of the Order in Victoria, and explained the auxiliaries of the Society, and urged Englishmen to join. We have increased nearly 33 per cent. since our last quarter, and we have \$650 cash to our credit and not one cent of liabilities.

Next on the programme was a song by a real live Blue Jacket, Mr. Chelton, entitled, "Stand Back, Lads," or the wreck of the Sea Gull.

Then a Royal Marine, (Red Coat), Mr. Ferris, gave a comic song.

Trio, Messrs. Grizzell, Thomas and Burton.

Bario Duet, Thomas and Dulton, (two Blue Jackets).

Song, J. Ball.

Song, B. Willis.

Violin and Piano, Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

Song, (by a Blue Jacket), Mr. Wilcox, "The Flag that Braved a Thousand Years' Battle and the Breeze," and Years' the Battle and the Breeze. He waved aloft while he sang the chorus, a little Union Jack, and the audience cheered as Englishmen only can.

Song and Clog Dance, (Marine), Mr. Ferris.

Song, (Blue Jacket), Mr. Bassett.

The accompanist was a Royal Naval Artillery man.

A vote of thanks followed, and God Save the Queen was sung, after which we had a social dance.

ROYAL CITY'S "AT HOME."

A Good Turn-out of Englishmen at Guelph - Address by Rev. H. Clark.

Guelph, Nov. 20.—On the 18th we had our "At Home" in our Lodge room Tovel's Block. We had a very good turn out of members and Englishmen and their wives, families and friends, and we also had the good fortune to have our esteemed G. Chaplain in Guelph, Rev. Bro. H. Clark, of Toronto. He is doing good work here in St. James' Church mission services for a time.

The lodges opened at 8, with the W.P. in the chair, who made a few introductory remarks and then welcomed the visitors to our "At Home." Then the following programme was gone through. Bro. Thorne on the violin and Mr. Wood accompanying on the organ gave a capital opening piece, which was well rendered and received. Next was a recitation by Lulu Bolton, entitled "My Uncle," which was well delivered and received great applause. In the absence of our D.D.G.P., Bro. Taylor, who was to have given the address on the aims and objects of the Order, he not being able to attend on account of the illness of his wife, P.D.D.G.P., Bro. Bolton very ably tried to fill his place on the program, which he acceptably did, tracing the order from its inception to the present, and urging all English and their ancestors to join our noble order, which is doing so much for Englishmen in this country.

A song by Mrs. Maitland followed. Mr. Bryden's singing was well received. He is a very good singer, and very obliging in giving his services at all such entertainments. Miss Webb then gave a beautiful recitation. This lady is a perfect elocutionist, and she received a round of applause.

Then came the intermission, and after the inner man was well satisfied with refreshments got up by the committee, ably managed by Bro. Snelling, the second part commenced. First came a song by Mr. Bryden, well received and much applauded, then a recitation by Miss Webb, and an encore from the same lady, instrumental duet by Bro. Thorne and Mr. Wood. Then the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Bro. H. Clark, who gave a most interesting account of the order first formed by a few Englishmen in 1874, and traced its development up to date, explaining what good it was doing, and its whole aims and objects. On concluding the Rev. brother received hearty applause.

Rev. Bro. H. Betts made a few remarks and encouraged those present to join our order. God Save the Queen was sung with a hearty good will, all taking part. Benediction by the Grand Chaplain closed a very pleasant evening's entertainment.

DOINGS OF LODGE HEARTS OF OAK.

A Warning to Members Who Let Their Payments Fall into Arrear—An Interesting Presentation.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 24.—You have several times asked me to give a little information from my lodge so as to let the little world outside of the City under the Mountain, see what is being done amongst us. Well, you must know ere this that we are a little conservative in our actions here; we like to go on and do good without letting every one know it, but nevertheless we are working for the good of the S.O.E. In the first place I am sorry to have to chronicle the death of the second member since the Lodge was instituted three-and-a-half years since, but what makes it sadder is that his widow loses what should have been hers. If members would but keep their dues paid up they have no idea how much easier and pleasanter it is for their officers. It is very sad when a brother falls sick for an officer to say, "Well, you are in arrears, you cannot draw sick pay,"

but how much worse when that sickness carries the member off, and the officers are called upon to convey brotherly sympathy to the widow and orphans, and with their words of sympathy to have to say unfortunately the brother was in arrears, and there is no pecuniary benefit for them, or a rank injustice would be done to others. Let us keep our dues paid up and assist our officers.

Since my last letter to you, which was written a long time back, the members have thought it worth their while to make a venture in investing their money. They therefore have leased the hall that they have been meeting in, and purchased the furniture, cleaned and decorated it, and now we are told we have the prettiest, cleanest, cosiest and most comfortable hall in the city, which is saying a good deal when we have so many halls here. However we think we have made a good venture and shall in the near future receive an income from it.

At our last meeting we were honored by a visit from our D.D.G.P. in his official capacity. From his remarks it must be gathered that we are the smartest on constitution ritual, and the initiation ceremony of any Lodge in the city, (which has been told us before), although we are only the third lodge in age, but before long we mean to be the banner lodge in membership, funds, and the good work of the order. We have the material and are going to utilize it.

It must have been a great pleasure to him to be called upon to present the Secretary with a Past President's jewel for three years' consecutive services. The complimentary remarks made by him, the congratulations to the Lodge upon having so efficient an officer, examining the books, which no one is more able to speak of as he has audited them himself, were so appreciative that they quite took the wind out of the recipient himself, and he was unable to do more than thank the Lodge for the honor and present in the briefest manner. However, actions speak louder than words.

It seems somewhat strange, Mr. Editor, that we, the second Lodge financially and numerically in this city should never have been visited by a Grand Lodge officer, except Bro. Hancock when he was G.V.P., since its inception. I doubt very much if any of them know where we meet, but possibly after the character given us, and the reputation gone before they do not want to come for us to show them how to work the Ritual.

Ottawa and Hull Lodge Notes.

The committee appointed by Lodge Tennyson to provide a suitable hall for holding future meetings, have rented Marston's Hall, Main St., Hull. The hall is most conveniently situated and very accommodating for visiting members, being directly opposite the terminus of the street railway.

Bro. Onslow, D.D., of Fort William, passed through Ottawa, recently and had an interview, upon matters of interest to the Order, with Supreme Grand President Stroud.

Lodge Derby—the regular meeting of this lodge was one of more than average interest to the members, as well as to the many visiting brethren, who were numerous, the lodges represented being Guelph, Smith's Falls; Tennyson, Hull, P.Q.; Stanley and Bood, Ottawa. After lodge business had been carried out, general business was reached at an early hour, when the president, Bro. F. George, introduced to the consideration of the lodge the advisability of the members of Derby lodge fully acquainting themselves with the lodge news of the Order as it appeared in the ANGLO-SAXON. He said he derived great profit, and felt a deeper interest in the Order, by reading lodge news from the brethren in other provinces, and he felt the ANGLO-SAXON was keeping the Order in touch and sympathy with each other. For his part he read with the greatest pleasure the news of the progress of the Daughters of England, and took the opportunity of impressing the necessity of Derby lodge taking up the matter of forming a D.O.E. for the city of Ottawa.

Bro. Robt. Hood suggested to the lodge the advisability of having a supper or dinner, and asked for a committee to sound the other lodges in the city upon the advisability of having a union dinner of all the lodges.

Bro. E. Ackroyd, D.D., thought that Derby lodge should pay a visit to Boodwood on their first meeting in December. This was concurred in, with a proviso that the musical talent of the lodge be particularly requested to attend.

Star marks by Bro. Chitty, Harbour and other brethren from Lodge Tennyson, the lodge adjourned.

Bro. Laurason, Sec. of Lodge Londesborough writes: Lodge Londesborough No. 143 is doing well. We had two initiations at our last meeting and have five more for our next meeting.

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