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ALBERTA, N. W. TERRITORIES.

THE LODGES GATHERING ENGLISHMEN TOGETHER.

GRAND LODGE DELEGATE—A DINNER—INNISFAIL VISITED AND LODGE ALBERTA'S OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Calgary, Feb. 8th.—The annual Xmas dinner of Lodge United Roses, No. 117, came off on Dec. 26th, at the Queen's hotel, and was as usual a very successful affair. The beef and pudding excellent, and besides, we had charming music from a good string band while discussing the viands, and afterwards rousing songs and choruses, which the Sons know so well how to render and appreciate.

On Thursday, January 4th, Bro. G. C. King, D.D., attended the regular meeting of the lodge for the purpose of installing the officers elect for 1894, who are as follows:—

President, F. G. Topp; past-president, E. Cave; vice-president, J. T. Child; secretary, E. Doughty; treasurer, O. Copas; chaplain, Rev. W. F. Webb; committees, F. H. Leakey, W. J. Edwards, J. E. Eckersley, H. Perkins, J. Lowndes, W. H. Lee; inner guard, H. A. Shelley; outer guard, John Jones; surgeon, Dr. R. D. Sanson; auditors, J. H. Wilson, J. S. Mackie, Owen Bott; trustees, W. H. Boorne, F. Tillyard.

Grand Lodge delegate, G. C. King, P. P. and D. D.

After the closing of the lodge, a goodly number of the brethren adjourned to Bro. Skinner's Palace hotel, where a pleasant hour was whiled away with speech, ventriloquism, mesmerism, thought-reading and song.

It is very interesting to notice former services rendered to the lodge by some of the newly installed officers. Thus Bro. Cave has filled the offices of vice-pres. and president; Bro. Topp, treasurer, trustee and vice-president; Bro. Child, inner guard and chaplain; Bro. Doughty, secretary (nearly three years) and trustee; Bro. Copas, 1st committee-man; Bro. W. J. Edwards and J. H. Eckersley, committeemen; Bro. J. L. Wilson, trustee; Bro. J. S. Mackie and F. Tillyard, committee; Bro. W. H. Boorne, auditor.

Bro. F. H. Leakey is organizing a S. O. E. cricket club, and Bro. Lowndes a minstrel troupe, with every prospect of success, while committees have been struck to arrange for socials and other functions; so that we may say with the poet: "It shows its life in every limb, what should it know of death."

Many new members are coming in, and in every way the lodge is apparently prospering.

INNISFAIL, ALBERTA.

The following members of the S.O.E. went to Innisfail on Monday, January 22nd, for the purpose of assisting the district deputy, Mr. G. C. King, in re-organizing Alberta Lodge, No. 180, of the same society:—E. Cave, F. G. Topp, F. Leakey, O. Copas, Rev. W. F. Webb, F. J. Boswell, T. Skinner, J. Jones, W. H. Perkins, E. Leakey, W. H. Boorne, J. E. Eckersley, G. Allen, F. Tillyard, W. J. Edwards, and J. L. Wilson.

The brethren met in the lodge room at Innisfail at 6.45 p.m., and at once proceeded to the business of the evening, which was not concluded till 12.15, when the lodge closed.

At 12.30 a.m. the members of Alberta lodge entertained their visitors from Calgary at the Innisfail hotel, where

about 40 of the brethren sat down to an appetising spread prepared by hostess Mrs. Murray and staff with their usual catering ability. After ample justice had been done to the good things on the table, music, both instrumental and vocal, was the order of the day. It was well on towards daylight before the festivities were concluded, all present having mightily enjoyed themselves.

The names of the officers of the re-organized lodge are as follows:—

President, G. W. West; past president, S. P. Fream; vice president, A. W. Gillingham; secretary, J. Pinchbeck; chaplain, Rev. H. B. Brafbier; surgeon, Dr. George; Committee, W. J. O. Bourchier, W. Aspinall, A. Lennon; inner guard, S. H. Smith; outer guard, T. Rollin; trustees, R. Page, E. F. Calvert; auditors, F. M. Rogers, W. J. O. Bourchier, S. P. Fream.

With such good material, it is confidently expected that Alberta Lodge will go ahead and prosper.

The Calgary contingent arrived home on Tuesday's train. Both on the way up and back, singing, to the accompaniment of guitar and bones, was heartily indulged in, thus pleasantly relieving the tedium of what is usually a weary monotony.—Calgary Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

LYDFORD LODGE, S.O.E., AND ROSE OF ENGLAND LODGE, D.O.E.

The above lodges held a very successful "At Home," in the Sons of England Hall, Front st. There was a large attendance of the friends of the Order. Chief Newton, president of Lydford lodge, occupied the chair. During the evening refreshments were served by the ladies. The large programme was varied and very entertaining. The singing was particularly good.

Bro. Rev. A. L. Geen gave a fine address on the aims and objects of the Order.

Bro. Thos. Waymark took for his subject the aims and objects of the Daughters of England.

Bro. H. Tammadge gave an interesting address on the aims and objects of the juvenile branch of the society.

The entertainment was brought to a close by singing the of the National Anthem.

NOTES.

The ladies' lodge, Rose of England, is rapidly gaining in membership. Its influence has been felt in many ways, and we hope to make a still more rapid increase in membership to the D. O. E. after the "At Home."

Lydford lodge is making members every meeting; the officers are zealous and full of push for the Order.

The addresses on the aims and objects of the several branches of our Society were particularly interesting from the fact that the three gentlemen who delivered the addresses are men of experience in the working of the Order.

GRAVENHURST, ONT.

DOVER LODGE, NO. 72.

At our last regular meeting, Thursday, Jan. 11th, President Geo. Forth in the chair, the regular routine of business was disposed of, until we came to the installation of officers, when Bro. John Skitch, D. D., took the chair and installed the officers for the present year. Bros. Newton and Forth were appointed Grand Lodge delegates.

I am also glad to report the lodges in this district in a flourishing state, financially and numerically.

J. SKITCH, D. D.

What They Say.

An Under-the-Surface Idea.

Hamilton Spectator.

In Count Mercier's apology for his dynamite son, and in much else that was said in the court, there is an under current of the idea that "England" is a sort of foreign nation, with a little weakness for a dead man named Nelson, and that the foreigners should be allowed to indulge in their foolishness in New France, without dynamite interference.

In Unity is Strength.

St. John, N.B., Sun.

There are many ideas as to the future constitution of the Empire, but at home and in the colonies alike there is now an almost general desire and intention to keep the Empire together. It was almost a truism at one time that when British colonies grow strong enough to stand alone they would naturally separate from the Empire. The contrary view now prevails. The best thought of Britain and the colonies says that as the colonies grow stronger their united strength should be used for their mutual good and general support against the outside world.

English International Courtesy.

The Independent, New York.

We have an admirable illustration of international courtesy and self-control under the most provoking circumstances in the attitude of the English Government towards France in reference to the deplorable blunder which has resulted in the slaughter of British troops by the French in the interior of Sierra Leone, in which some thirty officers and soldiers were killed. It is explained that the French force, which appears to have been out of its territory, mistook the British soldiers in the darkness of night for a hostile party of natives, and made an instant attack upon them by surprise. It would seem unpardonable, and yet the English are very careful to make no complaint, to acknowledge that it was an error and to make reparation as easy as possible. This is one of the bright sides of diplomacy which shows Christianity has something to do with it and which reflects credit upon the English people.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Salisbury Lodge, No. 42, held another very successful meeting in their hall, on the 18th ult. The installation of new officers was conducted by S. G. P. Elliott, Bro. W. C. Day, being installed as past-president; W. Irwin, president; Chas. Dunnett, vice-president; T. W. Smart, secretary; J. H. Adams, treasurer; committee, J. Taylor; W. Fisher, T. Harper; W. Pierce, chaplain. There was one initiation, and three propositions. Bro. Thos. Elliott, the genial S. G. P., who was the installing officer, congratulated the lodge on its financial and successful progress during the past year.

At the close of the installation Bro. Elliott, called upon Bro. W. C. Day, and presented him, on behalf of the officers and brethren with a very beautiful P. P. jewel, and highly applauded him for the very efficient manner in which he had performed his duty. Bro. Day made a suitable reply.

All the wars of Napoleon Bonaparte cost his country £255,000,000, while the wars of Louis Napoleon cost France £412,000,000. The former made the enemy pay most of the expense; the expense of the wars waged by the latter was borne by France.

A HARD WORKER.

Bro. E. J. Lomnitz, President of Birmingham Lodge, Toronto, was in Ottawa last week on business. Bro. Lomnitz is one of the best informed members of the Sons of England, his position necessitating a great deal of travelling, bringing him in contact with a large number of members, and his visit to lodges in country places are sources of pleasure to the brethren. He has been instrumental in forming some five or six lodges this year. His tact and general knowledge will we hope, be appreciated at the coming Grand Lodge. Bro. Lomnitz is Grand Lodge representative from Islington Lodge, No. 151, Fredericton, N. B., and to elect him to a place on the Executive Board of the Supreme Grand Lodge would be giving to the lower provinces an honour they are entitled to.

NEW LODGE CARDS.

It is with pleasure we draw the attention of members of the Order to the two new cards which appear for the first time in our columns. See page 189, Arnprior, Ont., George Richman, president; H. G. Smith, secretary, and Forest of Dean, No. 192, Westville, N. S., Thos. Floyd, president; Jos. Wm. Madden, secretary. To give prestige to our Order, nationally and socially, every lodge should have its card in the ANGLO-SAXON.

GENERAL S.O.E. NOTES.

Bro. Geo. Turner, the able and energetic President of our strong and ever-increasing Epping Lodge, has been unanimously re-elected to his office for the third term. I wish him and also his brethren success.—Rcseau correspondent of the Orillia Packet.

Report has reached the ANGLO-SAXON that Rynnmede Lodge of Selkirk, Man., are doing well and prospering.

Bro. H. Lewis, Burlington, Ont., is the representative of the ANGLO-SAXON in that district. We trust the members will assist Bro. Lewis in his efforts.

Lodge Wellington, Bowmanville, Ont., is going to have an entertainment and supper Feb. 20. We hope to get a full attendance of members, and to make them acquainted with the newly-elected officers. Invitations have been sent to several of our neighboring lodges, so we expect to have a royal time.—F.R.D.

A communication from New Glasgow, N.S., will appear in next issue, also Bro. J. W. Carter's article on the Beneficiary, and report of the first annual dinner of Victory Lodge of St. Catharines.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

LANSDOWNE LODGE, NO. 25.

At our last meeting an interesting feature was the presentation of a P. P. jewel to Bro. T. H. Martin, our late president, by Bro. G. Carpenter, who spoke a few words on the satisfactory manner in which the brother had filled the office. Bro. Martin thanked the members for the jewel, also for the great assistance they had rendered him during his term of office.

In 1821 Great Britain had 3,572,000 houses, whose rental value, was £20,000,000; now there are 7,100,000 houses; rental value, £134,700,000.

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HISTORY OF THE ORDER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—DESCRIPTION OF A SOCIETY BEARING GOOD FRUIT—SUPREME GRAND OFFICERS' VISIT—ANNUAL BANQUET.

The following interesting news from British Columbia was sent by Bro. T. H. Robson, Secretary of Wilberforce lodge:

The installation of officers of Lodge Wilberforce, No. 77, took place in their lodge room, Vancouver, on the 15th Jan. The following are the officers for the year: Past-president, Thomas Mayne; president, W. R. Lawson; vice-president, W. D. Kent; chaplain, Rev. H. F. Clinton; secretary, T. H. Robson; treasurer, George Hunt, sr.; committee, J. T. Lawson, Thomas Strange, S. Nixon, F. H. B. Walford, Bros. Banfield and Hunt; inner guard, Wm. Hunt; outer guard, Bro. Burton; marshal, Bro. Percy Wood; auditors, Bros. Airy, Woodrow and Barnwell; trustees, Bros. Bailey and Stark.

Bro. W. B. Townsend, D. D. of the mainland, installed the brethren, assisted by his successor, Bro. Wm. Bailey, the newly appointed D. D. There was a big meeting, several members of Lodges in Vancouver and New Westminster being present. The question of a district grand lodge on the lines of the proposed new constitution received close attention, and it is believed a strong overture will be made at the forthcoming session of Grand Lodge to establish such in the Order with as little delay as possible.

The following appeared in the *News-Advertiser* of Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 21st, 1894.

THE HISTORY OF THE ORDER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Sons of England B.S. was organized in Toronto, December, 1874. Its objects are to unite all honorable and true Englishmen, who are in good bodily health, and between the ages of 18 and 60 years, in an association for mutual aid; to educate its members in the true principles of manhood and to keep alive those dear old memorials of their native land.

The rapid growth of the Order has far exceeded the expectations of its founders, and is represented to-day by very nearly 200 lodges spread over the Dominion. The executive officers of the Supreme Grand Lodge are: Thos. Elliott, of Brantford, S. G. President; J. A. Edwards, of Montreal, S. G. Vice-President; John W. Carter, of Toronto, S. G. Secretary; B. Hinchcliffe, of Toronto, S. G. Treasurer; W. R. Stroud, of Ottawa, S. P. G. President.

For the first time in the history of the order, the S. G. President and S. G. Secretary visited the lodges of British Columbia last October, and though their visit was unavoidably short, the lodges obtained much help and valuable information on the occasion, which will assuredly bear fruit in the near future. There are five lodges on the mainland, viz., Lodges Wilberforce and Vancouver in this city; Rose of Columbia, in Westminster; Rose of Vernon, in Vernon; and Chilliwack Lodge, in the thriving centre of Chilliwack. These are under the superintendence of District Deputy Bro. Wm. Bailey, of Wilberforce Lodge, who has just succeeded the Past District Deputy, Bro. W. B. Townsend, of New Westminster. This latter gentleman during his term of office has seen nearly all these lodges rise up and now feels that he can rest on his laurels for a while. Bro. Bailey will have plenty of work before him.

Lodge Wilberforce, organized by Bro. W. Bailey and others in the fall of 1880, is the mother Lodge of British Columbia. It obtained its charter in 1890. It is composed of members of the old brigade, of late members of eastern lodges, and quite a contingent of men who joined straight from the Old Country. It parted with some of its tried workers to help the new lodge at Mount Pleasant, and it is pleasing to know that the lodge on the hill is doing well. From time to time very cheering accounts from brethren in the other districts named are received and especially so from the Vancouver Island district, which is under the District Deputyship of Bro. Capt. Robertson, a willing worker in the order of the S.O.E. The present President of Wilberforce Lodge is Bro. W. R. Lawson, with Bro. T. H. Robson as Secretary.

Lodge Vancouver, No. 160, was first established on Mount Pleasant on Jan. 15th of last year, and has since that time been a great benefit to those residing on the hill. The idea of forming a lodge on Mount Pleasant was sug-

gested by a number of members of Wilberforce Lodge, who found it very inconvenient to attend the meetings on account of their living such a long distance away. The charter members were installed by the Rev. Bro. H. P. Hobson, who was at that time District Deputy for the mainland, and the membership roll numbered some 25 or 30 members, and during the year has more than doubled, and with the new officers who were installed on Thursday last by Bro. Townsend, of New Westminster, have every opportunity to lead the lodge on to even better success than was obtained last year. This lodge is also in a good financial condition, having a good sum to their credit at the close of the first year of their existence. A movement is, it is reported, on foot to reduce the entrance fee of this lodge so as to give everyone an opportunity of joining who could not otherwise do so on account of the hard times commonly felt on Mount Pleasant.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Sons of England was held on Jan. 15th, at the Leland Hotel, when over 85 gentlemen sat down at the tables. The banquet was not commenced till 10 o'clock, when Mr. W. R. Lawson, president of the society, took the seat of honor, being supported on his right and left hand by ex-Mayor Townsend, of New Westminster, Rev. H. G. Fiennes-Clinton and others. The menu was an excellent one.

The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion, the Union Jack of Old England being displayed on the wall behind the President's chair.

Among the visitors from New Westminster were Messrs. W. H. Boycott, J. Baylis, E. Stinchcombe and T. Havlock.

Dinner over, President Lawson announced the toast list. He called upon Bro. T. Main to propose the toast of the Queen, which was received with musical honors. The next toast was the Governor-General, the Dominion Government and the Province of B.C., proposed by Bro. Welsh. The "Maple Leaf" was sung in connection with this toast. Ex-Ald. Towler, whose name was coupled with it, briefly responded. The other toasts were: "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," proposed by Bro. Lawson, coupled with the names of Bros. Townsend and Wm. Bailey, both of whom responded, the former rendering the "Red, White and Blue," "Grand Lodge," proposed by G. Hunt, sen., coupled with the names of Bros. Townsend and Bailey. Mr. Hunt in proposing the toast said that in time a Grand Lodge would be established in British Columbia, which would have the effect of greatly increasing the strength of the Order in the Province. "The Sister Colonies" was proposed by Bro. J. C. Woodrow, and was responded to by Bro. Robson.

"Kindred Lodges," was the toast proposed by Bro. Wood, and it was responded to by Bro. Bayliss, of New Westminster.

A toast then followed, "The Daughters of England," proposed by Bro. Langham and responded to by Bro. Boycott of New Westminster. Bro. Boycott said in the course of his remarks that there were now about 35 lodges in Canada with a membership of about 2,500 women, and the order was growing quickly.

Mr. Bebb was the next to favor, and he obliged with "I'm a Teacher of music." Encores being the order of the evening, Mr. Bebb, one of the Warrimoo quartette, gave the "Shopwalker" as a recall.

Bro. Holt gave "The Anchor Weighed," and was succeeded by Mr. S. Hunt, who told the tale of the "Nancy Brig" in recitation. Bro. Hughes on being called upon for a song gave a patriotic composition named "The Bold British Lion." Bro. Rose's quota was a song entitled "He Never Smiled Again." That good old song, "Three Acres and a Cow," received a capable rendering at the hands, or rather voice, of Bro. Kent. That good old song, "The Boys of the Old Brigade" was sweetly sung by Bro. Barnwell, all joining in the chorus. Other songs followed "Our Host and Hostess," the last toast, "Rule Britannia" and "God save the Queen" bringing a jolly, well conducted and enjoyable banquet to a close several hours after midnight.

DR. ARMSTRONG, DENTIST,

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AN INSPIRING ADDRESS

A PATRIOTIC AND SOUND ENGLISH SERMON

PREACHED BEFORE THE MEMBERS OF LODGE TENNYSON, NO. 165, HULL, P.Q., BY REV. M. H. SCOTT, M.A. "The Sons of God."—I John. iii, 1.

It is reported of one of the most intellectual women of America that she has said that the one great regret of her life was that she was not born a man; because in her view the avenues of usefulness, of power and of magnetic influence were so much more open to men than to women. I suppose it was a somewhat similar feeling that led the Japanese gentleman, after he had seen all the greatness and prestige of Britain, to express an earnest wish that he had been born on British soil and of British blood. Not that he loved his own country less, but because the superior avenues to greatness and usefulness all lay in the magic word, British. Without raising any sort of comparison between the various parts or peoples of the British Isles, which might seem invidious to some, we say that any man living on this earth might be proud to say that he was a Son of England. The sons of some other lands may feel like claiming to be equally great, but none can well claim to be greater, not so long at least as there are Sons of England within hearing. Englishmen have by inheritance advantages over almost all other nations in the world. These advantages arise mainly from centuries of advancement and preeminence amongst their fellowmen.

1st. The Homes of England to-day, with all their peace and plenty, their love and virtue, their beauty and manliness are the outgrowth of centuries of Christian civilization, and form one of the foundation stones of Britain's greatness. The homes of England have been growing up into this since the days of Alfred the Great or even before that time. There are countries such as India and China which can boast a more ancient civilization than England, but what of the homes of these nations? Side by side with the homes of England they present a sad picture of tyranny, unhappiness and degradation of women. An Englishman's home, "be it hut or hall, is his palace, his citadel. In China there is no such thing as family privacy, and the affairs of the household, down to the number of dollars in possession, must be all exposed to the neighbours. Woman is queen of the home in England, in China she is the slave of all around her."

Mrs. Hemans sings thus of the homes of England:—

"The stately homes of England,
How beautiful they stand!
Amidst their tall ancestral trees,
O'er all the pleasant land.
The deer beside the green sward bound
Through shade and sunny gleam,
And the swan glides past them with the sound
Of some refreshing stream.

The merry homes of England!
Around their hearths by night,
What gladness looks of household love
Meet in the ruddy light!
There woman's voice flows forth in song,
Or childhood's tale is told,
Or lips move tunelessly along
Some glorious page of old.

The blessed Homes of England!
How softly on their bowers
Is laid the holy quietness
That breathes from Sabbath hours!
Solemn, yet sweet, the church bell's chime
Floats through their woods at morn;
All other sounds, in that still time,
Of breeze and leaf are born.

The Cottage Homes of England!
By thousands on her plains,
They are smiling o'er the silvery brooks,
And round the hamlet fanes,
Through glowing orchards forth they peep,
Each from its nook of leaves,
And fearless there the lowly sleep,
As the bird beneath their eaves.

The free, fair Homes of England!
Long, long in hut and hall,
May hearts of native proof be reared
To guard each hallowed wall!
And green for ever be the groves,
And bright be the flowery sod,
Where first the child's glad spirit loves
Its country and its God."

It is something to have been born in such a home, to have lived in one. It is something to build such homes and to hand them down to the generations to follow. We are told on every hand to-day that the home life of Old England is better than it is on this continent, and Sons of England everywhere would do well to perpetuate the homes of Fatherland. The people of England to-day do not live so much on public meetings, social gatherings and religious entertainments as we do, but they live on something better—the quiet,

natural, healthful enjoyments of home. And as long as Britain builds her homes amidst the impregnable fastnesses of virtue, love and truth, so long will she be a thousand fold secure behind the battlements and rocky barriers that both man and God have built for her defence.

2nd. Sons of England should all be heroes, for the blood of generations of heroes is in their veins. Courage can never be born of cowardice, it must spring from the loins of heroes. England has a history which is an inspiration to every boy who reads about his country. His heart throbs and his eyes sparkle as he reads of battles fought and won. If he moves abroad from home he treads on holy ground. Stream and mountain and plain speak alike of heroic deeds. This alone is an inheritance beyond all price to be the son of a heroic people. Whether the people of England stood for civil or religious liberty the record of the centuries is ever the same, that what truth and right demanded they had the courage to contend for and to, eventually secure.

"I love thee when I trace thy tale,
To the dim point where records fail;
Thy deeds of old renown inspire
My heart with patriotic fire;
A proud inheritance I claim
In all their sufferings, all their fame;
Nor less delighted when I stray
Up history's lengthening, widening way,
And hail thee in thy present hour
From the vast mountain heights of power,
Shedding the lustre of thy reign
Like sunshine over flood and plain.
I love thee when I contemplate
The full orb'd grandeur of thy state;
Thy laws and liberties that rise
Man's noblest work beneath the skies;
To which the pyramids were tame,
And Grecian temples bow their fame;
These, these immortal sages wrought
Out of the deepest mines of thought;
These, on the scaffold, in the field,
Thy warriors won, thy patriots sealed;
These, at the paritidial pyre,
Thy martyrs sanctified in fire,
And with the generous blood they spilt
Washed from the soil the murderers' guilt.
Can words, can numbers count the price
Paid for this island paradise?
Never, oh! never be it lost,
The land is worth the blood it cost."

It is told of an Englishman who was over in Germany, and who during his stay there attended a grand review of German troops, in the company of a German friend of his. The splendid regiments passed by one after another, and the people cheered on every hand. The heart of his German friend heaved with pride, and as a splendid regiment passed by he turned to the Englishman and said: "have you anything in England that could whip that?" The Englishman answered at once, "we have one hundred regiments of half the strength of that one, that would try to whip them." And when a courageous Englishman tries, experience has proved that he generally succeeds.

3rd. Thomas Hughes tells us in his life of Alfred the Great that the secret of Britain's continued greatness is the acknowledgment in all the centuries that the Lord Jesus Christ is King and Lord of nations, as well as Lord of the conscience. They have recognized that the law of right and the law of God are one. That prince and peasant, priest and people, high and low must all bow to that supreme lawgiver and potentate. That everyone in any position, civil or ecclesiastical, must rule by the Supreme ruler or step aside. That the Reformation in England was simply a revolt against unjust authority in spiritual matters; and that the events of 1688 were a revolt against tyranny in temporal affairs. He quotes from the Book of Common Prayer to show from page after page that the risen and ascended Jesus is King over all. He shows how all the nonconformist bodies hold tenaciously to the same truth and doctrine. England's greatness from first to last is founded on a scriptural doctrine, of allegiance to a King unseen and eternal. And now, let England's sons stick to this: the belief in a risen and ascended Lord, who not only forgives our sin, but who rules in the hearts of those who serve Him, and who directs the lives of all who love Him. Let them never bow to any ecclesiastical whose rule and teaching is not according to the law and the testimony of Jesus Christ. And let them demand that righteousness and truth proceed from the earthly throne of their monarchs, and the greatness of England will increase more and more as the centuries roll by. Let them act according to these principles, and wherever their lot is cast in the wide world, they will be as salt in the nations of the earth, and then men everywhere will bless them and acknowledge that they are the seed that God hath blessed. And wherever they go let them be loyal in heart and in conscience to the Lord Jesus, let them be more than Sons of England, let them be Sons of God; and then it doth not appear how happy and honored they will be in the home and land beyond, and in the presence of the Eternal King. Amen.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

The *Fermanagh Times* of Enniskillen, of November 2nd, 1893, quotes the *Dublin Review*, a Roman Catholic paper, as stating:—"We are far from meaning that ignorance is the Catholic youth's best preservative against intellectual danger, but it is a very powerful one, nevertheless, and those who deny this are inventing but a theory in 'the very teeth of manifest facts. A Catholic destitute of intellectual tastes, whether in a higher or lower rank, may probably enough be tempted to idleness, frivolity, sensuality, gambling, but in none but the very rarest cases will he ever be tempted to that which (in the Catholic view) is an immeasurably greater calamity than any of these, or all put together, viz., deliberate doubt on the truth of his religion. It is simply undeniable, we say, that that the absence of higher education is a powerful preservative against apostasy, and those who watch for souls will reasonably refuse to bear a part in withdrawing that preservative." With such sentiments it is not to be wondered at that the number of illiterates in Roman Catholic countries amounts in some instances to fifty per cent. of the population.

A news agency confirms a recent anticipation that the Admiralty would not be long in following the example of the War Office in regard to the eight-hours' day. Already, according to this authority, Admiralty hours do not average more than fifty-one per week, so there is but little to concede. The importance of the concession, however, lies in the fact; first, that when the Government sets the example, private employers must inevitably follow sooner or later; and second, that the Admiralty is the largest employer of labour in the country. Its servants number no fewer than 22,000, as against 19,000 of the War Office. Seeing how comparatively short a time it is since "eight hours" was regarded as one of the greatest economic heresies, we may well say that while "the dead ride fast," the living sometimes ride faster.

PROVINCIAL S. O. E. NEWS.

WINNIPEG S. O. E. NOTES.

A dual installation of the officers of the amalgamated W. R. lodges took place on Friday evening, the 26th February. The lodge having been but recently formed, the officers for the balance of the first year were not installed till just previous to the expiration of their term. After a number of new members had been initiated the officers for the ensuing year were invested with their insignia of office and led to their seats. In the absence of the D. D., Bros. Andrews and Broughton officiated as installing officers.

On the 30th instant Lodge Shakespeare, No. 164, held a special meeting to receive the report of a committee appointed for the purpose of devising propositions for changing the present constitution in some matters relating particularly to the Northwest. The propositions were received and adopted, an invitation being held out to the sister lodges in this province to unite in bringing the matter forward at next grand annual meeting of Supreme Grand Lodge.

The opportunity was taken of installing such officers for the current year who were present and eligible, Bro. J. L. Broughton acting as Deputy.

KINGSTON, ONT.

LEICESTER LODGE, NO. 33.

January 23rd.—At the last regular meeting of above lodge two new members were initiated and one proposition received, after which the President called upon Bro. Ed. Scrutton, P. P., to install the officers, he having received the dispensation granted by D. D. Bro. Bacon to perform that office while he was installing the officers of Tyne Lodge, No. 79. The work of installation had just been finished when the inner guard announced that the D. D. was outside seeking admittance. The worthy President called the attention of the members to the fact, whereupon they all, with one accord, granted him a most hearty reception and gave him the usual honours.

D. D. Bro. Bacon gave the members one of his most interesting addresses, showing how the Order was progressing in Smith's Falls and Brockville.

When the meeting was over the President invited the members to adjourn to his residence and partake of some refreshments with him and the D. D., where a most pleasant evening was spent until the time arrived for the departure of the D. D. for home, he once again promising to make another visit as soon as convenient.

The members of Lodge Leicester very kindly return thanks for your valuable picture, "Death of Wolfe," and are highly pleased with it.

W. H. CRUSE, Secy.

AYLMER, ONT.

PRINCE ALBERT LODGE, NO. 62.

Aylmer has long been noted for the superiority of its banquets, no matter under what auspices they were held, and numerous have been the occasions when it has been hard to decide how things could have been more enjoyable or elaborate. It was left to the members of Prince Albert Lodge, to far surpass anything heretofore attempted in this line, which they did on the occasion of their sixth annual banquet at the town hall.

Upon entering the hall a beautiful and imposing sight met the gaze. The glorious Old Union Jack floated everywhere, while in the centre of the stage was a life size portrait of our beloved Queen, encircled by a wreath of roses, nature's own tribute to England. Among the hunting and other decorations, innocently peeped out the names of the numerous colonies over which the British flag waves, in fact, everything had a tendency to arouse patriotism in each loyal heart, which swelled with pride at being numbered among Queen Victoria's subjects. The beautiful strains of music by the London harpers added much to the enjoyment (and appetites) of those present. The tables, in addition to being handsomely decorated, were laden with good things to satiate the wants of the inner man, and he who could not make a choice from the bill of fare was an epicure indeed.

The quality could not be surpassed and the quantity indicated that it would be difficult to catch mine host Wallace napping, as abundance was left after nearly 300 hungry people had been fed.

About eleven o'clock Mr. A. E. Miller took the chair, and after a neat speech asked those present to drink to

the toast of "The Queen," followed by a song, "The British Lion," from Mr. John Dunnett, as only he can sing it. "Our Motherland" received due attention at the hands of Mr. Henry Harris, who had enjoyed a trip to the old sod a few months ago, and made a rousing address.

"Our Society" was nicely responded to by District Deputy W. H. Wright, and Sister Societies were not lost sight of by Mr. W. Warnock, who made one of the best speeches of the evening. Mr. G. I. Walker always was a champion of the fair sex, and handled the toast of "The Ladies" in a brief and able manner. Mr. E. Blundall, of Woodstock, sang several character songs, receiving encores thereto. The programme was brought to a close about 1 o'clock by singing the National Anthem in which all heartily joined.

The committee have since been busy receiving congratulations on the success of the banquet throughout, which they accept on behalf of Prince Albert lodge with becoming modesty.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Lodge Bedford, No. 21, held its regular meeting in Imperial Hall on Thursday, February 1st, Bro. Brett, W. P., in the chair. There was a full attendance of officers and members present. We also had a visiting brother from London. The business of the lodge was easily disposed of. There being nothing of importance it was then closed in due form. When the minutes of the demonstration were read it was moved, and resolved, that the lodge go into a committee as a whole, when there was several communications read from various lodges wishing to know the date that we intended holding our demonstration. Monday, June the 18th, was then chosen to the satisfaction of the whole committee. In the near future there will appear an advertisement in the ANGLO-SAXON with the full particulars. W. E. B.

CONDOLENCE.

We publish the following letter of condolence by special request:—

DEAR BRO. BOLTON,—

At the last regular meeting of Royal City Lodge, No. 73, Galt, we the undersigned were instructed to forward you the following letter of sympathy:

Having heard of the break in your family circle, caused by the removal of your beloved daughter from this world with its life and activity to that home of peace, and joy, and rest, which is prepared for those who are faithful, we desire to extend to you, and through you to your family, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and we pray that the All-wise Father may apply the balm of healing to your wounded hearts and pour in the oil of consolation, and so comfort you and give you that peace and assurance that you may cast yourself resignedly at His feet and say "Thy will be done." Although the dark cloud of death has passed over your threshold, yet still there is the silver lining of comfort in knowing that your loss is her gain, and that now she is enjoying that reward of faithfulness in that she is mingling her voice with the blood-washed before the Throne, and is free from all pain and suffering, and patiently awaiting that time when as an unbroken family you shall meet her again, where pain and sorrows never come and where partings are not known.

When sore afflictions crush the soul, And riven is every earthly tie, The heart must cling to God alone; He wipes the tear from every eye.

Oh! never be your soul cast down; Nor let your heart desponding sigh; Assured that God, whose name is love, Will wipe the tear from every eye.

(Signed on behalf of the lodge), DAVIS C. LAMB, W. C. J. HILL, Committee.

PARIS, ONT.

LODGE DERBYSHIRE, NO. 195.

The above lodge was instituted in Paris on Tuesday evening, 30th January, by the S.G.P., Bro. Thos. Elliott, assisted by Bro. J. Taylor, D.D., from Guelph, and Bros. P.P. Passmore, P.P. Thomas, P. Irwin, P.V.P. Tilley, Secy. Golding, and Bros. Jackson, Copperthwaite, Benwell, Nicholson and others. The following officers were installed: Past-president, George Simpson; president, Hy. Gill; vice-president, R. C. Hill; secretary, Wm. Barraclough; treasurer, R. Bosworth; chaplain, A. Paget; committee, F. Walters, J. Kitchen, H. Pickering, W. Bloomfield; inside guard, A. Raine; outer guard, W. Meredith.

A Sons of England lodge has been organized in North Bay, Ont., with a charter membership of twenty.

ROSSEAU, ONT.

LODGE EPPING, NO. 145.

This lodge met Monday, Jan. 22nd, 31 members being present. The installation of officers was conducted by D.D. John Skitch, of Lodge Dover, Gravenhurst, accompanied by Bro. Readshaw, Secretary.

The following officers were duly installed:—Past-president, H. J. Sirett; president, Geo. Turner; vice-president, T. W. Beley; secretary, W. Ditchburn; treasurer, Thos. Ariss; chaplain, Henry Ditchburn; committee, Bros. William Gulliat, William Ariss, Joseph Ariss, Richard Holton, Arthur Baines, Wm. West, Geo. Foreman and Thomas A. Webster; surgeon, Dr. Waddy; auditors, Geo. Raymond, John Ditchburn and Henry Ditchburn.

Bro. D. D. John Skitch expressed his satisfaction at finding the lodge so well supported and in such a good financial condition. Bro. Readshaw also made an encouraging speech.

Four new members were initiated and President George Turner was elected as delegate to the Grand Lodge.

W. DITCHBURN, Secy.

TORONTO.

MIDDLESEX LODGE, NO. 2.

The remains of Bro. J. J. Rose were interred in Mount Pleasant cemetery. Bro. Rose had been a member of Middlesex lodge for upwards of thirteen years, and was a member of both degrees, and held a beneficiary certificate for \$1,000. The funeral was under the conduct of Bro. J. Nettlet, the marshal of Middlesex lodge. A very great number of officers and brethren were present, including all the past officers, as well as Bro. E. Blundell, the D. D. for West Toronto, and Doctors Webster and Parry.

Members of other societies to which he belonged were also present. The cause of death was spinal paralysis, the result of a fall some five months ago.

Bro. Wm. Thoburn, of Nelson lodge, Almonte, who is a brother-in-law of the late brother, also attended the funeral.

THE "ANGLO-SAXON" is published in the interest of English men in Canada—particularly the members of the Sons of England, AT \$1.00 A YEAR.

POSTAL ADDRESS ANGLO-SAXON, P. O. Box 296 OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA.

SUPREME GRAND LODGE DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

"We are instructed by the S. Grand President, to state that twenty-five or more extra copies of the ANGLO-SAXON will be supplied to DISTRICT DEPUTIES, for distribution among those of our countrymen who do not belong to our Society. Application should be made to Bro. John W. Carter, the S. G. Secretary, at Toronto, in good time before each issue. It is to be hoped that the D. D.'s will take advantage of this arrangement."

District Deputies.

ONTARIO.

- Bro. H. H. Wright—Aylmer. Bro. G. Twining—Belleville. Bro. A. C. Bacon—Brockville. Bro. Capt. Thos. Rawson—Sherbrooke. Bro. Thos. Jackson—Clinton. Bro. C. F. Chanter—Chatham. Bro. John Nettleton—Collingwood. Bro. F. H. Herbert—Centre Toronto. Bro. G. S. Booth—Centre Toronto. Bro. E. J. Cashmore—East York and Toronto.

- Bro. Geo. Clark—Fort William. Bro. John Skitch—Gravenhurst. Bro. J. Taylor—Guelph. Bro. R. Hannaford—Hamilton. Bro. Jos. Hook—London. Bro. Ed. Ackroyd—Ottawa. Bro. A. Collier—Orangeville. Bro. J. B. White—Port Hope. Bro. F. J. R. Mitchell—Peterboro. Bro. H. Bliss—St. Catharines. Bro. E. Blundell—Toronto Junction.

QUEBEC.

- (CITY OF MONTREAL) Bro. R. H. Bartholomew. Bro. E. Lowe. (CITY OF QUEBEC) Bro. T. Teakle.

NOVA SCOTIA.

- Bro. A. S. Dodson—New Glasgow. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Bro. J. H. Bell—Charlottetown.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

- Bro. A. D. Thomas—Fredericton. MANITOBA. Bro. Rev. Canon Coombs—Winnipeg.

- NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. (ASSINIBOIA DISTRICT.) Bro. Reginald J. Steel, D.D., S.G.P.—Regina, Assa. Bro. Dr. G. P. Bell—Qu'Appelle Station (ALBERTA DISTRICT.) Bro. G. C. King—Calgary.

- BRITISH COLUMBIA. (VICTORIA DISTRICT.) Bro. Capt. G. W. Robertson—Victoria (VANCOUVER DISTRICT.) Bro. W. B. Townsend—Vancouver.

ENGLAND.

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Good choice. None better. (Prices Lower than Centre Town.)

Order Work a Specialty. Satisfaction certain.

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EVERYONE SHOULD USE

It is liable sometime to get out of sorts, feel sick without knowing just what ails them, lack appetite, have no ambition and are easily fatigued, need a tonic, etc. When ever anyone feels themselves in this condition they

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.

It is just the thing required. It purifies the blood by destroying the disease germs in the system, gives an appetite, restores lost strength and vitality, and aids nature to throw off lassitude and reassert its usual vigor.

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OTTAWA, CANADA.

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E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVE.
BRO. G. I. RICHARDSON.

Ottawa, - - - Canada,
FEBRUARY 15, 1894.

NOTICE TO READERS.

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

TOLERATION.

We have been informed that many members of the Sons of England belong to the P. P. A. As to the accuracy of the report we have no voucher beyond mere rumour, but to whatever extent it may be true we deem it our duty to suggest to such of our members (if there be any) the following considerations:—

There is a fable in Æsop which relates a contest between the Sun and the Wind. A Man wearing a heavy cloak was journeying along a road and it occurred to the Wind to bet with the Sun as to which of them could make the Man relinquish his cloak. The Sun accepted the wager. Thereupon the Wind blew with extreme violence upon the Man. But the Man only clung the more tightly to his cloak the harder the Wind blew. Becoming exhausted, the Wind requested the Sun to try what he could do. The Sun complied by shedding his warmest rays upon the traveller. The latter, finding himself getting hotter and hotter, took off his cloak and, for a while, carried it on his arm, but soon he became so tired of carrying even the lightest burden on so warm a day that he threw it away rather than take it any further.

The Fable is none the less suggestive and true for being a Fable, and we may derive a useful moral from it. Our Roman-Catholic fellow-citizens represent the Man in the Fable. Shall we blow upon him with the keen Winds of Opposition and criticism, or shall we endeavour to bring him to understand his true relations towards us, and by kindness and sympathy show him that we regard him as a brother? This is what the ritual of the Order teaches, and this is what we have bound ourselves to practice. The French-Canadian is a good fellow at heart. He is gay and sociable, fond of his home and children and devoted to his country. It is true, he is very ignorant about many things, but take Jean-Baptiste in the woods or at the shanties and you will be surprised to find how much he knows. He furnishes the most picturesque element in our Canadian life.

We Englishmen have not come to this country to breed enmities amongst the different sections in the community. We leave that sort of thing to Irishmen, who seem unable to live peaceably anywhere. Jean-Baptiste and John Bull have had their little fight together and are none the worse for it. Neither will we quarrel with Jean-Baptiste because he is a Roman Catholic and we are Protestants. Of course we naturally think he would be

better off, both morally and materially, if he were to cast off the incubus of the Roman Church. On the other hand, if Jean-Baptiste ever thinks about the matter at all, which we doubt, he probably wonders how we get along without priests and nuns, monasteries, convents and churches.

The attitude of the Sons of England, and of Englishmen generally, in regard to Quebec is one of extreme friendliness towards the people of that Province. We are not misled by the outcry of M. TARDIVAL, on the one hand, and *Le Monde*, on the other, in regard to the Government's refusal to interfere with legislation in the North-west Territories. M. TARDIVAL represents the priests, who are never satisfied, and *Le Monde*, the politician of MR. MERCIER'S stripe, who is by turns an Ultramontane or a Patriot. When we say "patriot," we mean DR. JOHNSON'S definition of that often misused term. "Patriotism: the last refuge of a scoundrel." It stands to common sense that SIR JOHN THOMPSON, after backing the Jesuits' Estates Bill, the preamble to which was distinctly insulting to the British Crown, could not with any decency, interfere with North-west legislation. You can't have "Provincial Rights" and "non-interference" one day, and the Dominion veto the next, and we are afraid our Jesuit friends have over-reached themselves as usual. The outcry does not proceed from Jean-Baptiste. He, poor man, finds ample occupation in his little shifts from wheat to barley, from barley to oats, from oats to hay, to escape the heavy exactions of the ecclesiastical tithe. Poor Jean-Baptiste is still inarticulate and will remain so until he is permitted an education not wholly restricted to the Catechism and his duty to the Church. Speaking of education, we are reminded of a story told by ARTHUR BUES to the effect that a friend of his, who had prepared a text-book on arithmetic, for the use of the schools in the Province of Quebec, found, to his amazement, that it was rejected by the Council of Public Instruction (composed largely of R. C. bishops), because it contained no reference to the Blessed Virgin! It is no matter whether the story is apochryphal, it is none the less true. When one considers the illiteracy of the people of Quebec, the natural result of the sort of schools they have, it is difficult to know whether to be more amused or indignant at the demands of the Church that the Quebec system of education shall be extended to other parts of our fair Dominion. But it is always the policy of the Catholic Church to gain control over education; the order of Jesuits, most crafty, most Roman of the Romanists, has especially devoted itself to the work of education and to making education subservient to their church. Macaulay has somewhere said that they have discovered the exact limit to which education can be carried without danger of emancipating the human mind. We realize how true that is when we think of Quebec.

THE ENGLISH-CANADIAN.

In our last issue we stated that we had been requested to announce that the *English-Canadian*, published at Toronto, was not authorized to represent the Sons of England Society. The statement has given great umbrage to our little contemporary. In its last number, (we beg pardon, latest number,) the *English-Canadian* devotes two columns to prove, not that our statement was incorrect, but that the ANGLO-SAXON is the pocket-organ of P. S. G. P. STROUD, and that it was that gentleman who inspired the malvolent paragraph. We regret to say that the *English-Canadian* is misinformed on both points. BRO. STROUD has no connection whatever with the ANGLO-SAXON. He neither inspires the articles in the paper nor is consulted with regard to them. When BRO. STROUD ran for President; during the period that he was President, the

ANGLO-SAXON never once referred to him editorially. That ought to be sufficient proof that this journal is not BRO. STROUD'S pocket-organ.

But to return to the main question: as to the authority for the paragraph which has so much excited the *English-Canadian*. The truth is, the Grand President was so pestered with letters enquiring whether this new enterprise (the *English-Canadian*) was being encouraged by the Executive, that he requested us to make the announcement we made. When one comes to think that there are already over two hundred newspapers and periodicals published in Toronto, many of them of a more or less ephemeral character, and that new ones are starting up from day to day, one cannot help feeling with PRESIDENT ELLIOTT that a busy man had other things to do than to spend his time answering enquiries about a new publication of which he knew nothing except that he and the Executive had no connection with it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Many of the District Deputies have taken advantage of the offer made to them and have applied for extra copies of the ANGLO-SAXON for distribution among Englishmen not yet included in our Society. It is, however, necessary to remind some of them that these applications must invariably be made through the S. G. P. We trust that a big push will be made to establish another half dozen lodges before Grand Lodge meets. We really need only three new lodges to top the record, but the arithmetical ratio calls for six. A good deal depends upon the amount of zeal which the D.D.'s display within the next six weeks.

When the Beneficiary system is changed from a straight assessment to a monthly payment, we may expect to see a big jump in our membership. The present plan is unwieldy and inconvenient.

We should like to see Grand Lodge make a change with regard to the surplus funds of lodges. Some of our lodges have unnecessarily large surplus funds. It would seem a better plan to vest all the lodge funds, with the exception of the 25 cent dues, in the Supreme Executive, and let the latter arrange to give each lodge a sufficient credit at the bank to cover probable sick and funeral payments. Of course, this arrangement could only be made applicable to cities and towns where there are banks. The 25 cents dues would amply cover lodge expenses and leave something over for a contingent fund. This plan, or something like it, would tend to prevent the splitting up of lodges, which has been rather an evil in Toronto, for example—members would have to stick together, or the 25 cent dues would not cover expenses.

In making this suggestion we are not advocating spoliation. Lodges like Kent or Albion, with large surplus funds, might be inclined to object. But what control has either Kent or Albion over its surplus? None whatever, so far as we are aware. Birmingham Lodge, which has a small surplus, places the interest on it in the contingent fund. But neither Kent nor Albion does this, and the consequence is that in both cases the surplus is growing to unwieldy proportions.

CAIRNGORM, ONT.,

Feb. 6th, 1894.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Dear Sir,—I read in the last number of *Imperial Federation League Journal*, that you are publishing a journal in the interest of the Canadian Branch of the League. I have to reply to an annexationist, and wish to know if you can furnish me with any speeches or pamphlets bearing on the question of annexation as a possible future for Canada.

Yours truly,
E. HUSBAND.

[A number of most excellent pamphlets have been issued on this subject by MR. J. CASTELL HOPKINS, of Toronto, to whom we beg to refer our correspondent.—EDITOR.]

PERSONS WANTED IN CANADA.

THERE IS ROOM FOR MILLIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS.

What the Official Hand-Book Points Out.—Information Gratuitously Given by Reliable Agents.

The following advice to intending settlers coming to Canada is taken from the Official Hand-book of Information issued in January, 1894, by the Interior Department, Ottawa:

THE TIME TO EMIGRATE.

Generally speaking, the best time to emigrate, for all classes, is the early spring. The agricultural laborer will then find his services in demand in the busy period that always comes during seed time in Canada; and the agriculturist who intends to take up land for himself will arrive at the beginning of the season's operations. The agriculturist who goes to Manitoba may, by getting in a crop of oats or potatoes during the month of May or the first week in June, contribute greatly to the support of himself and family during the first year. Or again, if the agricultural laborer arrives in summer, about harvest time, he will find great demand and high wages for his services during the harvest months, and he will have no difficulty in getting on well from this point.

The farmer, too, who desires to take up land, if he comes in the summer time, may see the crops growing, and may thus have an opportunity to choose at leisure the most advantageous location. In Manitoba and the Northwest the summer and autumn months are the best for moving about the country in search of land—or, as it is commonly called, "land hunting" for a suitable spot on which to settle. Having selected it, he may proceed to erect his house and make preparations for living over the winter; and, if he means to do this, he may make his start with great advantage in the spring from being on the spot.

The Government does not now offer assisted passages to any class of emigrants. All are required to pay the ordinary fares charged by the steamship companies. Emigrants are also required in every case to pay their railway fares from the port of landing to their destinations, and to provide their own food. Emigrants, must, therefore, have enough money for such expenses in addition to their ocean passage, and to provide board and lodging until they can procure employment. It may be stated that some of the British railway companies offer reduced rates to the ports of embarkation to emigrants proceeding to the Dominion. These may be ascertained by inquiry at the passenger agencies or railway booking offices. The Canadian Pacific Railway also offers a special rate to emigrants from Quebec, Montreal or Halifax to Manitoba or other points in the west.

Inquiry is often made whether there is any system in operation by which money is advanced by the Government for the passage of laboring persons, to be repaid after arrival in Canada. It is therefore as well to say plainly that there is not. To secure a berth in the steamers it is necessary to send a deposit of £5 for a saloon passage and £1 for an intermediate or steerage passage, to the steamship company or to the agent, the remainder to be paid before the passengers go on board.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has a continuous line from Quebec, on the Atlantic, to Vancouver on the Pacific. Trains leaving Quebec, say on Monday, arrive at Winnipeg in the forenoon on Thursday, and at Vancouver on the following Sunday. The fares from Quebec to Winnipeg and westward include the colonist sleeping cars.

The steerage passengers, being so well provided with food on the steamships of the principal lines, need not think of supplying themselves with any kind of provisions.

DURING THE PASSAGE.

As soon as the emigrant gets on board the steamship he should make himself acquainted with the rules he is expected to obey whilst at sea. These are always displayed in several parts of the vessel. He should do his best to carry them out, to be well-behaved, and to keep himself clean. He will thus add not only to his own health and comfort, but to that of those around him. If he should have any grievance or real cause of complaint during the passage he should at once make it known to the captain, who will naturally seek to have justice, as well for his own interest as for that of his ship and his employers.

The master of the ship is responsible for any neglect or bad conduct on the

part of the stewards, or any of the officers, or the crew. All steamships carrying emigrants have doctors on board; and in case of sickness any emigrant will receive medical care and medicine, with such comforts as may be considered necessary by the doctor. The large steamships have stewardesses to look after the female portion of the steerage passengers, who have separate and isolated accommodation on the better class of steamers.

LUGGAGE.

The attention of the emigrants cannot be too particularly directed to everything about their luggage. In the first place, it is very desirable that they should not encumber themselves with unnecessary articles, as these, besides causing them a great deal of trouble, may in the end cost a good deal more than they are worth.

On the steamship bills the passenger will find stated how many cubic feet of luggage will be carried free on board. It may, however, happen that the number of cubic feet which the steamship will allow is very much heavier than the 150 lbs. weight allowed to each passenger on the western railways.

The railways in Canada are very liberal with emigrant luggage and will let pass anything that is not very much out of the way. On some, however, the luggage is weighed, and anything in excess of 150 lbs. per passenger is liable to be charged for. A family or party going together may have their luggage all weighed together, and no charge will be made unless there is an excess above an aggregate of 150 lbs. for each. The Canadian Pacific allow 300 lbs. for each adult going west of Winnipeg but not beyond Calgary. Many heavy lumbering things sometimes carried by emigrants are not worth paying the excess of freight for, and can be better and more cheaply purchased on arrival at their destination. The luggage and boxes or trunks of every passenger should be plainly marked with his name and destination. Padlocks should be avoided, as they are liable to be broken off.

All heavy luggage and boxes are stowed away in the hold, but the emigrant should put in a separate and small package the things he will require for use on the voyage; these he should keep by him and take into his berth. Labels may be obtained from the steamship company.

Emigrants sometimes suffer great loss and inconvenience from losing their luggage. They should, therefore, be careful not to lose sight of it until it is put on board ship; it is then perfectly safe. Upon arrival in Canada it will be passed by the Customs officers and put into what is called the "baggage car" of the railway train, where it is "checked" to its destination. This means that there is attached to each article a little piece of metal with a number stamped on it, while a corresponding piece, similarly numbered, is given to the passenger to keep until his destination is reached. The railway is then responsible for the safety of his luggage, and will not give it up until he shows his "check." This custom has great safety as well as convenience.

Agricultural laborers should not bring any of their tools with them as these can be easily got in Canada, of the best kind, and suited to the needs of the country. Generally speaking, the farming tools used in England would not be suitable for Canada.

Mechanics and artisans, encouraged to go out, may of course bring their tools; but they must bear in mind that there is no difficulty in buying any ordinary tools in Canada at reasonable prices, and that it is better to have the means of purchasing what they want after reaching their destination than to be hampered with a heavy lot of luggage on their journey, causing them trouble and expense. As a general rule, the tools made in Canada are lighter and better adapted to the needs of the country than those made in the old country.

OUTFITS.

Young men going out to learn agriculture, or to start farming, often deem it necessary to take out most expensive outfits, in the shape of clothes, etc. This is a mistake. All that is wanted is one's old clothes, a better suit or two for leisure wear, and a good supply of summer and winter underclothing. Anything else can be procured in Canada equally well, at about the same price, and very much better adapted to the country.

MONEY.

In bringing out money from the United Kingdom it is better to get a bill of exchange or a bank letter of credit, procurable from any banker, for any large sum, as then there is no danger of its being lost. Any smaller sums are better brought in sovereigns

or half-sovereigns, as far as possible, or a post office order may be obtained on the place of destination in Canada. Sovereign and half-sovereign coins have always their absolute par value, which is fixed by law. On silver—shillings, florins, half-crowns, etc.—the immigrant will lose a trifle in exchanging them for Canadian currency.

It is advised that farmers and all others who come to Canada with means should, immediately on their arrival, deposit their money in a bank. The savings bank connected with the post office, for the security of which the government is responsible, allows a fair rate of interest on deposits. The savings banks in connection with any of the chartered banks allow varying rates of interest, and deposits in any of these banks are especially protected and absolutely sure. Time should be given to look carefully about before investing, that step being of the last and greatest importance. The money, while the immigrant is looking about, instead of being in danger of being lost, is on the contrary earning; and the owner of the money may, with great advantages in many cases, take any suitable work that may offer, and thus have time to learn more fully and particularly the ways of the country.

WAGES.

The rates of wages vary in the different provinces and according to circumstances, but on an average they are from 20 to 40 per cent higher than in Great Britain, and the opportunities for exceptionally good craftsmen are much greater in the Dominion than at home.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

There seems to be an impression that the Pamir difficulty between England and Russia will be settled amicably before long. A recent despatch from St. Petersburg, printed in the London Times, says: "The negotiations on the Pamir with China on the one hand and England (representing Afghanistan) on the other have hitherto, been carried on only by fits and starts, but it would now appear that they are about to be resumed more actively in order to finish in the spring.

The presence of Tching Tchang, the special Chinese envoy, is a proof of the interest taken in this pressing question by the Peking government. There is reason to believe that England, too, is anxious to arrive at a prompt conclusion. It is impossible as yet to forecast even approximately the lines of settlement. It may, however, be mentioned that there is an evident intention on the part of both England and Russia not to approach too near each other, but to leave between their territories and even their spheres of influence, Afghanistan on the one side and China on the other, to exercise suzerainty over the intervening regions.

It has been acknowledged that in view of the difficulty of establishing a common frontier in vague and little-known regions, inhabited by various peoples, the simplest and surest way to avoid inevitable complications and possible conflicts is to have buffer states."

The announcement that the Amir is about to pay a visit to England is a strong indication of the success of the recent British mission, under Sir Mortimer Durand, to Cabul.

The new clock at St. Paul's Cathedral is now in working order. In 1891 the old works, after 182 years' service, were declared worn out and Lord Grimthorpe, who designed the famous clock at St. Stephen's, was consulted on the plan of the new one intended for St. Paul's. The clock, which was started on the 21st ult., is the largest in the kingdom, bigger even than that of Westminster. Its pendulum is 15 feet long, weighs 7 cwt., and has a two-second beat. The ceremony of starting the new clock was performed by Miss Alice Gregory, daughter of the dean.

Sir John Astley, at a recent gathering, gave some amusing examples of his experiences in the Crimea. In the great match played at the Alma he said that the Russians sent down some tremendous big balls from the heights, and in front of him was a famous cricketer who was a splendid wicket-keeper. As their ranks opened out to give the deliveries of the Russians room, a ball made a ricochet to the right, just missing them. "Why don't you stop that, Duff?" said Sir John. "It had to much pace on for me," replied Duff, "and I thought it was all right with you at long stop."

Baron Solvyns, who was found dead in bed in London the other day, had been Belgian minister at the Court of St. James for more than twenty years.

TELL THE ENGLISH FARMER OF

The Canadian Northwest,

ITS POSSIBILITIES AND WONDERFUL RESOURCES.

THE COUNTRY WHERE THE TENANT FARMER CAN MAKE A HOME FOR HIS FAMILY IN A FEW YEARS.

Few people realize that before the purchase of Alaska, Canada was larger than the United States, but such was the fact. The territory of the Dominion is 3,456,383 square miles, while that of the United States was but 3,025,600 square miles.

The area of the organized districts of the Northwest is as follows:

	Sq. Miles.
Manitoba.....	73,956
Kewatin.....	282,000
Assinibola.....	89,535
Saskatchewan.....	107,092
Alberta.....	106,100
Athabasca.....	104,500
British Columbia.....	383,300
	1,146,483

Beyond these provinces and districts lies an unorganized territory with an area of more than sixteen hundred thousand square miles.

West of the great belt of wheat country is an enormous area not adapted to the production of cereals, but admirably suited for the raising of cattle, horses and sheep. Dr. J. B. Hulbert, of Ottawa, says in regard to this:—

"The entire area is fit for pasturage, as the native grasses grow over the whole country, even to the shores of Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean, and down the Mackenzie to the sea, and all the region in the valley of the Mackenzie and its tributaries is fit for the production of summer grass. Through all the country east of the Great Lakes of the Mackenzie River system the grasses are like our June grass. The Dominion embraces the chief pasture and meadow lands of North America, and these, with their accompanying flocks and herds, are of more importance than wheat lands."

THE COAL SUPPLY.

In a territory so vast and so little explored it is not likely that more than a mere fraction of its mineral riches are known. The coal area of the Northwest is estimated at 65,000 square miles, with from 5,000,000 to 9,000,000 tons under each mile. Fuel will be in no wise lacking for future settlers in this great country.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

The tangled mass of the mountain ranges are seamed through and through with veins of precious metals. More than \$53,000,000 of gold alone has already been taken out from the mines of British Columbia. Mines of gold are worked also on the Lake of the Woods. Salt, sulphur, asphalt, petroleum, metals and minerals of every kind and sort lie beneath the soil, waiting the needs of the coming millions who shall one day make the great Northwest their home.

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Manitoba, being the first portion of Rupert's Land to be inhabited and developed, it has of necessity made greater progress than the territory to the west of it.

From a population of 62,260 in 1881, it rose to a population of 152,506 in 1891, an increase of 90,246 in 10 years. The total acres occupied in 1881 was 1,511,435, and in 1891, 4,416,592. In 1881 only 45,750 acres were in wheat, which rose in 1891 to 896,471 acres, and there were 1,000,000 acres in wheat in Manitoba in 1893, yielding 16,000,000 bushels of the finest wheat that was ever put through an elevator—an average of 16 bushels to the acre, while Ontario only yielded 15½ bushels; Wisconsin, 12½; Minnesota, 13; Iowa, 11½; Nebraska, 12½, and Dakota, 12½ bushels—and it was not a good year for yield in Manitoba either.

118,807 bushels of oats were raised in 1881, and 8,470,212 in 1891. They only had 11,800 horses in 1881, but could boast of 86,753 in 1891, and their cows ran up in the same period from 17,624 to 82,614. The farmers of Manitoba made 4,857,132 pounds of butter in 1891 as against 857,868 pounds butter in 1881. In 1881 there were only about 130 miles of railway constructed and operated in Manitoba, now there are in Manitoba and the Territories 6,372 miles of railway.

[We will continue the balance of above descriptive article of the Northwest and its resources in our next issue. We are indebted to Massey's Illustrated Magazine for February for the same.]

OFF FOR OLD ENGLAND.

Last week an Englishman, from Manitoba, Mr. Tom Seaman, passed through Ottawa, on a visit to his former home in the old country. During a conversation he spoke freely of the advantages of the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest as a place peculiarly suited for the Englishman of push. He, accompanied by three brothers, arrived in that province some eleven years ago without any means or experience in the ways of the country. To-day they could not be induced to sell their property and leave the country for \$20,000. Mr. Seaman is postmaster at Seamo, as well as township clerk. He is, therefore, in a position to speak from knowledge, such as not possessed by most men, of the wonderful resources of the Northwest, and will, while in England, advocate the coming to this country of that most needed class of people, the tenant farmer.

Mr. Seaman expressed a strong desire to have, upon his return to Canada, a Sons of England lodge established in his locality, feeling sure that the establishment of our Order in their midst is just what is wanted. He thanked the ANGLO-SAXON for devoting its columns so freely and powerfully to spreading the news of the great Canadian Northwest for the benefit of Englishmen in England.

Miss Rye's next batch of girls will leave Liverpool for Canada in March or April.

LARGE EMIGRATION TO CANADA

THE ENGLISH INCREASED CONSIDERABLY LAST YEAR.

FALLING OFF IN SCOTTISH AND IRISH EMIGRATION.—FULL RETURNS.

The emigration returns for the year 1893 have just been published by the Imperial Government. The departures of all nationalities, foreign as well as British, from British ports during the last twelve months numbered 307,750, showing a decrease this year as compared with those of last year of 13,647.

The British emigrants numbered 206,117, a decrease of 925.

Of these 134,302 were English, an increase this year of 487; 22,660 were Scotch, a decrease of 685; and 52,155 were Irish, a decrease of 747.

The destinations of the emigrants were as follows: For the United States, 149,150, a decrease as compared with last year of 889.

For Canada, 24,750, an increase of 1,505, entirely due to the increase in the English emigrants to the Dominion.

For Australia, 11,264, a decrease of 4,686.

For South Africa, 12,092, an increase of 3,201.

The foreigners going to the United States numbered 64,100, a decrease of 21,082; this is largely due to the increased numbers of Continental emigrants who sail from foreign ports. The foreigners going to Canada numbered 25,612, an increase for the year as compared with last of 7,000.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

It is gratifying to find that as a result of the British occupation, the Egyptian Budget for 1894 shows a surplus of £500,000, and it is proposed to further reduce the Land Tax by £200,000.

Before the end of this century Egypt will probably have added £4,000,000 a year to the value of her produce, if the mixed European Commission which has been invited to visit Egypt this winter decides definitely on the construction of the great storage reservoir in Upper Egypt. There are several schemes, but whether that of Mr. Cope Whitehouse is adopted or not, he is entitled to thanks for agitating the question these many years, when the highly paid irrigationists were plodding along the beaten tracks of their canals.

TORONTO S. O. E. NOTES.

Bro. Jas. Bond, whom we mentioned in our last issue had secured a verdict against the Street Railway Co. for \$500, we are sorry to learn has to fight the company over again, they having appealed against the award.

Dr. John S. King has appealed through the Evening News, to the citizens of Toronto, to aid Bro. Bond in fighting the railway company in their appeal.

Lodge Chesterfield held a special meeting on Feb. 3rd to discuss the proposed new constitution; the lodge room was crowded, nearly every lodge in the city being represented.

All the lodges in the city are opposed to the amalgamation of the two degrees. Some are in favor of making districts for the W. R. Degree, some are also in favor of districts electing the District Deputy.

A very pleasing affair took place at Manchester Lodge on Monday last. Bro. John Ayre, who has occupied the position of treasurer of the lodge for the past thirteen years, was presented with a beautiful illuminated address, showing the esteem in which Bro. Ayre is held by the brethren of Manchester Lodge.

Norfolk lodge has issued an appeal to the city lodges, asking the co-operation of their Grand Lodge delegates to vote against the amalgamation of the two degrees, also to support the abolition of the clause compelling members to take the W. R. Degree before taking office in the lodge.

At the next regular meeting of Albion Lodge W. R. Degree business will be dispensed with, as the members intend having a smoking concert instead. Refreshments will be provided. Albion has quite a number of good singers, so that a jolly good time may be expected. The meeting will be on Feb. 22nd.

Hammersmith Lodge held their first annual concert on Friday last in Dingman's Hall. Bro. Ex-Ald. Small, of Rugby Lodge, occupied the chair. A good programme was rendered. Bro. Vennell, president of the lodge, gave a speech in which he outlined the objects and benefits of the Society. Refreshments were served during the evening.

We are sorry to hear that Bro. Seaton has been laid up for the last few weeks with la grippe. We trust he will soon be able to attend to business again.

Hull Lodge has been unfortunate in losing one of their best working members, Bro. Thomas Lloyd, who, after but a short illness, died on Feb. 4th. The funeral took place on Feb. 6th at St. James' cemetery. A large number turned out to the funeral. He was a member of Class A and B of the Beneficiary.

The grim messenger has again visited London Lodge. Since our last issue Bro. Blake has passed over to the great majority. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and will be greatly missed from the lodge room. We understand he was a beneficiary member.

Bro. Sam. Hines, the genial past president of London Lodge, has been elected Deputy Grand President of the Daughters of England.

THINK OF IT!

WHERE THE "ANGLO-SAXON" CIRCULATES.

In CANADA it goes to the Lodges of the Orders Sons of England and Daughters of England in Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

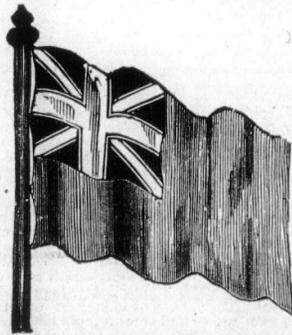
A Reliable medium for Immigration. The ANGLO-SAXON contains news each issue of the advantages of Canada as a field for the tenant farmer of the Old Country to come to and make a home for himself and family.

You will see the list of Lodges on the 7th page, and will gather some idea from that what a circulation it has.

Besides going to the lodges and the officials, it goes to individual members of the Order, averaging some 20 to 50 in each lodge, in every city in the Dominion of Canada.

It goes to Australia, New Zealand, some parts of India, and to South Africa.

It is filed permanently all over the country. It is not a paper looked at and cast aside, but is read eagerly and preserved.



ENGLISHMEN!

Leaving the Old Country for Canada

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

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

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

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

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

- THOS. ELLIOTT, BRANTFORD, ONT., Grand President.
- J. A. EDWARDS, MONTREAL, P.Q., Grand Vice-President.
- W. R. STROUD, OTTAWA, ONT., Grand Past-President.
- B. HINCHCLIFFE, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Treasurer.
- JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Secretary.
- And District Officers in the following Provinces:
A. S. DODSON, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.
J. H. BELL, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
REV. CANON COOMBS, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
DR. G. P. BELL, Qu'Appelle Station, Northwest Territories.
G. C. KING, Calgary, Northwest Territories.
CAPT. G. W. ROBERTSON, Victoria, British Columbia.
W. B. TOWNSEND, Vancouver, British Columbia.
T. TEAKLE, Quebec City, Quebec.
A. D. THOMAS, Fredericton, New Brunswick.
REGINALD J. STEEL, Regina, Assinibola District, N. W. T.

ENGLAND.

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

STATE SOCIALISM

AND

LABOUR GOVERNMENT IN ANTI-
PODEAN BRITAIN.BY THE RIGHT HON. EARL ONSLOW,
G. C. M. G., ETC.

(Continued from last issue.)

THE LABOURER AND THE LAND.

Another of New Zealand's Socialistic experiments more easily carried out where large tracts of land belong to the State than here is that of village settlements.

Acting on the doctrine that the State should not permanently alienate the public domain, the land is let for a lease in perpetuity, that is, for 999 years, at a rental equal to 4 per cent. on the value of the land. No rent is payable for the first two years. No man may have more than 100 acres, and his application is not entertained if it be shown that he possesses land elsewhere in the Colony. When he has built a house on his plot the Government advances him a sum not exceeding £20 on the security of it, and a further sum not exceeding £50 at the rate £2 10s. an acre for the first 20 acres cleared and cropped. Upon these advances interest at the rate of 5 per cent. is charged. Married men are given a preference. In the province of Auckland the scheme was inaugurated at a time of great pressure from the unemployed, and it has been extensively tried. Although some of the sections taken up have been abandoned, where the improvements have been effected and advances made, the government have readily found other tenants to take them up, showing that the security for the outlay is sufficient. The government further assist the village settlers by employing them as much as possible on road-making, and where it was found necessary to build schools for them (which under the Education Act is done wherever ten or more children are beyond the reach of an existing school) the settlers are employed upon the building.

I visited two of these settlements in similar circumstances and in the same district; one formed by a voluntary association of earnest industrious men under a capable leader, the other by a mixed band of unemployed—settlers rather from necessity than from choice—who met for the first time on the steamer that took them from the town to see the settlement. The latter were making a living indeed out of the settlement, but had expended much of the money advanced by the Government at the nearest store on articles most of which they could quite well have grown themselves, and were clamoring to the Government to take them out of the "hole" they had brought them to. The voluntary association, on the other hand, appeared thoroughly contented. Under a spreading puriri tree they gave us a luncheon of bread, milk, cheese, honey, vegetables, and fruit, all grown on their own plots. A laughing crowd of children played round, and their only complaints were that the winter rain played havoc with the roads, while they had no chance to have their plots by purchase "for their very own," as the children say. Up to the present time 900 men in 85 settlements have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act, holding 22,677 acres, an average of 25 acres each man; £24,625 have been advanced; the total amount receivable for rent and interest has been £10,522, of which about £2,000 is in arrear; but the value of the land upon the security of which this advance has been made as improved by the settlers is estimated at £61,000.

The opinion which I formed was that in any case the State had good security for its advances, but that only careful selection both of the land and of the men, with a real desire on the part of the settlers to become small farmers, would ensure success.

To empower them to obtain their freeholds would no doubt bring with it a temptation to become encumbered by mortgage, but the power to sell or charge a long lease is not far removed from that of effecting a mortgage.

Associations of not less than twelve persons may take up land on the same terms in blocks of from 1,000 to 11,000 acres, provided there be not less than one selector for every 200 acres. I pointed out to General Booth that this land law appeared to be specially suited to the purposes of his Over-sea Colony, but considerations of distance and want of funds hitherto deterred him from attempting it.

About sixteen years ago a large party of Scandinavians took up land on this system. Each family was allowed 40 acres. At the time the settlement was formed it was all dense bush, and there was no European within twenty miles,

but the Government were constructing a road forty miles long to pierce the bush. The settlers were employed on this. Now the bush is cleared, the land laid down to pasture which will carry four sheep to the acre. All the original settlers save two are still in the settlement; those two cut up their farms to form what is now a flourishing township.

The establishment of State farms for the employment of elderly men who should live rent free on the property, and cultivate the land under co-operative contract, has been contemplated. As yet, however, the Government have not succeeded in combining circumstances of soil, access, &c., on any site sufficiently suitable for the purpose.

The Cabinet of New South Wales has set aside £20,000 for advances to village settlers under conditions similar to those in force in New Zealand.

New Zealand, notwithstanding the fertility of some of its soil and the extraordinary amount of produce exported in proportion to its population, is rich only in patches. In the North Island there is one huge area all covered with the pumice and scoriae of volcanic eruptions, and another area still in the hands of the Maories; in the South Island are found range upon range of rocky snow-crowned mountains which so close in upon the sea in parts of the west and south of the island as to leave hardly any land available for cultivation.

RESUMPTION OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

The present Government entertain very strongly the opinion that a huge mistake was made in the early days of the Colony when land was sold in large blocks at low rates with the view of expending the proceeds in opening up the Colony, and that the result has been, while increasing to an enormous extent the export of frozen mutton grown on the extensive pasture lands, to diminish the demand for agricultural labour and to restrict the amount of land available for the plough and "petite culture." In the words of Tennyson respecting England before the coming of Arthur—

"And so there grew great tracts of wilderness
Wherein the beast was ever more and more,

But man was less and less."

The Labour party in imposing a progressive land tax made no secret of their hostility to large estates. The policy of this tax is usually known as the "bursting-up" policy, and the leader of the Labour party, the Minister for Labour, said:—"The graduated tax is a finger of warning held up to remind them that the Colony does not want these large estates. I think, whether partly or almost entirely unimproved, they are a social pest, an industrial obstacle, and a bar to progress." This is strong language, and was bitterly resented; but it no doubt embodied the views of the Labour party at the meeting of Parliament. Much has happened since to modify those expressions. It was found, for instance, that a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the Colony were shareholders in banks and financial institutions which are interested either by way of ownership or advances in these large estates. The advocates of land taxation wished to tax the unearned increment, and not the product of industry; it was consequently thought advisable to deduct from the value of all estates that of the improvements effected upon them.

I wonder whether rural landowners in England would not jump at the chance to exchange the income tax they now pay for a land tax based on the value of their land after deducting from it the value of all buildings, fences, hedges, ditches, gates, and acts of husbandry.

Moreover, there is a provision in the Taxation Act which I commend to distressed landowners who can find no market for their property, but are trembling lest the advancing wave of democracy sweep away the little that is left to them. Under that provision where an owner is dissatisfied with the valuation of the Land Tax Department, and puts in a declaration that his land is not worth the amount of the departmental valuation, he may call upon the Government to bring the valuation to his figure and if they decline to do so they must purchase the estate at the owner's valuation. It is recognised that to take land except for the public advantage would be tyrannical, while to give less than its value, at least as estimated by the owner, would constitute robbery.

In 1881 English ships brought to the bane factories of England 30,000 skeletons of Turkish and Russian soldiers who had perished in the Crimean war. They were to be utilized for powder material, after being ground to powder in the mills

AN AUCTIONEER'S STORY.

MUCH EXPOSURE BROUGHT ON
A SEVERE ATTACK OF RHEUMATISM.Bed-fast For Weeks at a Time—His Trouble
Aggravated by an Outbreak of Salt-
rheum—An Experience of Interest to
Others.

From the Stayner Sun.

There are few people in Simcoe County who do not know Mr. Thos. Furlong. For twenty-eight years Mr. Furlong has been a resident of the county; for twenty-two years has been a travelling agent and auctioneer, and it is safe to say that he is just as popular as he is well known. In a business of his kind Mr. Furlong is naturally exposed to all kinds of weather, and the result has been that for some years past he has been badly crippled with rheumatism and has suffered great pain and inconvenience. Happily, however, Mr. Furlong has found a release from this suffering, and his recovery has excited so much interest in and about Stayner that "The Sun" determined to secure the particulars of his cure and give them for the benefit of others. Mr. Furlong expressed the greatest willingness to make public the particulars of his cure in the belief that it might be of benefit to some other sufferer.

"You are of course aware," said Mr. Furlong, "that my calling subjects me to more or less inclement weather, and this was the main cause of my suffering. Some nine years ago I first felt the symptoms of rheumatism. I did not pay much attention to it at first, but gradually it became so severe that it was with difficulty that I could hobble around, and my business really became a burden to me. I consulted several physicians who did all they could for me, but without giving me any relief. During a part of the year I was bed-fast for weeks at a time and as the remedies I tried did me no good I began to believe that there was no cure for me, and you will readily understand how despondent I was. To add to my distress I became afflicted with salt-rheum of the hands, and had to keep my hands covered with cloths from one year's end to the other. I had read of some remarkable cures of rheumatism by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and at last I made up my mind to try them, though I must admit that it was with a doubting heart, for I had spent a great deal of money for other medicines without obtaining any benefit. However, they say that a drowning man will clutch at a straw, and it was with much of this feeling that I purchased the first box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before that box was all gone I experienced some relief which warranted me in continuing the treatment, and from that out I steadily progressed toward complete recovery.

I have used in all eight boxes with the result that I am to-day free from pain and ache, and not only did Pink Pills relieve me of the rheumatism, but they also drove out the salt-rheum, and as you see to-day the hands which had been covered with cracks, fissures and scabs are now completely well. This splendid result is due entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and you may be sure that it gives me the greatest pleasure to warmly recommend them to others.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

GUELPH LODGE, NO. 124, HAVE AN
ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

On Thursday evening, the 18th inst., the installation of officers for the ensuing year was conducted by the D.D., A. E. Bacon, of Brockville;—Past-president, W. Newton; president, G. T. Martin; vice-president, A. W. Chester; secretary, W. Horton; asst.-sec., J. W. Phillips; chaplain, R. J. Waterman; treasurer, G. Fisher; committee, G. Dart, W. Ronington, Bros. Bixby, Bradford, Bradshaw and Edwards, jr.; inner guard, J. Moreland; outer guard, G. Bradford; surgeon, Dr. W. J. Anderson; trustees, G. T. Martin and G. Dart; auditors, J. Lane and R. C. Townsend; G. L. delegate, G. T. Martin.

The installation of officers being concluded a very social and interesting event occurred, in the form of an in-

itation to a supper, which was fully appreciated by 60 to 70 members, their wives and friends; the hall decorations were very pleasing, with a liberal display of bunting, the Union Jack, Old England's pride, being prominent, the whole being tastefully arranged, and with the inviting appearance of the well supplied tables, which were a credit to our Bro. G. Dart, by whom the whole of the arrangements, were made.

Among the many guests were D. D. A. E. Bacon, G. K. McDowell, of Ottawa, Prof. Allen, of our town, W. H. Pearson, of the C.P.R. After a judicious manipulation of cutlery, and the disappearance of fluids and solids, within cavities surrounded with ivory and pink, the repast was brought to a close for "want of space," and we were inclined to cry, with a sigh of satisfaction, "hold, enough."

The second part of the evening's entertainment was then entered into, comprising a somewhat lengthy programme. After a short address by the chairman, G. T. Martin, Prof. Allen brought forth some sweet strains of music in a masterly manner, showing to the members that their late purchase of an organ was money well invested.

The toast "Our Queen" being duly honoured, "Our Country," "Our Order," "Our Visitors," "Our Lodge," were all ably responded to.

THE GROWTH OF OUR ORDER is phenomenal, the official returns showing that since the opening of Guelph Lodge, No. 124, in October, 1890, there has been on an average "one lodge" opened in every seventeen days during the past three years. This must be a source of great satisfaction to those men of large heart, and in many cases very prominent men, who have labored in the cause of our order, not for personal gain, but from pure love of our countrymen, and their mutual welfare, those who are advanced in the social scale giving a helping hand to their less fortunate brethren, and by sympathy for each others failings, and friendly intercourse, creating that bond of brotherly love that is so essential

for the development and advancement of a cause so noble and commendable as we know our Order to be. May we go on and prosper in the right, and may every individual member of our Order, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Africa and elsewhere, take unto himself our watchword, and with one united voice, cry, "Excelsior," and act accordingly, with great zeal during the coming years; that our Order may reach that point to which we aim.

There's a theme our poets have sung
o'er and o'er,

And artists have painted, as if inspired from above,

The same "here" we must practice,
and on every shore,

If we wish to live nobly—show
brotherly love.

A most enjoyable evening's entertainment was brought to a close by all heartily singing, about 12 p.m., God Save the Queen.

ORANGEVILLE, ONT.

NORTHAMPTON LODGE, NO. 95.

January 15th.—At the request of the D. D., Bro. A. Collier, I enclose you a list of the officers installed at our regular meeting on January 9th inst: President, R. Swinton; past-president, G. Endacott; vice-president, W. M. Green; treasurer, T. W. Chapman; chaplain, T. Parsons; secretary, D. May; surgeon, Dr. Simpson; committee, W. T. Bailey, A. Turner, Frank Marshall, G. Gray, Lewis Martin, H. Savage; inner guard, E. Field; outer guard, James Pickering; auditors, T. Parsons, H. Savage, H. Browning; trustees, H. Endacott, A. Turner.

A unanimous vote of thanks was sent to Mr. B. Ward, Alton, for his generous gift of \$10 to this lodge. This is not the first time Mr. Ward has shown his generosity to our beloved society by such munificent gifts, although not a member of the Order.

D. MAY, Sec.

The British ironclad *Vulcan* must be monster if its rudder be taken as the criterion. That useful adjunct weighs 22 tons.

READ A LETTER FROM MOTHER

Speaking in warm terms of how

E. J. LE DAIN'S

Ready Made Clothing is wearing the Boys, likewise the Caps and Boots. Mother writes that all the neighbours have bought from Oak Hall, 332 Wellington street, cor. Wellington and Lyon streets, (cars stop at the door). In every case the Father's and Mother's have been delighted in the way the clothing wear, also the Overcoats bought from him two years ago. Not so the

BOYS FOR THEM THEY WEAR TOO LONG. Since the War with the South there has seldom been such value in Clothing and Boots as E. J. Le Dain is giving. The beauty of Oak Hall's Clothing is: it is all made by Union Hands, and as a man must be an artist to belong to the Union, it is needless to say the fit, finish and workmanship is all any critic can desire, and the principal item. The prices are low. We will not be beaten in price and cannot. We are on top of the Mountain and intend remaining there and you will find we can please you and will try.

Overcoats that were \$10.00 for \$8.00; those that were \$8.00 \$6.25; those that were \$6.00 for \$4.50. Suits, Pants, Underwear, Caps, etc., all at reduced prices. Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Gum-shoes, Overshoes, etc., all at much reduced prices.

Before going elsewhere o me round and see,

E. J. LE DAIN.

THE OAK HALL CLOTHIER,
332 Wellington Street, Cor. Wellington & Lyon Streets.

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IT IS A QUESTION with scientists whether there are any diseases that are not caused by microbes. All investigation tends to prove there are none. As Microbe Killer destroys all microbes, therefore it will also certainly cure all diseases, of which we have numerous living evidences. We give below the names of some diseases which are now known and acknowledged by all the scientific authorities as being of a purely microbic origin, and proven to be cured by

RADAM'S
MICROBE KILLER.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Cancer, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Eczema, Fever, Erysipelas, Blood Poisoning, Female Troubles, Pneumonia, LaGrippe, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Milk-Leg, Piles, General Debility, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Consumption, and all Blood Diseases. The remedy is put up in stone jars, small size, \$1; large size, \$3. For sale at all druggists, and by

J. S. Dingman, General Agent, 67 O'Connor St., Ottawa,

phlets and full instructions for using the remedy can be had free. Call or write.

Correspondence.

While we give full publicity to the views of our correspondents, we wish it to be distinctly understood, we do not hold ourselves responsible for them.]

S. G. L. OFFICERS' VISIT TO MANITOBA.

To the Editor Anglo-Saxon:

SIR—At the close of the first, and usually most trying month of a new year, as the days brighten, we begin to look forward to the prospects of what material prosperity we are likely to enjoy during the eleven months next following.

To us here in the Northwest, a bountiful harvest was the *sine qua non*, but we now find something even beyond that is needed, viz., remunerative prices.

But I am not just now going to dwell upon the agricultural phase of our condition in life, but on the hopes and prospects of the Sons of England Society. Before we can intelligently comment upon a prospective view of affairs to come, we are compelled to take a retrospective glance as a preliminary, for unless we have sown, we cannot expect to reap.

It appears to my mind several very important operations in this direction have taken place during the past year. For instance, four new lodges have been established in this province, besides several in B.C. and the Territories.

Here, we in Winnipeg have instituted an amalgamated White Rose Lodge, with a separate sick benefit department attached; so far the venture cannot be said to be entirely satisfactory, for while two-thirds of it is thriving vigorously, the other moiety seems to have got into a shaded corner, or be exposed to malignant influences of some kind, but the times are early yet; with the long continued, and intensely bright sunshine of the days to come, such influences will likely be reduced to the elements from which they came, and before fall the backward corner be as promising as the rest of the field.

The proposed new constitution has apparently proved too tough a morsel for successful recrimination, even during the long winter months.

The scheme for obtaining a hall for our own exclusive use seems now to be well under weigh to a successful issue. Last summer there was a deal of excitement in regard to the appointment of a lodge organizer. So far, nothing has been done in this direction, though an appropriation is said to have been made at S.G.L. meeting for such purpose.

In any case the supreme grand president and secretary came in person, viewed the ground, travelled in various ways over some of it; and what was of more importance than all, had an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with individual officers and members in this otherwise, to them, *terra incognita*.

On our side, previously formed ideas of the prescient forethought, and hypnotic power to see through stone walls at a moment's notice, supposed to be possessed by S.G.L. officers, were dispelled. We found them only to be just ordinary business men, such as we might meet in Winnipeg, Toronto, New York or London, only their special business was that of the Sons of England B.S. On this they were thoroughly posted, and gave us during their much too short stay some valuable pointers. These two gentlemen must have gone back east fully impressed with the grand prospects for the future this country so densely settled by Englishmen must present to the order, they must know by personal acquaintance and local reputation gathered from those who know them best, the men amongst us on whom to rely in time of need, and putting these things together I am sure it will be the unanimous wish of the Northwest lodges at least, that neither of the offices now filled by these gentlemen shall be vacated by them during the ensuing term.

Leaving personalities out of the question, it appears an absolute necessity, and in the best interest of the whole order, that the money expended on the visit of the Grand Lodge Officers here should not be thrown away for a little evanescent excitement, and certainly their visit will amount to little more, if they are not allowed to continue to fill the only place where they will have power to continue to do the most good according to the light they have obtained by personal observation.

WINNIPEG FREE LANCE.

In 1660 the land of Great Britain constituted 57 per cent. of the country's wealth, and was valued at £250,000,000. Land was then worth \$5 an acre.

OUR DESTINY.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR,—Having heard that one of our sister lodges in this vicinity does not contemplate sending a delegate to the next meeting of Grand Lodge, I am constrained to ask, will the same occur in other localities? Do all our members realize the importance of attending said meeting? It should not be overlooked by any lodge, no matter how small or remote. It is a privilege enjoyed by every subordinate lodge. As the prosperity of our Order depends principally upon the unity of its members they should of necessity send delegates to represent them at Grand Lodge, especially at a time when a contemplated change in our Constitution is anticipated. If every lodge were properly represented there would be no possibility of reflections being cast at any one lodge for want of zeal, etc., the peculiarities of Englishmen regarding such circumstances being well known. I would, therefore, urge upon our members to consider their position in the Order. Let us impress upon our minds that the founders of our institution had a purpose in its organization of far more importance than the thought of pecuniary benefits. The Beneficiary and other benefits are important, and very necessary adjuncts to our Order, but are only secondary considerations. They are good investments for our money, but we want, and earnestly desire, a larger amount of sentiment, and the full conviction of the grand possibilities of our Order, the same, perhaps, being desired, in the near future, to be a factor of no mean dimensions in this portion of the British Empire.

The Aims and Objects of our Society are for mutual improvement and the maintenance of the British Empire. What grand possibilities and opportunities are contained in those few words! A large field of usefulness is opened up—a vista—so full and vivid, of opportunities for doing good to our fellow-men, of building up and enhancing character, of helping each other in the time of adversity, of condolence in the time of affliction, of giving joy and pleasure to the despondent, of caring for the widows and orphans, of counselling the young and inexperienced by example and precept, all conducing to the welfare, effectiveness and popularity of our Order. So that, the letters S.O.E.B.S. should be an index of sterling worth to all those by whom it is worn.

Such being, in a small measure, part of our aspirations, shall we not do all that is in our power, individually and collectively, to perpetuate an order that may achieve so much good? Then let us hold on to the birth right that has fallen to our lot. We read with absorbing interest, and gloat over with joy, and revel in the deeds of our forefathers, and in the fullness of their valor and chivalry, and with pardonable pride we point to their names, and say of such and such I came; then brethren, shall we be the less loyal to our name and country; less zealous in the cause of right? No. By the source of England's power, the book of Holy writ, we must in this the 19th century, hand down to our children and posterity a nucleus of a society that shall be known for its intrinsic value throughout the width and breadth of the British Empire.

G. T. MARTIN.

Smith's Falls, Feb. 10th.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

On January 15th Bro. A. J. Edwards, S. G. V. P., installed the officers of Lodge Suffolk, No. 87; the hall was artistically decorated for the occasion.

After the lodge had been formally closed the festivities of the evening commenced.

The chairman, Bro. R. A. Bowie, bade all welcome, and proposed the toast of "The Queen," the National Anthem was sung.

Toast—Grand Lodge Officers—responded to by J. A. Edwards, S.G.V.P., in an excellent speech, urging the officers and all present to a spirit of patriotism. He urged that more earnest attention should be given the juvenile branch.

Toast—Our District—Coupled with the names of Bros. W. White and A. C. Bacon, who responded.

Toast—Our Kindred Lodges—Coupled with the name of The Ven. Arch. T. Bedford Jones, who responded with a short speech, expressing his pleasure at belonging to a society that upheld such noble causes as all Englishmen loved, and at the beginning of this new year he should endeavor to be of as much use as possible in assisting to forward the interests of the society.

The soldier is the best fed individual of his class in Europe. The British soldier receives for his daily ration 16 ounces of bread, 12 of meat, 2 of rice, 8 of dried vegetables, 16 of potatoes, and once a week he receives 2 ounces of salt, 4 of coffee and 9 of sugar.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

Rodney in the Leeward Isles, 1780.

This year saw our warlike operations so much on the increase all over the world, that no less than 85,000 men, including 18,779 marines, were voted for the fleet. About this time the new gun called a carronade, or "smasher," came into use for the ships and batteries. They were cast at the Carron Iron Works in Scotland, hence their name, and were the invention of General Robert Melville, an officer who served under Lord Rollo at the capture of Dominica and elsewhere. They were peculiarly constructed, being shorter and lighter than other cannon, and having a chamber for powder, like a mortar. They were cast in enormous numbers at Barron, and were employed throughout the fighting and mercantile marine of all Europe and America till nearly about the time of the Crimean War. The first of them was presented by the Carron Company to the family of the general, who still preserve it; and an inscription on the carriage records that they were cast for "solid, ship, shell, or carcass shot, and first used against the French fleet in 1779."

On the night of the 15th, the French admiral put suddenly to sea; on the following day his fleet was discovered to the north-west of St. Lucia. Sir George Rodney instantly made the signal for a general chase; and by five in the evening the count's force was seen to consist of twenty-three sail of the line, one ship of fifty guns, three frigates, and two other vessels.

Night coming on, Sir George formed his fleet into line of battle ahead, keeping the while a sight of the enemy, who, by their manoeuvres, evidently wished to avoid a battle.

When day dawned the British fleet certainly had the weather-gage; and at ten minutes to twelve the admiral made a signal for every ship to bear down, steer for an engage, yard-arm and yard-arm if possible, her opposite craft in the enemy's line.

On came the British fleet, under a press of canvas; by one the action began, and ere long the roar of 3,400 pieces of cannon, together with small-arms, reverberated over the waves.

Admiral Rodney, in the Sandwich 90 guns, bore into the heart of the French fleet, pouring a dreadful cannonade from his tiers of artillery; his port and starboard guns being both engaged at once, spouting fire and death, as he set a noble example to his officers by crippling and beating in succession the Couronne, 80 guns, bearing the flag of M. de Guichen; the Triumphant, 80, under Chef d'Escadre the Count de Larde; and the Fendant, 74, Captain the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and driving them fairly out of the line; on which the first-named vessel set all her sails and bore right away before the wind, an example which was speedily followed by the whole fleet, the crippled state of some of our ships particularly the Sandwich (after a conflict so unequal with three ships in succession), which for twenty-four hours was with difficulty kept above water, preventing a pursuit. Of this engagement, which lasted till four in the evening, the French give a very different account:—

"The Count de Guichen was in hopes that the combat would terminate in a more decisive manner, his position to the leeward leaving no resource to force the enemy, who was master, to push on the action with vigour, or to slacken it. The surprise of the French admiral was great indeed when, at half-past four, he saw Admiral Rodney set his mainsail and haul his wind, which was also done by all his fleet. Half an hour after, the foretopmast of the Sandwich was seen to fall. The ship seemed to be much disabled, and it was perceived that the admiral had shifted his flag on board of another. The king's ships kept their lights burning, and made their signals by firing guns; but on the 18th at break of day they saw nothing of the enemy, who were not discovered until the 19th, when they were to leeward."

According to Sir George (afterwards Lord) Rodney's dispatches, every exertion was made to put the fleet in order to pursue the French, of whom they got sight on the 20th, and whom they pursued for the three successive days. The great object of the Count de Guichen seemed to have been shelter in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique; but finding it impossible to obtain that without another action he took shelter under Guadalupe; while Sir George returned to St. Lucia to refit, fill his water-casks, and put ashore his wound-

ed, who were 353 in number, while his loss in killed amounted to 120—in the former list were nine officers, in the latter six.

On the 6th of May Sir George received intelligence that the enemy's fleet had left Guadaloupe, and were seen standing to windward of Martinique. He instantly put to sea, and on the 10th discovered them about nine miles windward of him, their force being the same as in the preceding action, with the addition of 600 grenadiers, whom Marquis de Bouillie had embarked on board La Courageuse, a thirty-six-gun frigate, commanded by the Chevalier de la Rigoudiere.

Still the French admiral studiously eluded coming to general action; but, aware of his superiority in sailing, he frequently bore down upon the British with all his ships abreast in line of battle, and then brought them to the wind again, before he came within range of cannon-shot.

Mortified to find that he could not get to windward of this cautious and vigilant enemy, and thereby force him to fight, on the 15th Rodney signalled his fleet to make "all sail possible on a wind," which led the count to think he was retiring; and this emboldened him, when next he bore down, to come much nearer than he intended. Rodney quietly permitted them to enjoy the flattering delusion, until their van ship had come abreast of his centre, when, by a lucky and sudden shift of the breeze, which he knew would enable him to weather the enemy, he signalled for the third in command (who then led his van) to tack and beat to windward of the enemy.

The moment this movement was perceived, the French fleet wore, and literally fled with all sail crowded to their trucks, another change in the wind enabling them to recover their advantage. By seven in the evening Captain Bower, in the Albion, 74, which had a party of the 5th Foot on board acting as marines, reached the centre of the French line, and opened a furious cannonade, supported by Rear-Admiral Rowley, in the Conqueror, 74, and the rest of the van; but as the enemy were still flying under a press of sail and fring as they fled, none of the rest of the British fleet could take part in the action, which was renewed again on the 19th, when the Count de Guichen, seeing that his rear could not escape being engaged, appeared to have taken the resolution of risking a general action.

As soon as his van had weathered the British, he bore away along their line to windward, and opened a heavy cannonade, but at such a distance as to do little execution; though by one shot Ensign Curry, of the 5th Foot, was killed; a second mortally wounded Captain Watson, of the Conqueror; Lieutenant D.uglass, of the Cornwall, lost a leg; and an officer of the 87th Foot was severely injured on board of the Magnificent. But when the van, under Commodore Hotham (who was afterwards created a peer), closed in with the enemy, they ran out their studding-sails to escape, and sailed so swiftly that by the 21st they were completely out of sight, and after that Rodney steered for Barbadoes.

The total loss of the British fleet in these affairs amounted to 118 killed and 567 wounded; while that of the French was 158 killed and 820 wounded, eleven officers being among the former, and twenty-eight among the latter.

In Great Britain it was formerly compulsory that all persons should be buried in flannel gowns, and there was an act of Parliament to that effect. The nearest relatives of the deceased person had to go before a magistrate and oath that the body was buried according to the act of Parliament—that is, in woolen. The object of this decree was the benefit of the wool trade.

The art of making needles was kept a secret until about 1650, when it was taught to the English by Christopher Greening. Now English needles are sold all over the world. At Bedditch alone 20,000 people make more than 100,000,000 needles a year, and they are made and exported so cheaply that England has no rival in this country, and practically monopolizes the trade.

The natives of British New Guinea have taken seriously to the task of raising coconuts for export. During 1890 the natives, acting under the direction of the government officers, planted 1,500 coconut trees, and last year the number planted on Fanko Island alone reached 12,000. About 2,000 coconuts were also planted on the mainland.

Queen Victoria will be settled in Florence before Easter. At the close of the following month she will be found in Coburg, and the next (May) will find her 74 years old.

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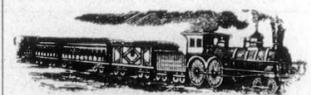
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