



S. O. E. LODGE NOTES.

THE DOINGS OF THE ORDER IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA.

Reports of Meetings, Picnics and Addresses Since the Last Issue of the Anglo-Saxon.

Supreme Grand Officers at Peterborough.

The secretaryship of Lansdowne lodge has changed hands. Bro. Elcombe retiring and Bro. Watford succeeding him as Financial Secretary, and Bro. J. J. Turner, R. S.

Bro. Turner opened a joint special meeting of Peterboro and Lansdowne lodges called on July 12, by D. D. Sommerville for the purpose of extending a welcome to our Grand Lodge Officers, Bro. Stroud, S.G.P., and Bro. Elliott, S.G.V.

The lodge was called to order shortly after eight, Bro. Sommerville, D.D., in the chair.

The chairman introduced the visitors who were heartily welcomed by the brethren extending the grand honors in a most hearty spirit.

The S. P. G. Stroud addressed the lodge at some length on matters connected with the Order, as also did the S. G. V. P., after which the S. P. G., on behalf of Bro. Mitchell, presented lodge Lansdowne with a beautiful motto, with British colors as a centre plate.

Bro. Mitchell responded in a few well chosen words, after which the lodge adjourned to the large dining hall in the rear for refreshments, where plenty was found to satisfy the inner man. Songs, speeches, etc., were the order of the evening, during which Mr. Harry Dunford, of H. M. S. Philades, then lying at Montreal, contributed two charming songs, which were well received. They were the more interesting as Mr. Dunford was in full naval uniform. Altogether a good time was spent by the brethren who managed to attend.

Lansdowne lodge continues to gain, owing chiefly to the efforts of one brother in particular, Bro. Taylor, who has an eye to business always.

We balloted for 7 candidates and initiated 5 that were in waiting, and hardly a meeting night passes but one or two are initiated.

Vote of Regret.

Lodge Birmingham, No 69, July 27.—A very interesting meeting of the lodge took place on Tuesday night. There was a fair turn out of members in spite of the intense heat. After routine business was over, Professor Symons, the very Worthy Chaplain, announced his intentions of shortly removing to another sphere of usefulness at Brockville where he would become a member of Lodge Suffolk. The lodge was affected and a standing vote was taken expressive of regret at the loss of the worthy Professor, and wishes of future prosperity in his new sphere of usefulness. Brother Pritchard of Lodge Preston, made a few remarks which were well received.

A. J. Craston off to England.

Winnipeg, Aug., 1.—Bro. A. J. Craston, late secretary of Westward Ho, left for England last month with the intention we are given to understand of taking up his future abode beneath the shadow of the walls of the mortuary establishment at far famed Kensall Green, London. Let us hope it may be for years his dwelling will be without

the outer walls. His brother officers of the lodge and others made the occasion of his departure the excuse for the presenting him with a testimonial and valedictory address, after which Lodge Neptune was carried by assault, and the milkman alone, in the grey dawn saw the serried hosts, victor and vanquished alike, flitting along the silent streets with hurried but uncertain step, hastening to bury themselves between the sheets and hide before the scorching glance of the approaching God of Day should wilt them up entirely.

S. G. S. CARTER'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

A Hearty Send-off From Montreal—S. G. P. Stroud at Montreal to See Bro. Carter Safely Away.

The Supreme Grand Secretary Bro. Carter paid a flying visit to Ottawa, on Saturday, July 30th. Bro. Carter was on his way to England on the mission referred to in the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON.

The Supreme Grand President, Bro. Stroud, accompanied Bro. Carter to Montreal, where it had been arranged that a meeting should be held by No. 1

The Supreme officers were met by Bro. B. T. Sellers, District Deputy of No. 1 District and other officers. Addresses of interest were delivered by the Grand Lodge officers and others.

The meeting was held in Primrose Lodge room, which is considered to be one of the best appointed Lodge rooms in Canada.

The brethren of Montreal were full of enthusiasm, and great satisfaction was expressed at the prospect of the order being extended to England.

Bro. Carter was escorted to the Parisian by the members and was given a royal send-off. The cable reports that the Parisian arrived safe and made a fast passage to England. We hope to have something to print in the next issue of the ANGLO-SAXON respecting Bro. Carter's movements in England.

Derby Lodge, Ottawa.

There was a large turn out of members and visiting brethren to Derby lodge on the 9th inst. After general and routine business had been got through with, the visiting brethren were called upon to address the lodge. Bro. W. H. Snelling, president of Russell lodge, gave the brethren an interesting address, inviting all present to visit Russell lodge, where he assured them they would have a pleasant but warm time of it—if the weather continued as it was then. Several other brethren addressed the lodge and an interesting half hour was spent. Bro. F. J. George, president, filled the chair with his usual ability.

Satisfactory Progress in Guelph District.

District Deputy, Bro. John Taylor, Guelph, favors us with the following: "I thought I would let you know how the Order is getting along in my district. I am pleased to say that the lodges are taking in members every meeting. Galt lodge is doing better this year; Brantford lodge is also doing good work. I was in Brantford on the 7th July, and made my official visit to Salisbury lodge, and had the pleasure of initiating one candidate for them, and they received several other applications.

As regards Royal City Lodge, No. 73, I am very much pleased with the way they are working this year. They have taken in about twenty applications this year up to date.

The excursion to Guelph from Toronto by the S. O. E. is going to be a great success.

WINNIPEGGIAN TOPICS.

A GLORIOUS SUMMER OF THE OLD FASHIONED SORT.

S. O. E. Lodge News—Talk of Another New Lodge—Some Suggestions that Will be Read With General Interest.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Winnipeg Aug., 8.—Manitoba is having a gloriously phenomenal summer, a reproduction of one of those old-fashioned seasons the writer remembers in the remote past when he used to hustle in the cricket field, or struggle with a big cloth kite in a vicinity not a hundred miles removed from Finchley Common, England. The growth is indeed marvelous. Thunderstorms, with but little wind and no hail, burst upon us occasionally and so prevent the earth drying up under such long continued and powerful sunshine. Now is beginning

THE EXUBERANT PESSIMIST

to get in his work; already he knows how many bushels of wheat we shall have as surplus for export, while his antithesis the pessimist, sneers and says the wheat will be all straw, and the potatoes and other root crops, all tops, or, it was pretty nearly a frost last night; you look at the daily weather bulletin, and you find the minimum was 54 degrees, so you just think what a valuable opinion Mr. Pessimist must be.

When you next receive a communication from your Manitoba correspondent, the long looked for Sons of England picnic to Selkirk, will it is to be hoped be a fact accomplished. This year there are three lodges to participate, two from Winnipeg and one at Selkirk. The last named town is holding out most liberal inducements and is preparing to receive their brethren of the Northwest metropolis with the honor due the occasion. There are rumors, and in fact have been some time, of yet

ANOTHER LODGE

of the Sons of England in Winnipeg, why or for what reason would be hard to tell by any one save the promoters. If the two lodges are struggling under the burden of having to meet running expenses nearly one half more than they are in eastern cities, and receiving an income from dues arranged on the same basis they are in the east; how can they cope with such difficulties in any better way than by increasing the membership of the individual lodge and so save rental, cost of properties and regalia and other incidentals? The same energy these pushers are bringing to bear to induce candidates to join a new lodge would bring all likely to be a strength to the order into those already formed.

INDUCEMENTS

to aged and middle aged men to join, are not in the best interests of the order. The Constitution very properly increases the entrance fee very rapidly after forty five years of age and it is therefore manifest there must indeed be urgent need for a new lodge before the privileges of uniform charter rates should be held out as a bait to induce candidates to join whose age will cause them to be a weakness to the lodge in all probability in a not very remote future.

There is no theory about this last statement, and the truth has been admitted, and legislated on accordingly

years ago in England, where friendly societies are under surveillance of properly authorized government officers. To the writer's mind it would seem that it would be well if the

SUPREME GRAND LODGE

would take up this matter of new lodges, and make a rule that a new lodge should not be formed in any certain district or locality till those already instituted numbered at least one hundred members each. At all events, some such rule should govern in the Northwest.

The Sons of England Hall and Building Association, of Winnipeg, are rapidly getting matters into shape to submit to Grand Lodge, and if approved apply for a local Provincial Charter.

Wishing that some members of Eastern and Maritime Provincial Lodges would reciprocate by sending some of their lodge news and kindred topics to the ANGLO-SAXON, this closes the Manitoba correspondence for the present issue.

Kingston and Gananoque Brethren Have a Joint Outing.

Bro. W. H. Cruse, secretary of Leicester lodge, Kingston, sends the following report:

The Sons of England, of Kingston, had their excursion to Gananoque on Monday, 8th inst., when between 200 and 300 went down on the steamer Richelieu, arriving there about 12 o'clock. The brethren of Lodge Cambrian were in waiting with their band. We then joined them in procession and marched to the Cambrian Lodge room, which is a pretty hall.

After a short rest and a little refreshment, we reformed in procession at about 1.30 with S. G. President Bro. Stroud in our rear and marched to a plot of ground at the foot of Stone St., when stirring and patriotic addresses were delivered by our S. G. Presidents, also George Taylor, M. P. for the county of Leeds and the Rev. Mr. Baldwin. After this we dispersed and went over on to the island, Tremont Park, by boats and enjoyed ourselves until our time was up to return home which we did after a little unforeseen delay, satisfied that we had all spent a joyous and happy day, arriving home all safe and sound at about 1.30 a. m., Tuesday.

A Spirited Meeting of Bowood.

At the regular meeting of Bowood lodge, Ottawa, held on the night of the 4th ult., there was a larger attendance than usual, D. D. Ackroyd being one of the visitors. After the routine work of the lodge had been gone through it was moved by Bro. Pritchard that the secretary send a letter of condolence to Bro. F. A. Jackson, over the loss of his daughter Emily Leslie, who was accidentally killed by a kick from a colt, while visiting relations, in Vermont. Bro. F. Arthur Jackson is now residing in Montreal.

The lodge having got through its business several of the brethren addressed the lodge upon topics of interest to the Sons of England. Among those who have always shown an active and keen interest in the welfare of the Order and of Englishmen in Canada, and who now spoke from that point of view were Bros. Andrews, A. Short, R. J. Wicksteed, L.D.D., F. J. Alexander and Bro. Broadbent.

Dr. Wicksteed, a charter member of Bowood, and its first president for two successive terms, dwelt strongly upon the fact that Bowood had exerted a good and lasting influence upon Englishmen in the city, and the future before Bowood, he thought, could not fail to be full of usefulness to English-

men. Through a member of Bowood the first lodge in the Northwest Territories was formed. Bro. Gisborne having left and gone to that section of the Dominion had carried the seed of patriotism and planted it and it had grown. He instanced also the effect the ANGLO-SAXON had in forming the lodges in Prince Edward Island and the Lower Provinces. The energy and foresight of Englishmen of Ottawa, was having an influence wide and effective throughout Canada. He was particularly pleased to note the fact that through the zeal of Bro. Ed. Ackroyd, of Derby lodge, the Order was likely soon to be planted in the old citadel town of Quebec.

The worthy president, Bro. W. J. Eastcott, thanked the brethren for their able remarks and the determination to push on in the good work which the brethren had so well begun, and anticipated that in the not very far distant future there would be no community in Canada without its regularly organized body of Englishmen, who would be heard from should the integrity of the Empire ever be in question. The lodge adjourned at 11.30.

A Suggestion from "A Scot."

Editor ANGLO-SAXON.—I notice that your Winnipeg correspondent suggest the admission of Scandinavians to the lodges of the Sons of England. The idea is well worth consideration, but the barriers should first be thrown down as regards relations nearer home. The Welsh are admitted, although their language is very distinct from English, but the Scotch are excluded, possibly because they speak the best English which is to be heard in the three Kingdoms. Elsewhere in the Empire, and in foreign countries the word England is understood to mean the whole United Kingdom, and therefore all its natives should be looked upon as Englishmen. Let the Sons of England put their house in order, hanging the latch outside the door for the use of anyone from the Old Country who may be disposed to enter, even although he should only be, like myself, A Scot.

Ottawa's S. O. E.'s Annual Fete.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON.—The members of the Sons of England, having foregone their 5th annual picnic this year, and no effort having been made or suggested to bring Englishmen into touch with each other, I beg to suggest through the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON that an excursion be arranged for some time between the 15th and 20th of September, to run from Ottawa to Brockville, taking up the brethren from Almonte, Carleton Place and Smith's Falls.

This would bring the brethren of the S. O. E., of this district together, and a most desirable gathering would take place.

From what I know of our brethren in Brockville, nothing on their part would be left undone to please and entertain their fellow-countrymen from the north.

If taken in time our Montreal and Lachine brethren, no doubt, would arrange also to run an excursion from their end of the line to Brockville, and all would have the pleasure of uniting and having a gala day. E. J. R. Ottawa, Aug., 10, 1892.

The British Columbia Royal Agricultural and Industrial exhibition is to be held this year at New Westminster on September 10th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 1892. A large number of prizes are offered.

NEWS FROM THE MOTHERLAND.

AN UNUSUAL FOREIGN VISITOR FOR THE QUEEN.

The Sale of the Prince of Wales Hackneys—Another British Cruiser—News Summary by Mail.

A Visitor For the Queen.

One of the passengers by the steamer Calabar, which has arrived at Liverpool from West Africa, was a negro widow, named Martha Ann Rix, 76 years of age, who had come from Monrovia solely to see the Queen. She was born in slavery in the United States, and, when a few years old, was bought by her father and taken by him to Liberia, West Africa. There the old lady has lived ever since, and from her earliest recollections she formed the intention of visiting England, the friend of the slave, and seeing the Queen. For over 50 years Mrs. Rix cherished this hope, and the first part was fulfilled when she reached Liverpool.

Speaking of the old slavery days, she says:—"Our only friend was England, and our mother the Queen. Once we put our foot down in England we were free. We all loved England much, and we wanted to see her noble people and her Queen. We called her our mother, and call her mother now. I want to go to London and see the Queen. I know I cannot speak to her, but I hope to see her passing along, and then I will return to my farm in Liberia and die contented. The Lord told me I should see the Queen, and I know I will." Mr. Jones (Elder, Dempster, and Co.) is communicating with Sir Francis de Winton on the subject.

Sale of the Prince of Wales's Hackneys.

The first sale of horses selected from the hackney stud, which the Prince of Wales began to form at Wolferton, near Sandringham, five years ago, was recently held at the farm. It is the Prince's intention to make this a biennial affair, the sale of shorthorns and South Downs being held in the alternate years. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Aosta were among those present. The catalogue was a long one, comprising 17 mares, most of them with foal, four three-year-old fillies, six two-year-old fillies, six yearling fillies, two yearling colts, and 15 service horses, which did not strictly belong to the hackney stud. The hackneys were sold first and many of the brood mares excited so much competition that the total for 17 was 2,700, guineas or 102½ guineas each, the chief contributor to this splendid average being the four-year-old mare, Isla, which was sold for 430 guineas, and the nine-year-old mare Lady Dorothy, which fetched 650 guineas. The whole sale gave a total of 6,330, guineas.

Another New British Cruiser.

The drawings and plans for a new cruiser, to be constructed in Chatham Dockyard, have been prepared at the Admiralty, and preparations for laying down the ship are now in progress at Chatham. The name of the new vessel will be the Dryad, her tonnage displacement will be 1,110, and her machinery of 3,500 horse power, the contract for supplying which has been given by the admiralty to Messrs. Maudslays and Co. The same firm have also received the order to supply the new machinery for the turret ship Monarch.

Permanent Barracks for Aldershot.

With reference to the recent visit of her Majesty at Aldershot, it is interesting to know that out of the four millions voted by Parliament under the Barracks Act, 1890, no less a sum than one-and-a-half millions will be devoted to Aldershot in the reconstruction of the camp, and replacing the worn-out wooden huts with permanent barracks of brick. The latest ideas calculated to accommodate the troops in the most sanitary and convenient manner possible have been introduced, due regard being had to the comfort and recreation of all ranks.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

In consequence of the diminution in the number of recruits supplied by the Welsh counties to the Regular Army, it is proposed at the War Office that, when the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers leaves the Curragh for Aldershot shortly, it shall march from Holyhead through North Wales, in the hope of stimulating recruiting in the Principality generally.

Preparing for Coast Defence.

The draft of an ordinance called the "Coast Defence Volunteers Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1892," has been published in the Gibraltar Official Gazette by the Governor, General Sir Lethian Nicholson, wherein it is made lawful for the Governor to raise a Volunteer corps of such strength as he may think fit, to be

called the "Coast Defence Volunteers," if war should be apprehended, for service in connection with submarine mines, or the management of steamers, launches, boats, or other vessels required for the defence of Gibraltar. The engagement is to be six months, if war should not be declared, also during the period of the war should a conflict happen. A distinctive uniform, rate of pay, and oath of allegiance are included. The provisions of the Imperial Army Act, 1881, are to apply to the force.

The Manchester Ship Canal.

At a recent meeting of the Manchester City Council Sir John Harwood, a corporation director of the Ship Canal, said, in answer to questions, that the dredging of the canal was difficult, and there were other matters of uncertainty, such as the awards under pending arbitrations, which must delay the promised report on financial prospects. The canal could not possibly be opened before the end of next year, and it would need more money than the three millions the corporation had already got power to advance, but he did not think the sum would be so great as some people seemed to imagine. The engineers were being urged to complete their statistics. He regretted that the canal had been laid with such great foundations, as otherwise the money already spent would have brought ships to Manchester by now.

The Coming Church Congress.

At the Church Congress to be held at Folkestone in October, the following, among others, have consented to speak or read papers:—Lord Herschell, the Attorney-General, Lady Vincent, Sir F. Goldsmid, Sir A. Gordon, the Bishops of Manchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Edinburgh and Gibraltar, Sir W. Herschell, Professor Kirkpatrick, Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, Bishops Barry, Smythies, and Wilkinson, Sir Dyce Duckworth, the Chaplain-General, the Dean of Rochester, Mr. E. Stafford Howard, and Mr. R. H. Hutton.

525 Fewer Liquor Licences.

A parliamentary Paper just issued shows that in England and Wales during 1890 and 1891 the renewals of 274 victuallers' licences and of 187 beer-house licences were refused by the justices of the peace. In the same period unsuccessful applications were made for the renewal of 64 other licences. The grounds on which the applicants were refused leave to sell intoxicating liquors were various. In many cases the justices did not consider that more publichouses were required in particular districts; in others it happened that the house had not been properly conducted or that its structural condition was imperfect. Again, many of the applicants were not considered to be fit and proper persons to hold a licence—several of them on account of convictions for receiving stolen property.

The Sea's Death Tribute.

In 1890 the number of masters and seamen employed in British merchant ships registered in the United Kingdom was 214,427. Of this number 1,793 were drowned in the course of the 12 months; 1,109 lost by wrecks and casualties, 624 when the vessel to which they belonged was not damaged; 248 seamen were lost by accident other than drowning. Thus of every 105 persons employed one was lost. Besides these, 162 passengers were drowned, thus bringing up the total number of lives lost at sea in the year before last to 2,203.

Siberian Prisoners in England.

Last week the Russian steamship Kostroma arrived in Portland Roads for coal, bound from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, in the Pacific. On being boarded by the Missions to Seamen chaplain in his mission vessel, the officers were found very friendly, and allowed him to see the crew, which numbered about 100 men, and to supply them with literature in their own language. The chaplain found that there were 90 prisoners on board, all women and children, closely packed between decks, but well cared for. They were being conveyed to Siberia. The chaplain visited the prison, and was gladly welcomed by the prisoners, to each of whom he gave some religious tracts printed in Russia, and having an official stamp on them, those printed in England being prohibited. The Kostroma is to be followed by other Russian prison ships conveying male prisoners to Siberia, which are expected to arrive soon in Portland Roads for coal. The Missions to Seamen chaplain hopes to board these vessels also and minister to the crew and the prisoners for Siberia.

Lord George Hamilton has been appointed by the Prince of Wales to fill the vacancy of Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons of Middlesex, rendered vacant by the death of Sir Francis Burdett.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

PROGRESS OF THE COLONIAL PALACE IN LONDON.

About Quarter of a Million Pounds Sterling Already Expended on this Magnificent Monumental Building.

The representatives of the London Press were recently invited to inspect the buildings erected for the Imperial Institute, which are so far forward that active operations have been begun in various departments, and the London Times gives the following report of the visit:

The lines on which the Institute has been organized are mainly those first laid down in *The Times* in the autumn of 1886, at the close of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. *The Times* then protested against the continuation of that exhibition as a sort of permanent pleasure garden, and pointed out that what ought to be done was to erect such a building as would be an outward and visible sign of our great Empire.

A WORTHY MONUMENT of the Jubilee of her Majesty's accession, and an exhibition that would be a continual education and delight to the public, and at the same time of service in promoting the commerce of the Empire. That the Imperial Institute buildings are monumental all must admit. We view the spacious flight of steps leading to the front entrance, and look along the corridor of the principal floor. On this floor are some 20 rooms, several of considerable size. About half-a-dozen of them are used as the offices of the Institute, while in others the nucleus of the library is at present located. No doubt the library will in time become an important feature of the Institute, especially when combined with a special collection of maps, which, of course, ought to be placed in close proximity to the library. Four of the most spacious of these chambers are allotted to the use of the great groups of

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

At the west end of the corridor are the British America and British Australasia Conference Rooms, while British Africa and British India have corresponding rooms at the east end. The Crown colonies have a room to themselves on the floor above. These rooms are all being decorated by the colonies to which they have been allotted, and promise when completed to form one of the richest features in the building. The rooms will always be at the service of the representatives of the particular sections of the Empire for which they are set apart, for conferences, for receptions, and other gatherings social, Imperial, or commercial. The Fellows' reading and writing rooms are on the principal floor, and in them will be kept files of

ALL COLONIAL PAPERS.

The plan of the principal floor is repeated throughout, the same topographical relations being maintained for the various classes of rooms, lavatories, and other conveniences. On the first floor is the members' dining-room, and above is the dining-room for the public. The rooms in the east of the first-floor are devoted at present to a special exhibition of Indian art metal work, an exquisite collection, which deserves to be seen. This will be followed by other

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

from other parts of the Empire, and these exhibitions ought to be in time one of the leading features of the Institute. An entire gallery and the ground floor of the main building are devoted to the United Kingdom. No doubt, in view of the relative importance of the different sections of the Empire, this is quite fair, but, considering the special purposes of the Institute, it may be found advisable to modify this arrangement and give the mother country less prominence. The whole of the east gallery is allotted to India, and the west to

BRITISH AMERICA.

British Australasia and British Africa divide the intermediate gallery between them, while the scattered Asiatic possessions find space in the Indian arcade. On the upper floors of the main building are many rooms of fair size which will be used for special conferences, for the exhibition of samples, and a variety of other purposes not yet arranged for. Indeed, what strikes one at first sight is the enormous amount of space at the command of the Institute; and yet when one realizes the vast extent of the Empire which is to be represented in the buildings, it becomes evident that it would be easy enough to fill this space. What will be the utility and commercial merit of the Institute remains to be seen, but if we have in these spacious buildings concrete evidence of the vastness and infinite

variety of the Empire to which we belong, and if this is attractive enough to make the Institute popular, it would do a great deal to foster the IMPERIAL SENTIMENT.

There is no reason why the Institute should not be made as attractive as was the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of which it is the natural development. It will, we hope, become a common meeting-place for the many subjects of her Majesty that flock to visit the mother country. The building is well adapted for this, and after all Kensington is not so far away from the centre. The club element is at present made prominent. The club arrangements are excellent, and attractions in the way of music in the summer evenings and other pleasant things are held out as inducements for people to become members.

The work of the institute is only in its initial stage. A year hence, when

HER MAJESTY IN PERSON

will formally open the building, we shall be better able to judge how far it is likely to fulfil its functions. Certainly nothing could be more satisfactory or more comprehensive than the plan of work which has been laid down by the governing body, under whom Sir Frederick Abel and Sir Somers Vaise have been so successful in carrying the undertaking up to its present stage that we are justified in having every confidence in the future.

The building up to its present stage has cost about a quarter of a million, to complete it another £80,000 or £100,000 is required.

MR. GLADSTONE AND PROTECTION.

Lord Grey's Recollections of the Free Trade Debates in Imperial Parliament.

Lord Grey in a letter to the London Times, thus caustically takes up Mr. Gladstone's assertion that it had taken 20 of the most active years of his life to break down protection and establish free trade in England:—

"As being, I believe, the only survivor, except Mr. C. Villiers, of those who took an active part in the House of Commons in the battle for free trade, I cannot allow this assertion to pass without a positive contradiction. Instead of having assisted during 20 years to break down the system of protection and to establish free trade in this country, Mr. Gladstone, from the time of his coming into Parliament till the very eve of the final triumph of free trade, was one of its most strenuous opponents. No one can doubt this who will take the trouble to read Mr. Gladstone's speech in the debate of five nights, raised by a motion made by myself in February, 1843, for the purpose of obtaining a distinct declaration of the opinion of the House of Commons on the question of free trade versus protection; and another speech made by him in the month of May of the same year, on the motion of Mr. Villiers for the repeal of the Corn Laws. In both these speeches Mr. Gladstone spoke as an advocate of the policy of protection; and I am not aware that he ever made a speech of a contrary tendency till after Sir R. Peel had announced his determination to ask Parliament to abandon that policy.

"I must add, the whole tone of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade in Sir R. Peel's Administration of 1841, showed that he was far less inclined than the minister under whom he served to take even timid advances in the direction of free trade. Even before his final adoption of that policy, Sir R. Peel showed, by what he did on more than one occasion, that he did not approve of all the protectionist views of his subordinate."

How to Test the U.S. Tariff.

The Single Tax Club, of Chicago, has sent a petition to the directors of the World's Fair asking "that on foreign exhibits of dutiable goods at the World's Fair the selling price in the country from which the goods are exported, the transportation charges from point of origin to Chicago, and the selling price in Chicago, be stated separately."

The petitioners add:—"We conceive that neither political party can consistently be opposed to this, as the framer of the existing tariff confidently asserts as the faith of his party that the foreign exporter pays the tax, and the opposing party asserts with equal confidence that the American consumer pays the tax. It is respectfully submitted that the exposition can confer no more important service to the American people than to aid in the solution of this vexed and most important question."

Sir Augustus Paget, the British Ambassador at Vienna, having almost entirely recovered from his indisposition, has gone for change of air on a short visit to Cortina, in the South Tyrol.

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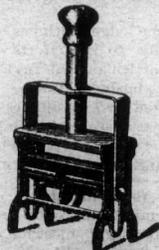
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THE EMPIRE.

NEWS BUDGET FROM AUSTRALIA, INDIA AND THE DEPENDENCIES.

Australasia.

The new duties imposed on spirits, wines and tea by the government of Victoria, are estimated to produce and increase a revenue of £200,000 a year.

With regard to the announcement in a London morning paper to the effect that rumors had reached Melbourne that Mr. Dibbs, the Premier of New South Wales, who recently visited England, was prepared to open negotiations for the purpose of inducing England to relinquish her interest in the New Hebrides in return for the cession by France to Great Britain of her settlements in New Caledonia, Mr. Dibbs stated to a representative of Reuter's Agency that the rumors referred to represented very inaccurately the real state of the case, and that the matter had evidently been misunderstood in Australia.

Certain individuals had informally communicated with Mr. Dibbs for the purpose of ascertaining through him the views of the various Australian colonies with reference to the French convict settlements in Noumea, and what means could be taken to remedy the existing state of affairs. He had communicated with his government on the subject, but up to the present had received no reply giving the views of the Australian colonies generally.

Mr. Dibbs had in no way attempted to open negotiations with the French Government. If, however, the colonies could agree to any line of action in this matter, he would during his stay in England be glad to see what could be done in order to bring the question to a satisfactory conclusion.

A cable despatch to London says the members of the New South Wales Government at Sydney ridicule the idea of Great Britain, as reported, accepting the transfer of the French settlements in New Caledonia in lieu of the claims of England on the New Hebrides.

India.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite will succeed Sir A. Colvin as Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Provinces, in November next.

The native press continues to comment in gratulatory terms on the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to the British House of Commons. The Anglo-Indian papers show less enthusiasm, but all admit that his steady perseverance and pluck deserved success, and that it would be difficult to find a native of India better fitted for the position he has won.

South Africa.

The opening of the Natal and Orange Free State Railway was celebrated at Harrismith amid much enthusiasm and general festivities. Competition is now keener than ever between the Natal and Cape lines to secure the Transvaal trade. Reduced rates on the Natal Railway have come into force, and the Cape line will retaliate by a further reduction. The tariff war is becoming mutually ruinous, and great hopes are entertained that the meeting between Messrs. Reitz and Mitchell at Harrismith may result in such a compromise as would enable both undertakings to run at a profit.

British Guiana.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir Charles Bruce forwards to Lord Knutsford a report on this colony in which it is stated that the past year has been one of prosperity, and although there has been a depreciation in value of the staple product, yet the value of the total exports is still above that of 1888. Trade has been good and the chief want of the colony has been labor. A commission which sat in the latter part of the year resulted in the establishment of an immigration agency at Barbados, and the immigrants obtained, although few in number, were good workmen and of the kind most needed on the sugar estates, which had felt the scarcity of labor more than any other industry.

The steady growth of the gold industry has been of undoubted benefit to the colony. There has been no rush to the diggings occasioning a dislocation of everyday life, although in some districts the withdrawal of labor has been felt; and while the revenue contributed by the royalty on gold has carried with it the necessity for a large expenditure in administration, yet there is evidence on all sides that the wealth extracted from the soil is being largely spent in the colony.

In area the newly-organized north-western district of British Guiana exceeds some important colonies, while, for the purposes of agriculture, forestry

and mining, it gives promise of resources inferior, perhaps, to none.

The revenue and expenditure for the year ended the 31st of March, 1892, amounted respectively to £522,767 and £508,108. The imports of 1892 were valued at £1,887,118, showing an increase of £83,342, compared with the imports of 1891. The value of the exports was £2,161,792, being £300,408 more than in 1891, and over £7 per head of the population.

The Straits Settlements.

The Government has resolved to bring the Sultan of Pahang, either to the Pahang Residency or to Singapore, and to administer the State by Englishmen. Mr. Maxwell, the Colonial Secretary, will go to Pahang on Sunday.

Persia.

The Times Persian Correspondent hears that negotiations are going on in Brussels for placing in Russian hands the tramways of Teheran, and the short railway, with right of extending it to adjacent quarries. Representatives of the Russian capitalists are inspecting the line.

Egypt.

Mr. Gorst, Director of the Land Revenue Department, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for Finance to the Egyptian Government, in succession to Mr. Alfred Milner, who has replaced Lord Idlesleigh as Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Zanzibar.

The German Consul has officially informed Mr. Gerald Portal, the British Consul-General, that the German Government recognizes the right of Great Britain, as the protecting Power, to regulate the sale of liquors in Zanzibar, and has ordered German subjects to submit to the licensing system established. The representatives of other nationalities have also agreed to observe the British regulations.

The French Consul alone persists in demanding the unrestricted sale of spirits by French subjects, on the ground that the French Treaty of 1844 with Muscat overrules the Act of the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference.

A British, or French, Subject?

Recent legislation has aimed at preventing foreigners from residing in France for generation after generation without becoming citizens, and liable as such to military service. The Bordeaux tribunal has just decided a case of some importance on this subject. In that town lives a British subject, born in France, Mr. Exshaw. His son, Mr. Alfred Exshaw, who was born at Bordeaux in 1871, was placed on the list of conscripts for 1891, and was summoned with the other conscripts to draw lots for a lucky or unlucky number—that is to say, for a shorter or longer term of military service. He immediately protested, claiming to be a British subject, and appealed to the tribunals. He had come of age 12 days after the drawing of lots.

M. Falateuf, an eminent Paris barrister, argued that French law allowed him the option of reaching his majority of choosing British nationality, and that he had exercised that option. The convention between England and France of February, 1882, which was still in force, contained a proviso that "persons in the jurisdiction of each of the two States shall be exempt from all military service in the other." This proviso, argued Mr. Falateuf, could not be set aside by the military law of June 23, 1889, which declares that any person born in France whose parent was also born there is a French citizen. The tribunal, however, ruled that on the passing of this law Mr. Exshaw had not, being still a minor, acquired British nationality, and that the convention of 1882, in determining the persons in the jurisdiction (ressortissants) of England, is necessarily subject to French legislation. Mr. Exshaw was consequently non-suited with costs. The case will no doubt be carried to a higher Court.

Dr. Newman Hall's Retirement.

A large congregation assembled at Christ Church, Westminster-bridge-road, on the occasion of the jubilee of Dr. Newman Hall and of his retirement after 30 years from the pastorate of that church. Letters of sympathy were read from the Dean of Norwich, the Archdeacon of London, and others. The congregation presented Dr. Newman Hall with a service of plate and a cheque for £200, which he devoted to the institutions of the church.

Dr. Newman Hall then announced that the Rev. F. B. Meyer had accepted a unanimous invitation to be his successor. He was a Baptist, but, as the pulpit was open to all who held evangelical truth, this was no hindrance, and he himself would feel great pleasure in providing a baptistry, hoping thus to help in breaking down the middle wall of partition, which had too long separated denominations holding the same doctrines.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

(Continued from our last.)

CHAPTER IV.

LEWES.

After the events chronicled in previous chapters, France for some years avoided all causes of quarrel with England, and there was peace on the Scottish border, with the exception of intermittent disputes for the possession of Cumberland, Northumberland and Westmoreland, which, nevertheless remained English. The nation, for a short period also enjoyed internal quiet. Difficulties however arose out of the unwise preference shown by King John for the Poitevins and Provençals who came over with and followed his consort, Eleanor. The jealousy of the barons was aroused, and after a series of tempestuous scenes at court, the nobles revolted, under Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who had married the king's sister, Eleanor; and this, together with the departure of his younger brother, Richard, to win laurels in the fourth Crusade, and win the crown of the Romans, raised the hopes of those who aspired to the overthrow of the throne. In 1258, the barons came to council at Westminster sheathed in full armor; and when they assembled at Oxford, in what was called the "Mad Parliament," they appointed a committee of twenty-four to reform the state, and these passed certain enactments which are matters of general history, and were called the "Provisions of Oxford." But the wished-for reforms were delayed by disunion and jealousies among themselves, and the King of France, on being chosen umpire, gave, perhaps naturally, the decision in favor of Henry III. On this the flames of civil war broke forth. Simon of Leicester held London; and when the great bell of old St. Paul's rang out the alarm, the citizens from Fencurch, Chepe, and Strand, flocked round his standard to pillage the foreign merchants, whom they deemed fair objects of spoil, and to murder the unhappy Jews—then viewed as all men's prey, and as an accursed race. Famine increased the troubles of the land. The year 1234 saw the rival factions nearly equal in number of adherents and in military resources.

The northern counties, conspicuous ever in history for reasoning and unreasoning loyalty, together with those along the Welsh border, declared for the king; while the midland shires, the Cinque Ports, and London, "being the fattest and most attractive bits for the cupidity of foreigners," declared for Leicester. And among those who were reckoned foreigners were Robert Bruce the elder, Earl of Annandale; John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch; and John Balliol, all Scots-Normans, who brought their vassals from beyond the borders, as volunteers to Henry's standard.

On the Leicester side were De Warren, Gloucester, the De l'Espensers, William Marmion, Robert de Roos, Richard Grey, John Fitz-John, Nicholas Seagrave, and many other nobles of high lineage and large estate; and the politic earl endeavored to impart a sacred character to his cause, for after recounting to them the many alleged perjuries of the king, he assured them that God was on their side, and caused them all to wear white crosses on their surcoats, as if they had been warring in a crusade against heathens, and not Christian Englishmen like themselves. And when the parties drew near each other in order of battle, at Lewes, in Sussex, on the 14th of May, John Arundel, Bishop of Chichester, and formerly a prebend of St. Paul's, went through the insurgents' ranks, giving a general absolution to all, and promising heaven to all who might fall.

By this time flat-ringed armour had nearly disappeared, and that composed of rings set edgewise was almost generally worn, with much quilted and padded armour, made of silk, cloth, buckram, and leather; and these materials, from the peculiar manner in which they were ornamented, obtained the name of pourpoint and counterpoint. The surcoats were usually elaborately emblazoned with the family arms and honours of the wearer. Small plates of steel were beginning to be worn at the shoulders, elbows, and knees, called, according to their position, *epaulettes* (hence *epaulettes*), *cotes*, and *genouilleres*, and to these were added in turn splint after splint, till the complete mail of future years was reached. The helmets were barrel-formed, and rested on the shoulders, cumbersome, and liable to be

wheeled round by a lance thrust. Iron skull-caps were worn by esquires, archers, and men-at-arms. A knight's shield was straight at the top; and now, in addition to the weapons of the last century, he added a *martel-de-fer*, in fact, a mere pointed hammer, for the purpose of breaking the links of chain-mail and plates, to leave openings for the point of lance or sword; and now, for the first time, the roweled spur had replaced the barbarous goad.

It was on the present race-ground, the down now traditionally known as "Mount Harry," the encounter we are about to narrate took place, near where the ancient town of Lewes, with its walls and the lofty-situated castle built by William de Warren, son-in-law of the Conqueror, still stately in ruin, looked down on the grassy vales of Sussex and the Ouse winding to the sea.

The royal army was divided into three bodies. Prince Edward had the right; the King of the Romans the left; Henry III. led the main body, where his standard, a dragon, was displayed.

The army of the barons was formed in five divisions. The first was led by Henry de Montfort and the Earls of Hereford and Essex; the second by the Earl of Gloucester, with Fitz-John and William de Montcausis; the third was led by the Earl of Leicester; the fourth consisting wholly of Londoners, was on the extreme left, under Nicholas Seagrave, mustering 15,000 men, according to Matthew of Westminster.

The battle was begun by the young and fiery Prince Edward, who, at the head of a chosen body of knights and men-at-arms, with lances in the rest, made a terrible charge on the Londoners. Burning to avenge the insults they had heaped upon his mother, whom they had threatened to drown as a witch, he attacked them with such impetuous fury that they were broken in an instant, driven in disorder from the field, trampled under hoof, and slaughtered in heaps; and for four miles he pursued them without giving quarter to a single man. But this victory cost him dear, as he left the royal infantry totally unprotected; so they in turn were borne down under a combined attack from the columns of Leicester and Gloucester. For a time all were mingled together, fighting "with a fury mixed with despair;" and ultimately the king's forces began to retire towards the foot of that high green hill on which the grey old castle of Lewes stands, many of them hoping there to find shelter and make terms. But—alas for them!—town and castle were alike in the hands of the barons, and finding themselves surrounded on all sides, they surrendered at discretion. So there were taken Henry, King of England; his brother, the King of the Romans; Humphry de Behan, Earl of Hereford; William Bardolf, Robert de Tattershall, Henry de Piercy, and the three Scottish auxiliaries, Bruce, Balliol and Comyn.

Young Edward returned from his vengeful pursuit to find the day thus lost, more than 5,000 English corpses covering the ground, and among those of his father's people were De Wilton, the Justiciary, and Fulk Fitz-Warin; and of the barons, three noble knights, one of whom was William Blund, their standard-bearer.

For that night the king and his kinsmen were lodged in the Priory of Lewes some remains of which are still discernible near the town.

In the meantime the Queen, Eleanor, who had fled to the Continent, gathered a numerous force with the aid of different princes, who regarded the cause of Henry as their own; and she was now waiting at Damme, in Flanders, ready to cross the Channel: but Leicester ("Sir Simon the Righteous," as the English called him), with great promptitude, ordered a muster of the barons' troops on Barham Downs to await her landing. He also went on board a fleet to meet her on the sea. This display of resolution, together with the defeat at Lewes, so intimidated the leaders of the Queen that they disbanded their land forces, and their fleet never ventured from port.

To be Continued.

French Honors for Britons.

Mr. Henry Blount, son of Sir Edward Blount, K. C. B., has received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, of France, in recognition of his active services during 20 years in promoting numerous charitable undertakings.

A like honor has been conferred on the Rev. R. W. McAll for his 20 years' efforts in the evangelization of the masses in France.

Further despatches received from Capt. Lizard describing affairs in Uganda, of which we had previously heard only through French sources, give ample proof that the French party were the aggressors from the beginning.

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OF THE

SONS OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 13th, 1874

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

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

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

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

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

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

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

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

The Society is governed by a Grand Lodge with subordinate lodges—the officers of which are elected annually.

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER,

Grand Secretary.

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

ESTABLISHED 1897.
THE ANGLO-SAXON

PUBLISHED,
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E. J. REYNOLDS, Business Manager.

AUGUST 15, 1892.

All communications for insertion to be addressed "Editor, THE ANGLO-SAXON, Ottawa, Ontario," and to be written plainly and on one side of the paper only.

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

Copies of the ANGLO-SAXON can be had at 5 cents each for mailing to addresses in the old country by the out-going mails; or they can be sent from the office of publication on the addresses being furnished.

Subscribers to the ANGLO-SAXON who commenced before the present number, will receive the 8 page issue fortnightly, free of further charge, until the end of their respective terms of subscription.

In the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, reference was briefly made to the satisfactory progress of the Beneficiary Fund of the Order Sons of England. We understand that applications continue to increase, and there is every indication that the fund is on the high road to exceptional prosperity. Under the prudent management of the officers who have charge of it, this important branch of the order is no doubt destined to become an agent of great usefulness, a blessing to thousands of families, an encouragement to thrift, and one of the mainstays of the Order. The brethren will find no cheaper, safer or better investment for spare dollars than in the Beneficiary branch of the S. O. E. B. S.

GIVE US A GALA DAY.

In another column we print a letter calling on the Ottawa Sons of England not to let the year pass without the annual trip to some pleasant resort within easy reach. We strongly commend the matter to the active spirits in the order and hope there will be immediate action. Once a year is seldom enough for Englishmen, their wives, children, sweethearts and friends to meet together for festive purposes. A trip to Brockville as proposed, would cost very little, and would certainly be largely patronized. Such an opportunity to meet the brethren all along the line, and at Brockville, as well as those who would be sure to come up from Montreal and all points along the Grand Trunk, is too precious to be wasted. We English meet far too little in the gala way, and it would be a great pity if for want of a few devoted workers, the Englishmen and Englishwomen of the capital of Canada should be denied their excursion this year.

Come, wake up, and get the thing into shape without further delay.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH.

"A Scot" writes suggesting that the word "Englishmen" should be recognized by Sons of England lodges as covering all natives of the United Kingdom. The suggestion comes from a reference in our Winnipeg correspondent's last letter to the subject of admitting Scandinavians in some way to the benefits of the order of the Sons of England. No doubt our Winnipeg correspondent will be heard from further in the matter, and other members of the order may feel disposed to express their views briefly in these columns. Originally we believe there was a feeling in favor of extending the privileges of the order to natives of the United Kingdom and their descendants in this country, but finally it was decided to limit the membership, as the designation finally adopted signifies, to sons of that part of the isles strictly defined as England. There are many members of the order, however, who have always felt a strong desire to enlarge the constitution so as to admit natives of Scotland as well as of Wales. "Elsewhere in the empire," as "a Scot"

remarks, "and in foreign countries, the word England is understood to mean the whole United Kingdom, and therefore" he goes on to say, "all its natives should be looked upon as Englishmen." A great many travelled and large minded Englishmen and Scotchman no doubt regard the pride of separate race and nationality as injurious to the common weal of the United Kingdom and its inhabitants, and would willingly blot out the distinctions of the past, but facts are facts and history makes two peoples out of the dwellers in the northern and southern portions of the island, and the order Sons of England is deliberately intended to be national in the same sense that St. Andrew's Society is nationally and essentially Scotch. There is nothing, however, in the constitution in the remotest way antagonistic to the race who people the country north of the Tweed. On the contrary, one of the objects of the order as defined by the constitution, is "the support and maintenance of the British connection," a matter in which English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh are alike concerned. There being already a recognition of community of interests in the constitution, we shall wait with interest any expressions of opinion that the letter from "A Scot" may call forth.

BRACE UP, OFFICERS.

We are sometimes asked for advice how to proceed in the case of lodges where attendance on lodge nights is falling off. In attempting to deal with this matter we must start with the fundamental fact that lodges where attendance begins to fall off do not interest the members; it is clear if members were interested they would not stay away. What then is to be done to make the meetings interesting? To understand the situation we must examine the objects for which the lodges were originally founded. These objects may be broadly stated as the cultivation and maintenance of English national interests and British connection, and organization for material benefits. It is safe to assume that 90 out of every 100 men who have joined the order did so for the above purposes; the remainder may have done so for political, party or personal ends other than those for which the order was established.

As regards the first, the conclusion is obvious that if they are not interested it must be because the objects for which they joined are either lost sight of or not kept prominently in the foreground. Such being the case, who are to blame for this state of things; and what is the remedy? We imagine there can be no blame attached to anyone but the officers of the lodges where the evil complained of exists, since nobody but the officers have anything to do with the management, and with the care of the machinery provided to accomplish the work of the Order. The remedy is, the intelligent and thorough performance by the officers of all the duties for which they were elected. We cannot indicate in the columns of a public newspaper the details of such duties. It will suffice to say that if the officers were to see that every lodge night a special subject for consideration was indicated in the programme and communicated to the members, and that subject carefully adhered to, the address of the evening and subsequent speeches being strictly limited as to time and scope, and the strict rules of order observed, there would be no lack of attendance. We say there would be no lack of attendance, because there are endless subjects of debate in which Englishmen in Canada consider themselves vitally interested which have never been touched at all by most of lodges, and which the members should be able to influence for their own and the public good. Men who joined the Order in full confidence that by organization and union, principles dear to the heart of every Englishman would be promoted, quite naturally drop out when they find that weeks, months and years pass by and not the slightest attempt is made to deal with them.

Let the officers of lodges where the attendance is falling off brace up and give themselves a shake and rouse themselves out of their torpor, and good will result. Immediate interest will be awakened, the life's blood of the lodges will be stirred, the old members will crowd the meetings and new ones knock at the door for admission, and what should be dearer than all else to the heart of every true Englishman, there will be the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and obligation loyally observed. Instead of stagnation and inanity, let there be life and vigor; instead of empty forms sleepily observed let there be an energetic fulfilment of the plain requirements of the ritual, and where death and dissolution now threaten there will be patriotic fire and a new course of usefulness.

BRITONS IN THE CENSUS.

The very large increase of the English born element in the population of Canada as shown in the analysis of the census returns printed in the ANGLO-SAXON of July 15, is attracting considerable attention, not only in this country and the States but in the mother country. It seems to be the almost unanimous conclusion that the policy and agencies which have produced this result will if steadily adhered to, and improved and reinforced as necessities arise, gradually turn the great stream of English emigration and capital into Canada, and thus quickly supply at last the elements the Dominion has so long imperatively needed to build up her industries. We should be glad to see immigration from Scotland and the north of Ireland largely increase during the next decade; and trust that no effort will be spared by the government to make the advantages Canada has to offer to settlers and capitalists known throughout those sections of the isles as well as in England. England, however, as the most densely populated and hitherto the most prejudiced in favor of other fields of settlement, will continue for some years to come to need the most assiduous cultivation. In the meantime the increasing English born population of Canada as shown in our analysis already referred to is most satisfactory.

COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENTS.

We have lately enquired into the assessment payments of a large number of benefit societies and life insurance concerns doing business in this country and the United States. The results are somewhat remarkable. If the figures on which we have based our comparisons are correct, the Beneficiary branch of the S. O. E. B. S. costs the members all the way from 25 to 50 per cent. less than similar institutions across the border, and well-managed Canadian beneficiary societies generally exhibit results not much less satisfactory. The main reason, appears to be that the death rate averages lower in this country than in the States, and as between our own home institutions the Sons of England death rate is conspicuously low. Unusual care is taken to admit only to the Order of the Sons of England sound and able-bodied men, as active members entitled to benefits, and in this respect the Order compares most favorably with any institution in existence. When an ordinary member seeks admission to the Beneficiary branch he must go through a second examination. The scrupulous care and business-like manner in which the work is being done is beginning to produce its legitimate results. The S. O. E. Beneficiary Branch is on the high road to become one of the most prosperous and powerful institutions of the kind in the world, if the careful management so far shown is scrupulously adhered to.

TOO LATE.

Lodge meetings open and close too late. After faithful application to his business all day, an ordinary man is not able to sit down in a room four or five hours and then get sufficient rest and sleep to attend to his engagements next day and preserve his health. Health, with most of us, is our best stock in trade. Accumulated wealth, shelves filled with goods, big bank accounts, possessions in land and houses, are nothing without health; whilst to the man who has little of either but whose health of mind and body is his chief reliance, and who has his way to make, health is everything. If lodges would consult their true interests they would not make their meetings too much of a strain on the average member, but whilst exacting his time and attendance for the good of the order let him off with a small dose as the case absolutely requires. Most men leave their work at 6 o'clock, some as early as 5, and at quarter to 7, nine-tenths of the population are ready for going out or whatever may be on hand. Why not meet at 7 or sharp at quarter past, and not allow the opening of the lodge to go beyond 7.20. Then, by rigid and salutary enforcement of the rules, the ritual proper could be got through and a rattling debate on the questions before the lodge completed about 9. At half-past 9, every man should be over the threshold on the way home, to be in his bed by half past ten and up at his usual hour in the morning. There are drones among us of course as among other races, but the average Englishman in Canada is up and around at 6 to half past in the morning in order to be betimes at his daily round, and the man who does that and stops talking outright till eleven or twelve o'clock is drawing more on his vitality than is prudent for anyone no matter how strong; and the sooner he stops it the longer he will be spared to be a light, support and comfort to those depending on him and his fellow-countrymen, and to perform all the duties of life with the heartiness and thoroughness which is the truest zest and enjoyment to a born John Bull.

DISEASED CATTLE FOR FOOD AND INFECTED COWS MILKED DAILY FOR FAMILIES.

A Serious State of Affairs in the Mountains of New Hampshire, Supposed to be One of the Healthiest Parts of the United States.

We learn from an Ottawa gentleman, who has just arrived from a stay in the State of New Hampshire, that tuberculosis is very severe among the cattle. In one place alone not fewer than 144 cows had to be killed. When the presence of tuberculosis among the cattle was detected, none of the farmers would allow it. Official action was resented, but the rapid spread of the disease left the officials no alternative and a large number of animals have been slaughtered. Attempts were general to

EVASION OF THE LAW

and prevent the slaughter of infected cattle. The particular lot of 144 above mentioned were being milked during the time they were diseased, and the milk was being sent daily by the milk train to Boston and distributed among hundreds of Boston families. This occurred in the very healthiest parts of New Hampshire, in the mountains, which were supposed and obstinately declared to be

FREE OF EVERY DISEASE

especially among live stock. If the most healthy mountain regions were so infected, our informant asks, what must be the condition of the cattle in the outlying and unhealthy valleys which are never entirely free from fever and various kinds of diseases that prevail among live stock? The people in the neighborhood of stock farms where the disease had broken out and who persisted in treating the reports as false, were "all broken out with sores." There was also a regular outbreak of

HOG CHOLERA.

It proved a very dangerous form of disease and spread rapidly. The pork is full of myriads of little white worms. There are some thirty trains a day to Boston, many of which carry this milk, and the live and slaughtered stock from the surrounding districts. There are scores of buyers going through the country picking up cheap stock for the canning factories. Very few of these men have had veterinary training, and not one in twenty would know a case of hog cholera or tuberculosis if he saw it.

Our informant, who is thoroughly conversant with all forms of live stock diseases, says it is well known, and there is not a shadow of doubt about it, that diseased hogs and cattle are killed and

TAKEN TO THE CANNING FACTORIES.

These buyers in their ignorance of disease buy up not only diseased hogs and cattle, but old horses and pelt sheep, which are drawn to the cars and shipped every day to Boston, there to be slaughtered, no doubt, or at all events a large proportion of them, for butcher's meat, or for canning. Not only are the buyers ignorant, but few of the farmers are acquainted with the nature of many dangerous diseases among their live stock. To illustrate this, he mentioned one case out of many which had come under his personal notice. In the neighborhood where he was stopping he accidentally came across a glandered horse, and called attention to it. The local veterinary surgeon thereupon ordered the animal to be shot. The farmer refused to obey, insisting there was nothing of a dangerous character the matter with the animal. The veterinary surgeon thereupon had to shoot the infected animal himself. The farmer was next ordered to bury the infected carcass, and this also he refused to do, and it had to be done for him.

Taking one thing with another, it would seem that instead of a relaxation of vigilance by the British Government in regulating the importation of United States meat imports, it is impossible to be too severe.

AMPLE ROOM FOR ALL.

What the Rev. Abbe Morin says of Settlement in the Northwest—Harmony Between all Races and Creeds.

The correspondent of the Empire at Montreal has had an interesting conversation with the Rev. Abbe Morin, the founder of the thriving parish of Morinville, in the Edmonton district. The rev. gentleman is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of North-west immigration that can possibly be met, and possesses an ever growing belief that a greater Canada is being steadily and surely built up between Lake Superior and the Rocky mountains.

"This year's crop looks splendid," said Mr. Morin, "and with another week's good sun, a great yield for 1892 will be assured." To give the reader an idea of what can be done in the space of one year, Rev. Mr. Morin placed the follow-

ing data at the disposition of The Empire: On the 17th of March, 1891, the pioneers of Morinville began their little colony, and to-day 575 acres of land are taken up, while 1,656 bushels of seed grain and 375 bushels of potatoes are in the ground and everything points to

A MAGNIFICENT HARVEST.

Sixtyfive entire families from the province of Quebec are settled in Morinville, besides the heads of 145 other families who have come into the neighborhood, taken up land, and will send east for their wives and children a few months hence. This newly-formed French-Canadian colony has a population of 355 souls, which has probably increased since their pastor's departure. They have one mail a week, and the Dominion Government is about to provide them with a post-office. From the number of people now

PASSING THROUGH MONTREAL

to the Canadian Prairie country from the manufacturing centres of New England and other parts of the Eastern States, it looks as if the great question of repatriation was on the eve of being solved. Besides numbers being sent to St. Albert, the Canadian Pacific forwarded, the day before the above was written, some 150 who had come from Livermore Falls and Lewiston, Me., West Quincy and Webster, Mass., while quite a few came from Great Falls, N. H.

This movement has to a great extent been brought about by Mr. Carufel, assistant general colonization agent for the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Carufel informs the Empire that it is a great mistake to suppose the mass of his compatriots in the factory towns of New England are in a prosperous condition. Work has not failed completely, but they are idle at least half the time, and so much has been said about getting back to Canada under the old flag, that not only do the working people desire to take up land in the North-west, but a number in very fair circumstances are getting clear of their property in order to swell the tide of immigration that is rolling over our western domain. The HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT COMPANIES located at Winnipeg and elsewhere guarantee these people three month's work at from \$35 to \$40 per month, upon their first arrival in the country, so that all may have a chance to carve out a home. Rev. Mr. Morin corroborates most heartily everything contained in the Rev. Mr. Carufel's statement a fortnight ago, relative to the complete harmony that exists in the Northwest between the settlers of different races and creeds. With the Presbyterian minister in question he can say that there is ample room for all.

A WARNING TO ENGLISHMEN.

Interesting Letter from a Man who Was Taken In and Done For.

Englishmen who have been reading Dakota land speculators' literature and are thinking of going to that part of the American continent to make a home will be interested in the following letter recently sent to the editor of the Ottawa Journal for publication:

TO THE EDITOR: On an average about one crop in five in Dakota is abundant, the other four are failures. It is not the fault of the land but of the weather. Three or four years drought with one year of showery weather is the rule. The three years preceding last year were years of famine. Whole counties in Dakota were starving. Demands were made on the public treasury to supply the inhabitants with food and seed for the next year. Collections of food and old clothes were taken up around Grafton, Minto and Forest River for the distressed. Numbers deserted their farms, which were hopelessly mortgaged. Interest on money was extortionate, twelve per cent. and twelve dollars bonus. This means that you gave a note for one hundred dollars at twelve per cent. and received eighty-eight dollars, that is you paid over twenty-five per cent. interest the first year. Rich farmers who had left Canada years ago and invested their all in Dakota farms were in financial difficulty, and it will take two years of exceptionally good crops to give them the same wealth they had when entering the country.

There is no work whatever during the winter months and for days together people do not see their next neighbors. They live a sort of Bruin life and sleep half the time. Contrast this with our winter employment, lumbering, cutting cordwood, etc., and also contrast our enjoyment.

Coal is \$11 a ton and good hardwood \$7 to \$7.50 a cord.

Forest River is a pretty name for a river which is stagnant in midsummer and which in many places could be stepped over. These are facts from one who lived within twelve miles of Forest River, and I submit them for the consideration of intending emigrants.

A. F.
P. S.—The house in which I lived, as well as the next two houses, has been scattered by a cyclone since I left.

A. F.
Ottawa, July 28, 1892.

THE NORTHWEST HARVEST.

REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WHEAT BELT.

Crops Being Gathered in all Through the Prairie Country.—Good Prospects of Heavy Returns for Man's Labor Again.

Winnipeg, Aug. 12.—Crops are being cut in all directions, and it is now abundantly clear we are going to have a great harvest. The weather the past few weeks has been very favorable for the growing crops, and as a result the harvest will be on the farmers at an earlier date than anticipated. The hot weather has matured the grain, while cooler nights and occasional cloudy days have permitted the development of the kernel.

MOUNT GREGOR reports the yield in nearly everything as equal to that of last year, and that many farmers report even a heavier harvest.

AT EMERSON wheat is ready for the binder and the yield will be heavy.

COOK CREEK reports hay has been an exceptionally heavy crop. Raspberries, strawberries and blueberries have been very abundant. Wheat and barley are in fine condition and in all cases reported above the average.

ARDEN—Hay crop large and good. Wheat is claimed to equal anything in the Northwest.

OAK LAKE—Hay has turned out well, the crop being heavy and of excellent quality. Although grain was late, it has pulled up wonderfully and is turning out well. There is a good average yield in very direction, and in some places above the average; in none below. Wild fruits have been very plentiful. Gardening has bountifully repaid all who have indulged in it.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE—All the grain fields present a magnificent appearance. Wheat especially is well headed out and a fine golden color. Nothing could be finer. The root crops are very heavy and all the wild fruits have been abundant.

GLADSTONE—The Winnipeg Free Press, Aug. 3, says:—Mr. G. Saunders, of Tupper, brought to the Free Press office last night a sample of wheat grown on his farm near Gladstone which measured nearly five feet in length. Judging from the apparently well filled heads the harvest in that section will be a good one this year.

Other Reports

Following are a number of recent reports:

Prince Albert, Aug. 5—Most encouraging reports are daily coming in regarding the crops from every section of this district. All grains are in excellent condition, and the prospects are bright for a grand harvest in the Prince Albert district this year, as usual.

High Bluff, Aug. 5—The crops are still improving rapidly, and an abundant harvest is assured. The hay crop this year is wonderfully good.

Douglas, Au. 5—The grain about here is turning yellow very rapidly. Some will start their binders by the 12th, should the present favorable weather continue.

Hiawatha, Aug. 5—Crops are improving wonderfully. The grain will be as early as last year. The abundant rains of the past few weeks have improved crops amazingly.

Brandon, Aug. 5—Present indications are that harvesting will be pretty general throughout this district by the 20th of this month. The Ladoga wheat at the experimental farm will be cut this week.

Strathclair, Aug. 5—Crops are looking very well and vegetation is progressing rapidly. If the fine weather continues we are sure of a bountiful harvest.

Hargrave, Aug. 5—Hay making is now in full swing and the click of the mower can be heard in all directions, hay being much more plentiful than last year.

Percy, Assa., Aug. 4—The grain has been much refreshed by the showers of last week, and hay making is now the order of the day.

United States Senator Talbot in Manitoba

U. S. Senator Freeman Talbot returned to Winnipeg from a visit to one of his daughters, Mrs. Hall, of Headingly. Senator Talbot is a fine and venerable old man. He is in Manitoba in connection with a work he is compiling on the agricultural resources and conditions of Manitoba and the Northwest. Senator Talbot was anxious to correct a mistake which had got abroad that he was a Dakotan. "I am a Minnesotan," he says, "I have lived there for thirty-three years and did a man's full work when men were required to work." The senator referred to the troublesome days of the Indian massacre in '62, and produced a medal of which he is the proud possessor, presented last year to the survivors of the defence of New Ulm. He has

visited Winnipeg four times. "I well remember," said the senator, "your famous mud holes, and the Indians trying to race their ponies up your present Main street; but you are going to have a great city here, and I believe the day is not far distant when Winnipeg will boast of a population of 100,000 people."

Senator Talbot will visit the great grain fields at Portage, and will travel up the M. & N. W. and intends to go further than the terminus of the line. Then he proceeds to Regina, where he will stay with John Richardson, an old friend, and is anxious to visit the Saskatchewan country; he expects to be away about six weeks.

REPORT OF U. S. DELEGATES.

VERDICT OF FARMERS SENT TO INSPECT THE BRITISH N. W.

Sixteen of the Delegates so Surprised and Delighted that They Have Already Taken up Locations for Themselves.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—About a week ago Captain Holmes brought up a party of forty delegates from Michigan, twenty-two of whom he took to the Quill Lake region, and the remainder went to Edmonton, in charge of Mr. Anderson. Captain Holmes has just returned to the city, and his party are highly delighted with the country. Sixteen of the delegates have

LOCATED CLAIMS

for themselves and selected lands for forty others. Three of the party have bought improved farms within two miles of Yorkton, and intend purchasing more land from the railway company. These gentlemen are well-to-do, and are thoroughly up in stock raising. They intend putting some pure bred Durham, Leicester and Galloway cattle on their property and go into stock raising and mixed farming. Four of the party, although well pleased with the Quill Lake region, intend starting to-day for

CALGARY AND EDMONTON,

taking in the experimental farm at Brandon, and other points of interest on the way west, in order that they may be able to give an intelligent report on their return to Michigan. Captain Holmes states that the party is most enthusiastic over what they have seen and will be the means of bringing from fifty to sixty others from their several localities, besides others who will buy land by the section for

SMALL CATTLE RANCHES.

Several of the delegates are extensive cattle raisers and contend that it would be impossible to find a country where stock would do better. The following is

A REPORT

signed by a number of the delegates and shows very conclusively what they think of this country:—

We, the undersigned farmers of the state of Michigan, having heard of the suitability of the Quill Lake and Touchwood districts for cattle raising and mixed farming, decided to see that country, and accordingly arrived in Winnipeg on the 26th day of July last. We went on the following day to the provincial fair and saw the exhibits of horses, cattle and grain, which were as good as can be produced in any country. We left next morning for Yorkton, and have spent the last few days driving between that point and Fishing Lake, and we consider that we have seen as good a country for mixed farming

AS CAN BE FOUND

on this continent. Cattle are in splendid condition, and crops, where properly put in, look well. We have selected homesteads for ourselves and for others who are unable to leave Michigan at present owing to harvest being on, and we are satisfied that this is as good a country for a poor man to start farming as there is in the world, as it contains wood, water, hay and first-class soil in abundance.

Signed on behalf of the delegation: John McGillivray, Port Huron; Arthur Wyatt, Huron City; Wm. Freed, Verona Mills; Moore Wilson, Redmond; Irwin King, Bad Axe; Geo. Wilson, Kindle; W. J. Embury, Cheboygan; H. B. Tuttle, Cheboygan; Jas. Kirkpatrick, Redmond; Elijah Wyatt, Bad Axe; Geo. Kerr, Port Huron; John M. Brown, Brown City; H. McLellan, Brown City, and seven others.

Captain Holmes has had bad luck on his own place this year. A party of campers burned his buildings, causing a loss of two horses, harness, tools and implements; but he intends rebuilding this fall.

With the exception of those visiting Edmonton the party will return home at once and get their effects in shape to

REMOVE HERE

before the winter sets in. The captain found those who located in this country last year doing well, and brought with him samples of wheat and oats which were grown on sod turned this year.

The wheat measures over three feet and the oats over four feet in length.

MIGRATION POINTERS.

THE SORT OF PEOPLE WANTED ON THE PRAIRIES.

Noteworthy Remarks by Mr. Steen, President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade.—No use for Fast Young Gentlemen Out Here.

Winnipeg, Aug. 4.—Mr. Jas. E. Steen, president of the board of trade, returned this morning from London, Eng., where he has been attending the commercial congress as a representative from the Winnipeg board of trade. Mr. Steen is of the opinion that the congress will be productive of much good. The imperial trade question was the great topic of discussion, and it is the opinion of Mr. Steen that it will soon be dragged from the arena of party politics and made

A NATIONAL QUESTION.

After the congress adjourned Mr. Steen visited many of the manufacturing districts, to make himself familiar with the manner in which the proprietors of the large industries regarded this question. Delegates from all parts of the world, including a full blooded negro from Africa were present at the congress, and the speakers all received a good hearing. Mr. Steen will prepare a full report of the proceedings, which will be read before a meeting of the board. Mr. Steen's speech at the Congress contained some good pointers for intending British emigrants. He said: There is one point in connection with

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

to which I wish people in great Britain would give more consideration than they have done in the past. I refer to the selection of different classes of emigrants for different classes of colonies. The man who might be a valuable settler in one colony, might prove a disadvantage to another colony; and few can estimate the injury which can be done by one emigrant, who, through being wrongly directed, met disappointment and misfortunes in the colonies, and had to return to the mother country. For instance, a host of skilled artisans would be a literal load if imported into our prairie land, where we have little or no skilled labor at which to give them employment. Nor do we want a lot of bookkeepers, clerks, and such like. The supply of such is always in excess of the demand, and there are enough of such people in Winnipeg now looking for situations to supply the wants of a city of 150,000 population. Even the experienced English farmer, possessed of some means, is not always

THE SUCCESSFUL MAN

in our prairie land. Many of such men have strong opinions and deep prejudices on questions of agriculture, which they have gathered from experience in Great Britain, but which will not apply in a new country. Such men often have to unlearn much before they are capable of moving in the direction of success. The British farm laborer whose knowledge of agriculture is but little beyond being elementary, when assisted financially, as suggested in the resolution before us, often proves

A MOST VALUABLE SETTLER

with us; and I want it to be clearly understood that poverty is no crime in our great prairie land, and those who come there with very limited resources often prove our most successful citizens. One thing is imperative, however, and that is work. (Cheers.) One class above all others we have no use for in the Northwest, namely, the fast young gentlemen, sent out to be where he will not disgrace his friends, and to live in the Northwest upon remittances from home. That individual is utterly useless to us. With aid to

THE POORER EMIGRANTS,

as indicated in the resolution, and with care in the classification of settlers for different colonies, this movement to direct British surplus population into the colonies cannot fail to prove a power in building up the empire. (Cheers.)

FARM DELEGATES FROM VERMONT, U. S.

Arrival of a Party of New Englanders to Inspect Vacant Lands in the British N. W. Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—Forty influential delegates arrived yesterday at one o'clock from all parts of the State of Vermont, United States, under the guidance of Mr. D. J. Waggoner, the energetic colonization agent, who has resided in the distant state since May last, arranging for the present excursion and telling the people what great advantages this British Northwest country presents to the farmer.

The party left Richford, Vermont, at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, proceeded to Montreal and came on through without interruption in a special colonist car. They enjoyed the trip beyond their expectations.

Among the party is Rev. Mr. Wallace, pastor of a Methodist church in Ver-

mont, and Dr. Flagg, of Jeffersonville; the balance are influential farmers and lumbermen.

Mr. Waggoner says the intention is to visit Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta before returning east in the course of a month. In this connection it may be said that the railways have done everything possible for the convenience of the delegates; the visitors are bound to see and inspect the country thoroughly; they will visit Prince Albert and Edmonton.

On their return to Vermont, they will report what they have seen, and if their comment is favorable it is very probable that a large tide of immigration will be turned this way. Mr. Waggoner thinks highly of the Vermont people; they are intelligent and energetic, just the kind of people for the great west. There are some 350,000 people in the state and there is plenty of room around here alone for at least 100,000 of them.

On Sunday while en route west, Rev. Mr. Wallace held divine service on the special car. By way of acknowledgment for his services Mr. Waggoner, in less than five minutes, collected a purse of \$90, which he presented to Mr. Wallace, making at the same time a few appropriate remarks.

The party proceeded to Brandon to-day.

The first load of new Ontario barley for 1892, was shown at Belleville on Wednesday last the 10th inst. It was a fine sample.

Winnipeg Items.

Winnipeg Aug. 3.—Mr. J. A. Macdonnell, of the department of public works, left for the west Monday afternoon, where he will inspect the recently completed Souris extension of the C. P. R. and report to the provincial government before the latter pays over the aid of \$1,750 a mile, voted at the last sitting of the legislature.

W. D. Scott, of the C. P. R. immigration service, went down to West Selkirk last evening to collect exhibits for the Canadian department of the world's fair. Mr. Scott has already gathered together a great quantity of grain, etc. for the fair.

Mrs. Joe Benson discovered in her flower garden the other day a seven-leaf clover. There evidently isn't any limit to the producing capabilities of Manitoba soil.

J. Doupe, C. P. R. surveyor, left to-day for Esteven, the new town at the Souris coal fields. He will survey the townsite and afterwards proceed to Hirsch, the new Jewish town on the Souris line, where he will be engaged for three or four weeks at similar work.

Five tea trains passed through the city to-day from the coast. All told, there were over 100 cars, which represents a huge sum of money. On one train were three cars of silk, which, alone, were valued at a sum not far from the million mark.

The C. P. R. land department have on exhibition at their offices the exhibit of clays, coal, and etc., which was collected at Esteven, on the Souris branch, and which occupied a prominent position in the main building at exhibition grounds during the fair.

Wm. Gordon Cumming, the well known Alberta rancher, is in the city to-day on his way east with 200 range horses, which will be broken in Ontario and then sent to the English market. He is hopeful of being able to secure as much as £40 apiece for many of the animals for cavalry remounts. A few he hopes will bring as high as £50 apiece for other purposes.

A sample of wheat stocks, grown on Mr. Brundett's farm, Kildonan, was brought to The Tribune office yesterday. The wheat is fully three feet in height, and is topped by magnificent heads. The grain is commencing to put on the old gold tinted color which indicates ripeness.

4

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THE SONS OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Assessment System.

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

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

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

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

Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability clause.

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

All old members of the Beneficiary over 60 years of age, desiring to join Class B, may do so until six months from the date of this circular, that is, November 2nd, 1892, after which time no such application can be entertained.

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

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

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

JOHN W. CARTER,

S. G. Secretary.

Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

A FEW REASONS WHY IT PAYS

YOU TO BUY YOUR

TEA AT STROUD'S.

They Buy at First Hands.

They save the Consumer the Middle-man's profit.

They do the largest distributing trade to the Consumer of any firm in Canada.

Experience has taught them the CLASS of TEA best suited to the Canadian demands.

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This month exceptional value in Tea Dust, Choice Japan Siftings, 10c. a pound. 3 pounds for 25c.

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Toronto Addresses:
Shaftesbury Hall,
367 Yonge Street,
428 Queen Street west.
Kingston:
109 Princess Street.
Ottawa:
Rideau and Sparks Sts.
Peterboro:
370 George Street.

CANADA'S UNIQUE POSITION.

A PATRIOTIC UTTERANCE BY
REV. E. H. BURGESS, OF
STELLARTON, N.B.

The Story of Canada's God-given Advantages—Annexation Traitors—The Duties of Canada's True Sons and Daughters—Canada and the Empire.

Rev. E. H. Burgess, of St John's Kirk, Stellarton, N. B., recently preached a sermon to Englishmen at that church, the eloquence, fire and patriotism of which have attracted wide attention. From a report of the sermon, to which we are indebted to the New Glasgow, N. S., *Enterprise* for some of the most notable passages. The text was, "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people and for the cities of our God."—I. Samuel X: 12. After preparatory remarks referring to the birthday of Confederation and the nation, the rev. gentleman continued:

Canada's position is a unique one. She is a country of 3,500,000 square miles. She has the best wheat lands in the world and the most extensive forests. Her ground is pregnant with minerals and her waters with fish. Besides her rivers and her immense inland seas, she has an ocean on either side, making her one of the

LEADING HIGHWAYS

of the world. She is populated chiefly by those who have in their veins the blood of the noblest people on earth; and she is part of that vast empire alongside of which the empires of Assyria, Babylonia, Greece and Rome lose their greatness. A wonderful heritage, indeed, that God has given to us Canadians. But along with this comes a danger. To the south of us is a nation, which though finally destined, I believe, to hold only the second place on the continent is at present far ahead of this Dominion in population, wealth and national development. The policy of that nation has always been the

ABSORPTION OF CANADA.

More than once have we been invaded by her armies, more than once has she striven to force us into acquiescence by shutting out our products. And never did she seem more anxious than now to accomplish her purposes. And because of this I stand up before you this evening and say, "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God." We met their assaults before, and were helped by it. Let us not flinch now. Just as in 1803 the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty which was hoped would force us into annexation, helped to bring the British American colonies together under one federal government, and gave to our people such a stimulus that trade was opened in other directions to our profit, so let the legislation which has recently been directed against us in order to

WEAKEN OUR ALLEGIANCE

to Great Britain but cement us all the more firmly and give us the energy which is born of opposition and upheld by inherent greatness. Let us say to our powerful neighbor, we delight in fraternity, but ours is a great country, and we possess the indomitable spirit of our fathers; therefore we can do without you. We wish to be friends; but we can neither be flattered or frightened out of the great birthright which God has given us, of being citizens of the British empire.

But what about those in our own country, many of whom for selfish reasons or because soured by failure, would seek also to disinherit us? I will not deal with such at this time as my feelings dictate. Being Sabbath evening I want, not to kindle your indignation but rather to stir up feelings of religious loyalty—a loyalty that takes God into account. But this I would say, and I think I but voice the general sentiment, I do not care how high may be their position, though Canada is indeed a large country she has only room for

TRAITORS TO THE OLD FLAG,

six feet under ground or overhead. But there is something more dangerous than this attempt to draw us from the increasingly magnificent position we hold in the British empire. For contemptible as it may be on the part of the United States, and still more contemptible on the part of those of our own people who have espoused that cause, and dangerous as it might have been to the country if we were of less noble blood, that agitation has been over-ruled by the God of nations to draw us closer to the mother country. The people of Canada and of Great Britain have had forced upon them the necessity of

TIGHTENING THE BONDS

that bind us together. And I am per-

suaed that sooner or later it will result in such imperial legislation as will do much to give us ultimately, if we be but true to ourselves and to our God, the leading position on this continent. Therefore I say there is something more dangerous than this attempt to transfer our allegiance. And this is the persistent way we are being slandered by some who call themselves Canadians and are themselves partakers in the general prosperity. All the more unfortunate is it that some who do this occupy high positions, and at their back a portion of the press of Canada prostrates, I had almost said, debases itself. What shall we say of such? Men may differ honestly on the general policy of the country, and we admire their integrity. They can fight in a manly way their political opponents, and be loyal to Canada. But when persons slander their own country, their own mother, what shall we say of them? As we mention their names what

DEPTH OF CONTEMPT.

of loathing would be appropriate? But the danger lies in the fact that such slander is hindering us at home and abroad. It not only tends to keep desirable immigrants from coming to us but it sends away many of our own young men. It hinders capitalists from coming in among us to develop our resources; for what stranger can we expect to have confidence in our country until we show we have confidence in it ourselves. Therefore we should stand up against this. We should be "of good courage, and play the men for our people and for the cities of our God." We should be strong to defend the country's reputation. I appeal to true Canadians, have respect for the good name of your mother, Canada. I appeal to the independent and loyal portion of the press of both parties to use their mighty influence on behalf of her rights. Oh, that the patriotic spirit of the Hon. George Brown but again swayed the sceptre where once he was chief! I appeal to

THE WOMEN

of this Dominion. I appeal to the mothers. Let the children be nursed on the milk of loyalty, so that our rising generation will not so much as contain one person but whose every pulse beat will be for Canada and a united empire. I appeal to the pulpit, that sacred place where the ambassador of Christ though not always beyond the reach of censure, should be true to duty uninfluenced by praise or by blame. I realize indeed that it is the gospel that should be preached in our churches, and you know that I myself strive faithfully to fulfill this obligation. But to stand up in defence of one's country is not only compatible with the preaching of the gospel, but is one's

SACRED DUTY.

And if every one of our clergymen, ignoring the spirit of partyism, would but rebuke this foul assault upon Canada it would at once cease. From the press and from the forum, from the nursery and from the pulpit, and from the hearts of a noble patriotic people, let the mighty shout ascend to cheer the hearts of friends and to silence the tongue of enemies, "Loyalty to Canada! Loyalty to the empire."

The rev. gentleman then dwelt at some length on various ways and means of showing devotion to Canada, among which he advocated giving a preference always for goods of Canadian manufacture. He next proceeded as follows: Need I press upon you the necessity for striving to

LEAD NOBLE LIVES,

even looking at the question from a national point of view? No matter how large her population, how extended her trade, how great her wealth, how brilliant her statesmen, how immense her armaments, how much she may be feared, unless Canada has the strength which belongs to a noble, virtuous people, she nurtures the elements of her own destruction. Let each one therefore strive to attain to noble character, and the character of our country will be noble. Let us aim to be so upright, so honorable, so truly manly, that the words, "I am a Canadian," will be

A UNIVERSAL PASSPORT

to highest respect and confidence. As the Spartan was conspicuous for his bravery, as the Frenchman is noted for his polish, let the Canadian be justly regarded as an embodiment of unimpeachable honor, of exalted, unswerving manhood. Therefore I would urge all to give themselves right up to the Lord Jesus Christ. Because the nearer we get to Him the more we will come into possession of the Christ-like character; and only in proportion as we have that character will we be truly manly. Oh what a great thing it would be for Canada if all her sons and daughters were devoted Christians. There would be no rumshops, no gambling

hells, no dens of vice. Generation after generation improving through Godly living, laziness, disease and even insanity would be largely eradicated from the blood; and poor houses, jails and asylums would go to decay unless kept up as a monument of the ravages of iniquity. What prosperity, peace and contentment would be ours, what a high sense of honor, what true nobility, if we should all get into vital union with Jesus Christ, and strive day by day by divine grace, to attain to His character. Happy? Why, we would be

THE HAPPIEST PEOPLE

on the face of the earth. For true christianity does not consist in being sanctimonious but in doing God's will—in doing right. It is summed up in the one word "Love;" love to God and our fellows. And who so happy as the one who does right and has the approval of his own conscience, who, himself, living in "the sunny south window of God's love," has his heart filled with love for every one, and feels that it is as abundantly returned. While we strive to advance Canada by all honorable means in our power, let us remember that here lies the secret of her success or failure. Therefore we should first consecrate ourselves to Christ, and not being satisfied with a mere profession of religion, strive to lead a noble christian life. We should do our utmost to

INFLUENCE OTHERS

in the same direction. We should give hearty support to our churches, doing our best to make them what they should be, a mighty agency of God in the work of saving mankind from the power and defilement of sin. We should set our faces against anything that works in opposition to Christianity and therefore to our country. Liquor dealers for instance, from the distiller and brewer to the saloon keeper, should give up their destructive business for the sake of Christ and of Canada. Let us be of "good courage and play the men for our people and for the cities of our God." Let us each endeavor by divine grace to love the Lord our God with all our heart and with all our soul, and with all our strength, and with all our mind, and our neighbor as ourselves, and Canada will outstrip in greatness any other country the world has ever yet seen, and we will be in possession of the first fruits of the glorious millennium. For "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

The Ontario Premier on Annexation.
Sir Oliver Mowat at Niagara:

"Shall we give away our great country to the United States as some, I hope not many, are saying just now? (Cries of 'Never!') Or, when the time comes for some important change, shall we, as the only other alternative, go for the creation of Canada into an independent nation? I believe that the great mass of our people would prefer independence to political union with any other people. And so would I. As a Canadian I am not willing that Canada should cease to be. Fellow-Canadians, are you? (Cries of 'No!') I am not willing that Canada should commit national suicide. Are you? (Cries of 'No!') I am not willing that both our British connection and our hope of a Canadian nationality shall be destroyed forever. (Cheers.) Annexation necessarily means all that. It means too, the abolition of all that is to us preferable in Canadian character and institutions as contrasted with what in these respects our neighbors prefer. Annexation means at the same time the transfer from ourselves to Washington of all matters outside of local provincial affairs. Ontario's will is powerful at Ottawa. No government has been in power which has not the support of a majority of Ontario's representatives; and no Dominion Government would stand for a month without that support. If things do not go there as we Reformers should like, it is because Ontario through its own representatives, has not so willed. (Hear, hear.) But at Washington the influence of our 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of people would be nothing, though Ontario's representatives were unanimous."

Look Before You Leap.

The British Consul at San Francisco, in his last report on California, says that settlers going to that state cannot be too careful in selecting a suitable place before purchasing land. Most of the published accounts of the large profits to be made there by those engaged in farming, and which appear in the European papers, emanate from interested parties, and should be accepted with caution. They estimate the capital required at a figure which is too low for fruit farming, and which leaves no margin should their crops not suc-

ceed in the most satisfactory manner. His advice to persons intending to engage in farming or fruit growing in California is to stay there at least a year before deciding where to buy land. They might during that time work on a farm and obtain practical knowledge as to the land, climate, marketing facilities, and the particular branch of agriculture they wish to undertake. They will then be much more likely to succeed than those who purchase without having the benefit of such experience. It must be borne in mind that the climate of the interior of the State is very warm for several months of the year, and this is especially the case in the portions suitable for raising and orange culture.

Mr. Gladstone, on hearing of the removal of the Rev. James Stark, of the Methodist New Connexion Church, Hawarden, to Stockton-on-Tees, sent him a volume, with his autograph and best wishes. The church is the only one belonging to the Nonconformists in Hawarden.

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Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

HOME NEWS SUMMARY.

Events of Interest by the British Mails. The Duchess of Albany presented the prizes at the Westminster Town-Hall to the successful students at the Royal Foundation School of the Grey Coat Hospital, Westminster.

Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, have appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Lord William Cecil Egery in Waiting. The Duke of Connaught has inaugurated a new water supply at Liverpool, which has been obtained for the city from Lake Vyrnwy.

At the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, Princess Henry of Battenberg, in the absence of Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, distributed the certificates awarded by the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music to the candidates of the London centre who were successful at the late local centre examinations.

The Duchess of Teck has appointed the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood to be Comptroller of the Household and Egery to her Royal Highness; and has also appointed Captain Edgar R. S. Sebright extra Egery.

Messrs. John Sanger and Sons' circus and menagerie had the unexpected honor of appearing recently before the Queen and Court at Windsor Castle. The children of Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg having met the procession passing through the streets of Windsor, the Queen requested the proprietors to bring the exhibition to the Castle in order that she might see the performers and animals. Her Majesty subsequently, through Sir Henry Ponsonby, thanked Mr. J. Sanger and Mr. Ashwin for the attendance of the circus, and expressed herself greatly pleased with the procession.

Her Majesty the Empress Eugenie, attended by Madame Le Breton, recently visited the Queen at Windsor Castle and remained to luncheon.

The Governor of New South Wales and Lady Jersey have been visiting Noumea.

Sir William Cleaver Robinson, Governor of Western Australia, has arrived at Perth, Western Australia, on his return from England.

Mr. Peel M. P., the Speaker of the last House of Commons, has opened a new wing erected to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, at a cost of £14,000. In the course of the ceremony, Mr. Peel said he could not allow that occasion to pass over without taking that early opportunity of thanking those whom he saw before him for having returned him unopposed to Parliament.

The Ulster Orange Demonstrations. The following reached us too late for publication in our last issue:

The Orange demonstrations all over Ulster were celebrated on the 12th in brilliant weather, which brought out the largest attendances ever witnessed at these anniversaries. The chief demonstration was held in the Botanic gardens, Belfast, where the attendance was very large. The Earl of Erne, Imperial Grand Master of Ireland, presided, and in addressing those present said that whatever the outcome of the election might be, he believed the knell of Home Rule had been sounded. He congratulated them upon the great meeting held recently in Belfast. That demonstration showed that the whole body of Protestants of Ulster, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, or to whatever denomination they belonged, were as one man in favor of upholding the integrity of the Empire. (Cheers.) The resolutions adopted were the following:—

"That, recognizing the Orange Institution as the great organization that has saved our native country from false friends and traitorous sons, we once more renew our fealty to the institution as the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty in Ireland."

"That we express our determination to maintain unchanged our present position as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, and we protest in the most determined manner against the passage of any measure that would deprive us of our birthright in the Imperial Parliament and our citizenship of the United Kingdom."

"That we congratulate the Unionist Government of the Marquis of Salisbury on the pre-eminent manner in which they have conducted their foreign policy, and on the success which has attended their administration of home affairs in giving to our native country that peace and tranquillity so much to be desired."

Demonstrations of a similar kind were held at about 30 centres over the province. So far as is known, everything passed over in a most peaceable manner. No precautionary measures were taken for the preservation of the peace other than those which the local constabulary could provide.

THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

Points of Difference in Various Versions Mentioned by Mr. Charles Mason.

Mr. Charles Mason, of Hull, England, the author of "Le Roman du Roi," and writer of "Our English Letter" in the Orillia Packet, has sent a most interesting communication to the Packet relating to the version of the battle of Hastings recently printed in the ANGLO-SAXON. Many different accounts have been given of the battle and few of them are entirely trustworthy. The account made up from various authorities which was transferred to the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON differs in some points from those preferred by Mr. Mason, as he thus proceeds to point out. "Life would not be long enough to contradict all the blunders of historians. It is astonishing how they perpetuate themselves. Your admirable contemporary, the ANGLO-SAXON, has been treating its readers to an account of the battle of Hastings, which is full of errors that exist mainly in the imagination of historians. I thought my "Le Roman du Roi," which is at Toronto University and a summary of which you published recently, would have thrown a little fresh light on that battle—one of the decisive battles of the world. The editor will there see that Harold had two brothers in the battle—not one only. They were Gurth and Lewine. William held another, Haco, as a hostage at Rouen. The Normans did not wilfully caricole their horses over the slain and wounded English. How could they reach the standard without riding over their foes? Harold's body was not wilfully mangled by the Normans; but he was not likely to give in without a terrible struggle; but it would be wrong to allow it to be even inferred that the Normans, who was very chivalrous, would maliciously mangle the body of a royal foe, whom they knew well enough was legally elected by the English Barons and had a more inalienable right to the English throne than William himself had to the Duchy of Normandy, the latter being only a natural son."

With regard to the restoration of Harold's body, Mr. Mason writes: "What does Bulwer Lytton say in "Harold: The Last of the Saxon Kings?" In answer to Osegod and Ailrie, two monks of Waltham, who offered all their little store of gold for the corpse, William said, speaking fiercely, "No, we take no gold for a traitor's body," etc., and he said, "the Accursed of the Church should lie unburied, and birds of prey should feed their young on the carcase, even though Githa, the usurper's mother, offered for it its weight in gold." Now she was far from the field, and Saturday she considered was a "lucky day" for Harold, according to Wace, and this was why Harold chose to fight on the 14th of October, 1066. I see no reason for mistrusting the Waltham Abbey manuscript, which says that the body was discovered by Harold's lover, Ead-Githa, of the swan-like neck, by some secret marks on the body and not by any royal insignia, and it is alleged that not more than ten golden marks were paid as an acknowledgment. The body was interred at Waltham Abbey."

Mr. Mason also says, "it is not correct that the Normans were feasting riotously after the battle. They were very serious and solemn."

The Flag in Manitoba. The Winnipeg Daily Tribune says: "Last year a movement was inaugurated, and was a prominent feature of the closing exercises of the city schools, to arouse in the minds of the pupils a patriotic sentiment and give them a clear idea of the observance of Dominion Day. Lieut. Governor Schultz was one of the principal movers in the movement, and this year his honor will continue the work by contributing a number of miniature flags for distribution to the scholars."

The Lieut. Governor before vacation secured all the Dominion and Union Jack flags available, to be given to the children of the public schools as they separated for the summer holiday.

His honor has also intimated to the school authorities, of the public boards, that it is his intention to offer a number of large flags, suitable for display on school buildings, for competition in a series of games to be arranged for the children.

British Crop Report. London, July 22.—The cold and wet of the past week have interfered very much with the hay harvest, and at the same time the ripening of cereals has received a check. On the whole, reports are not so favorable as those received at the end of last week.

A typical report from Midlands gives the situation in Derbyshire as follows:—"The hay crop is generally very late; there are some good clover crops, but

meadow hay is very light up to now, though some late meadows are improving, and may get into a fair crop.

The wheat crop will be, perhaps, the lightest in this neighborhood for many years, as a very small acreage was sown, and in many cases the fields needed sowing over again in the spring. Oats do not look well on most of the strong land.

It is in the markets, however that the former suffers most, as both horn and corn sell badly. Wheat now stands at the official average of 20s. 1d. the imperial quarter, or 4s. 2d. less than the average at this date for the past seven years and 9s. 2d. below the average price a year ago. Barley has gone down 2s. a quarter last week and oats 2d., the former standing at 22s. 4d. and the latter at 21s. 5d.

Live stock continues healthy, and Friday last the Board of Agriculture was able to officially declare the country to be free from foot-and-mouth disease. This is a very gratifying result of Mr. Chaplin's action in the matter. On the occasion of the last outbreak of this disease it took six years to clear the country of it, but on the present occasion it has been done in as many months.

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

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Daughters of England.

Hamilton.

Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. B. S., Hamilton, meets in Reliance Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month. Annie Johnston, Hector H. Martin, President, Secretary.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome. James Brown, E. W. Trump, Sec., President, 154 Manitoba st.

Sons of England.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. C. E. Townsend, Rec. Sec. Harry Owrld, Pres.

Aylmer, Ont.

Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. M. Hutton, A. J. Elliott, President, Secretary.

Barrie.

Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. J. W. Kemping, Pres. Geo. Whitebread, Sec., Alandale, Barrie.

Belleville.

Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. H. Tammadge, Sec., R. Gilphant, Pres., Belleville.

Blackstock.

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

Brockville.

Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (ist) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec., W. H. Edwards, Pres., Box 75.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters Hall, King st. J. H. Oldershaw, Chas. F. Chanter, President, Secretary.

Collingwood.

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

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. E. Hunt, Sec., Rev. S. Gower Poole, Pres., Cornwall.

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Edward Lane, Sec., Box 86.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays every month, in the hall, Towell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres., 22 Wellington St., Box 210.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Wm. Hunt, Pres., 101 Oak Avenue.

Acorn No. 23, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Geo. W. Kemp, Pre Hedley Mason, Sec., 162 Queen st. N., 13 James st.

Kingston.

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

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at Fraser's Hall, King st. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren. R. Marsh, Pres., W. Dumbleton, Sec., Albert st., Williamsville.

Huntsville.

Croyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. Geo. Hunt, Pres., J. G. Rumsey, Sec., Huntsville.

Lakefield.

Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. John C. Balsdon, Edmund Sellens, Sec., Pres.

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsal's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. Levi Morris, Pres., W. E. Pethick, Sec.

Lambton Mills.

Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. Walter E. Ashman, Pres., J. T. Jarvis, Sec.

Longford Mills.

Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome. Geo. A. Bradley, Pres., Chas. Carr, Sec., Longford Mills.

London.

Kenington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall, F. G. Travill, Sec., 125 Dundas st.

British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, Visiting brethren welcome. W. J. Anderson, A. Isaac, Sec., 748 King St., President.

Piccadilly No. 88—Meets alternate Mondays from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street. J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland st.

Midland.

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

Smith's Falls.

Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. G. T. Martin, Pres., K. C. Townsend, Sec.

Montreal.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. B. T. Sellars, Sec., No. 132 St. Gabriel street, Turcotteville, St. Henri.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (H.R.I.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. Chas. Chappell, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 324 St. Antoine, 39 Metcalfe Ave., St. Henri.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts. J. G. Brooks, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 448 St. Paul St.

Denbigh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street. Chas. H. Beckett, F. W. Cardwell, President, 5 Parthenais Sq.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month, at 466 St. Urbain st. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres., M. H. Howell, Sec., 51 Emile St.

Orillia.

Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st. Henry Cuff, Pres., Austin Gilham, Sec.

Rose of Conchiching, No. 23, meets alternate Monday from January 11th, 1892, in their Hall Mulcahey's Block, Orillia. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec., J. C. Iresiden, Pres., Box 63.

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. E. Aust, Sec., F. E. George, Pres., Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Tanner, Sec., W. J. Eastcott Pres., P. O. Box 296.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec., Geo. Brown, Pres., 439 Ann street.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec., W. H. Snelling, Pres., 35 Mackay st.

Clarendon—The United Degree Lodge of Derby, Bowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. W. J. Eastcott, Sec.

Peterborough.

Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Wm. Saxon, Bro. Watford, Sec.

Stratford.

Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall. E. W. Byatt, Sec.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the room of Prince Albert 149 L.O.F., Odells Block. C. Pearce, Edwin Avery, Sec.

Selkirk, Man.

Rannymedeys, 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters' Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. R. Little, Pres., C. Pages, Sec.

Toronto.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst & Queen sts. W. H. Eyma, Sec., R. J. Hodge, Pres.

Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. W. H. Hewett, Pres., J. M. Williams, Sec., 419 College st., 16 Carlton Ave.

York No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave., Queen street, west. J. Baylis, Sec., T. Steele, Pres., 216 Lippincott st.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. J. J. Thorley, Pres., W. Pugh, Sec., 74 Sussex Ave.

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale. M. Crittall, Sec., 4 Sander Ave.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from July 18th, 1892, at Winches Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. F. Williams, Pres., W. T. Kendall, Sec., 542 Ontario st., 233 Sackville st.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. F. C. Payne, Sec., Geo. Taylor, Pres., W. H. Clarendon st.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview, Ave. Visiting brethren welcome. W. H. Barron, J. G. Bent, Sec., 415 Gerrard st. e., President.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—meet alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall. W. H. Clay, Sec., Coleman P.O.

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Dominion Hall corner of Dundas and Queen st., Toronto. H. W. Church, Pres., Saml. Leveates, Sec., 94 Adelaide st. e., 164 Spadina Ave.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. R. S. Grundy, Sec., Geo. R. Moore, Pres., 74 Saultier st.

Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St., West. Geo. Clatworthy, Pres., Joseph Oldfield, Sec., 3 and 4 Adelaide St. E.

Hull No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron Hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets. J. H. Jewell, Pres., A. C. Chapman, Sec., 30 Lippincott st.

Chatham No. 102 Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, Queen St., West, cor. Spadina Ave. over Devaney's new store. C. McClelland, Pres., F. W. Chorley, Sec., 22 Shirley St.

Lichfield, No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park, corner Prospect and Ontario sts. every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock. C. M. Cashmore, Sec., E. J. Cashmore, Pres., 680 Parliament st., 182 Bolton Ave.

Vancouver, B. C.

Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Rev. H. P. Hobson, F. Jas. East, President, Secretary, Box 552.

Victoria, B. C.

Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174.

Weston.

Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visitors welcome. Smith-Richardson, Sec. Joshua Fitton, Pres., Weston, Ont.

Windsor.

Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street. Visiting brethren are welcome. H. Slater, Pres., Wm. J. Turner, Sec., Box 61, Box 619, Windsor.

Winnipeg.

Westward Ho! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Unity Hall, McIntyre block, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. T. C. Andrews, Jos. Harrison, Sec.

Septane No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. W. E. D. 2nd Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome. A. H. Price, Sec., W. Jones, Pres., 588 4th Ave. N.

Woodstock.

Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. John Pittman, Pres., Wm. E. Barnett, Sec.

Lachine.

Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome. J. H. Thomas, Pres., Edward Fiskering, Sec., 331 St. Joseph St.

Calgary, N.W.T.

United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in their Hall, on Ouelier street. J. Emerson, Sec. E. Cave, Pres.

New Glasgow, N.S.

Kenilworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S., Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock in Good Templars Hall. Visiting brethren always welcome. John Maynard, Pres., E. W. Thurston, Sec.

Fredericton, N.B.

Halifax No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 7th, 1892. Visiting brethren always welcome. Chas. W. Beckwith, Pres., A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Prince Edward Island.

Eton, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, (W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Geo. D. Wright, Pres., J. Edward Rendle, Sec.

Fort William.

Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Clark, Pres., Ed. Oakley, Sec.

CROPS IN ONTARIO.

IN SOME COUNTIES THE WHEAT THE HEAVIEST KNOWN.

In Others the Yield up to the Banner Year, 1891—Barns in One District Won't Hold Half the Harvest.

A summary of the latest Ontario crop reports gives the following information:—Business men find great encouragement in the reports of the magnificent harvest now in progress all over the province. Of reports from 28 counties, 11 indicated that the wheat crop was quite up to that of last year, 10 were to the effect that the average yield would be better than in 1891, and seven indicated that the wheat crop was remarkably heavy, or the best ever obtained, while one report contained the pleasing intelligence that the yield so much exceeded expectations that the farmers' barns would not hold more than half of it. From these and other reports received by the wholesale trade here, it seems but reasonable to conclude that we shall have this year in Ontario the best crop of wheat in the history of the province. The hay crop, which now appears to be pretty well harvested in most localities, was probably never heavier. The oat crop is a fair average in most sections, and heavier than last year in some important sections. In the

EASTERN PARTS OF ONTARIO

oats, wheat and barley are being cut, and are turning out splendidly. In many districts the yield is equal to the highest average on record; and in very few places, so few that they may be described as referring to an area something like a little mud puddle as compared with a big wheat farm, is any injury reported. Hay is a remarkable crop; timothy when cut standing

AS HIGH AS A MAN'S HEAD

over districts aggregating hundreds of square miles, and everywhere being extraordinarily heavy. The talk early in the season of the rains doing damage in the low lands seems incredible in view of the cold facts as now witnessed. Around Ottawa, for instance, finer, heavier crops could not be desired and probably their equal could not be seen anywhere on the earth's surface to-day than over a great part of the low-lying lands between the ridges in Russell county, and if there is any lower-lying land than that outside of downright swamp, we would like to know where it is to be found.

Farmers have been interviewed in every direction, but giving credit to all possible attempts to minimize the splendid returns nature has again made for man's labor in the fields of Ontario this year, the worst that can be said is that in exceptional places where the soil was soaked by June rains, some of the grain is rather thin and a little scalded.

Of the roots, except potatoes, the yield will be immense, but in potatoes the farmers who are coming to market declare there will be a partial failure. How they can reconcile that with the appearance of the fields, and the enormous quantities and fine qualities coming in it is hard to say, but people in this part of the country have not forgotten the combined efforts of farmers and merchants to spread reports of potato rot last year, and the constant organized attempts ever since to

FORCE UP THE PRICE

of potatoes. In face of the systematic attempts to make out potatoes were scarce, and the successful raising of prices for a few weeks almost to famine range there came the inevitable tumble with the sudden appearance of large supplies. Farmers all through the country though selling produce slightly below former rates made a great deal of money last year, and in the aggregate millions of dollars have been paid out by these merchants for lumber and other supplies, and in putting up new barns and buildings all over the land, from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific slope. This year will see a repetition of the story.

Nothing to Remedy.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—The Imperial privy council having on appeal declared the Manitoba school law, establishing one system of public schools for the province, valid, there has been considerable speculation as to whether or not what is called remedial legislation will be introduced by the Dominion government.

Dr. Bourinot, the distinguished clerk of the Dominion House of Commons, being requested to give his opinion on the subject, said here yesterday that the decision of the highest court of the empire, which declares that no rights have been interfered with, leaves no room for any other appeal or for remedial legislation since in law and in fact it is declared there is nothing to remedy.

DOMINION LAND SURVEY PARTIES IN THE FIELD.

Important Work in the Northwest and other Parts of the Country.

"We have more men in the field," said Capt. Deville, Dominion surveyor-general, to a reporter a few days back, "this year doing all kinds of survey work than has been the case for some years past."

"And how do you account for this?" was asked.—"It is entirely attributable to the increase in

IMMIGRATION

to the Canadian Northwest. The new railways which have been built in the Prince Albert and Edmonton districts have attracted settlers there and of course surveys have to be made for them."

"Where is your staff principally located?"—"Commencing in the far east, for we have them scattered all over the Dominion

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

There is O. J. Klotz, who is located at Canso getting the longitude between Greenwich and Montreal. He is working in connection with the Greenwich and Montreal observatories. Taking a big jump westward, we have Joseph Tremblay in the Lake Dauphin district. He is dividing several townships there. He complains of there being too much bush on the lands in that locality. Then there is W. T. Thompson, who is

SOUTH OF QU'APPELLE,

and who is sub-dividing a piece of land formerly set apart for an Indian reserve. It was not required for this purpose and now we are surveying it. "Thomas Fawcett is looking over the country between Touchwood and Prince Albert, finding out where the good land is, so that we may know where to make our surveys. We do not want to go to the expense of surveying bush and swamp lands, which will not be taken up. Wm. Ogilvie has charge of a surveying party at Prince Albert. He has four surveyors along with him. They are helping to

LOCATE SETTLERS

on their lands, and doing whatsoever is required in that direction. J. Lastock Reid has got a contract for the sub-division of several townships on Shell river, northwest of Prince Albert.

"C. A. Magrath, a member of the legislative assembly of the Northwest Territories, and a son of Bolton Magrath, school inspector, Aylmer, who is also an engineer for the Galt Coal Co., has got a contract for surveying at the head of

ST. MARY'S RIVER

near the boundary. We have got seven surveyors between Calgary and Edmonton. Then at Edmonton we have got a party under the charge of J. S. Dennis, son of the late deputy minister of the interior, Lieut-Col Dennis. He is doing much the same work as Mr. Ogilvie is at Prince Albert in placing immigrants on their lands.

IN THE MOUNTAINS

there is J. McArthur, who is continuing the work of a topographical survey on which he has been engaged for some years. Then there is W. S. Dewey making a triangulation of the Rocky Mountains. This is to show established reference points from which to start on surveys. In the meantime he is in the Selkirks. John Vickers is in the Kamloops district sub-dividing lines. This constitutes our staff for the present season."

Mr. S. Fleming's Report.

Mr. Sanford Fleming, C. M. G., delegate from the Ottawa board of trade to the recent Congress of Chambers of Commerce in London, has made a report to the president of the board in which the following passages occur:

"The Congress was a most interesting one; there were a number of able speeches, every one of which very nearly was such as would do credit to any gathering. Many were advocating the Hofmeyr scheme, pure and simple, and a very substantial gain was made in the ranks of those whose creed is not absolute free trade. Strange to say, the Australians did not vote with the other colonists on the Montreal resolution.

"Had seven Australians reversed their votes the Free Traders would have found themselves in a minority. As it was, our friends felt that they had done well, and the Hofmeyr scheme made great progress. I was surprised and pleased to listen to a number of English manufacturers speak in its favor."

The actual vote was 17 to 34, being only 13 against slight protection, and this in the very heart of Free Trade England. It will carry next time, for I learn that the Australians are really with us."

THE NORTHWEST ASSEMBLY.

OPENING OF THE HOUSE BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Speech from the Throne—Colonization—Roads and Immigration—The Dairy Industry and Other Interests.

Regina, Aug. 3.—His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Royal opened the Assembly yesterday with the following speech from the throne:

I have deemed it advisable to call you together at the earliest possible moment in the new financial year for the purpose of enabling you to make provision for carrying on the public service and especially such public works as may be undertaken before the season closes.

The great influx of immigration into the Territories renders it imperative that our roads be kept in a state of good repair and bridges built wherever necessary.

The important question also of opening up those great arteries of travel, called colonization roads, is worthy of your serious consideration and is a matter that has been repeatedly and prominently brought to my notice, when visiting, in the discharge of my duties, the various districts of the Territories.

I am happy to know that the liquor license ordinance which you adopted last session, has upon the whole given general satisfaction and that any apprehension as to the evil effects likely to arise from the change in the law have not been realized. I have no doubt that, after some months' experience of the working of the ordinance, amendments may now suggest themselves for your consideration, which would tend to make its provisions more effective and complete.

Your co-operation will be solicited by the agricultural and other societies in the collection of exhibits for the World's Columbian exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893. In the selection of such products as timber, cereals, minerals, grasses, fruits and vegetables, you will have ample opportunity of displaying the physical character and natural resources of the Territories. I have every reason to believe that the arrangements which will be made in this respect, will ensure for our country the attraction and admiration of the visitors.

I am glad to be in a position to state that the dairy industry is making rapid strides amongst our population. Several creameries and cheese factories have been established since the last session of the assembly, and I understand a profitable market has been found to reward the enterprise of the promoters. There is an unlimited demand, with remunerative prices, always existing for butter and cheese of the first quality, and consequently no effort should be spared to establish the reputation of the dairy products of the Territories. Provided no inferior article is allowed to find its way into the market, the farmer may rest assured that the demand for his butter and cheese will not be less than that for his wheat and cattle.

It will be my duty to communicate to you, at the earliest possible moment, any order of His Excellency the Governor-General relating to such portions of any moneys appropriated for the Territories by the parliament of Canada last session as the lieutenant-governor is authorized to expend by and with the advice of the Legislative Assembly or of any committees thereof.

I now leave you to the discharge of your legislative duties, and I feel confident that in considering the various measures which will be brought before you, your action will be guided by prudence, wisdom and equity.

Sad Plight of an Oxford Professor's Son.

The Grand Forks, Dak., Plaindealer says: "The board of insanity commissioners, consisting of Judge Carothers, Judge Sullivan and Dr. Engstad, met this morning to investigate the case of the young man whose unfortunate condition was reported yesterday. At the investigation the facts were developed that the young man's name is John Henry Perthe Stoeke, that he is a native of England, and that he came here a short time ago from Manitoba. It appears that he is very highly educated, conversing fluently in six different languages. His father is a professor in the university at Oxford. The young man's present condition is said to have been occasioned by too much studying when quite a young man. He was confined for a time in an asylum in England, being discharged as cured. Later after he came to Manitoba, he was confined in the barracks at Regina, but made his escape. His insanity is of a mild type, and is yet probably incurable. The board decided to return him to Manitoba."

THE NEW PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Contract for Construction Executed in Victoria, B. C.

A Victoria, B.C., correspondent writes:—"The contract between the provincial directors of the Canadian Western Railway and Mr. Frank Bakeman, trustee for the construction company, was executed recently, Messrs. R. P. Rithet, Thomas Earle, M.P.; E. G. Prior, M.P.; and Frank Barnard, M.P., signing the document on behalf of the railway company, the other two directors, Senator Ried and H. P. Bell, C.E., being absent from the city. Mr. Bakeman undertakes, on behalf of his company, to deposit with the Government a guarantee of \$50,000 for the expenditure of that sum in surveys the first year; and to form a construction company of sufficient capital to build and equip the line. This company takes over all land and money subsidies that are given in aid of the road."

In connection with this enterprise a Vancouver, B.C., paper pays this tribute to a well known Ottawa engineer:—"The gentlemen connected with the Canadian Western were fortunate in finding Marcus Smith, C.E., in Victoria, when they came to look into the prospects of the railway. Probably Mr. Smith knows as much about the country through which the road will pass as any man. He was in the government employ at the time the surveys were made through the mountains, and should be, and no doubt is, fully conversant with the character of the country through which the road will pass, for it is likely it will follow precisely the line as located for the Canadian Pacific Railway, but which was afterwards abandoned for the route through the Kicking Horse Pass."

The Tide of European Immigration.

The Winnipeg Tribune says that the immigration work of the Manitoba Government which has been so successful in the eastern provinces and in England and the United States is about to be pushed with fresh vigor in Germany, Norway and Sweden. No better step could be taken. "Thousands of immigrants," remarks the Tribune, "come annually from these countries to the United States and they are just the sort of people we want. Physically, mentally and morally they come of splendid stock; they readily become one with us; and they are well fitted to make successful and contented settlers. Those who emigrate are for the most part peasants. They are accustomed to hard work and inured to hardship. At home they have a climate not very different in rigor from our own. Coming to this country and becoming the owners of fertile land they greatly improve their lot, and at the same time make a valuable accession to our population. There is no reason why, with intelligent work such as the Government is doing elsewhere, we should not secure a large proportion of the hundreds of thousands who are sure to emigrate to this continent. We ought, indeed, to divert the greater part of that stream of immigration to this country, for the United States have now little to offer in the way of free land, while we have illimitable tracts of it."

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

J. Critchley, Victoria, B.C.
J. A. Edwards, Montreal, Que.
R. S. Grundy, Toronto.
E. W. Thurston, New Glasgow, N.S.
T. C. Andrews, Winnipeg, Man.
Chas. F. Chanter, Chatham, Ont.
Arthur C. Bacon, Brockville.
W. E. Pethick, Bowmanville.
E. Doughty, Calgary, N.W.T.
W. H. Boycott, New Westminster, British Columbia.
Geo. G. Bennett, Belleville.
Sackville Hill, Chedoke, Barton, Ont.
J. W. Gledhill, Huntsville, Ont.
Edwin Avery, Sherbrooke, Que.
J. W. Hannaford, Hamilton, Ont.
J. Ed. Rendle, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Wm. Swinton, Orillia, Ont.
Chas. G. Cross, Simeco, Ont.
James Fisher, Hamilton, Ont.
L. N. Pink, Pembroke, Ont.
H. H. Martin, Hamilton, Ont.
A. D. Thomas, Fredericton, N.B.
Chas. Carr, Longford Mills.
Wm. E. Barnett, Woodstock.
Wm. H. Cruse, Kingston.
Alfred Hansford, Capleton, Que.
Ed. Oakley, Fort William, Ont.
J. Lang, Barrie, Ont.
C. J. Burgis, Lakefield.
W. L. Hunter, Toronto.
T. Dixon, Whitby, Ont.
W. T. Kendall, Toronto.

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