

# THE ANGLO-SAXON

Dedicated to the interests of the Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxons of British America and to the Sons of England Society.

OTTAWA, APRIL, 1900.

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VOL. III.—No. 8

Lodge Cards under this  
sorted at the rate of One Dollar per  
Year.



Sons of England Society.

## LODGE DIRECTORY.

### Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets alternate Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. Hy. Bennett, Sec., A. G. Horton, Pres. Box 96.

### Barrie.

Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. Fred. Edwards, Pres. Geo. Whitehead, Sec., Allandale, Barrie.

### Belleville.

Osford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. H. Tamnada, Sec., Thos. Waymark, Pres. Belleville.

### Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Boushall's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. J. H. Kenner, Sec., W. E. Pethick, Pres. Gladstone Ave.

### Brockton.

Birmingham No. 60, Brockton—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Parsons Hall, Brockton. Chas. Cahmore, Sec., F. Wootton, Pres. 257 Gladstone Ave.

### Brockville.

Wells No. 37, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in their Hall, No. 205 King street. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec., W. White, Pres. Box 75.

### Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays in Union Hall. V. M. Durnford, Sec., Robt. Nash, Pres. Collingwood.

### Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Bldg. Visiting members welcome. Frank Nelson, Sec., Robt. Carson, Pres. Cornwall.

### Eglinton.

Sherrwood No. 70, Eglinton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month at the Town Hall, Eglinton. Fred. Brooks, Sec., T. Moore, Pres. Deer Park.

### Exeter.

Flymouth No. 68, Exeter, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at the L.O.F. Hall, Main st. Wm. Sanders, Sec., Daniel Davis, Pres. "Advocate" office.

### Galt.

Royal Oak No. 28, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Chas. Squire, Sec., Chas. Brett, Jr., Pres. Richmond Ave.

### Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in the month, in the hall in Tovel's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres. 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., Edwin Layland, Pres. 401 Oak Ave.

Acorn No. 28, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Wm. Macarjie, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec., 257 Bay st. North. 18 James st.

### Huntsville.

Croyden No. 83, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. J. R. Reece, C. Peacock, Sec., J. R. Reece, President. Huntsville.

### Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. L. Allison, Sec., Joseph Salter, Pres. Albert st.

Trine No. 70, Kingston—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month in the "Prentice Boys Hall, Market Square. John Davis, Sec., John Porter, Pres. Kingston.

### Lakefield.

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

### Montreal.

Excelsior No. 30, Montreal (R. R. D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place de Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres. Chas. Chappell, Sec., 102 St. Felix st.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Sebastopol sts. Hy. Irons, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec., 4 College st.

Yorkshire No. 89, Montreal, will meet every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. Hy. Robertson, Pres. J. Booth, Sec., 1087 St. James St.

### Oshawa.

Essex No. 4, Oshawa—Meets every alternate Friday in the S.O.E. Hall. Wm. Holland, Pres. Thos. Martin, Sec.

### Orillia.

Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall, Mississauga st. W. H. Stevens, Pres. G. H. Swain, Sec., Orillia.

### Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Oddfellows' Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks sts. T. E. Hickmet, Pres. E. Aust, Sec., Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Bowwood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at Johnson's in the Wellington st. E. J. Reynolds, Sec., Geo. Low, Pres. P. O. Box 290.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec., R. J. Dawson, Pres. 439 Ann street.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at their Hall, New Edinburgh. C. C. Rogers, Sec., J. J. Hawken, Pres. 217 Stewart st.

Clarendon—The United Degree Lodge of Derby, Bowwood, Russell and Stanley lodges meet at Wellington Hall, Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 3rd Tuesday of each month. Fred. Cook, Pres. C. H. Bott, Sec.

### Owen Sound.

Mistletoe No. 86, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound, cordially welcome. Chas. Richardson, C. K. Grigg, President, Secretary.

### 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. E. W. Elcombe, Sec., T. J. Mitchell, Pres. Box 277.

### Sherbrooke, Que.

Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odell's Block. Edwin Avery, Sec., Thos. Rawson, Pres. Box 16, P.O., Sherbrooke.

### St. Thomas.

Chester No. 18, St. Thomas, Ont.—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays (W. R. D. 3rd Friday) of every month in Emulating Block, cor. Talbot and Elgin sts. Robt. Pearson, Sec., F. W. Trump, Pres.

Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts. on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Robt. A. Mackay, Pres. J. W. Yearlesley, Sec., 9 Hughes st.

### Toronto.

Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street West. B. Jones, Pres. C. E. Smith, Sec., 31 Sward st.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst st. and Queen st. West. W. H. Syme, Sec., Geo. Hall, Pres. 18 Eden Place.

West No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. A. Watkins, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec., 16 Carlton Ave.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. E. Davis, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec., 70 Sussex Ave.

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale, Sec., H. Worman, Pres. W. P. Parsons, Sec., 29 Lawrence Ave.

Surrey No. 11, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Brunswick Hall, 161 Brunswick Avenue. G. Knight, Sec., C. Sendell, Pres. 105 Oxford street.

Warwick No. 13, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Jackson's Hall, Yonge st., cor. Bloor st. A. Riddford, Sec., J. Pottley, Pres. 36 Yorkville Avenue.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Winchester Hall, Winchester st. cor. Parliament st. T. P. Williams, Sec., A. O. Robinson, Pres. 32 Sward st.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. S. H. Manchee, Sec., Harry Leeson, Pres. 14 Baldwin st.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Queen st. East. J. W. Lane, Pres. J. W. Haynes, Sec., 130 Broadview Ave.

Stafford No. 32, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Copeland Hall, King st. East, corner Sherbourne st. Geo. W. Ansell, Sec., W. G. Fowler, Pres. 18 Trafalgar Ave.

Portsmouth No. 45, Dovercourt, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Mechanics Institute. Thos. Buckley, Sec., G. Hutchings, Pres. Delaware Ave.

Worcester No. 47, West Toronto Junction—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at James' Hall, West Toronto Junction. Fred Ineson, Sec., C. C. Boon, Pres. Box 5 Carleton West.

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

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. Metcalf st. and Yonge st. J. W. Webb, Sec., J. H. Horswell, Pres. 37 Homewood Ave.

### Weston.

Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visitors welcome. Theo. Holdsworth, Sec., Geo. Asham, Pres. Weston, Ont.

### 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. W. Whitcombe, Pres. W. E. Wilkinson, Sec., Box 168.

### Winnipeg.

Westward On! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, bi-monthly at Knights Pythias Hall, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. Rev. G. F. Coombes, Thos. C. Andrews, Secretary, Box 353.

## Professional Cards.

TAYLOR McVEITY, Barrister, Solicitor, etc.  
Scottish Ontario Chambers,  
OTTAWA.

## To Lodge Secretaries.

DURING the past year the Order of the Sons of England has increased more rapidly than the most sanguine expectations of those interested in its welfare.

Our Lodge Directory Columns has been used by members of the Order throughout the Province of Canada, and the ANGLO-SAXON has steadily grown in favor, which its increased circulation each month proves.

Every year, travel is made more easy, and the Order of the Sons of England spreading throughout the Provinces, compels us to believe that our Lodge Directory results favorably to all concerned.

Members can see at a glance what night a Lodge Meeting is held in the particular section which he may be visiting, when he can interchange fraternal greetings, etc. With this in view we hope that Lodges which have not their CARD in the Directory will send it to us for our next issue. Only \$1 per year.

Address,  
ANGLO-SAXON,  
P. O. Box 296, Ottawa, Ont.

## SONS OF ENGLAND NEWS.

### TORONTO.

Albion Lodge, Toronto, is making good progress. It has initiated seventeen new members during the last quarter, and two joined by clearance from other lodges. We think this a good showing, when it is considered that Albion is surrounded by over twenty other lodges. By the end of the present year Albion should have five hundred members. At last quarterly meeting the collection of dues approximated \$500.00. The lodge room was so packed that extra benches had to be brought in to accommodate the members.

### MONTREAL.

Denbigh Lodge Sons of England, will hold a grand concert and social on St. George's Day, the 23rd of April. This will be the formal opening of the new hall at No. 6 Craig street. A grand rally of Sons of England and other Englishmen with their lady friends is expected. We wish our Montreal brethren every success.

### ORILLIA.

April 4.—There was a good attendance of members at the quarterly meeting of Lodge Hampton, S.O.E., held on Monday night, and a large amount of business was transacted. The following unanimous vote of sympathy was passed:—"Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from the home of Bro. W. J. King a well beloved son, and from Lodge Hampton a true and faithful brother, Resolved,—That we, the members of Lodge Hampton, Sons of England Benevolent Society, extend to our worthy Treasurer, Bro. W. J. King, and his sorrow-stricken family, our heartfelt sympathies, trusting that they may find comfort and consolation in this their hour of tribulation in Him whose sympathy is far greater than humanity can offer, and Who alone is able to reunite us in that brighter world where parting is no more and where all is joy and peace."—Packet.

### TO BE HOPED SO.

There is an absurd rumor afloat that the Orange Bill has been reserved for the consideration of Her Majesty. When the next batch of bills come up for royal assent, the Orange Act of Incorporation will be among them.—Almonte Times.

### THE PROPER WEIGHT OF MAN.

Professor Huxley asserts that the proper weight of a man is 154 pounds, made up as follows: Muscles and their appendages, 68 lbs; skeleton, 24 lbs; skin, 10½ lbs; fat, 28 lbs; brain, 3 lbs; abdominal viscera, 11 lbs; blood, which would drain from the body, 7 lbs. The heart of such a man should beat 75 times a minute, and he should breathe 15 times a minute. In 24 hours he should vitiate 1,750 cubic feet of pure air to the extent of 1 per cent. A man, therefore, of the weight mentioned, should have 800 cubic feet of well ventilated space. He should throw off through the skin 18 ounces of water, 300 grains of solid matter and 400 grains of carbonic acid every 24 hours, and his total loss during that period should be 6 pounds of water and about 2 pounds of other matter.—Exchange.

## PRIVILEGED CHARACTERS.

Romish beggars are privileged characters. Though begging is prohibited by law, the uniformed beggars of that church—women with "hanging lugs and faces lang," grotesque costumes in dress, and sorrowful visage—are allowed free access to all the public buildings. All other kinds and species of tramps and beggars are rigidly prohibited. Does the wearing of a fantastic garb make these females any less beggars? We think not. Therefore they are worse than the beggar in rags, for their begging is done under the guise of religion! Keep them out.—Chicago paper.

## LORD ROWTON AS A PHILANTHROPIST.

Lord Rowton, the well-known private secretary of the late Lord Beaconsfield, and who, as everybody knows, was appointed administrator of the munificent Guinness Trust, having learned of the fearful condition of some of the common lodging houses of the great metropolis, has determined to move in the matter himself. He will have a large building erected which he will run as a common lodging house, and manage it himself upon principles which he believes will find favor in the eyes of the poor, as well as making it a paying (and possibly self-supporting) property. When this novel venture is to be exploited is not yet settled, but Lord Rowton does not usually allow the grass to grow under his feet, so it is likely to be very soon.

## GOT EVEN WITH MR. BIGGAR.

There are quite a number of stories being told about that quaint individual the late Mr. Biggar, M.P. It is related that he got disgusted with the cost of the parliamentary dinner and frequented a restaurant near Westminster. He had always very much the same fare, and was accustomed at the end of his meal to put his half-crown upon the table. Not a cent did he ever leave for the waiter, who resolved to be even with him. At last he devised a project to "make him pay more for his meal. So one day he offered Mr. Biggar a nice cut of roast mutton, with a nice bit of currant jelly. Unsuspectingly Mr. Biggar accepted the offer, ate his dinner, and put down his half-crown. Then with delight the Saxon avenged the wrongs of England, exclaiming, "No, Mr. Biggar, not this time; the red-currant jelly is three-pence extra!"

## A BOON FOR THE JURORS.

It is one of the oddities of the English law that, whereas a good dinner is accounted to be the best preparation whereon to come to a verdict in a case of misdemeanor, it is specially provided that jurors must fast or put up with the poor fare provided by the Court when engaged in a trial for felony. This is a survival of one of the oldest practices in our legal procedure, but it is threatened with extinction. A Bill has now been introduced into the British House of Commons to amend this among other things. The reason of the distinction was probably found in those early times when all thefts above the value of one shilling were punishable with death, and there was good ground and suspicion that the jury, if allowed to separate, would be tampered with, and the practice survived because it was not found unduly inconvenient. In these later days, when criminal trials are long, and the discussions before a verdict can be arrived at are often protracted, the need of locking together the jury is not so apparent.

## WHY A WOMAN CANNOT BECOME AN INSIDE MASON.

(From the New York Dispatch.)  
The following legend will give the amusing side of the reasons why women cannot belong to the lodge:

We learn that before the Almighty had finished His work, He was in some doubt about creating Eve. The creation of every living and creeping thing had been accomplished, and the Almighty had made Adam—who was the first Mason—and erected for him the finest lodge in the world and called it Paradise No. 1. He then caused all the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air to pass before Adam for him to name them, which was a piece of work he had to do alone, so that no confusion might thereafter arise from Eve, who He knew would make trouble if she were allowed to participate in it, if He created her beforehand. Adam, being created her task, fell asleep, and when he awoke he found Eve in the lodge with him. Adam, being Senior Warden, placed Eve as the pillar of beauty in the South,

and they received their instructions from the Grand Master in the East, which being finished, she immediately called the craft from labor to refreshment. Instead of attending to the duties of her office as she ought, she left her station, violated her obligations and let in an expelled Mason, who had no business there, and went around the jewels. This fellow had been expelled from the Grand Lodge, with several others, some time before. But hearing the footsteps of the Grand Master, he suddenly took his leave, telling Eve to go making aprons, she and Adam were not in proper regalia.

She went and told Adam, and when the Grand Master returned to the Lodge he found his gavel had been stolen. He called for the senior and junior wardens, who had neglected to guard the door, and found them absent. After searching some time he demanded where they were hid and where instead of Adam what he was doing there instead of occupying his official station. Adam replied that he was waiting for Eve to call the craft from refreshment to labor again, and that the craft was not properly clothed, which they were making provision for. Turning to eve he asked her what she had to offer in excuse for unofficial and unmaasonic conduct. She replied that a fellow passing himself off as a grand lecturer had been giving her instructions, and she thought it was no harm to learn them. The Grand Master then asked what had become of his gavel. She said she didn't know, unless the fellow had taken it away. Finding that Eve was no longer trustworthy, and that she had caused Adam to neglect his duty, and had let in one whom he had expelled, the Grand Master closed the lodge, and turning them out, set a faithful tyler to guard the door with flaming sword.

Adam, repenting of his folly, went to work again like a man and a good Mason in order to get re-instated. Not so with Eve; she got angry about it and commenced raising Cain. Adam, on account of his reformation, was permitted to establish lodges and work in the lower degrees; and, while Eve was allowed to join him in the works of charity outside, she was never again to be admitted to assist in the regular work of the craft. Hence the reason why woman cannot become an inside Mason.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON.

Sir,—Mrs. Lynn Linton, the popular novelist, who has been a life-long Radical and a hearty hater of every form of oppression, lately visited Ireland. With regard to the influence of the priesthood, she says: "The Church uses up its influence for everything but the practical purposes of a work-a-day life. It teaches obedience to its ordinances, but not civic virtues. It encourages boys and girls to marry at an age when they neither understand the responsibilities of life nor can support a family; but in its regard for the sacrament it forgets the pauperization of the nation. It enforces chastity, but it winks at murder; it demands money for masses for the souls of the dead, but it leaves on one side the homes and bodies of the living; it breeds a race of paupers to drag the country lower and lower into the depths of poverty and thinks it has done a meritorious work, and one that calls for praise because of the paucity of numbers in the percentage of illegitimate births. Thus in Ireland where everything is set askew even morality has its drawbacks and less individual virtue would be a distinct national gain."

A recent criticism of Mrs. Lynn Linton's book "All about Ireland," says: "As to the collateral issue of Home Rule, we agree with Mrs. L. L. that to grant it in its crude form would be a dangerous and an impolitic measure. It is becoming abundantly plain, however, that the larger question of Imperial Federation, of which Home Rule for Ireland is only a sub-section, must enter the region of practical politics without further delay. To temporise longer is dangerous, seeing that the Young Australian Party in Australia and the Philo-French Party in Canada will make headway if some definite step in the direction of Imperial Federation be not promptly taken. And for the rest, if our colonies form into separate nations, Ireland may as well follow suit. In the first event the day of England's greatness will be over, and in the general break-up, the retention of Ireland will make very little difference. Were the English people governed by a real Imperial Parliament, representing the power and speaking in the name of the British Empire throughout the world, we might regard with equanimity the establishment of Home Rule for Ireland. Under no other condition is Home Rule possible."

## Yours, etc.,

RIDEAU.



A BLUE CROSS opposite this indicates that the subscriber to whom it is addressed is indebted for this year's subscription (from Aug. 1899 to Sept. 1900), and all such will confer a favour by kindly remitting, for which we shall feel obliged.

\*We cannot undertake to make out accounts and send them by mail or otherwise and only charge 50 cents.

\*50c. now is worth more to us than \$1 many months hence, with cost of time, bills and postage.

\*Will all friends please think of this, and help us in the work by an EARLY remittance.

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THURSDAY, APRIL, 1899.

THE EXTENSION OF THE ORDER.

We are glad to notice that the Order of the Sons of England is spreading its roots beyond the limits of Ontario. New lodges are being formed in Manitoba and the North West Territories, and we have reason to believe that before long we shall extend to Prince Edward's Island on the one side and we have already a lodge opened in Vancouver's Island on the other. It is expected that at least sixty new lodges will have been opened by the close of the year. It is incumbent upon every man in the Order to do what lies in his power to aid this missionary effort. In country places, where little movement among the population occurs, the number of Englishmen in a district is readily known, and it should therefore be a comparatively easy task to gather them all in; but in cities, where there is a constant current of population, a more active propagandism is necessary. An Englishman has just arrived, let us say, in Ottawa or Toronto, on his way to the North West. If he can be induced to enter one of the lodges in those cities, even as an honorary member, he will, on reaching his prairie home, form the nucleus of a new lodge.

A most useful aid to the society would be a clever and popular newspaper having as its object the interest of the Order, but, at the same time, made attractive to all the English speaking races in Canada. Such a newspaper might as have the same aims and scope *inter alia* has the *Scottish-American*. A newsy journal, fortnightly or weekly, containing a summary of important events; correspondence from the British and foreign capitals and from the Colonies; extracts from all the English County Journals, in fact a compendium of information especially interesting to Englishmen. Such a want the ANGLO-SAXON does not pretend to fill. Its proprietors have done their utmost to keep alive the paper as an organ of the society, but they have not met with that support from the members of the Society which would have enabled them to increase the frequency, enlarge the scope and improve the character of the paper.

They would be glad to undertake the task of publishing a fortnightly or weekly journal which would be worthy of the Society. But before doing this they naturally desire to have not only the sanction but the assistance of the Order. There are now ten thousand men in the Order. If the Grand Lodge would undertake to supply each member with the ANGLO-SAXON it could be sent for *twenty-five cents* a year per capita. At present, owing to the fact that the circulation is only *one thousand* the charge is *fifty cents*, and we can assure our readers that the proprietors are not becoming wealthy too rapidly.

But seriously, it is disgraceful that Englishmen in Canada have not a representative newspaper. The Irish

Roman Catholics have nearly a dozen, the Irish Protestants at least two, the Scotch six or seven—but the English NONE distinctively, unless you are kind enough to so term the ANGLO-SAXON.

It is the experience of every lodge that many members rarely, or, at best, most irregularly, attend Lodge. Such men as a rule are not readers of the ANGLO-SAXON. When the attendance of a Lodge falls off one seldom hears of an initiation thereat—there is an absence of vitality which is fatal to all progress. Without vitality within the Lodge, no initiations; without initiations, that is, without new members, the lodge expenses of each man are heavier. It is to the interest, therefore, of the Order at large that the members should be supplied with a newspaper which will constantly bring before their minds the aims and objects of the society and their own personal obligations towards it.

Without an organ there can be no true unity of purpose. Grand Lodge does some good in this direction, but any one who may have attended Grand Lodge must know that the proceedings there are largely fragmentary. The time at the disposal of the delegates is so limited that it is impossible to thrash out any important point that may be open for argument. Under these circumstances there is a good deal of lobbying and log-rolling, and conclusions are mostly foregone and prejudiced. This state of affairs is unhealthy, and can only be removed by the Order supporting an organ in which members can ventilate their ideas and bring others, whom they could not otherwise reach, into touch with themselves. The organ in this way would have a very educating effect upon the society, and would tend to promote the efficiency of the meetings of Grand Lodge.

UNITED EMPIRE.

In our last issue the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Sons of England were briefly reviewed and promise made that further comment on the work of the Society would follow in subsequent issues of this journal.

In the preface to the printed copies of the Society's Constitution we find the concluding remarks read as follows:—"Let us assure all worthy Englishmen of a most hearty and cordial welcome into our ranks. Our motto is Fidelity—faith to ourselves, faithful to each other and faithful to our country—and, if carried out in its integrity, no society has a more noble one."

The above quotation has our most hearty concurrence. To rise to a true and worthy apprehension of our mission as a society is the bounden duty of every member of the order, and it will be our duty and pleasure in the columns of this journal to press home unceasingly the reasons for the faith that has been embodied in the constitution of this Society of Englishmen.

The Executive officers should first and foremost realize their true status as leaders in the work of this society—that their opportunities of usefulness are immensely important and manifold, requiring in them the exercise of a wise and unselfish patriotism; that the offices they hold are not merely positions of distinction flattering to personal vanity, to be scrambled for by self-seekers, but such as demand a true self-denial and a hearty devotion to the principles of the society—a devotion which they should strive to infuse more fully into all the lodges in their official visitations. By so doing they will crown their year of office with the grateful remembrance of every true heart.

Durham Lodge adorned their banquet hall at Port Hope with the words

"UNITED EMPIRE,"

which, with other appropriate mottoes indicated to a society of Englishmen the silken threads of patriotic purpose. The bonds of permanent unity can only be found for our glorious Empire in the principles which the S. O. E. Society have adopted, and which are so well compressed in the few quoted words at the beginning of this article. In them we have the bond of national unity associated with all those great historical characteristics which have won for us the foremost place among the nations of the earth and made the name of Englishmen glorious as a freedom-loving people: free to think, to speak and to act according to the dictates of conscience, with mind as free as body from lower tralldoms. To the Open Bible and the "Union Jack" are to be attributed our national birthright of civil and religious liberty, and to uphold the integrity of the British Empire is simply upholding under the beneficent sway of a glorious flag all that is dearest to us in our existence.

We have nailed PRINCIPLES to the mast-head, let us keep them there and strike down traitors or foes who may attempt to lower the standard of duty

and seek covertly to whittle down the Society's action to something less than the carrying out of its principles in their integrity.

Let not England's sons forget their God and country, nor allow selfish greed to stifle the instincts of a true patriotism. The words "Our Country," remind the Englishman that he is at home wherever our flag waves—not merely in any one corner or piece of our Empire—and to maintain the glory of that flag and tighten the bond of hearty Unity is the special duty of every member of the S. O. E. and of every true Englishman throughout the world.

The folly of some men who imagine that thousands of Englishmen can be associated together in a society with the constitution and obligation of the S. O. E. Society, and yet that no room for the healthy legitimate activities of national feeling can be allowed within it, could not be excelled, but it is a folly of which we fully acquit the founders of the society.

National and religious feelings cannot be buried for ever under the cold formalities of benefit society work. There is a smouldering fire beneath, which will shortly become a bright consuming flame, destructive of all parasitic and fungoid-like growths now feeding on the vitals of a noble society—for

THE LIFE OF THE SOCIETY IS ITS NATIONAL CHARACTER.

It may suit some, who are Englishmen in a Pickwickian sense, to advertise their professional or trading interests by becoming members of the S. O. E. and to partake of its advantages as a benefit society, but many of these are aliens at heart to our sacred principles. These are they who, by their votes and influence, negative every effort to arrive at united action among Englishmen, and who confine themselves to lip loyalty and swelling words about the qualities and deeds of Englishmen whose actions they by no means strive to emulate. Such men will tell you they are machine politicians without a blush—"out and out party men"—being so much so that one cannot even in the privacy of lodge-room, discuss fraternally public questions deeply affecting our principles without converting the meeting into "a cage of wild beasts." Nevertheless, these very men are the first to decry those who are strangers to such partizanship and who are not willing to desert or betray the principles of the Society.

MR. C. W. ALLEN.

The secrets of Mutual Benefit Societies are, no doubt, never very awful, but such as they are we understand that they are guarded by a solemn obligation. This being the case, no one but a man utterly lost to all decency would venture, under any provocation, to parade to the world through the public press matters that he had bound himself to be silent upon. The Order of the Sons of England are to be congratulated upon having got rid of Captain Allen—at any cost.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is a feeling of satisfaction among the lodges in Eastern Ontario at the appointment of Bro. W. R. STROUD as District Deputy. We have every confidence that the Supreme Grand President is bestowing these appointments worthily. Much depends upon the energy and judgment of the District Deputies and it is above all essential that they should be men of truly British character.

In common with other newspapers we have the pleasure at regular intervals of perusing a mass of ill-digested and jejune communications, whose authors are disgusted when we do not publish their lucubrations—our duty under the circumstances is plain. Nothing will be allowed to appear in the ANGLO-SAXON but matter of general interest and presented in an interesting manner.

The Ottawa lodges are working well and every night of meeting sees a number of initiations. So much is this the case that in one or two lodges the question has presented itself whether it would not be advisable to use the first night of meeting for initiations and to reserve the second night in the month for important discussions.

If any of the Toronto lodges have too much money they could not do better than to assist their Ottawa brethren in building a Hall. There would be no difficulty about getting a fair return for any money so invested.

We would remind those why may desire to ventilate their ideas in this Journal that anonymous communications must be accompanied by the writer's card.

By the way, speaking of surpluses, is there not the possibility of a danger in the accumulation by a lodge of a large surplus. Let us suppose that the investments of a lodge's surplus funds brought in enough by way of interest to meet the running expenses of that lodge, would not the lodge become a close corporation, and might it not oppose the entrance of new members to its benches?

It is noteworthy that the proposals formulated and partly agreed to at the Social Conference recently held in Germany, under the auspices of the Emperor of Germany, follow the line of legislation that has been enacted in Great Britain during the past twenty-five years. This is certainly complimentary to British statesmen. We are glad to find ourselves in the vanguard of civilization.

We print elsewhere a report of a recent speech by Professor Tyndal, delivered at Belfast before an immense audience. There is a good deal of nonsense talked in Canada about Home Rule, but very few Englishmen, to our knowledge, are led away by it. Home Rule, or self-government, answers well in the case of Canada, and we should like to see the Australias federated under a similar system. But as regards Ireland, its proximity to England and the inbred hostility of the greater part of the Irish people would render the establishment of a separate government for Ireland a most hazardous experiment. In the present state of affairs in Europe it is quite out of the question that England should give its sister island a free hand. "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity" is a phrase we have all of us heard too often to be in any danger of forgetting it.

CANADA.

O strong hearts guarding the birthright of our glory,  
Worth your best blood this heritage that ye guard,  
These mighty streams, resplendent with our story,  
These iron coasts by rage of seas unjarred—  
What fields of peace these bulwarks will secure;  
What vales of plenty these calm floods supply;  
Shall not our love this rough sweet land make sure,  
Her bounds preserve inviolate, though we die,  
O strong hearts of the North  
Let flame your loyalty forth,  
And put the craven and base to an open shame,  
Till earth shall know the child of Nations by her name.

CHAS. D. ROBERTS.

"IRISH STEW."

I.  
Tis a dish that has always been loved by the nation,  
From the days of Saint Patrick to those of Parnell;  
And its flavour has wafted its way round the wurruld,  
And scented all lands and all oceans as well.  
Go back on old Ireland's historical pages—  
From William O'Brien to Brian Horu,  
And you'll find them all perfumed from cover to cover  
With the soul-swelling smell of divine Irish Stew.

II.  
In old ancient times, faith, the dish was a speezer,  
Twas full of man's hands of a deep bloody red,  
Skulls, cross-bones, and long-bows, and grand harps of Tara,  
With slices of Malachi's gold-collared head.  
It was cooked in round towers, and boiled on a Sanburst;  
And wolf-dogs lay watchin it simmer and spew,  
And when it was ready the smell was like brimstone  
(But that's not the kind of to-day's Irish Stew).

III.  
Take a Batherin Ram, and a Chapel Bell Clapper,  
A pinch of Coercion, a Plan of Campaign,  
A Land Purchase Act, some Light Railways, and Dhrainage,  
Add Eighty-six Votes—and then carefully strain.  
Now pour in Verbosity (Gladstone's own brew-ling),  
And work in a battered Policeman or two.  
With a slice of fresh Landgrabber, boycotted finely,  
When it boils, you'll have "Up-to-Date" prime Irish Stew.

IV.  
Some say that Home Rule would depose the old order,—  
That the Stew would no more be allowed in the land;  
But whoever says that isn't much of a prophet—  
No matter how Old he may be, or how Grand.  
Let Home Rule be granted: the mixtures may alter.  
But still the old dish will come up rich and new;  
And the College Green Kitchen will sweat with sweet moisture,  
And be filled with the fumes of a fresh Irish Stew.

V.  
Do you think that old customs, as ancient as Moses,  
Can alter at will like Sir Robert Peel's coat?  
Do you think that, by law, whiskey changes to water?  
Do you think that a sheep can be changed to a goat?  
Not at all—While there's mutton on Donegal's mountains—  
While praties are dug in July, sweet and new—  
While there's salt in old Munster, and pepper in Ulster,  
Ould Ireland will never be wantin her Stew!  
BARNEY BURKE.

The Toronto Young Liberals have passed a resolution in favor of Commercial Union, or Reciprocity, with the United States.

The Toronto Young Men's Conservative Association, on the other hand, express a desire for closer commercial and political relations with the rest of the Empire.

The Club Nationale of Montreal views the question of independence with favor.

Major-General Sir Howard Elphinstone was swept overboard from the steamer Tongariro and drowned on the 8th of March, while on a voyage to Tenerife.

The Queen has approved the nomination of the Rev. Canon Westcott as Bishop of Durham in succession to the late Dr. Lightfoot.

As a train was crossing the Forth Bridge on the 11th March during a violent gale, a bale of cotton was blown from a waggon, which caused part of the train to leave the rails and impede the traffic for several hours.

The funeral of Joseph Sutherland, a Trafalgar centenary, took place at Sittingbourne on Saturday, the 15th March, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Nearly 200 mariners followed the body to the grave, and the ceremony was a very impressive one.—Times.

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**PAUPERISM.**—The half-yearly returns of pauperism and the expense of its maintenance show that for the half-year ended Michaelmas, 1888, when the estimated population was 23,015,618, the sum expended was £2,104,014, of which £206,683 was spent on in-maintenance and £1,897,331 on out-door relief. This means on an average a cost of 1s. 6d. a head of the population. This cost varies considerably in different parts of the country. Thus, in Wales and the southeastern district, the cost a head is just over 2s., in the metropolitan district it is 1s. 11d., while in the north-western district it is a trifle below 1s. The total sum expended is larger than in any corresponding half-year since 1864, but the cost a head is less than in any year, save 1883, since these returns were made in 1878. In comparing the expenditure of the half-years ended at Michaelmas in 1888 and 1889, it will be found that in the latter half-year there was an increase in the expenditure in the metropolis and in 31 out of the 44 union counties.—The Times.

The Birmingham (Eng.) City Council has adopted a resolution declaring that "the exemption of owners of land from the payment of rates for local purposes is in the highest degree unjust, and urges the Government to propose such an amendment of the law as will cause landowners to contribute directly to local taxation in proportion to their interests in the land."

"Don't sleep with your mouth open," said Fred to his younger brother. "You should breathe through your nose." "But I don't know when my mouth is open. What do you do when you wake up and find your mouth open?" "What do I do? Why, I get up and shut it."

An Irishman was having his hair cut recently in a barber's shop, when the hairdresser leaned over him and said quietly—"Your hair's a little thin on the top, sir, would you not like a little bay rum?" "Well, sor," said Pat smiling and looking up in the hairdresser's face, "if it's all the same to you I would prefer a drop of old Irish whisky."

A gentleman, observing an Irish servant girl, who was left handed, placing the knives and forks on the dinner table in the same awkward position, remarked to her that she was laying them left-handed. "Oh, indade!" said she, "so I have; be pleased, sir, to help me turn the table round."

"I baig ze pardon," said a Frenchman to the captain of a steamboat, "but sayre iz one ting I would laik to tell you."

"What is it?" "Sayre iz de danger of de explosion presently."

"Of an explosion? Is there a mutiny on board?"

"I could not say. But I jus' now hear de steward declare dat he would blow up de cook."

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**SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**

**Objects, Aims, and Benefits, of the Order.**

ORGANIZED IN TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1874

**To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen: GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:**—As the question is so often being asked: "What are the objects of the **SONS OF ENGLAND SOCIETY?**" we have been led to present this Circular with the view of giving the desired information.

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

The government of the Order is vested in a Supreme Grand Lodge, and in Subordinate Lodges. The Grand Lodge is composed of delegates elected by the Subordinate Lodges to represent them. The Grand Lodge is supported financially by a per capita tax of 10 cents per member per quarter. The Grand Lodge Officers are elected annually.

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

The rapid growth of the Order has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and it is steadily extending itself into the hearts of our countrymen, and we are confident that when the objects and aims are more generally understood, it will become one of the grandest and most useful of Benevolent Societies.

The Order has branches as follows:—In Toronto 20, South Africa 8, London 5, Ottawa 4, Montreal 4, Hamilton 2, St. Thomas 2, Orillia 2, Peterboro 2, Kingston 2, and one in each of the following places: Oshawa, Whitby, Port Perry, Cornwall, Port Hope, Belleville, Bowmanville, Lindsay, Woodstock, Galt, Barrie, Collingwood, Bracebridge, Brantford, Almonte, Dovercourt, Newcastle, West Toronto Junction, Weston, Little York, Aylmer, Eketer, Eglington, Gravenhurst, Guelph, Aurora, Hensall, Vancouver, Stratford, Clinton, Brockville, and we hope by bringing this Circular to the notice of our fellow-countrymen, to imbue them with our enthusiasm and to swell our thousands into tens of thousands.

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

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

We recognize the teachings of the Holy Bible.

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

The Beneficiary Department enables its members to insure their lives for \$500 or \$1,000, and has already proved a great source of strength of the Order. By the payment of a

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

The benefits are medical attendance and medicine, on joining; full sick and funeral benefits after being 12 months a member; in case of sickness the benefits are \$3.00 per week for 13 weeks, and \$1.50 for the next 23 weeks; \$30.00 on the death of a member's wife; \$7.00 on the death of any of his children between the age of 5 and 15 years, \$100.00 on the death of a member. New members are entitled to half funeral and sick benefits at the expiration of six months.

The Initiation Fees are—

18 to 30	\$3 00
30 " 45	4 00
45 " 50	7 00
50 " 55	10 00
55 " 60	15 00

The Subscriptions are weekly, from

18 to 30	10 cents.
30 " 45	13 "
45 " 50	15 "
50 " 55	20 "
55 " 60	25 "

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

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

JOHN W. CARTER,  
Supreme Grand Secretary,  
Shaftesbury Hall,  
Toronto.

April, 1888.

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**Neuralgia.**

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OTTAWA, 5TH MAY, 1888.  
C. J. RIPLEY, Esq.,  
DEAR SIR—Kindly send me one of your large bottles of "Sufferers' Friend." I had no occasion to use the one I got last fall, till recently, and I am glad to say it is without exception, the best Pain Killer ever used. Its effect is simply marvellous.  
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A. H. TAYLOR,  
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