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MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE HELPED TO MAKE ENGLAND GREAT.

After the period named in my last, until 1016, few names appear in English history—unless it be Archbishop Alphege, who was murdered and tortured by the Danes because he would not sell his country—that would find a fitting place in these papers. Petty wars between Dane, Saxon, Welsh and Scot, invasions, murder and intrigues, fill up the time. In fact, England, for nearly a century, was in a ferment, passing as it were from one stage to another. In 1008 the Danegeld was established, the beginning of our present system of taxation for defensive and offensive purposes; a system that has stuck to us for a period of nearly 900 years. In 1016, Edmund "Ironside" is crowned King, and devotes his energies towards driving out the Danes. After a number of brilliant victories, and his army, and suffers defeat, when he agrees to divide the country with the Dane. He is shortly after murdered by a traitor, and all England is ruled by a Dane. Canute was a wise ruler and did much towards solidifying England. Every school-boy knows the story of how he rebuked his courtiers by trying the experiment of "bidding the waves to stay their enwashment," and the waters paid no heed to him, although he was a King. This story, whether true or not, shows that he was credited with more than ordinary good sense. Canute died in 1035, aged 40, and at his death the empire he had so carefully built up began to tumble in pieces. Saxon, Dane and Norwegian struggled for the ascendancy, but the Dane again was on top.

During Canute's reign England made considerable advance in commerce, wealth and civilization. The villages and towns increased in population. The three largest were London, York, and Norwich. York is said to have contained about 10,000 inhabitants and some 2,000 houses, and Norwich, the principal sea-port town, about 7,000 inhabitants. The language as spoken by Canute and his followers was the same—or very nearly so—as that used by Robert Burns, and as that spoken by the Lowland Scotch of to-day, a fact worth noting.

Edward the Confessor became King in 1043, when he was 40 years old. Generally speaking his reign was peaceful, owing in a great measure to the good sense of his great adviser, Godwin, to whom England owes much. After the death of Godwin, which occurred in 1052, his son Harold became the actual ruler of England, and for twelve years the land gained much in all sorts of material wealth, but lost a great deal of the nobler qualities of human effort. Harold had no love for the arts. Literature and science to him had no meaning. Wealth and plenty combined with bodily comfort were all he seemed to care about. He possessed fine military qualities, and was capable of rapid and bold movements, and his efforts in this direction were nearly all crowned with success until he met William of Normandy. Like his father Godwin, he hated monks, and at that early day there were few other churchmen in England. He made himself solid with the weak King Edward, and at the latter's death in 1066 Harold was made King. He fights for a time and holds

his own against all comers, until William of Normandy and his followers land in England, when Harold, deserted by the Earls of Northumberland, is killed along with his brother at Hastings. The Normans devastated the island, and for a century civilization was at a standstill almost. It is true the Normans were great builders, and castles, churches, and monastic buildings sprung up all over the country, superintended by Norman masters and built by Saxon slaves.

With regard to Edward the Confessor, we may afford to be charitable with him, but he was rather a poor specimen of an Anglo-Saxon. We may condole with him for being the father of the Unready's son, the exile, and recalled from necessity. He was flattered by Norman princes, and coaxed by designing monks into the silly belief that he was God's anointed and had the gift of miracles. However, he lived and died with good intentions, except towards his best and truest friend Editha, to whom he never could forgive being Godwin's daughter, and his conduct, to this really great and noble woman, while it may have been unmanly and villainous if measured by modern standards.

The Norman conquest, so-called, was backed up by all Europe, and Pope Alexander II used all the power at his command to destroy Harold. The church then, as now, issued mandements, and Harold was denounced as a perjured usurper, and was excommunicated and cursed by bell and book; and this same Pope sent William relics portending victory. Not one-tenth of William's army was Norman; it was simply a European crusade against the Saxon, urged on by the church, and promises of church benefits were made to anyone who joined William to help slay the Saxon. Time has revenged Harold and the brave fellows who fell at Hastings. The Norman dynasty lasted but four generations, when the Saxon again ruled, and the language William would have forced on the country has been swept away and the church, that aided the intruder, and whose hand has always been against the Saxon, has been more than punished for the part it took in saddling Norman rule on our race, and the end is not yet; for in this new land, of which Pope Alexander, Harold, or William never heard, the conflict between the Saxon and his hereditary foe, the "Bull of Rome," still rages; but the conflict can have but one ending, and that will be similar to the closing of the Spanish Armada. The Saxon element must be on top. Fate has so written it.

Perhaps the greatest good the invaders did to England was the compilation of the Domesday Book, which is still in a good state of preservation in the Chapter House at Westminster, where millions of people have admired it. This colossal work, including a census and survey of nearly all the counties of England, A.D. 1086, is the grandest monument left us by William. The idea of a census and survey was taken from a similar work performed during the reign of Alfred the Great. Among the men worthy of mention during William's reign, as helping to make England great, I might mention Ingulphus, who wrote "Historia Croylandensis." Osbern, the author of the lives of St. Dunstan and St. Alphege, Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, to which we may add Matilda, William's Queen, who seems to have been a good wife and kindly disposed towards her husband's subjects.

(To be continued.)

FRED. T. HOBSON.
Collingwood, May, 1896.

ENGLISHMEN OF VICTORIA, B.C.

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER ON THE PACIFIC.

Narrow Escapes from the Bridge Accident, Members Loose Dear Ones—A Representative Lodge—Kind References to the Anglo-Saxon.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON: The terrible disaster on May 26th is known to everyone. The S. O. E. were fortunate, for not one was lost in the disaster, although several members were in the car. One Bro. Wm. Heatherbell, lost his wife, and Bro. Sherriff his two daughters. The members of Alexander Lodge attended the funeral of Mrs. Heatherbell on Friday the 29th and that of Bro. Sherriff's girls on Sunday 31st. It has been a dreadful thing, families broken up and loved ones parted in a moment. Among the rescued were the following members of the Order: Bro. Geo. [unclear] and his boy, Bro. Babbar, and sister

ENDORSED:

We are all pleased with the portrait of our Bro. Col. Prior, which you published, and with your stand on the question before the people of Canada. I only wish that the S. O. E. would endorse your sentiments. Alexander Lodge does. If we do not honor and respect the word of our predecessors in office, as well as the advice of the Privy Council in England, of which we are obligated to obey the law, in my mind we are not men, but common adventurers, and unworthy the name of Englishmen or honorable men of whatever nationality. We wish you every prosperity, and may the ANGLO-SAXON win the honored place it richly deserves, i.e. a place in every loyalist's home. Fraternally yours,
J. CRITCHLEY,
Victoria, June 15th, 1896.

"Canada and Ocean Highway"

At the eighth ordinary general meeting of the Royal Canadian Institute, held in London, England, on June 9th, Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., of Ottawa, read a paper on "Canada and Ocean Highway" to a large gathering of colonial representatives from all over



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion of Canada—population 58,198—with many features peculiar to itself, is undoubtedly an interesting city for tourists. Chief among the attractions are the Parliamentary and Departmental buildings, situated on the high cliffs overlooking the Ottawa river. In referring to them, a prominent writer says: "Their splendour, their fine commanding site, together with the beauty of the surrounding scenery, places them in an unrivalled position compared with other structures used for similar purposes, and must ever be an object of interest to tourist and stranger."

Bro. Bull, V.P., and Bros. Heatherbell and Sheriff, who had lost their dear ones.

The lodge at the last meeting passed votes of condolence with the bereaved ones.

A terrible gloom was cast over the city, and even yet the place has not fully recovered its wonted liveliness.

A REPRESENTATIVE LODGE.

At our last meeting, June 3rd, we initiated the Hon. the Premier of the Province, J. H. Turner, and the Hon. the Secretary of the Province, Jas. Baker, with three other brethren. A very pleasant time was spent in general business, when rousing addresses were delivered. We are the aristocratic lodge of the S.O.E. now, we have—
Col. The Hon. E. G. Prior, M.P.,
Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier of B.C.,
Hon. J. Baker, Prov. Secretary,
N. Shakespere, Postmaster,
A. H. Scaife, Publisher Province,
Capt. Clive-Phillips Woolley, Poet;
and sir, we are proud of them all, and if Sir Charles Tupper will come out here we will initiate him into Lodge Alexandria.

the world. The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P., ex-Governor-General of Canada, a vice-President of the Institute, presided. He made some pleasing allusions to Canada, and said: "Our annual programme is not complete without a paper on Canada, forming as it does one of the most important parts of the Empire." Mr. Fleming's paper is practical as well as technical in information; it covers seventeen pages of the Institute's Journal.

The discussion upon the paper was participated in by the High Commissioner, Sir Donald A. Smith, G.C.M.G., and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., ex-Premier of Canada.

Bro. J. Castell Hopkins, of Toronto, spoke with strong feelings of the importance of the Institute to Canada, as a means of bringing a knowledge of the colonies to that of Englishmen. He urged the advisability of the Institute taking part in the celebration of the landing of Cabot and of the coming exhibition in Toronto. This was Bro. Hopkins' first public appearance at the Institute, and he created a favourable impression.

General G. D. Lardner and Dr. R. Dawson, brought the meeting to a close. It was a profitable one for Canada.

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"SIR REGINALD." SOME REMINISCENCES OF AN ENGLISH HOME.

BY EVELYN EVERETT-GREEN, AUTHOR OF "BARBARA'S BROTHERS," IN THE SUNDAY AT HOME.

CHAPTER IV.—SAVED!

How well I remember that hurried journey to London with my mistress, the weight of the precious case I dared not let out of my hands for a single instant, the rattling of the great express through the frosty country, the clattering drive in the cab up to a certain fine establishment in the city, where my lady descended and was shown into a small room to wait! Presently she was summoned to another apartment, and the young man who fetched her shortly returned for the case, which I gave up to him with a few needless qualms, and then, perhaps half an hour later, my lady joined me we again with a leather case in her hand which she clutched as tightly as I had clutched the jewels. Her lovely eyes were shining and I thought that there was a glimmer of tears upon her long lashes. She was followed by a handsome, grey-headed man with a strong kindly face who put us into a cab, and pressed my lady's hand, and "God bless you for a brave and generous woman!" and then the rattling vehicle moved off through the crowded streets, and my lady leaned back half laughing and half crying, and then turned suddenly upon me and kissed my cheek.

"Neighbour! dear Neighbour! I have got it!—the money! See! it is all in this case. My uncle sent out to the Bank of England to get it, or at least to some bank. Twenty-five thousand pound notes! Just think of it! And when I told him all the story, and about the sale of the timber and everything he said he did not think it possible that more would be wanted than this, for reckless as men often get in their play, and it was plain that my husband has been what he calls the victim of a conspiracy, it scarcely seems possible he should have lost more than this. But we are to act at once, he said, without a day's delay, for every day may mean the loss of thousands now. And we are to take a lawyer with us to see into the business of the mortgage, if there has been one, and to make terms with that bad man. See, he has given me the address of a man who can quite be trusted to see the business through, as he calls it. We are to get some lunch first, he said, and then go to this address, and then find my husband as fast as we can and expose everything, and win him back to the old ways again. Oh, I think I have been to blame! I have let him feel sometimes that he is second to little Rex. I have made the same mistake that other wives have done—I know my uncle thought so—and have let him go away from home for his pleasures, instead of always having leisure to make him happy there when he came in from his day's work. Oh, how many mistakes I have made! How hard it is always to see the right way! But I will try now, I will begin afresh, and I will tell my Rex how grieved I am for making him such a poor wife. If he will only have a little patience, I will learn better in time."

And so she talked on, my sweet young mistress, woman-like, trying to take the blame upon herself, with no thought of bitterness in her heart for the husband whose reckless folly had gone nigh to rain their own lives and that of their helpless child, but only seeking excuses for him and taking upon her own little youthful errors and lapses all the responsibility of the sad fall. Sure if my master had heard, he would have understood that he had picked out a treasure amongst woman for his wife. Who would have thought a year ago that the pleasure-loving fairy-like young bride would have come out so wonderfully in the time of trial and perplexity?

It was difficult to get my lady to take any food, but she submitted when I reminded her that she must be strong for her husband's sake and her boy's. Time had already flown quickly by, and it was four o'clock before we were at the door of the lawyer's office, and could deliver up the note we had brought to be given him. Luckily he was at home, and either disengaged or willing to put other business aside for my lady's affairs, for he came to us almost immediately and professed himself entirely at our disposal. The next thing was to find the master. My lady believed him to be in London, and would have driven to his club at once, but I

knew better than that, and I could see that it was something of a shock to her to hear that he was actually the guest of the Colonel, residing under his roof, whilst his own home was not five miles away, and his wife believed him to be in London engaged in business.

How one sin leads to another, I mused, as the cab took us back to the station through the thickening darkness and fog. Three months ago my master would never have dreamed of keeping any blind upon his movements, and now would most likely excuse himself by saying that it was owing to some prejudice on the part of his wife, which made it better that she should not know how much time he spent at the house of a man against whom she felt so strong a dislike. But my lady betrayed none of her feelings to the stranger who sat beside us, but only asked if he could accompany us down to the country by the next train, and dispatched a telegram to the coachman bidding him meet us with the carriage.

All the way down, as I sat opposite to her in the carriage, for she made me travel in the in the same compartment as herself, I watched her pale, sweet face as she lay back against the cushions with closed eyes, not sleeping (as I could well see), but thinking deeply, and summoning strength for the task that lay before her. I did not exactly know what steps she purposed taking next, but I know enough of the world to be certain that it would be no light matter to her to enter the enemy's fortress and free her husband from the bondage cast upon him. Many a bolder woman than my lady might have shrunk from such a task; but there was no shrinking in her face; and when she reached the journey's end she was as calm as though she had nothing before her but a drive back to her home and her child. The only token of nervousness that she gave was the close clasp she kept of my fingers, and as we moved to the carriage she said in a low voice in my ear:

"You must stay by me, Neighbour, I must have you near me. Do not leave my side unless I bid you myself." After that nothing would have kept me from following her; but as it so happened no one appeared to note my presence during the scene that followed, and I was the witness of the whole. Coachman gave me a quick, enquiring glance when he received the order to drive straight to the Warrens, as Colonel Desborough's house was called; but there was no time to ask or answer questions, and I followed my lady into the carriage without a word. It was a dark winter's night, and the roads were slippery, and even roughed horses had to be carefully driven. It must have been ten o'clock before we saw the light of the Warrens before us, for we had to travel down by a slow train, and had lost much time.

The door was thrown open to us at our summons, but I well remember the look of astonishment upon the man's face as my lady in her rich furs stepped across the threshold of that house, her lovely face very pale, but her eyes all alight with her lofty and devoted purpose.

"My husband, Sir Reginald Warwick, is with the Colonel," she said, in tones of quiet authority. "I wish to speak at once to him—to them. Be good enough to take me to them at once, without an instant's delay. They are in the billiard room, I dearsay."

My lady could be soft and gentle in the main, but she had an imperious way with her when she chose to exert it that generally bore down all opposition. In this case the man appeared to see that she meant to be obeyed, and with only one glance of bewilderment and amaze he led the way down a long bare corridor, flung open the door at the end, and announced in the conventional wooden way:

"Lady Dorothy Warwick."

The double doors thus thrown wide open displayed to my gaze (I was just behind her ladyship, and the lawyer gentleman followed a few paces behind me, keeping out of the way, it seemed, till he was wanted), a large and dilapidated room which had once, I daresay, been a very fine sort of place. There was a great billiard-table in the middle of it, and two men were playing at it, whilst two or three more lounged about the room, laying bets, as I fancied, and watching the players. One of these players had his back to me, but by his tall and graceful figure I knew him to be my master, whilst the light of the lamps overhead fell full on the face of the other, who was bending over the table to take his stroke, and I saw the sinister features and gleaming eyes of my lady's enemy, the Colonel.

I saw that face before the manservant had time to get out his words, and as the unexpected name fell from his lips I saw the flash of evil triumph which gleamed out of his eyes; and he turned

a quick glance upon one of the men standing near, as much as to say, "There, I have won my wager. What did I tell you? So at least I interpreted that look, and I do not think I was far wrong. As I realized that this wicked man had been bandying about the name of my sweet lady, and making her the subject of his vile wagers, and the but of his hateful talk with those reprobates with whom he concerted, I felt such a hot anger rising within me as I hope never to feel again towards any fellow creature. How my delicate and timid young mistress could face those men staring at her with undisguised curiosity I did not know. No doubt her own purity of heart, her deep love and lofty purpose were her best shield and protection. I hardly think she knew there were others present beside her husband and the Colonel. Her whole soul was wrapped up in the one, every faculty absorbed in the one determination to save him, be the cost what it might.

He had turned hastily round at the sound of the servant's voice, and now throwing up his hands in a gesture of shrinking and almost of terror, he exclaimed in hoarse accents:

"Dorothy! How come you here?" But the Colonel left her no time to reply. He made two paces forward, and addressed her with an insolence that sent the blood tingling through my veins down to my very finger tips. I think he had been drinking sufficiently to excite himself somewhat, for he was not a man who frequently betrayed himself by unwise speech.

"So, my lady, you have put your pride in your pocket at last and have honoured my poor abode with a visit! I knew you would come at last—come with that vaunted pride of yours in the dust—come to grovel at my feet for mercy! So you have heard what that precious husband of yours is doing—gambling away his own possessions and your son's inheritance; and you think to come with your tears and your beauty and your willing ways and lure him back to your side, and melt my stony heart with your entreaties! But you will find yourself mistaken for once in your artful calculation. I will have no mercy, I will have gold—gold—gold! Ask your husband what has become of that handsome fortune left him by his father. Ask him where the money is to be scraped together by impoverishing his land and impairing the value of his estate. Gone—every stiver of it—gone into the pockets of my friends. And to me he owes—let him tell you how much. I have my revenge now! I have a knife in his side, and I will drive it home ere long! You think that fine home of yours is yours for ever. But you are vastly mistaken. Three and twenty thousand pounds fall due to me to-morrow. If the money is not forthcoming I foreclose instantly, and Warwick Hall with the home park becomes mine!—my own property. And you, my lady, may crave admission from your tenants to one of your husband's farms; and see what those who have cringed to you before will say when you come to their doors the ruined suppliant. You will soon find then the true value of your beauty and charm with which you think to enslave the world. If you think to soften my heart by your prayers and tears you have reckoned without your host. I have seen enough of your artful ways. I will abuse you to the dust—but I will not pity you nor listen to your cries."

As this wicked man hissed out these savage words my master turned away with a deep groan and buried his face in his hands; but my lady stood as upright as a dart, facing the tyrant without a single thought of fear. I shall remember to my dying day how she looked, her sweet face shaded by one of those big black velvet hats she generally wore, her graceful figure robed in a long cloak lined with sables (one of my master's early gifts to her), slightly thrown back and loose at the throat, showing something of the dainty travelling dress beneath, he eyes shining like stars, a beautiful fearlessness and purity in her face which made the other men present mutter shame upon the Colonel, and withdraw silently to the shadowy background of that large place, so that my lady never knew they had been there at all. She looked the Colonel full in the face and said:

"I have not come to plead with you. I have not come to bandy words with you. I have come to save my husband from your power. I have come to repay the money that he owes you, and to free my boy's inheritance from the grasp you have upon it."

"A likely story, indeed!" began the angry Colonel, his dark face suddenly clouding and contracting with rage; but at that moment the lawyer we had brought with us quietly stepped forward.

"Sir," he said sternly, "you have no

call to take that tone to Lady Dorothy Warwick. I am here to settle the question of Sir Reginald's liabilities, and I will do so at once if you will be good enough to take me into your private room. Madam, will you entrust the rest of this matter to me? I will undertake to settle it to your satisfaction. This house is no place for you after the words just addressed to you by its master, nor for your husband either. I shall deal with Colonel Desborough better when you are gone; and I will do myself the honour to wait upon you at Warwick Hall to-morrow morning and certify to you that the thing has been done."

"I thank you from my heart," she said simply, "It shall be as you say." And then she went up to her husband laid her hand on his arm. "Reginald," she said softly, "I am waiting to take you home."

He lifted his bowed head then, and looked wistfully in her face. He saw nothing there but the tenderest love and confidence. A sudden strangled sob burst from the strong man, and in the deepest silence my lady led him away, the Colonel himself not raising his voice with a single objection or even a single sneer. I do not think my lady knew it, but at that moment she was achieving such a triumph as she had never done in the days of her triumphant girlish beauty.

I followed them in silence, and Sir Reginald himself signed to me to follow my lady into the carriage, though I scarce liked to do it at such a moment. But there, I had known and loved him from a baby; and he must have known that I was in the inner circle of the mystery. He got in the last, and then he took his wife in his arms, and in the darkness as we drove off I heard his passionate kisses and words of repentant love, broken and gasping, such as went to my very heart.

I tried not to hear what passed as the carriage rolled along; but it was impossible not to catch a phrase or two now and then. I knew that after my master's first outburst my lady took up the word, soothing and comforting him in her own sweet way, and striving to show him how the blame was rather hers in the first place than his; raying his forgiveness for her early folly and foolish concealment, and begging that there might be no secrets between them any more.

No blame to him for the reckless squandering of wealth that must cripple them for years to come. No hard words, no fearful reproaches; and yet I well knew that my master was more deeply cut to the heart by his tender exhibition of trust and love than by the most passionate outbreak of reproachful sorrow that could have been poured upon his head. I could not help thinking, as we drove alone in the darkness, of that old picture of the gambler, watched over and warned by his good angel; and truly I thought that the same thing had happened to my master that night; and I felt as certain as frail humanity can do that the fearful spell of evil had been broken for ever from off his neck. He had had such a lesson and such a salvation as comes not twice in a man's lifetime. I knew his nature well—my high-spirited young master. He was reckless, generous, careless almost to a fault; he had fallen into lax ways, and his wily foe had been more than a match for him. Too honest himself to dream of conspiracy in others, he had fallen into the pitfall spread for him, but how terribly he must have suffered when he saw the net closing round him; his changed face plainly told; and now that his deliverance had been effected almost as by a miracle, and his enemy exposed in all his malice and wickedness, I was sure the shock would be lasting and its effects enduring. A wife's prayers were going up ceaselessly for him; and I prayed God that this might be the means of bringing him to pray once again for himself.

The carriage stopped at last, and we all alighted. The servants eyed us with veiled curiosity, but not a word was spoken. My lady was pale, but calm and smiling; the master looked strangely aged and haggard, but the uneasy restlessness had passed out of his eyes. I thought that he would learn to be young again before long. On the threshold of his home he bent his head and kissed his wife, headless of the presence of the servants; and she gave one sweet upward look, and said:

"Come and see the boy!"

I do not know whether I ought to have followed them, but my lady had not given me my word of dismissal yet, and I could not choose but go.

A faint light was burning in the night-nursery, and nurse was asleep beside the fire, not yet gone to bed, for my lady had not yet paid her last visit to her child, as she always did before going to rest herself.

The light foot-fall across the floor did not waken her, and only my eyes saw the look with which my lady lifted little Rex from his cot and laid him in her husband's arms.

"We must grow up good for his sake, Reginald," she whispered, a bright tear sparkling on her long lashes. "We have much to teach now. We have to make him grow up a stainless knight with a stainless name, like your father."

Again that deep tearless sob broke from him, and holding his son to his breast with one arm he caught his wife to him with the other.

"God help me! God forgive me!" I heard him say in broken accents, and then the mother gently took the sleeping child again.

"Let us say our prayers beside him to-night," she said with the loveliest look in her liquid eyes; and the last thing I saw before I softly withdrew (for I felt that the scene was too sacred for any human eye to look upon), was father and mother kneeling down beside the bed of their sleeping boy; and though my own eyes were wet as I crept down the stairs alone, they were tears of the purest joy and thankfulness, for I felt assured that my lady's labour of love was accomplished; and that my dear master was truly saved.

District Deputies

The following are the Deputy officers so far appointed by the Executive:

- ONTARIO. F. A. Lucas, Sudbury, Ont. W. P. Cook, Port Arthur. S. S. Watkinson, Box 680, Windsor. Jas. Fry, Sarnia. Thos. Spettigue, 381 1/2 Richmond street, London. E. A. Miller, Aylmer. Thos. Jackson, Clinton. E. R. Barnsdale, Stratford. S. F. Passmore, Brantford. W. H. G. Merrifield, Niagara Falls. Geo. Purrott, 21 Hunter street, w., Hamilton. J. L. Jenkins, Orillia. A. Laxton, Burk's Falls. T. H. Martin, Peterborough. Jos. Clatworthy, Hampton. F. N. Raines, Uxbridge. John Newton, Belleville. G. T. Martin, Smith's Falls. W. C. Teague, 183 Florence st., Ottawa. T. Lambert, 157 Princess st., Kingston.

- TORONTO DISTRICTS. No. 1, East—B. L. Selby, 459 Logan Avenue. No. 2, West—John Jeffrey, 13 Markham Place. No. 3, North-west—E. Ward, Toronto Junction. No. 4, Centre—John Aldridge, 289 Crawford Street.

- Special Deputy. W. L. HUNTER, Box 15, Bowmanville, Ont.

- QUEBEC. MONTREAL DISTRICTS. F. Groucher, Box 109, Lachine, P.Q. Wm. King, Montreal South, P.Q. G. A. Hoerner, Box 97, Melbourne, P.Q.

- Special Deputy. REV. R. F. TAYLOR, 43 Metcalfe, St. Montreal.

- MANITOBA. MANITOBA DISTRICTS. Special Supervisory Deputy. Rev. Canon Coombs, St. John's Cottage, Winnipeg.

- No. 1—J. L. Broughton, Winnipeg. No. 2—W. Garrett, Morden. No. 3—F. Starkey, Carman. No. 4—R. G. Coldwell, Brandon. No. 5—Rev. H. L. Watts, Virden.

- BRITISH COLUMBIA. S. A. Fletcher, New Westminster. F. T. Plows, Victoria. S. Mellard, Chilliwack. G. C. King, Calgary, Alberta.

- NOVA SCOTIA. A. S. Dodson, New Glasgow. Special Deputy. H. Woolway, New Glasgow, N. S.

- NEW BRUNSWICK. A. D. Thomas, Fredericton. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. G. D. Wright, Charlottetown.

- ENGLAND. Bro. A. J. Craston—Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, Barbican, London, E.C.

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A Soul

AN INTERESTING ENGLISH

Rev. A. J. Sermon on the Mount

To the Editor

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A Soul Stirring Sermon.

AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE TO ENGLISHMEN IN QUEBEC.

Rev. A. J. Hepburn, Preaches a Patriotic Sermon to the Members of Lodges Enfield and Fidelity.

Melbourne, Que., June 10, 1896.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:

DEAR SIR,—I enclose herewith a sermon which our members would like very much to see published in the ANGLO-SAXON. We think it very much to the point, and would be of interest to the whole Order. It was delivered on the occasion of the Annual Church Service on the Queen's Birthday to the united members of lodges Enfield 159, Richmond, Que., and Fidelity 179, New Rockland, Que., at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, the Rev. A. J. Hepburn officiating. The choir rendered a special choral service which together with the band rendering "God Save the Queen," just previous to our departure from the church, made this occasion one of the most impressive that the lodges above mentioned ever attended.

Bro. J. W. Harkom was marshalled; all members wore roses in accordance with their degree. The church was prettily decorated with Union Jacks, and it was crowded to overflowing.

The chairman of the committee, D. D. Bro. Geo. A. Hoerner, received great praise for the elaborate preparations and the successful issue of their arrangements.

"QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1896."

Peter 2, 17: Honour the King.

Brethren, this is a Holyday in the Church Calendar. It is the anniversary of the Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the chosen twelve as they patiently waited for Him in Jerusalem in obedience to their Blessed Master.

After giving some explanatory remarks the rev. gentleman continued: My brethren, under the peculiar circumstances under which we are met to-day, I will ask you to bear with me, if I pass to the consideration of another matter that presses upon me.

This is the birthday of our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady

QUEEN VICTORIA.

It is 71 years since she was born—a babe of the Empire of Great Britain. It is 59 years since she was crowned its Queen. I think we do well as her grateful and loyal subjects to think of this, and say something of this to-day.

And you, Sons of England, who are rallied here with us must feel that you have a special interest in the proceedings of the day. You are fellow-citizens with us (and with many, many millions more) of the greatest and grandest Empire the world has ever known; but you are more—you are Englishmen born. The light of the sun first fell upon your cheeks in the old mother land, England, an island in the sea, only an island, (and small among many of the islands of the earth) but what an island! The centre of the vast Empire, whose limits cannot be set at any time for they are ever widening, and upon which the "sun never sets." You men of England must desire more strongly than any others can desire, to recall memories of the land that is dear, the sound of whose name brings colour to your cheeks and warmth to your hearts.

Yes! and you want to hear something of the noble Queen, whose long and glorious reign God has so abundantly blessed. I feel as if my thoughts must flow in this channel. I am not troubled with any fear of a conflict between the feelings of patriotism and religion. To my mind they are in perfect accord; and both are necessary. Neither one is complete without the other.

The patriot needs the support of religion; and I would gravely question the reality of a man's professed religion if he had not love for his country. I take good ground for it. Examine the Holy Scriptures. Where will you find better illustrations of patriotism than among the Jews of old? All these whom the Lord God loved and honoured were conspicuous for their love of country. Read the writings of the Prophets and Psalmists, and do you not feel the fire burning in every page? And was ever a lovelier sight of devotion seen than in the days of the Maccabees, when the mother who had given six sons to battle for her country and had lost them all, came forward with her seventh and last and gave him with her blessing?

And such a patriot was St. Paul, the Apostle, who was ready to do and suffer anything for his country and people. The language expressive of his devotion startles us, "I could wish that I myself were accursed from God

for my brethren according to the flesh." Such another was St. Peter, from whose letter the text is taken: "Honour the King."

This is a vital principle of life. The King is the head of the nation, he must be honoured for the nation's sake; and he is the anointed of God, "The Kings that be are ordained of God." He must be honoured for God's sake. This is the sentiment of a patriot. It is free and absolute. It is not weakened by any modifications of greatness or goodness on his part. Nor does it depend upon the prosperity of the time. The man who will be loyal only when all goes well with his country and he meets with no reverse or disappointment; the man who will wait upon his King and respond to his call, only when he has some personal reason for liking him, and who will be missing when it is not so, such a man can never be called a patriot—he does not deserve the name. The patriot lives by principles, and he is not disturbed by the changes and chances of life. There are ups and downs in life, be it that of a nation or individual. But what if there be? Officers are honoured for their office's sake. Were it not so it would be impossible to secure obedience, and enthusiasm would be out of the question. Right minded men are not troubled with many vexing questions of this nature, their course is simple, direct, clear. My country is mine and I love it, because it is mine. My King is the King of my country, to him I will be loyal and true, whatever be the tide. This is patriotism and we all admit it, and a man without it could not be our friend, we could not look up to him; we could not trust him:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, 'This is mine own, my native land?'"

But is it not true that a good growth of any kind in nature bespeaks a good soil? We do not ascend to the top of the mountain for rank vegetation; no more do we expect to find it in the wastes of the desert. Find luxuriant products, and you know there is richness of land—so where will patriotism best thrive? Where there is food to feed upon. Meet a burning patriot, and what do you know? that he has a country worth loving, a country with a history, a country that has been built up by the industry and devotion of generations! If you have the opportunity to visit it, you expect that when you see it you will have only to look around you to behold memorials of the glorious past, and proofs of present greatness. Where these visible tokens are to be met you find patriotism; you are annoyed if you find it not. But where these things are not patriotism dies. The theory is beautiful, but it is only theory, and away it goes.

Well, brethren, we may candidly say there is no soil so rich in its stores as the soil of dear Old England. Talk of memories! In our young country,

CANADA.

what do we know of them? Mighty cities that have grown for 2000 years! Buildings that have braved storm and tempest for 1000 or 1500 years! Palaces occupied by one family for 20 generations! What centres of business what display of merchandise! what seats of learning! what testimonies to religion in steeples rising heavenwards—1000 of them in the busiest centre, and cheering every quiet hill and vale from one end of the land to the other, and no place without one!

I have no intention of wearying you with a tale of the past with which most of you must be familiar. It would be unpardonable in us who are citizens of the Empire, and who all speak that master language that binds together the mightiest nations of the earth, yes! we may say the language which is the bond of union of the universe, for no leading man in the world to-day is ignorant of it. And to a very large extent we are also held and supported by a common faith, the faith that was tried and purified in the fire in the days of our honoured fathers of long ago. It would be unpardonable in us to plead ignorance of our country's history. It is of immense interest to the world; and what must it be to us? The early stories of heroism, exploit, and daring read like fairy tales. It is wonderful to think of the England of to-day just emerging from savage life in the day when the Lord Jesus visited the world. But even then there was the stuff to make a nation of; her men were energetic and brave, and her women had a name for fidelity and chastity; hence the glories that have followed. It was natural that such a people should embrace Christianity eagerly and adorn themselves with its profession. The interest of the reader grows with the advance of the centuries. Fear seizes us as we mark the great upheavels of national existence, and see a foreigner with his swarming hordes possess the land. Yet hope dies not, for the conquered are found mightier than the conquerors, and they impress themselves deeply upon them, and soon become the rulers again, putting on new strength and vigour in their midst with them.

It would be foolish to maintain that there have been no halting-places in the onward path of progress; silly to claim that no mistakes were never made to tarnish the nation's glory. That would be a phenomenon indeed. We honour our fathers, and we are proud of their memories, though perfectly conscious of their failings and infirmities. There would be no family

life without it. So we glory in the history of our Motherland, though the critic may find much to condemn. We judge of nations by comparison. Our land is not faultless, our statesmen have not always been ideal men, our kings have not all honoured the throne upon which they sat; but we ask confidently, where in your examination of the records of the past do you find anything so good and worthy? There is a glory upon the past. We remember it fondly; and, by brethren, I think I have the right standing here before you now, to say that the chiefest glory has been since the great reformation of the 16th century. We hardly recognize the England of the present day when we behold her at the dawn of that century, the advance has been so wonderful, the improvement in all ranks of life has been so marked; at that time she forged to the front of the nations, and she has increased her lead ever since; she is to-day the central, uniting and guiding power of the world. To us children of the reformation this is solid strength and comfort in our religious convictions from the fact of our great prosperity as a people.

An evil thing may spring up and grow and extend itself like Mahometanism, but the evil results of its extension kill its claim to its being of God, and the spirit of life passes away after a time. Now, nearly 400 years have gone over us, and never in our history has there been such a display of life and vigour as now; never have the strongholds of evil been so strongly assaulted; never have works of piety, mercy and love been so fastened as at the present time. Some men say "all kingdoms rise and wane," and England's turn will soon come. Well, in the year's revenue of £102,000,000 does not warrant that prediction.

ENGLAND'S COLONIES. No more does the enthusiastic support of the old mother land by every one of her colonies. Witness the noble offer of volunteers to her this year if she required their services. The old Roman Empire understood the policy of transplanting the Imperial city on a small scale in many of her dependencies, and it was an immense strength. England understands the policy better. The colonies one and all are perfectly loyal, and they are happy in their loyalty, and she is happy because of it. This is a tempting subject to develop, but I must pass it by and say a few words about the noble Queen whose name is a household word everywhere. We honour her to-day, and we cannot but honour her most highly. We feel as if there never had been such a worthy Queen. It seems to me an audacity to venture to speak particularly about her. Yet, I must. Let me mention three things:

1. The wisdom manifested in her public actions. True that she is surrounded by the finest body of statesmen, and that she is guided largely by what they say. This is true, and who is there that does not feel that her hand on the helm of state, and that her individual judgment is the greatest force that bears on the management of state. And this has been particularly true of her since she began as a young woman.

2. Her family life has been eminently pure and good. Her love for husband and children has been an example not only to her people but to the world. It is not easy to conceive of a more perfectly ideal life. In time of health and vigour what a beautiful flame of love lit up every heart, and they were bound together as a blessed unit. When anxiety of sickness lay upon them, and when the sorrows of death overtook them, was ever a deeper sorrow? Yet what calmness and composure, what Christian resignation! And as a consequence of this lovely life she has been able to preserve a pure court. Millions may force an entrance into many, but not into that of Queen Victoria. Unless the life of the applicant be correct and worthy he must go elsewhere for honor.

3. I must speak of her wonderful sympathy with her people. Poverty and hardship never appealed to her in vain, she has sought out the suffering, and has been diligent in her attentions to relieve. No cot was too humble to visit; sufferers ever found in her a friend and helper. The present reward is that she never is made to weep, but the nation weeps with her. Her woes are national woes. The nations of the earth look on and wonder and admire. It is a lovely sight for them to see, and it does them good. Brethren, I am sorry that time compels me to hurry on.

In closing let me emphasize this fact, that we have a goodly heritage in our country—a precious heritage. Let me be equally emphatic in saying that we have a glorious heritage in our QUEEN. "God Save our Gracious Queen, Long Live our Noble Queen, God Save the Queen."

Finally what is required of us with this heritage? 1. We must be patriots of the best stamp. 2. We must aim at the highest standard of life for which our qualifications fit us. 3. And that this may be so, let us remember that we must be religious men, living in the fear of God, and reverencing His holy name. There is no real excellence attainable apart from Him. And surely we must feel that He has been so good and gracious to us and our country and to our rulers, the least we can possibly do and be is the least that we can give Him back in return. With hearts swelling over with gratitude, we shall do our best for our country and for our homes; and we will ever pray that as He has been with our fathers in the past, as He has been with us, so will He be with the ages yet to come.

For an officer of the S. O. E. to keep in touch with the progress of the Order he must read the ANGLO-SAXON.

Please bring this to the notice of the members.

TO SONS OF ENGLAND.

Very Satisfactory.

It is gratifying indeed to know that we have the confidence of such a large number of brethren, extending over such a distance, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, taking up unanimously the CLUB OFFER.

Here are the Figures we Work With.

If by vote of the Lodge—the whole membership subscribing—we will furnish the paper for

- 12 months for 25c per member. Or—20 copies at 30c per member for one year. 10 " 35c " " 5 " 40c " " Single copies 50c each subscriber.

Remittances must accompany the number of copies taken in all cases. The price is placed at this low rate to meet the wish of a large number who desire to form clubs, and no commission will be allowed.

We would thank the secretaries and others, interested in the advancement of our nationality and that of our Order, to kindly press this matter to the attention of the members, and mail to us the number of copies subscribed for before the 15th of the month.

Answers to Enquiries.

- 1.—When a lodge takes up the above offer—as a whole lodge—we will supply all members joining said lodge at the rate of 25c each member. 2.—Yes, a lodge can send us a Club each month, and we will gladly accept same upon the above conditions. 3.—The ANGLO-SAXON will be continued as the semi-official organ—supporting our Order, unifying and strengthening our national interest. 4.—A number of lodges have written us to know if we will accept the payment quarterly—where there are from fifty and upwards members in a lodge the payment would become heavy to pay the whole year in advance. Yes, we will accept payments quarterly in advance. This applies only to whole lodges taking up the offer.

All Communications and Remittances addressed to E. J. REYNOLDS, Box 296, Ottawa.

Lodge Directory OF THE Daughters of England. Belleville.

Rose of England No. 28, meets in the S.O.E. Hall, Belleville, on second and fourth Friday of each month. Visitors always welcome. Miss A. Corham, Sec.

Hamilton.

Princess Royal No. 4—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, of each month in Queen's Hall, cor. of Herkimer and Queen streets. Visitors welcome. Mrs. F. E. Lane, Pres. Mrs. John Tulk, Sec., 141 Catharine street.

Montreal.

St. George No. 29—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in Fraternity Hall, Wellington st. Montreal, P. Q.; visitors always welcome. Mrs. A. Farling, Pres. Mrs. H. Bradbury, Sec. 97 Ryde street.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Princess Louise, No. 3, S. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall, Harbour Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec., 154 Manitoba. J. Leach, Pres.

Winnipeg.

Princess Christian No. 24, D. O. E. B. S., meets in S. O. E. Hall, St. Robert Block, 450 Portage Ave., on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. G. Davis, Pres. Mary Clark, Sec., Cor. Flora Ave and Charles st.

Toronto.

Princess Alberta No. 7—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month in Dingman's Hall, Queen st. E., corner Broadview Ave. Visitors heartily welcomed. Juveniles meet every 3rd Thursday. Leonard Geo. Cross, Sec., 604 Gerrard st. e., Toronto. T. Johnson, Pres.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Princess Alexandria, No. 18—Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 p.m. in Daughters England Hall, View st. Visitors welcomed. Mrs. Dow, Pres. Miss Alice Iredale, Sec.

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Ottawa, - - - Canada, JULY, 1896.

NOTICE TO READERS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to Sons of England lodges and branches of the St. George's Society in all parts of Manitoba, the British 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.

A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

The General Elections, of the 23rd ult., resulted in the return of a Parliament in which the Hon. WILFRED LAURIER will have a very decided majority over all classes of his opponents. This brings to an end the Conservative regime which has lasted from 1878 to the present time. Canadians are not so used to change of governments as Englishmen are, and there is almost anxiety as to the fate of the country under Liberal rule, but no great changes in policy are expected in well informed circles. A considerable time before the elections took place the Globe, the Liberal party organ, declared that free trade was an impossibility under existing conditions; and Mr. LAURIER has repeatedly said that he will not make any unsettling changes in the tariff. It is, therefore, confidently expected that the change of government will not be much more "in evidence" than it is in England, when such an event occurs.

The most striking feature of the recent elections has been the revolt of the French Canadians of Quebec, against clerical interference in the exercise of the franchise.

THE CABINET.

- Premier and President of the Privy Council—Wilfrid Laurier. Trade and Commerce—Sir Richard Cartwright. Justice—Sir Oliver Mowat. Finance—W. S. Fielding. Militia—Dr. Borden. Marine and Fisheries—L. H. Davies. Public Works—J. I. Tarte. Railways and Canals—G. H. Blair. Agriculture—Sydney Fisher. Postmaster-General—W. Muloch. Customs—W. Paterson. Inland Revenue—Sir Henri Joly. State—R. W. Scott. Solicitor-General—Chas. Fitzpatrick. Interior—Left vacant.

SETTING US RIGHT.

Our readers will remember that at the last session of Grand Lodge, a determined effort was made to get the S. O. E., as a body, committed to a scheme for starting a newspaper, in the supposed interests of the Order. The Grand Lodge evidently took in the situation, and, regarding it as only a scheme to boom certain persons and fasten them on the Order, wisely decided that it was not expedient to have anything to do with the venture.

But the chief parties concerned did not rest there, and they have come out with an issue of which copies have been sent to the members of many S. O. E. lodges, and, therefore, the members of many lodges will have seen them. It will not be necessary for us at length to criticize the affair, but in self-defence we are compelled to point out the unbrotherly animus which has given rise to, and which is behind the publication. If we succeed in this we will ask our brethren to administer such a rebuke to the offenders as the offence merits.

For years past the brethren have been asking for better and more systematic means of communication between the Grand Executive and the subordinate lodges.

Is that true? We unhesitatingly say it is not, in the sense it is used, but it is

true in a measure that reflects discredit on some Grand officer or officers. It is no unusual thing for subordinate lodges to write communications to the S.G.S. on questions of difficulty or doubt in the working of the lodges, and to be unable to get satisfactory replies either from him or the Grand Executive. We have reason for believing that many letters intended to be submitted to the Grand Executive have never reached their destination. But in the sense that the ANGLO-SAXON is not such a medium, and that this new sheet will be, we brand the statement as false and made with intent to injure this paper.

Then the "salutatory" goes on to set out that "the brethren" have been clamouring for a medium of communication "between the sister lodges one with the other." How completely this is controverted by the fact is well known to every brother who has seen the ANGLO-SAXON. "There are none so blind as those who will not see" is an old saying, but we did not think anyone would have had the effrontery to completely ignore, not only the efforts which the ANGLO-SAXON has made in this direction, but the very existence of the paper. But if the Record is so unappreciative of our efforts, Grand Lodge has not been, as witness the successive resolutions of thanks awarded us. Are they not recorded in the books of the Journals of Grand Lodge?

An occasional official circular from Shattbury Hall and the annual Journal appearing long after Grand Lodge has adjourned, are about all the subordinate lodges have to look to, save and except the occasional appearance in their midst of a Grand Lodge officer.

If the brethren who are issuing this paper had intended to be candid why did they use such language as that? They did not intend to be candid. As to the "Journal appearing long after Grand Lodge has adjourned," what is the reason for this delay? and will any one tell us of what use the Journal is when it appears so long after the proceedings of Grand Lodge have lost all their interest. The essential part of Grand Lodge's proceedings has been laid before the brethren by means of the ANGLO-SAXON long before the Journal appears, and so completely has the official publication been anticipated by us that we venture the assertion that there is not one copy out of a hundred of the long delayed publication which is ever opened. Ever since its institution—10 years ago—the ANGLO-SAXON has completely filled the requirements of a medium of communication between Grand and subordinate lodges, and between the subordinate lodges themselves.

In return for this we have received the thanks of Grand Lodge on many occasions, and a measure of support from the brethren who have subscribed to the paper or placed advertisements in its columns.

No one has regretted, more than the editor of the ANGLO-SAXON the fact that so few of the doings of the Grand Executive have been chronicled in our columns. We have repeatedly written to the S. G. S. for information and news on these and other points, and our letters have either been unanswered or the requests ignored. The same remark applies with equal force to the beneficiary branch. That there has been great dissatisfaction with the administration of this branch in the past is cognizant to all who have paid the slightest attention to its affairs. We have frequently received letters for publication criticizing its workings, and in most cases we have thought it advisable in the interests of all concerned and the Order generally to forward them to the S. G. S. The results have been that no attention has been paid to the legitimate grounds of complaint, and that in very many cases the letters have been unanswered, and we have been charged by the writers with being in league with the actual transgressors to burk investigation into their just grievances.

If there ever was a time when the need existed for an independent newspaper, where the acts of the Executive can be submitted to proper criticism it

is now. From all sides complaints are coming of the slow growth of the Order. As to its capability and adaptability for serving the great mass of Englishmen and their descendants there is only one opinion, and it cannot be longer hidden that the Order has not been happy in the choice of its chief executive officers. We need not go further than the publication of this "Record" for proof of this. If the brethren behind the scheme had had only the interest of the Order at heart, and were entirely consumed with a desire to push the beneficiary branch, why have they not made use of the columns of this paper? They were quite free to do so. Their efforts would have come before a very large number of readers who are not members of the S. O. E., and much greater good would have resulted. The fact of the matter is that no such spirit possessed the brethren. They appear to be only desirous of "blowing their own trumpets," in order to perpetuate themselves in office, and to aim a blow at the prosperity and usefulness of the ANGLO-SAXON.

NOT FRATERNAL, BUT NATIONAL.

Fraternal implies a meaning that cannot be fully taught or introduced into the Sons of England. The Constitution as well as the obligation are opposed to such an appellation. To an observer, who has taken a deep interest in the Order, it is apparent that an effort has been made from year to year, during the last five years, to stigmatize the Sons of England with the name a "Fraternal Society," and that is one of the causes which place our progress in such a stagnant state to-day. Englishmen will not join a purely English society for fraternal purposes, but they will for "national aspirations and national distinctions." The signs of the times should be sufficient to our officers and local dignitaries, they should push out on the national basis, and be united, persistent and aggressive in advertising the Sons of England as a NATIONAL SOCIETY OF ENGLISHMEN, which was its original design.

WHICH IS SUPREME?

"Some uncertainty appears to prevail as to the operation of the change in article VIII of the Constitution, which decrees that no District Deputy shall, during his term of office, hold office in a subordinate lodge. The Supreme Executive has decided that this shall not apply this year to brethren who were in office prior to the last session of Supreme Grand Lodge, inasmuch as many of them were nominated by their respective districts before the Constitution was amended."

Can this be? Is it competent for the Supreme Executive to decide that a resolution of the Grand Lodge changing the Constitution shall not apply this year? Our own opinion is that the Supreme Executive has no such power.

WHAT WE LACK!

The letter from P.D.D., will bear careful perusal, and much thought. It is an intelligent effort to grapple with the cause of the comparative want of success of the S. O. E. There is no people so amenable to authority and so disinclined to change rulers as the English people. That is the reason our forefathers bore so long the tyrannies of some rulers and the foolishness of others. Our race has such force and vitality, and our country such vast resources, that no amount of maladministration seems to have been able to seriously retard our progress. The rule of the four Georges would have sufficed to sink into oblivion any other nation than ours, even in times not calling for any special exhibition of wise statesmanship, but it did not appear to trouble the English people though the period was one full of the most momentous events in our history. There is no doubt that it would be a grave evil if our lodges, Grand and subordinate—are only to be regarded as means of manufacturing past officers. The only reason why both S. G. P.'s and W.P.'s, should not be continued in their offices for more than one term is the desire of some brethren who have not passed the chairs to do so. Whatever may be the comparative abilities of the outgoing and the incoming officers, it will rarely happen that an officer would not do better the second year than his successor does the first. But it is the rule of almost all the societies in this country to change their officers at the end of the term for which they are elected. It seems to spring from the very worthy desire to

advance the young brethren, and to cause them to take greater interest in the Order. It cannot be denied that it is productive of all the evils which our brother deplures, and the question is: shall we "bear the ills we know" or "fly to others that we know not of?"

CABINET MAKING.

A great many people in Canada are engaged in the occupation of cabinet making. MR. LAURIER might find a cabinet ready made when he has use for it, if he would only consent to hand the job over to—BISHOP LAPLÈSH. MR. THOMAS MURRAY is the cause of our dealing with the matter at all. He writes a letter to the Ottawa Free Press stating that he "has the strongest claim of any public man in Ontario" for the "honour" of being "the representative of the English speaking Catholics" in the Cabinet, but as he is labouring under the disability of not having a seat in Parliament, he nominates SENATOR SCOTT for the position. The Free Press obediently supports MR. MURRAY's demand; admits all that gentleman says about his own "claims" is true, and straightway urges that SENATOR SCOTT be taken into the Cabinet. There has been altogether too much of this representative claim. It is quite safe to say that since the death of SIR JOHN THOMPSON, and the expulsion of SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN there has not been a solitary Roman Catholic in the Dominion Cabinet who has been there by merit. They were all taken in as "representatives," either of bishops, or French or Irish "Catholics."

This is a preposterous idea and would not be tolerated for a moment in either the United States or England. Protestants are quite willing to take their chances and stand on their merits alone, and this is specially true when we come to the English branch.

THE CHAMBERLAIN IDEA.

The most frequent adverse criticism on Imperial Federation was that it was only a sentiment, and did not exist as a practical scheme. But that was not the greatest weakness of Imperial Federation, for some of the bloodiest years the world has ever seen have been about sentimental differences only. The fact of the matter is that so long as it was only a question of closer union between Great Britain and her colonies, dependencies, etc., it was impossible to get up any real enthusiasm, for there was not any sentiment to speak of in that direction. If there is one thing which JOHN BULL has manifested an admirable faculty for it is for letting "well enough alone." "Whatever is right" is quite good enough for him, so long as what is done does not cause him any inconvenience, and even then he has been known to bear ills the extent of which he has become very well acquainted with, for a long time rather than fly to others he knows not of. No one at all acquainted with the subject could glance over that interesting list of countries, islands, etc., encircling the Imperial Federation, Journal without being struck with the marvellous diversity of the forms of government embraced under the British Imperial rule. The intelligent observer will see that there are all forms, from that of the simple rule of the captain of the Queen's ship which happens to be stationed in the harbour, to our own complex system. The Imperial rule in India approaches very closely to that of an absolute autocracy. Whatever the forms of government may be it is one adapted to the people, and very largely is the outgrowth of their needs. Under these circumstances it must be confessed that there is a great lack of definiteness in a programme which only sought after a closer union between the various members of the Imperial family. It is quite obvious that the system which has served so well in Hindostan would not do in Canada.

No great internal difficulties have arisen since the misunderstanding of 1776, and till some question arose that could not be settled without a readjustment of the governmental system is certain that JOHN BULL would be content to let "well enough alone."

But it is quite another matter if you can point out how the British market can be extended. The United States has always refused to have anything to do with the "most favoured nation" system, and is consequently free to prefer any country she pleases in the matter of tariffs. Great Britain, on the other hand, has several such treaties in force, and the effect of any changes in the tariff in these countries would have to be fully considered. There cannot be any doubt that the present immense trade relations Great Britain has with France, Germany and Russia

will not be disturbed, nor seriously threatened, till a very strong case is made out.

On the other hand the condition of the British farmer is such that something must be done if possible for his amelioration. That is the great problem before British statesmen, and they all recognise the gravity of the situation.

The bill for the permanent exclusion of Canadian cattle was passed with the object of setting at rest the fear of the farmer that even that slight measure of protection would be taken away. Canadian cattle breeders may now rest assured that the House of (land) Lords will see that live cattle are not admitted into Great Britain either from Canada or any other country without an ample *quid pro quo*. But this is only the smallest sort of a sop. MR. LONG's bill effects no change, and brings no present relief. Something will have to be done which will make it easier for the British farmer to pay his rent in full, and we have seen how far the Imperial Parliament was willing to go in this direction by the bill which is nothing less than a bald proposal to pay a portion of his local taxes.

It is because MR. CHAMBERLAIN realizes the necessity for relieving the condition of the British farmer that he has seized on the Imperial Trade idea, and it will be found that the great statesmen of the old country will devise some means by which this can be effected. It is not a question which can be settled in an after-dinner speech, nor by a newspaper article. But there is urgent necessity for immediate palliative action. It is quite unnecessary for us to bother ourselves about assuming a portion of the cost of the maintenance of the fleet, as the Imperial Government will see that in any event the navy is strong enough to enable our own people to rest in quiet assurance, and to be a terror to evil doers.

The British farmer has about made out his case for a lightening of the burden he is bearing, and MR. CHAMBERLAIN has pronounced the verdict that this relief shall come under the guise of an Imperial Zollverein. It will come.

Why the Canadian North-West?

What reasons do you give for urging an Englishman to settle in the Canadian Northwest? In the first place let it sink deep in your mind that we do not urge all Englishmen to settle in the Canadian Northwest. The man in question here is "an Englishman" who is fitted for a farming life in a prairie country. We can give many reasons why such a man should prefer the Canadian Northwest to any other country under the sun.

In the first place the land is the best wheat land to be found anywhere, and there is so much of it that you can get 100 acres given to you. Do not be deceived by that general statement. It only refers to places where some has not been before you and got a prior title, but the places where you can get the 100 acres of land free are sufficiently numerous, and attractive that there is no need for a settler to pay for his land, unless he desires to be close to some one he knows who has bought his land from the C. P. R., the Hudson Bay Co., or from other private corporations. There is such a variety of this "finest land in the world," and it is to be had under such varied conditions of purchase or pre-emption, that if a man be not suited in his location it is because he has not exercised good judgment. That is a very sweeping statement but it is true as sweeping.

And it was a pretty broad statement which we made about the quality of the land in the Canadian Northwest, but the statement was in that case also just as true as broad. The incredulous reader will ask, but is it all alike good land? to which the answer comes, it is almost all good land in the districts to which the settler is referred for his location. There are exceptions and a man is expected to be able to tell a proper quarter-section when he sees it. If he cannot he had better "hire out" till he knows enough about the land to be able to make a success at farming.

You are not to take it as a necessary sequence that because we have referred to the soil of our Northwest as being the "finest wheat land in the world," we are urging an exclusive cultivation of wheat. Indeed the exact opposite is our intention. We do not urge upon anyone, under any circumstances, to depend on wheat solely for his market crop. No wise farmer does that in the Canadian Northwest. We used the

phrase in order fitness of the wheat of the greatest perfect the broad general particularized, toes, all root bage and all k... No place cap the quality of prairies; whi thousands of ably exported Calgary distrib tion that che for once, com... Our Northw such terribly blizzards, etc waste the cou... We need no facts that all tish, and that property is so part of the O... Educational are ample to the most exac... If a man capital suffici right sort to he cannot d Canadian No... "Come... There are v have not eit go to sea, or sea-faring lif lishmen who wish to own tivator of th which has do gardens, and thousands o of almost in are afraid a hunger whi men to go o the Palmi "heavenly E Every E farm. To-l industrial mostly of c with snre a be seen aff free land is Englishman own, and c to cultivat figure on th to this lanc some one t of it. It i sible for so our count farming I Brazil, to many otha tively unth circumstance the idea of... In prese as a field f men, we h result. An everyman boundless success of we affirm have done few of th here and prudence and a c days... In the f strange f will find people, an come hin privilege that are and some tonished with equ the socia he may h connecti remarki the num joining... Is it n ers' min is a syn snow"? are som will say frost an matng is a pa cotta v dour co serious go on a go furth some pr north o the Po pause year's

phrase in order to give an idea of the fitness of the soil to raise all the crops of the wheat climatic zone in their greatest perfection. For that reason the broad general statement might be particularized, and extended to potatoes, all root crops, cauliflower, cabbage and all kinds of vegetables.

No place can excel our Northwest in the quality of the beef produced on the prairies; while the fact that many thousands of cattle have been profitably exported from so far west as the Calgary district is sufficient demonstration that cheapness of production is, for once, combined with excellence.

Our Northwest is never visited with such terribly devastating cyclones, blizzards, etc., which periodically lay waste the country to the south.

We need not do more than state the facts that all our institutions are British, and that the protection for life and property is so complete as it is in any part of the Old Country.

Educational and religious facilities are ample to meet the requirements of the most exacting.

If a man has decided that he has capital sufficient, and capabilities of the right sort to make a success at farming he cannot do better than go to the Canadian Northwest.

"Come Then With Us."

There are very few English boys who have not either ran away from home to go to sea, or had a strong desire for a sea-faring life; there are very few Englishmen who do not possess a strong wish to own some land and to be a cultivator of the soil. It is this impulse which has dotted England all over with gardens, and caused the utilization of thousands of spots of land in the face of almost insuperable difficulties. We are afraid also, that it is this same land hunger which has caused our countrymen to go out, applying the words of the Palmist literally and take the "heathen for his inheritance."

Every Englishman thinks he can farm. To him it is the simplest of all industrial operations. It is a case mostly of casting the seed on the land with care and certain hope that it will be seen after many days. The lure of free land is always enough to catch the Englishman who has no land of his own, and cannot get any other person's to cultivate. He at once begins to figure on the possibilities of getting to this land which is lying spoiling for some one to get out and take possession of it. It is this lure which is responsible for so many of the failures which our countrymen have made in the farming line. It has taken him to Brazil, to Argentina, to Mexico, and to many other places where he was entirely unadapted for, and when the circumstances of his migration precluded the idea of success from the very start.

In presenting the claims of Canada as a field for emigration to our countrymen, we have no misgivings about the result. And yet, we do not expect that everyman who comes to this land of boundless possibilities, will make a success of it, any more than that we affirm all who have already come have done so. But we can point out a few of the things which he will find here and which will enable him with prudence and industry to secure a home, and a competence for his declining days.

In the first place he will not find any strange form of government, but he will find the British flag, a British people, and warm British hearts to welcome him. He will not miss his church privileges, for here he will find all those that are established in the Old Country, and some new ones will burst on his astonished vision; and the same applies with equal force and truthfulness to the social and secret orders with which he may have become affiliated. In this connection we may be pardoned for remarking that he ought to increase the number of his "belongings" by joining the Sons of England.

It is necessary to disabuse our readers' minds of the old idea that Canada is a synonym for "eternal frost and snow." On the bare chance that there are some who cherish that delusion we will say that it is not a land of eternal frost and snow, nor anything approximating to that. Instead of that there is a part of Canada (Ontario) where cotton will ripen out of doors, but candour compels us to confess that no serious efforts have been made to grow it on a commercial scale; and we must go further and remark that there are some pretty frigid places in the extreme north of Canada—the vicinity around the Pole is one of them. Permit a pause while we make the offer of a year's subscription to the first, second,

and third, young S. O. E. who tells us in what part of Ontario cotton will ripen out of doors.

Where every prospect pleases
And only man is vile.

When we have sung these magnificent words of Heber's, how often have we thought of the genus homo, as one of the great productions of Canada! No one can attend a public gathering in this country without remarking what fine specimens of manhood and womanhood are the sons and daughters of Canada. Go down south to the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Compare the white man found there with the men of Canada. What a contrast! And yet they are descended in straight lines from our common ancestors! There is a marked superiority in Canadians over the native born people of any part of this continent; though, of course there is only a slight difference between those of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec when compared to the natives of Maine and New Hampshire. How completely is Canada the opposite to Ceylon in the matter of its men, and it is not one whit behind it in the beauty of its scenery, and is far ahead of it in the salubrity of its climate and richness of its soil.

The average Englishman thinks Canada is to the north of that fair isle we all love so well. Not so. Continue the parallel of latitude of Lands End, which is the most southern point of England, and you will find that the whole of Newfoundland, except the northern peninsula, and almost all the settled parts of Canada will be to the south of it. But it does not follow that all of settled Canada has a milder climate than has England. Still there is a large part of Canada which has a climate very much like that of the south of England, notably the Pacific slopes, British Columbia, while the winters of P. E. I., N.B., and Nova Scotia are not greatly different from those experienced in Scotland and the north of England, with the advantage in favor of the Canadian provinces as far as the variety and excellence of the natural products are concerned.

If our brother Briton takes the Intercolonial train at Halifax, and changes to the C. P. R. at Quebec, he can continue his ride till he has made a journey in all of 4,750 miles. In the course of this trip he will have passed through all our provinces, but insular Prince Edward Island, and beheld all manner of lands, lakes and rivers. The terrible stony cliffs of the Rockies will have frowned on him, while the smiling prairie plains will have called aloud for him to "come," and partake of the rich harvests which they are ready to yield in response to the efforts of the husbandman; the fisherman, will have had held out before him the varied attractions of the deep seas, the mighty river, and the small stream, as well as the great Lake Superior, and the thousands of others; while the explorer after nature's hidden wealth will have had many of very inviting regions opened before him, which only await the trained eye to detect and the skilful hand to force, so that the mineral wealth may be brought forth.

Only let our brother Englishmen exercise judgment, seek information, intelligently direct his efforts, and there is no sort of doubt that he will meet with abundant success in this great country. He ought, above all, to join the S. O. E. as soon as possible after landing, and he will find himself in the midst of friends who will advise and direct him in the way he should go.

LEGAL.

RICHARD JOHN WICKSTED.
Barrister and Advocate, Solicitor and Attorney, etc., in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. No. 119 Wellington street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

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Situation wanted as Grocers' Clerk or Book-keeper, first-class abilities, also best of city (Montreal) references. Age 28. Disengaged.
A. HUMPHRY,
36 Quessnel St., Montreal.

A practical Tailor and first-class Cutter, desires a situation in a city or town. Married, steady and industrious.
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Box 247, Sarnia, Ont.

EMIGRATION.

THE ADVANTAGES OF CANADA OUTLINED.

In deciding up Canada as his future home the emigrant avails himself of advantages which no other country can offer. He is generally possessed of but little capital which he must husband most carefully, and every penny retained represents so much more to be spent on improving the home which is awaiting him.

It takes on an average of about eight days to come from England to Canada, and the cost to the emigrant is, for third class fare, but £4. To Australia it takes from 35 to 40 days and cost from £14 to £17.

Canada is nearer England than any other country that the emigrant could settle in. Letters mailed in London frequently reach Manitoba in 12 days, and sometimes in less.

The settler in Canada is under the British flag and British rule, and enjoys absolute security of life and property. None of the dangers from revolvers and bowie-knives so common in the United States are not known in Canada.

Railway extension is a great feature in the Northwest of Canada, following closely on advancing settlement and often preceding it, so that the settler may confidently count on being, at the most after a year or two, within easy reach of a station. The facility for travel and trade enables him to take every advantage of the markets, besides keeping him in touch with the busy world.

SOCIAL CONDITION AND EDUCATION.

The distinctions of class do not exist in Canada. There is no law of primogeniture, and there are no paupers; a feeling of healthy independence pervades all classes, which no doubt arises from the fact that every farmer is the owner of his acres, is his own master, and is free to do as he will—a state of things conducive to a condition of freedom unknown in older countries. Then, again, taxation is comparatively light, and many social difficulties, still under discussion in Great Britain, were grappled with in Canada years ago.

The system of education in force—under the supervision and guidance of the Provincial Governments—enables the best education to be obtained, and, therefore the poor, as well as the rich, can make themselves eligible for the highest positions in the country.

INFORMATION AS TO THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Any one resident in Great Britain contemplating settling in any part of Canada should, if possible, call at the office of the nearest Canadian Government agent, who will afford all needful information, and if unable to do so personally should write for maps and pamphlets which will be forwarded on application.

In the United Kingdom all arrangements for emigration to the Dominion are placed under the direction of the High Commissioner for Canada. The following is a list of the Canadian Government agents:—

- London, Mr. J. G. Colmer, C. M. G., Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.
- Liverpool, Mr. John Dyke, 15 Water Street.
- Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40 St. Enoch Square.
- Bristol, Mr. J. W. Down, Bath Bridge.

NORTHWEST CLIMATE.

The climate of Northwestern Canada is one of the finest in the world. It needs but a glance at the rosy, sturdy children and the well-developed men and women to convince the most sceptical of this, and that the free open air life led by the settler cannot be excelled for healthfulness.

Occupying as it does the central part of a great continent, removed from the equalizing effect of the ocean, Northwestern Canada is naturally subject to extremes of temperature, the summers being hot, almost tropical, whilst the winters are decidedly cold.

Spring begins from about the middle to the end of April, and then all vegetation grows as if by magic. The snow melts, the rivers flow, the ducks and geese fly over-head in countless myriads; the trees bud and blossom and birds sing and flutter from every bough, and in a brief couple of weeks we have forgotten all about the past winter and are enjoying the heat of summer.

A great deal has been said about the cold of Canada by those who wish to decry the country, but it should be mentioned as a significant fact that people who, after living here, return to spend a winter in Europe suffer intensely from the weather, and in a man-

ner that they never did in Canada. Such is the difference between dry and damp cold.

From the exaggerated accounts which reach Europe of the winters here, people acquire most erroneous ideas, and look upon the cold as a serious obstacle to settling in Canada. As a matter of fact it is so far from being an objection that the winter is the great season for enjoyment, when tobogganing, snow-shoeing, skating and sleighing afford endless amusement to all. Children, too, from five years of age upwards, go to school regularly, and are not kept at home much oftener by bad weather than in summer.

WHO SHOULD COME.

The people whom we most urgently invite to come and make their homes amongst us are farmers and farm servants from the old country, with a little money to start them on homesteads or farms of their own, and who are prepared to adapt their habits and style of work to the conditions of a new country. Their former experience will be of great value as far as it goes, but this is a new country, and those who come to it must be prepared to take up modes of farming conformable to the climate and soil. The wider their range of experience the more likely they will be to succeed here, and by careful observation of the practice of their neighbours, they will, in a short time, get familiar with their work and the best way of setting about it.

If female domestic servants in Great Britain and other young women of good character realized the demand there is for them in Canada they would emigrate in much larger numbers than

they do at present. In every city, town and village there is a never-failing demand for domestic servants at high rates of wages, and a great demand for lady helps, etc. In the country districts there is also a good demand for female servants, who in many cases, are treated as "one of the family."

On arrival in Canada they are recommended to go at once to the nearest government agents, who often have in their offices a list of vacant situations, and will refer applicants to the local ladies' committees, so that they may have the benefit of their supervision and guidance, until they are satisfactorily placed.

Young men just starting in life naturally direct their thoughts to Canada, and if they are steady and hard-working there is an excellent opening for them here. To a great many, sedentary life in an office is absolute misery, and the chance of getting into the open air, away from the smoke and dust of the town is hailed with delight. Great Britain is teeming with thousands of strong athletic young fellows who should be settled in life, and Canada holds out such a place for them.

Mr. R. B. P. Anderson, one of the practical agricultural delegates to Canada, says:—

"I am asked who ought to go to Manitoba and the Northwest, I unhesitatingly say, any man who for any reason intends to emigrate to any place and is not afraid of hard work and some discomfort for a few years and whose family can get on for a time without the aid of female help. Such a man will, if he has pluck, succeed in time, though he went with a penny; but if he has £100 or £200 in his pocket he may expect to enjoy a prosperous and happy home in the immediate future."

PIANOS

The Formost Pianos manufactured in this country are the

MASON & RICH, NORDHEIMER

AND
GERHARD HEINTZMAN.

The names they bear are synonymous with everything that goes to make a truly high class Pianoforte.

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ALSO THE FAMOUS

Estey, American, Organs.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age to the extent of one quarter-section of 100 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation charges.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the homesteader in spector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch) Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase, on easy terms, from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

CURED OF SCIATICA.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A BRUCE CO. FARMER.

Suffered so severely that he became almost a helpless cripple—Is again able to be about his work as well as ever.

From the Walkerton Telescope.

During the past few years the Telescope has published many statements giving the particulars of cures from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They were all so well authenticated as to leave no doubt as to their complete truthfulness, but had any doubt remained its last vestige would have been removed by a cure which has recently come under our personal observation.



seized with what appeared to him to be rheumatic pains in the back and shoulders. At first he regarded it as but a passing attack, and thought that it would disappear in a day or two. On the contrary, however, he daily continued to grow worse, and it was not long before he had to give up work altogether. From the back the pains shifted to his right leg and hip where they finally settled, and so completely helpless did he become that he was unable to do more than walk across the room and then only with the aid of crutches. Of course he consulted the doctors, but none of them seemed able to do him any good. People in speaking of his case always spoke pityingly, it being generally thought that he had passed from the world of activity, and that he was doomed to live and die a cripple. We are free to confess that this was our own view of the matter and our surprise, therefore, can be readily imagined when some few weeks ago we saw this self-same John Allen driving through the town on the top of a large load of grain. Great, however, as was our surprise at first, it became still greater when on arriving at the grist mill he proceeded to jump nimbly from the load, and then with the greatest apparent ease began to unload the heavy bags of grain. Curious to know what it was that had brought this wonderful change, we took the first convenient opportunity to ask him. "Well," said he in reply, "I am as well a man as I ever was, and I attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to nothing else." Mr. Allen then gave us, in a very frank manner, the whole story of his sickness, and his cure, the chief points of which we have set forth above. After consulting two physicians and finding no relief, he settled down to the conviction that his case was a hopeless one. He lost confidence in medicines, and when it was suggested that he should give Pink Pills a trial, he at first absolutely refused. However, his friends persisted and finally he agreed to give them a trial. The effect was beyond his most sanguine expectations, as the Pink Pills have driven away every trace of his pains and he is able to go about his work as usual. As might be expected Mr. Allen is loud in his praise of Pink Pills, and was quite willing that the facts of his case should be given publicly, hoping that it might catch the eye of someone who was similarly afflicted.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these cases which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for

Pale People." May be had from all dealers or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874. To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

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

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

Reverence for and adherence 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 13,000 at present, the ratio of increase being far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

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

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

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

Save Paying Doctors' Bills BY USING Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

* THEY are the Remedy that the bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD.

Morse's Pills FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

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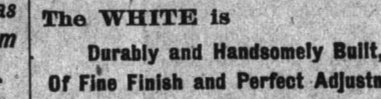
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POST OFFICE GUIDE, OTTAWA.

JULY, 1896.

Arrival and Departure of Mails. DUE.

Table with columns for A.M., P.M., P.M., MAILS, A.M., P.M., P.M. listing various mail routes and destinations like West-Toronto, Hamilton, London, Peterboro, etc.

BRITISH MAILS.

1.45 Monday, 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th. Via New York. 1.45 Tuesday, 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th. Supplementary. Via New York.

1.45 Wednesday, 8th, 22nd. Via New York. 1.45 Thursday, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th. Via New York.

1.45 Friday, 10th, 24th Supplementary. Via New York. 5.30 Saturday, 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th. Via Rimouski. 4.30 Parcel Post Dispatched with these mails.

Letters for registration must be post-ed fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the last mails. Post Office, Ottawa, July, 1896.

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SUPREME DIRECT

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Lodge Cards sent at Year.

Boys

Prince Edward of every month Visiting brethren J. Heaton, Pres.

Hamilton No. each month And Hal R. Trim, Pres.

Leon Lodge No. Street, on 2 R. Teague, Pres.

Waterloo Lodge room on the 1st Friday always welcome M. Upton, Pres.

Queen of the Friday in each age Avenue. T. W. Walpole, Pres.

Nelson No. 4 Fridays at the W. H. Crocker

Severn No. 11 Monday at the John street heavy welcome Alf. C. Pyle, Pres.

Prince Albert Hall, over days Monday visiting Geo. H. Harris

Southampton and 4th W. Foresters H. A. E. Lewis, Pres.

Salisbury, N. First meeting the 5 O. E. H. three welcome J. T. Pollard

Wells No. 10 in C. O. F. H. brethren welcome Geo. Ke. T. Pres.

Oxford No. 1 3rd Tuesday Front st. F. D. Ford, Pres.

Grimsby No. 12 at each meeting Visiting brethren welcome.

Suffolk No. 1 and last Monday England H. made welcome Wm. White.

Wellington 1st and 3rd Sons of England visiting brethren John Gragg

Barrington 2nd and 4th Visiting brethren welcome. Chas. E. To

Stockport, Meet 2nd White's W. Miller.

Devonshire days in Dominion Nathan Gragg

Beaconsfield Monday Canadian Jas. J. Bate

Sheffield Hall, welcome H. Joyner.

Thames No. the Sons brethren W. A. Moo

SUPREME GRAND LODGE DIRECTORY

J. W. LONDON, BELLEVILLE, SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT. B. CUMBERLAND, TORONTO, SUPREME GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT. GEO. CLATWORTHY, TORONTO, EAST SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT.

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

Lodge Cards under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per year.

Boys of England.

Brantford.

Prince Edward No. 6, meets on 2nd Monday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome.

Hamilton.

Hamilton No. 1—Meets the 4th Monday in each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. n. Visiting brethren welcome.

Ottawa.

Men Lodge No. 9, meets in Burgess Hall Bank Street, on 2nd Wednesday of the month. Visiting brethren welcome.

St. Thomas.

Waterloo Lodge No. 13, meets in Chester Lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visiting brethren welcome.

Winnipeg, Man.

Queen of the West No. 35, meets on the 4th Friday in each month in S. O. E. Hall, 290 Portage Avenue. Visiting brethren welcome.

ONTARIO.

Almonte.

Welleson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome.

Approprio.

Bevera No. 189—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Workman's Hall, John street. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome.

Aylmer.

Prince Albert No. 61, meets in Sons of England Hall, over SUN Office, 1st and 3rd Fridays monthly. We are always glad to see visiting brethren.

Barrie.

Southampton No. 25, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters Hall, Bothwell's Block.

Brantford.

Salisbury No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 3rd, 1886. S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome.

Belleville.

Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. Visiting brethren welcome.

Blackstock.

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

Brockville.

Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and last Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. Visiting brethren made welcome.

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Bleakley's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome.

Burlington.

Burlington No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome.

Callander.

Stockport No. 205, Callander, G. T. R. Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday in each month in White's Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Campbellford.

Devonshire No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Dominion Block, Front street. Campbellford Visiting brethren welcome.

Carleton Place.

Beaconsfield No. 171, Meets each 2nd and 4th Monday at 7.30 in their hall, over the Central Canadian Office. Visiting brethren welcome.

Clinton.

Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the S. O. E. Hall, Victoria Block. Visiting brethren welcome.

Chatham.

Thomas No. 101—Meets every Monday night in the Sons of England Hall, King st. Visiting brethren.

Bracebridge.

Lancaster No. 38, Bracebridge—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Bastedo Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 31, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Liddle's Block. Visiting brethren welcome.

Fort William.

Guildford No. 111—Meets second and fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome.

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 28, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Tuesdays beginning with first Tuesday in January, 1886, cor. Main and South Water streets.

Goderich.

Liverpool No. 149, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the A. O. Y. W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square.

Gravenhurst.

Dover No. 72—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Gravenhurst hall, on 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Visiting brethren welcome.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall, corner of North Street and Wingham street.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, cor. Charles and King streets. Visiting brethren welcome.

Acara No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts.

Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, in the King William streets. Visiting brethren welcome.

Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Bar, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited.

Osborne No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at the Bricklayers' Hall, King street, east. Visiting brethren welcome.

Cornwall No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. n. Visiting brethren welcome.

Hamilton No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in S. O. E. Hall, corner of King street, and Charles street. Visiting brethren welcome.

Huntsville.

Croyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visiting brethren welcome.

Ingersoll.

Imperial No. 176—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month at the Foresters Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.

Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, 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.

Lambton Mills.

Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome.

Lindsay.

Westminster No. 30—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Association Hall, cor. Kent and Cambridge streets. Visiting brethren welcome.

Longford Mills.

Lodge St. Asaph, No. 193—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome.

London.

Windsor No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall, Wm. Tyler, Sec.

Midland.

Cromwell No. 81, Midland, Ont., meets in their hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome.

Milton.

Milton No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in every month in Hamsteads Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Merrittton.

Union Jack No. 391, meets in the R. T. of T. Hall on the 2nd and 3rd Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome.

Newtonville.

Newton No. 199—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Orange Hall, Newtonville. Visiting brethren welcome.

Niagara Falls.

Norwich No. 100, nights of meeting—Red Rose 2nd and 3rd Wednesday, each month. W. Rose, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors are cordially invited to attend.

Oshawa.

Essex No. 4—Meets in S. O. E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 2nd. Visiting brethren welcome.

Orillia.

Rose of Couchiching, No. 24, meets 2nd and 4th Monday in the month, in Orange Hall. All visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

Ormsby.

Camberland No. 167, meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month in Victoria Hall, Ormsby. Visiting brethren welcome.

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert street. J. Berry, Sec.

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. J. Berry, Sec.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. J. Folks, Sec.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec.

Owen Sound.

Mistake, No. 86—Meets in I. O. F. Hall, corner Water and Division streets, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Visiting brethren welcome.

Paris.

Derbyshire No. 195, meets Monday evening April 20th, and every alternate Friday thereafter. Visiting brethren welcome.

Pembroke.

Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Foresters Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Port Arthur.

Winchester No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, Knight of Pythias Hall, Arthur street. John Boulton, Sec.

Port Hope.

Durham No. 15—Meets alternate Wednesdays, first meeting in the year, January 10th, 1894, in S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Peterborough.

Landowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month.

Petrolia.

Duke of Cornwall No. 185—Meets in the Hall, in Kerr's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome.

SARNIA.

Bridgewater No. 204, meets in I. O. F. Hall, over Wood's store, first and third Fridays in each month. Visiting brethren welcome.

Stratford.

Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall, G. Carpenter, Pres.

St. Thomas.

Truro No. 69, St. Thomas—Meets in J. O. L. H. No. 591 Hall, opposite M. C. Ry. Station, Talbot st., easton First and Third Tuesdays in each month. Visiting brethren welcome.

Smith's Falls.

Guelph No. 124—Meets in C. O. F. Hall, Beckwith street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren welcome.

Sudbury.

Sudbury No. 168, meets on 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Victoria Hall. Arthur Evans, Pres.

Lodge Directory, TORONTO.

Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Room A, Shaftesbury Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Middlesex No. 1, Toronto—Meets second and 4th Wednesdays in each month at McBean Hall, cor. College street and Brunswick Ave.

Ken No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. A. W. Harris, Pres.

York No. 4, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, in Avenue Chambers, N. W. corner College st. and Spadina Ave.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. J. R. Grant, Pres.

Surrey No. 11—Meets second and fourth Mondays, corner of Bloor and Bathurst sts. Visiting brethren welcome.

Warwick No. 13—Meets the 2nd and 4th Friday in each month in Jackson's Hall, corner of Yonge and Bloor st. E. A. Riddford, Sec.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Poulton's Hall, Queen St. E. Visiting brethren welcome.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York—Meet 1st and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall. W. H. Clay, Sec.

Birmingham No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Queen st., w. and Devereaux Road.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Room D, Shaftesbury Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Mercantile No. 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in St. George's Hall, Elm street. T. H. Cramp, Pres.

Hull No. 104—Meets in the St. Lodgers' Hall, corner of Denison Avenue and Queen street, on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome.

Cheltenham No. 178, meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Shrewsbury No. 188, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and McColl streets. A hearty welcome for visitors.

Commercial No. 206, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month in Room A, Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West.

Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and McColl streets. A hearty welcome for visitors.

Toronto | Continued.

Bratton No. 90, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. C. Fry, Pres.

Richmond No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Room "C" Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. H. T. Collins, Sec.

Freston No. 67—R. D. meets in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in every month.

St. George No. 97—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, in Room 43 Forum Building, S. E. corner of Yonge and Gerrard st. E. Allard, Pres.

Boston No. 129—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Society Hall, corner of McCaul and Queen st. w. V. T. West, Sec.

Windsor No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen st. w. Sam. Rich, Sec.

St. George No. 97—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, in Room 43 Forum Building, S. E. corner of Yonge and Gerrard st. E. Allard, Pres.

Somerset No. 10, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, in Room 43 Forum Building, S. E. corner of Yonge and Gerrard st. E. Allard, Pres.

Hereford No. 194, meets first and third Tuesdays in each month, in Steward's Block, s. w. corner of Spadina Ave. and College street.

Launceston No. 144—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday in each month, in Young St. north of H. Hardman, Pres.

Portsmouth No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, W. R. D. every 2nd Tuesday after R. D. in Dovercourt Hall, cor. of Bloor st. and Dovercourt Road.

Weston. Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at Oddfellows Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Whitby, Ont. Susey No. 5, meets in S. O. E. Hall, alternate Fridays from January 3rd, 1895. Visiting brethren welcome.

Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets in A. O. F. Hall, first and third Tuesday. Visiting brethren always welcome.

Winona, Ont. Winona No. 213, meets in S. O. E. Hall, Fruit land, near Stony Creek, 2nd and 4th Monday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome.

Woodstock. Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month. W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month.

Quebec. Capleton. Albert No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capleton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome.

Montreal. Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets first and third Fridays at the West Hill Hotel, Champlain street at 8 p.m.

Excelsior No. 39, Montreal (R. H. D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at the Excelsior Chambers, 1265 Notre Dame st. E. T. Perry, Pres.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Fraternity Hall, 715 Wellington st. J. A. Edwards, Sec.

Primrose No. 49—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, W. R. Degros 2nd Monday of each month, at Alexandra Rooms, St. Catherine st. (opposite English Cathedral).

Denbigh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month at No. 463 LaSalle street. John Roberts, Pres.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, at 495 St. Urban st., corner Prince Arthur st. Visiting brethren welcome.

Britannic No. 112—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in Orange Hall, 246 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome.

New Rockland. Fidelity No. 178—New Rockland, Que., meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren.

Sherbrooke. Gloucester No. 183, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month in the room of Court Sherbrooke C. O. F. Odell's Block.

Lennoxville. Clarence No. 136—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month, in S. O. E. Hall, adjoining Grand Trunk Ry. Station. Visitors welcomed.

Hochelaga. Monarch No. 182—Meets in 323 Notre Dame St. Hochelaga, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock.

Hull. Tenyson No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesday in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome.

Richmond. Enfield No. 159, meets second and fourth Saturdays of every month. Visiting brethren welcome.

Manitoba. BRANDON. Brandon 114, Brandon, Man., Meets in Forsters' Hall, McElrath Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome.

CARMAN. Manitoba No. 188—Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Carman, on first and third Thursdays of the month. Visiting brethren welcome.

Rathwell, Man. Holly No. 108—Meets in Woodman's Hall, First Wednesday in each month. T. Woolway, Sec.

Selkirk. Bunnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Forsters Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. W. F. Gover, Sec.

Alexander. Ivy No. 212, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at Foreman's Hall. 7 o'clock winter months; 8 o'clock in summer.

Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets in S. O. E. Hall, 290 Portage Avenue, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m.

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Forsters Hall, Main St., cor. Alexandra Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday of each month.

Shakespeare No. 164—Meets Sons of England Hall, St. John's Block, 290 Portage Avenue, the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at eight o'clock.

British Columbia. Chilliwack. Chilliwack No. 191, Chilliwack, B. C., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in every month at 8 o'clock in Kipp Hall.

Victoria. Alexandra No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, at 8 p.m. in Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street. Visiting brethren welcome.

MANITOBA.

Brandon 114, Brandon, Man., Meets in Forsters' Hall, McElrath Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome.

CARMAN. Manitoba No. 188—Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Carman, on first and third Thursdays of the month. Visiting brethren welcome.

Rathwell, Man. Holly No. 108—Meets in Woodman's Hall, First Wednesday in each month. T. Woolway, Sec.

Selkirk. Bunnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Forsters Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday.

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The Englishman's Calendar.

A List of Events which are Important in British History.

(By N. A. HOWARD-MOORE.)

Table with columns: Date, Year, Event. Includes events like Richard I went to 3rd Crusade, Death of Saint Swithun, Battle of Marston, etc.

NOTE.—This Calendar is published for the benefit of the Sons of England, and the compiler trusts that it will be of benefit to them, and would be pleased if when errors are found therein, or important historical events are omitted the Anglo-Saxon be notified so that the necessary corrections can be made.—N. A. H.M.)

New Westminster, B. C.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

And Rose of Columbia celebrated—A Joyous Time Spent—The Ladies Assist—Speeches and Songs Revive Old Memories—The "Anglo-Saxon" Not Forgotten.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

I take this opportunity of discharging a duty and a pleasure both to the brethren and the ANGLO-SAXON.

June 18th, being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, and the birthday of Lodge Rose of Columbia, we celebrated the events in St. Leonard's Hall, New Westminster. About fifty brethren and prospective sisters (a D. O. E. lodge is awaiting powers from down east) hired a special electric car and came over from Vancouver and took part in the evening's entertainment.

Bro. Blood, our second time elected treasurer, was a committee of one to furnish the programme, and did it up in good style. He himself furnished lots of music and fun the whole evening. The pianist, K. Wolfenden, is one of the best instrumentalists in this province, and gave great satisfaction, taking part with his voice in all the rousing choruses, which were a special feature of the evening.

Bro. S. Fletcher, D. D., filled the chair in a very able and pleasing manner, of which too much cannot be said in his praise.

Bro. Shackleton was introduced to the audience by the chairman as the orator of Rose of Columbia Lodge, and he was desired in a brief address to set forth the day we celebrate. This Bro. Shackleton, who is an Old Country Wesleyan local preacher did, with, if possible, more than his usual vim, and received, after a stirring speech, an ovation and many a hearty clasp of the hand and slap on the shoulder.

There is no formality among the brethren, sisters and mothers of Westminster and Vancouver, and whether in song or dance almost all take part. Members from both cities declare they enjoyed themselves heartily, and it did much to ease that home-sick pain

which old and young alike feel at one time or another.

Bro. Hunt, P.P., and daughter, gave in costume a well acted rendition of Bumble's Courtship, from Dickens.

The renowned Mrs. Oliver and Allen Seymour sang with their wanted sweetness and pleasing success. Bro. Stynchcombe gave our old stand-by, "Old Mother England." A young sailor boy from Liverpool gave some songs and ditties to the pleasure of all.

Too much praise cannot be said in behalf of the great help the Daughters of England furnished on this occasion, and indeed we may say on behalf of all our lodges—don't try to run an entertainment or anniversary without them or you loose half the enjoyment. Four years ago we had a grand banquet at the Queen's hotel, confined solely to men. We had a time of course on a \$2.50 ticket, but nothing like the cheapness and genial enjoyment we now have.

The Rev. Bro. Clinton wheeled on his bike from Vancouver to our anniversary.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Now, Bro. Reynolds, a few words before I close, of import to yourself. You furnish us Englishmen an excellent paper in the ANGLO-SAXON, but I feel sorry to think that you must lose many dollars either through gross mismanagement at the P. O. or through a misunderstanding in the lodges. We had quite a talk about our ANGLO-SAXON last meeting, and all were unanimously in favor of paying your price, either personally or as a whole. Now, as you know, where a large bundle of papers are sent to one man, who may only see a few of the members, many get several copies and some get none, so for the good of your pocket, and in order to give better satisfaction, I would suggest sending the papers addressed personally, and I think you will be richer and every one be better pleased. You serve up a good paper, and I believe the brethren as a whole know and are ready to acknowledge this. Yours fraternally, AN OFFICER.

June 19th, 1896.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Early last month Marlborough Lodge held a most successful concert in aid of the contingent fund. The hall was packed to the doors. The following programme was carried out in the most satisfactory manner:

- 1. Address by chairman, J. H. Walker, President of lodge.
2. Chorus, "Red, White and Blue," Bro. W. Tremaine Gard, and members of lodge.
3. Comic song, Fred. Brownhill, of Victoria's Jubilee Lodge, Montreal.
4. Solo, D. S. Stewart of Marlborough Lodge.
5. Solo, Miss Lilley.
6. Quartette, "Sweet and Low," by Bros. Rogers, Stewart, Hornsby and Pilkington.
7. Recitation, Wm. Hillman, of Marlborough Lodge.
8. Solo, "When Pensive I Thought of my Love," by Chas. Calvert of Marlborough Lodge.
9. Instrumental duet, Messrs. Williams and Hornsby.
10. Song, "Under the British Flag," by Bro. J. H. Tonge, of Marlborough Lodge.
11. Duet, Bros. Stewart and Rogers.
12. Song, Mr. Noakes.
13. Solo, M. A. G. Burnham.
14. Recitation, Miss Lucy Tonge.
15. Solo, Bro. Fred. Hornsby of Marlborough Lodge.
16. Song, "Comic," Harry Lilley of Marlborough Lodge.
17. Solo and Chorus, "The Flag for Me," Bro. D. W. Pilkington and Members of lodge.
18. Song, comic, "Hen Convention," J. H. Tonge of Marlborough Lodge.
19. Instrumental Duet, Messrs. Williams and Hornsby.
20. National Anthem.

The opening address by President Walker setting forth the aims and objects of our society was delivered in his usual, whole-souled manner and was evidently appreciated by those present, as at the close of the entertainment several applications for membership were handed in.

The comic songs by Bros. Brownhill, Tonge, Lilley and Mr. Noakes kept the audience in roars of laughter. The quartette, "Sweet and Low" by Bros. Hornsby, Rogers, Stewart and Pilkington was beautifully rendered.

The patriotic songs by Miss Lilley, Mr. M. A. G. Burnham, Bros. Gard, Stewart, Pilkington and Hornsby were well received.

Lodge Marlborough is certainly under a deep obligation to Miss and Mr. Burnham, Miss Lilley and Messrs. Noakes and Williams, who so kindly and ably assisted us in this our first attempt at a public entertainment.

Secretary Ledford, as usual put his whole energy into the management of this concert; in fact only those who are intimately acquainted with Bro. Ledford know what a tower of strength to the S. O. E. the brother is.

The accompanist for the solos, Miss Calvert, daughter of our esteemed Bro. Chas. Calvert, rendered her part in a most pleasing manner. Too much praise cannot be given Miss Calvert for the able assistance she rendered the brothers in preparing for the concert.

It is evident the S. O. E. in St. John is gaining ground, if the grand reception given the order Tuesday night is a criterion.

There is a large amount of "all pull together" about 207 that must eventually place the "Sons of England" in St. John in a position far above the expectation of the most enthusiastic Englishmen among us.

PEAKE.

Niagara Falls.

Lodge Norwich, No. 100, of Niagara Falls, held their church service, with about 100 members in attendance. The sermon was preached by the Venerable Archdeacon Houston, which was appropriate and extremely edifying. The lodge at its last meeting in May passed the following resolution:

To the Venerable Archdeacon Houston, Christ Church, Niagara Falls.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—By a unanimous vote of Norwich Lodge, No. 100, S.O.E.B.S., I was instructed to tender to you a hearty vote of thanks for the able and patriotic sermon you preached for us on the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday, May 21st, 1896.

I am furthermore especially instructed to thank you for your kindness in donating the offertory to our brother, James Hawken, of London, Ont. We greatly appreciate your kindness, and desire to thank the choir, and Bro. Harry Lewis, for the excellent music furnished on the occasion.

Signed on behalf of the Lodge, Ed. Howe, Sec'y.

TORONTO.

Chatham Lodge—At our last meeting on the 14th inst., we were favoured with a visit from Bro. Capt. Vennell, P.P. and Secretary of Hammersmith lodge. In a few minutes the captain gave us a rattling good speech, with a lot of capital advice condensed in it, which was highly appreciated, coming from one of the oldest members of the Order. We shall look forward with pleasure to his next visit. A few such visitors through the Order would be stimulating.

Lodges London and Hammersmith—These two east end lodges of Toronto, held a peregrination of the streets in illuminated street cars on Wednesday evening the 5th inst. After spending two hours pleasantly in this way, the whole party, about 250 in number, fetched up at Bro. Small's grounds, near the Woodbine, where they spent another two hours in social enjoyment and a dance.

Bro. Captain Geo. Vennell, of the 12th York Ranges, and Secretary of Hammersmith lodge, was received into Her Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans as an honorary member, on the 14th inst. The gallant brother has a record of 33 years service as a volunteer, 23 of which has been rendered in the Militia of Canada. He is the proud possessor of the Northwest Medal, having served with the York-Simcoe Battalion in the expedition of 1885. He has been a member of the S. O. E. over 18 years.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A. D. Thornton, "Rambler," has gone home to England on a pleasure and business trip. He will be away about three months.

Bro. Geo. Mrs. and Low, left Ottawa last month for vacation in England.

Bro. F. George, of Derby lodge, Ottawa, has been elected to the presidency of the Dominion Letter Carriers Association. Bro. George represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge meeting of the S. O. E. in Montreal.

At the last quarterly meeting of Rose of Colchiching, No. 23, Orillia, Ont., Bro. W. Tresider was elected President in place of Bro. H. R. Channen, resigned on account of impaired health. Two propositions for membership were received.

Bro. Jas. Dickinson, of Port Arthur, addressed the Orangemen of Russell Co., at Eastman's Springs, on the 12th of July. He made an effective address in dealing with the early history of Orangism, and illustrated the necessity of its existence in Canada to-day.

We draw the attention of the secretaries and members, who have not yet placed their lodge card in the ANGLO-SAXON, to the card of Lodge Lancaster, No. 38, Bracebridge, Ont., A. Stunden, President; J. C. Davidsan, Sec. If you want your lodge visited by brother Englishmen, the alternative is to have the card with night of meeting put in the Lodge Directory of the ANGLO-SAXON. Our price is only \$1.00 a year in advance.

What We Lack.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR,—"What We Lack." This was the caption of an all too short an article in your last (June) issue. With you I perfectly agree, the Order is lacking in leadership, that the Supreme Grand Executive is not only a mere figure-head, but it is worse, for it is one of those mechanical devices manipulated by individuals who for the most part have no other programme for guidance than doing that which seems most expedient for tiding over the passing difficulties of the present moment.

The Order has a Constitution excellent in its way; one formed with careful thought on the part of highly intelligent framers; but of what use is it, if it is not as loyally adhered to by the S. G. P., as by the private members of the subordinate lodges?

How are D. D.'s hundreds of miles away from the center of authority to conduct the affairs, and maintain the authority of the Supreme Lodge, when they know not whether any effort they may make in this direction will not be thwarted by apathy on the part of the heads of the executive, or their acts be ignored, and themselves discredited, and what is perhaps still worse, the whole future interest of the Order in a given locality become sacrificed to the miserably fear of giving offence to some contumacious individual and his few followers who have, and still persist, in ignoring the Constitution!

The Constitution can be no guide to District Deputies so long as the S. G. P. and the Executive set it aside to tide over every present occasion and take no regard as to what may be the future consequences.

But fault finding is of little use unless accompanied by some suggestions for a remedy.

Once or twice the ANGLO-SAXON has advised the formation of Provincial or District Grand Lodges, but excellent as the idea may seem, the first is impracticable as far as Manitoba is concerned. In this country of magnificent distances, with slow, and very semi-occasional railroad trains with the fare at a minimum rate of 4 cts. a mile, the loss of time and cost of transit will render attendance at Provincial Grand Lodge more costly to the delegates, than is that at Supreme Grand Lodge now, to those who reside in the east.

District Grand Lodges have the objection of personality about them, for every lodge will have its leader or leaders, and fealty to the chief is one of the characteristics of Englishmen. Granting such to be the case each lodge will for the most part follow its own leader in voting on matters of general importance, and in their turn these leaders will not vote against their own lodge. Here at once is ground for antagonism between lodges, and personal feeling between members which if fraternal? must ever be of that kind of brotherly love which may be supposed to have existed between Cain and his brother Abel. I speak advisedly in this matter for the scheme has already been tried in a modified form in this city, by the adoption of an amalgamated W.H. degree lodge.

It appears to the writer that the present system of a S. G. L. for the settlement of Constitutional matters will have to be yet adhered to for some time to come, but if the individual members who constitute the Executive wish to see the Order prosper and extend in numbers and influence throughout the Dominion, they will have to expand their minds sufficiently to enable them to embrace the idea, that what may be to them, the only lodges of importance, some 30 odd in the City of Toronto, are quite set off by the 170 distributed in other places, and that it would not require, under proper guidance, very great effort on the part of the majority to remove the centre of authority to some other city where there would be less opportunity for the maintenance of rings of any description.

If the present Executive is to govern the outside lodges successfully it can only be done by the D. D.'s selected by the outlying constituencies. These men must within the Constitution, be free, untrammelled, and have as full power to act as the S. G. P. himself; and the constitutionality of their ruling be subject only to the veto of the Executive in council, in the meantime his D. D.'s ruling to be binding on all concerned. Again, it is not only out of courtesy, but as an actual necessity, that every confidence should be placed by the S. G. authorities in the member selected by a District to represent them as their Deputy. How can brethren in Toronto judge of men in other places so well as can those who have nominated them from their midst? It follows, therefore, that communications from members of sub. lodges in a district to the S. G. Ex. or its officers must in every case be referred back to the D. D. for him to enquire into, and report upon. Complaints against D. D.'s must be dealt with and judged on by their merits, but that only by the majority vote of his own constituents.

In conclusion, I would suggest that the pernicious custom of replacing every year, the Supreme Grand President by appointing the Vice to his position should be abolished. Even in sub. lodges where this is the custom, we often have cause to regret the displacing of a valuable officer to make room for one who perhaps more by accident, than on account of special ability or

meritorious service has been elected to fill the vice chair.

In such an important office as that of Supreme Grand President of our Order, one which not only calls for special fact and ability, but also for the sacrifice of the time of one to whom that imponderable commodity is money. When we are fortunate to obtain a man so gifted we may be sure he will become more valuable as he gains experience, and it becomes the duty of every delegate to the S. G. L. to see that he is kept in the place where he is likely to do most good, for the greatest length of time he is willing to remain in such a position.

It is only some three years ago since \$900 was appropriated for the purpose of sending the S. G. P. and S. G. S. on a visit, amongst other places, to this great Northwest.

They came, and saw, and that the S. G. P. gained a great deal of useful experience was revealed in the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON shortly after his return east. Yet in spite of this costly personal observation, a knowledge which could by no possibility be relegated to another; custom was remorseless, and at the expiration of office, this official passes into the limbo of the past chair, and together with his valuable experience, and the fruit of the societies subsidy, is lost to the Order probably for ever!

Yours, etc., A. PAST D. D.

Winnipeg, June 20th.

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