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H.M.S. 'VICTORIA' CATASTROPHE

PEN PICTURE BY S. G. L. CHAPLAIN, REV. M. TAILOR.

The following was read Before Kenilworth Lodge, No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S., at its Last Meeting, upon the Loss of H.M.S. Victoria, on 22nd June, 1893, and Ordered to be Published in the ANGLO-SAXON.

On a fine day and a calm sea the British Mediterranean Fleet commenced the usual manoeuvres deemed necessary for its efficiency in time of war. Upon the flagship's deck stood the Admiral, renowned in many a naval combat. With pardonable pride might he view the magnificent squadron under his command, as from many a deck waved the banner of St. George, floating in the gentle breeze.

Yet this was to be a day of mourning and disaster. To many an English home was to go the news, "father is dead," "brother is drowned." From many a faithful wife sitting outside the cottage door amongst the honey-suckle and the rose, was to be heard the bitter cry, "my husband! my husband! shall I never see thee more." The heart of many an English mother, listening, it may be, in the calm summer evening to the thrush's joyful song or the skylark's many notes, must be rent with the cry, "My brave sailor boy, I have longed for many a long day for thy return. Come back! come back! it cannot be that thou art dead." "Oh, tell me not that he is lost." But the cruel waves their victims take, from year to year new conquests make, until that blessed time shall be, when as it hath been promised, "There shall be no more sea."

As the sun declines on the fatal day the hour so full of agony for many a brave heart draws near. A signal for a manoeuvre is given. Whether there was want of judgment in the order given, or inefficiency in its execution, we cannot now tell, be that as it may, with a terrible crash the Camperdown strikes with terrific force the starboard side of the gallant vessel which bears our Sovereign's name, Victoria. There is no confusion. Let us rejoice, no confusion in Britain's navy in time of disaster or danger. Quick commands are given to close the bulkheads and as quickly do brave men, in the face of certain death, strive to perform their duty, but that requires many minutes for its performance; cannot be done in a moment. The minutes are fast passing away, and notwithstanding every effort it can be recognized that the vessel cannot be saved.

The last order of the Admiral then rings out over the ship, sounding like a death knell in the ears of many, "Let each man save himself the ship is lost." Not even then did the brave men leave their posts, but vainly tried to stem the flood of water pouring into their doomed vessel. All honor to the brave. Amidst her tears Britannia's heart beats quicker to know that her sons still can die doing their duty at the post of danger. Then comes the closing scene, the brave ship plunges then assumes an upright position. Thus poised in the air she hesitates turns completely over and sinks beneath the wave.

Many of her crew are seen struggling to save their lives, few alas escape. Two muffled sounds are heard as the boilers burst under water, an appropriate funeral volley for many a brave engineer, burnt to death at his post.

Yet this is not all; many unfortunate swimmers are caught in the blades of the screws and are torn to pieces, until the waters of the Blue Mediterranean are turned into crimson, the crimson of blood, aye, and that some of the best blood of Old England. The total loss was more than 400 souls, as many as fell in great Trafalgar's fight, when the naval power of France was broken, and England freed from invasion. But now no enemy is nigh. In time of peace, and in a calm sea, sinks one of England's largest ships—and the grave of the Victoria becomes the resting place of many a brave Englishman.

But though the nation now mourns a great calamity, yet deep down in the heart of every loyal Briton there is the proud, firm conviction that while there may have been indiscretion or temporary inefficiency on the part of the vessel herself, there certainly was no fear or panic on the part of either officers or men even in the face of extreme danger. This great disaster, terrible as it is in its great loss of life and money, will yet bring forth much precious fruit in the intense enthusiasm which it will create amongst our sailors for many generations yet to come—encouraging them to die like their comrades, firm and fearless in the discharge of duty. There is no doubt that the magnificent discipline and quiet heroism displayed by the officers and men of H. M. S. Victoria will have a lasting effect upon the British nation and people, because it shows that although England has exchanged her ancient wooden walls for the floating batteries of the present day, yet there remains throughout the British navy to-day as many hearts of oak as in the days of the proud old Victoria, the flagship of Admiral Nelson. It further shows that our sailors and marines are as ready as ever to die at the call of duty, and as willing as ever to carry into practice that grand old maxim, which like a soul-inspiring anthem thrills through the heart of every true-born Englishman, urging him on to deeds of valor and unflinching self-sacrifice, that maxim which formed the great commander's signal in his last fight for his country's freedom: "England expects that every man this day will do his duty."

So with hearts full of sorrow when we think of the dead, but with no sense of shame or distrust in the brave defenders of our shores, we still may take up the grand old refrain, and sing it solemnly with saddened voices, but purpose firm and faith unshaken.

"Rule Britannia, Britannia Rules the Waves, Britons never, never, never shall be Slaves."

TO THE MEMORY

of the Devoted Seamen of H. M. S. Victoria, who were Lost off Tripoli, June, 1893.

All Britain mourns!
The hearts that but as yesterday beat high
With honest love of Country, home and God,
Lie pulseless, victims of a remorseless sea.
That ever and anon disputes most jealously
Our proud country's claim
As mistress of the seas.

Our brothers died
Not mid the clash of sabre, or the cannons roar;
But proudly as the Briton dies, aye, and loves
To die—at duty's post.
And call we these men dead?
They never die who build their hope on Christ,
The Saviour slain.
They rise, and we
May greet again our heroes.

Almighty God, our prayers we bring to Thee
That thou wouldst bless our Native land—
The widow and the fatherless are thine,
Do Thou protect. This lesson may we learn—
That we can live so that we may
Our noble brothers greet on the shore beyond
Where mysteries end.

New Glasgow, N.S., July 20, 1893.

A.S.D.

ENGLAND AROUSED!

FRANCE IS NOW TREADING ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

The French Propositions to Siam Arouse British Ire and she may yet have to reckon with Great Britain—Views of England's Newspapers.

London July 22.—The Bangkok correspondent of the "Times" says, concerning the terms of France's ultimatum:—Europe, and especially Great Britain, should know that this territorial demand represents 95,000 square miles. It includes the province that Burmah ceded to Siam on the condition that it never should be ceded to any other power, and 50,000 miles of north-eastern Siam, on which the French have never advanced. The demand for the evacuation of the left bank of the Mekong river proves that the Governor-General De Lanssens's statements regarding previous French possession of the tracts claimed are untrue.

The indemnity demanded simply represents France's previous claims and should satisfy the most grasping government. In fact, France demands the dismemberment and ruin of Siam, and, if these be denied, will make war upon and blockade the country with which her trade in 1892 amounted to £8,000, whilst the British trade, all carried in British bottoms, reached a value of over £500,000, in which the British subjects number 13,500, whilst the French subjects number 250. These French demands confirm what was stated from the outset, namely, France's attack on Siam is in reality directed against England, although that country has hitherto been loyal and friendly to her in Siamese affairs.

London, July 22.—The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says:—M. Develle, even if desirous of so doing, after seeing the Marquis of Dufferin, cannot modify his demands on Siam before the 48 hours allowed for Siam's answer to the ultimatum shall have expired. Then, however, French action will be irrevocably fixed. This makes it easier to express amicable opinions on the Marquis of Dufferin's return, the obvious result of which will be that the appointment of M. Decrisis, formerly ambassador to Austria, as ambassador to England, will be gazetted forthwith.

London, July 24.—The "Globe" says the flagrant French aggression is aimed at England. Siam is merely a pretext. Hence the duty of the British foreign office is one of extraordinary difficulty. England's place in the situation is paramount. Firmness is necessary, for doubtless France is counting upon the feebleness of the British counsels. She is not hungry for war nearer home than the Mekong River.

The "St. James Gazette" says: One thought conveyed by Siam's reply to the ultimatum is that she has suffered enough humiliation for a small power that has been unfortunate enough to get in the way of a bigger one. But France has gone forth to grab and to enforce her desires at the cannon's mouth. We can endure the pillage of Siam to the eighteenth parallel of latitude, but the pillage of Siam, China and Burmah to the twenty-third parallel is a different matter. We are afraid that Lord Roseberry (the British Foreign Minister) must let the governments at Bangkok and Paris know that this is going a trifle too far. Such

a check in the present temper of the French may have serious results.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" in an article headed 'Blackmail,' says: Siam has spoken with dignity and moderation. She gives up too much, but she does not for a moment recognize the other preposterous demands made upon her. In regard to these demands France must reckon with England. We must not hesitate to let our voice be heard. Lord Roseberry and Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, must be alert, and M. Develle (French Foreign Minister) careful. If France cherishes the idea of bombarding Bangkok, let her remember that the English gunboats in Siamese waters could blow the French gunboats out of the water in half an hour. Let France pocket her blackmail and be content.

London, July 24.—The Bangkok correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" telegraphs: The Siamese warships, which are anchored one mile from the French, are crowded with men ready for action. Their intention is, in case the French commence hostilities, to steam down and ram the French gunboats, attempt to board them in force, and attack the crews with fixed bayonets. The German gunboat "Wolf" has arrived.

ENGLISH OPINION.

London, July 24.—The "Times" publishes an editorial which, it is thought, expresses the general English opinion of the merits of the Franco-Siamese dispute. The "Times" says: "Siam's refusal to go beyond just and reasonable limits or to concede territory to which France never put in an effective claim until the other day, is no excuse for a measure of hostility, ostensibly directed against the Siamese, but really striking at the commerce of England and other countries having commercial relations with Siam."

Another Lodge in Quebec.

Monarch Lodge, No. 182, Hochelaga.

A new lodge of the Sons of England has been instituted at Hochelaga. The Supreme Grand Vice-President, Bro. J. A. Edwards, the District Deputies Bro. R. H. Bartholomew and Bro. E. Low, and a large number of past officers were among the brethren present. The usual routine was gone through, when twenty-seven candidates presented themselves for initiation. This ceremony being concluded to the great satisfaction of the candidates, Bro. J. A. Edwards, S. G. V. P., instituted Monarch Lodge, No. 182, assisted by the Rev. Bro. H. Taylor as chaplain. Seven candidates were proposed for the next meeting. There is every prospect of a good strong lodge in this locality.

The following officers were elected and subsequently installed by the District Deputy, Bro. E. Low:—Bro. Geo. Ineson, president; Bro. Alf. Parry, chaplain; Bro. Wm. Greenwood, treasurer; Bro. A. C. Heath, secretary; Bro. Reason, C. Ineson, Wheeler, C. Jowett, E. Bragger, Piddget, managing committee; Bro. J. Barnes, inner guard.

The members of Monarch Lodge thanked the city members for their attendance, which was replied to by Bro. E. Low, District Deputy; Bro. W. Taylor, grand chaplain, and Bro. J. A. Edwards, S. G. V. P., who, in one of his stirring addresses, advised patriotism to their country, and loyalty to the Queen and the society, and urged upon them the necessity of bringing in new members.

Bryson, Graham & Co.,

144, 146, 148, 150, 152, and 154,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Are your "in the swim," if not, get there, as soon as you can. Follow the crowd to the Mammoth and secure your share while the good things are going, even such a stock as ours can't last for ever.

Saturday was a day of hustling and many lines were closed out.

This half price business is a taker—you take the goods—we take half their value in money and everybody (except our neighboring merchants) takes pleasure.

Dress Goods for Half Price,
Half Price for Dress Goods
Dress Goods for Half Price
Half Price for Dress Goods.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Still the Bargain Tables are kept full. As fast as one line is sold out another takes its place.

Boots at Bargains,
Bargains in Boots,
Boots at Bargains,
Bargains in Boots.

If convenient kindly call early and save the crush of the afternoon trade.

BRYSON, GRAHAM & CO.,

144, 146, 148, 150, 152,

and 154 Sparks St.

Grocery Department, 33 and 35 O'Connor Street, will close at 6 p.m.

GRAND RALLY OF BOWOOD.

SPLENDID ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT MEMBERS.

Bro. Linden, of Avondale Lodge, Toronto, outlines the formation of St. George's Rifles—Resolution Passed Approving of the Scheme.

OTTAWA VALLEY S. O. E. NEWS.

At the regular meeting of Bowood Lodge, No. 44, Ottawa, held on the 20th ult., a large number of brethren attended, and most interesting addresses were made. Bro. H. T. Pritchard, president, occupied the chair. Bowood members were pleased to have with them Bro. F. Beverley-Linden, president of Lodge Avondale, Toronto. The president of Bowood took the opportunity of making enquiry from Bro. Linden, "of how they done it in Toronto." Bro. Linden in reply to the question felt somewhat diffident in making the statement, but concluded from what he saw during the evening, Ottawa had nothing to learn from the brethren in Toronto. He said as an old resident of Ottawa it afforded him great pleasure to meet with Englishmen in a body. When a resident here he was not a member of the society, but his residence in Toronto had brought him in connection with the Sons of England, of which he was proud to be a member. His position as president of Avondale had brought him into close intimacy with a large number of Englishmen, and the general feeling prevailing was for a stronger feeling of unity among the members.

ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES.

He was, just now, particularly interested in the formation of the Englishmen's Regiment—St. George's Rifles—and no doubt, they had all read a notice of the committee's preliminary meeting in the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON. He outlined the scheme of forming the corps, and showed what advantage it would be to have an exclusively English regiment. He reported the utmost enthusiasm in the matter in Toronto, no less than 1,000 names having been sent in for membership. The Sons of England in Toronto were strong enough, numerically, to support two regiments.

Bro. Lieut.-Col. Wm. White, said as an old military man and member of the Sons of England, he was pleased to see that the order was taking up such an important question of forming a battalion to be called the St. George's Rifles. He felt that the scheme was sure to meet with the warmest endorsement of all Englishmen in and out of the order, and Ottawa Englishmen would feel it their duty to endorse the efforts of the brethren in Toronto in bringing such an important measure forward. He felt Bro. Wicksteed, with his varied experience as a military man would be a valuable adviser to the brethren.

Bro. R. J. Wicksteed, (senior past president of the lodge), declared that his cheeks fairly tingled with mingled modesty and pride from the praises given to him for his military services by the Old Soldier who had preceded him as a speaker. It was quite true that he had served, as had been stated, in artillery, foot guards and cavalry of the Dominion, and he might add that he had shouldered a musket in the ranks of two rifle corps. Such an introduction was pertinent, inasmuch as the greater portion of the interesting remarks which had been made by the visiting president of Avondale, Bro. Linden, related to the formation and equipment of one or more battalions of rifle volunteers to be made up entirely of Englishmen, and he, the speaker, would confine himself almost entirely to the military topics which had been so earnestly descanted upon. He congratulated Bro. Linden on his living in that Englishman's paradise, Toronto; and he thought that much of the healthy and moral condition of that city was owing to the leaven of good in its population furnished by the members of the thirty-seven lodges, of the S. O. E. Order, now flourishing there. The Order was growing but not in proportion to the numbers of Englishmen in Canada. This was owing to the pronounced individuality of Englishmen—which disliked combination unless under pressure or for the good of the nation or humanity. This individuality was a grand trait in the individual. No other country could have furnished a Robinson Crusoe—the Frenchman would have immediately committed suicide on discovering his lonely condition—and the German would have perished from hunger owing to his lack of intelligence to take advantage of the goods the Gods had provided on the island in the sea. But this self-containedness had cost the English

much suffering and injustice. This scheme of forming English military bodies throughout Canada should have been inaugurated fifty years ago. Lord Durham wisely advised the anglicization of Canada in his report in 1840, but his advice was, very foolishly not followed. Hence our tears. Since Lord Durham, Canada never has had a public man who gave her advice solely looking to her best interests and the interests of posterity. All the measures of our politicians, and the opinions of our semi-public men have been warped, disfigured, sometimes disgraced by the curse of selfishness,—measures either ending with the individual promoter, or at most reaching and affecting favourably the individual legislator's friends and supporters. The French Canadians and the Irish Canadians combine easily, but as their respective characters contain much to admire and love, there would not, in this, be much to fear by the Anglo-Saxons, that race of uncrowned kings. But behind the Gaul and Celt works with unceasing vigilance that deadliest foe of our race—of Christendom,—of the world,—namely the Jesuits. Urged on by "these worse than heathen," the French in Canada and the Irish in Canada and Ireland have combined, with the object of "spoiling" the English by political alliance with selfish and unpatriotic parliament men. In both these countries the "garrulous and impecunious" Celt and Gaul has fattened at the expense of the guileless and hoodwinked Briton. The organising and arming of the English stock,—imbued with the loyal and Christian principles the Order Sons of England,—has now become a necessity, forced upon this people by the conduct of those who ought to be their loving fellow-citizens, by their conduct in the past and by their conduct in the present.

In Montreal, the other day, a large body of Christian Endeavorers were stoned and insulted by a mob of papists but were saved from worse treatment by the interposition of a well drilled body of Protestant volunteers who escorted the audience of terror stricken women to their homes and hotels. A native Hindoo missionary was giving his experiences to the meeting, and spoke plainly and truthfully, as he had a right to do and was in duty bound to do. He said that often the Hindoos came to him complaining that although the Roman Catholics were called Christians they could not discover any difference between them and the Pagans and idolators. He, the missionary, confessed that he had much trouble in shewing that they were Christians. These remarks, made at a private meeting, were repeated to the Hierarchy. The faithful were worked up to frenzy,—and, had not the Sons of England and friends interfered, another Bartholomew's massacre, which was hoped for, would have taken place.

The new corps, "The St. George's Rifles," would be organized, although late, still in sufficient time to protect the people of Canada from a more extended and serious danger which was now imminent. Mr. Mercier, probably the most talented and powerful man in the Province of Quebec had, when speaking in Boston, to his compatriots there, openly invited them to join an alliance, which he as a Canadian had made with friends in France, for the protection of the French language, the Catholic religion and the customs of their native land. As trustees for the glorious rights and privileges bequeathed to them as Englishmen the Sons of England must and would oppose and crush this attempt to rob the Empire of a Protestant and loyal Canada.

Bro. J. T. Hickmett, as the son of an old soldier, and whose father was a Waterloo veteran, the mere mention of soldiering warmed him up. Personally he felt his day was over for active service, but it was a pleasure to hear of the spirit which the formation of the St. George's Rifles was creating among Englishmen. As an officer of the Juvenile lodge he felt proud when he knew what a sterling class of recruits it was rising up to take the place of the older members. Lion lodge, of which was established in our midst contained some of the best material for developing into true citizens that he ever had the privilege to be acquainted with. He would urge upon all the senior brethren to give them a helping hand, and would take this opportunity to invite them to the meetings of the boys.

Bros. R. L. Broadbent, and J. E. Andrews supported the remarks of the previous speakers. Bro. E. J. Reynolds gave the scheme his warmest approval, and assured the brethren that the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON would be open to receive expressions of opinion from brethren throughout the order, upon such an important matter.

The following resolution was unanimously carried:

Moved by Bro. N. B. Sheppard, seconded by Bro. Geo. Low, sr.: "That Bowood Lodge, No. 44, approves most heartily of the proposition to form a battalion in Toronto, to be named the St. George's Rifles, and that this lodge endorse the movement, and will give it all the support possible."

A vote of thanks was passed thanking Bro. Linden for his attendance and address. He thanked the members most heartily for the resolution which they had passed, and he was sure the brethren in Toronto would appreciate the spirit in which the brethren of Ottawa had endorsed their efforts.

VISITED ROYAL OAK, NO. 23, GALT, ONT.

Guelph, July 13th.—Our D. D. G. P., Bro. Taylor, accompanied by about twelve of our members, visited the brethren at Galt, and conferred on candidates the Red and White Rose degrees. The brethren at Galt treated us right loyally, and turned up in good numbers. Royal City, No. 73, is going ahead slow but sure.—H. Bolton, Sec.

Determined Englishmen.

Our readers will remember that on Nov. 9th, 1892, the election of Lord Mayor of the city of London ended in the return of Mr. Knill, a Roman Catholic. At the election the question of religion was not raised, but subsequently, at a banquet at the Mansion House, Mr. Knill, in proposing the toast list, put the Pope before the Queen. This disloyal act aroused great indignation at the time, and a resolution was carried in the City Council condemning the Lord Mayor for his insult to the Queen.

Recently the election of a sheriff took place in the famous old city, and the issue turned exclusively on religion. The candidate who was really next in order for the office was a Roman Catholic, and this roused the Protestants to action. A committee was formed to secure the election of a Protestant. The following address to the electors was issued: "Having been appointed to take such steps as be deemed expedient to protect the liverymen and citizens of London from the growing encroachments of the Papacy, and responding to the several representations made to us, and also having regard to the very strenuous efforts being made to secure the election of Major Roper Parkington, who is a Roman Catholic, as one of the sheriffs of London on Midsummer Day next, we deem it right to point out to you some of those considerations by which we submit you should be guided at this particular juncture in the history of the Corporation in your choice of fit persons to serve as sheriffs of London. The election of a Roman Catholic would result in there being from Midsummer Day to Michaelmas Day next a Roman Catholic Lord Mayor and a Roman Catholic sheriff-elect, and from Michaelmas Day to Nov. 9 next, a Roman Catholic Lord Mayor with a Roman Catholic sheriff in the discharge of their respective duties. We affirm that, under existing circumstances, this would be highly inexpedient and undesirable, and ought, if possible, to be prevented. The system of Roman Catholicism which denies to the laity the right of private judgment, and requires them to vote in all political and municipal affairs according to the direction of their church, has made, and is making, far greater advances than is generally supposed or admitted. Having carefully considered the matter in all its bearings, we have come to the unanimous conclusion that the right course for us to suggest for your adoption is that you should at the approaching election record your votes for George Hand, Esq., one of the candidates, who, apart from his other qualifications for the position, comes before you as an undoubted Protestant, with large sympathies and unlikely to yield to the growing influence and encroachments of the Papacy, and who will, we are assured, if necessary, actively maintain, as well through evil report as good report, the Protestant succession and that civil and religious liberties which we have so long enjoyed, and which we are in peril of losing, but which the system of Roman Catholicism refuses and always has refused to concede."

After the appearance of the address two other Protestants came forward to contest the office. The committee then issued a further notice asking the electors to be careful to choose one of the three Protestants before them. The result of the vote was the election of Alderman Dimsdale, Protestant, by 1,815 votes, to 709 polled by Major Parkington, Roman Catholic.—Orange Sentinel.

GENERAL S. O. E. SUMMARY.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE LODGE ROOMS.

Work Going Steadily on—New Members and New Interest for all Members—The ANGLO-SAXON as a News Medium for the S. O. E.—Correspondence.

Queen Juvenile, Toronto.

Queen Juvenile lodge, Toronto, held their usual monthly meeting on the 14th ult. Bro. G. Streeter, secretary of Richmond Lodge, was appointed secretary of Juvenile lodge in the place of Bro. Pritchard, who had temporarily occupied the office.

Lodge Coventry, Baillieboro', Ont.

The regular meeting on Thursday, 13th July, was especially interesting, it being the first anniversary of the lodge. After routine, Bro. W. L. Hunter, of Chesterfield Lodge, Toronto, who is the founder of Lodge Coventry, was introduced by the genial president, Bro. Alf. Maycock, and in felicitous terms congratulated the lodge on the progress it had made during the year; and ending by presenting the lodge with a handsomely framed and executed olograph of our beloved Queen. In return president Maycock referred to the great assistance Bro. Hunter had afforded in connection with the work of the lodge since its formation, having for several months attended every meeting in order that this should go forward properly and smoothly. As an acknowledgment of the self-sacrifice thus entailed, and the benefit the lodge had derived from Bro. Hunter's experience in this respect a certificate of honorary membership was handed to him, after which the brethren adjourned to the Union hotel where a short time was congenially spent, after enjoying Mine Host Heaclyp's hospitality.

Lodge Lydford Instituted at Belleville.

A new lodge of the Sons of England was instituted in the S. O. E. Hall, Robertson Block, on the 24th July. Bro. Jas. A. Edwards, S.G.V.P., Montreal, conducted the ceremony, assisted by Bro. Geo. Twining D.D., and other members of Oxford lodge. After the dedicatory ceremony, the election of officers took place and resulted as follows:—John Newton, president; J. L. Tickell, vice-president; W. Rodborne, secretary; S. J. Wedden, treasurer; Rev. S. Daw, chaplain; Bros. Brewer, Butler, Petty, Ridley, J. H. Bell, managing committee; W. Harden, inside guard; F. Soal, outside guard.

After the officers had been installed refreshments were served in the ante-room and addresses were made by Supreme Grand Vice-president J. A. Edwards, District Deputy Twining, and the officers elect of the new lodge, followed by songs, recitations, etc. It has been the opinion of the members of the order for a long time past that Belleville could find plenty of material to form two lodges of the order. Lodge Lydford has a list of eight members from Oxford and a charter list of some 20 names.

Lodge Wellington, Bowmanville.

Being much interested in the S. O. E. news that appears in the ANGLO-SAXON, I am tempted to send an item or two respecting our members. Owing to the destruction of the Upper Canada Furniture Factory by fire, many of our regular members have had to seek employment in other towns and cities. Among late removals from town is our past energetic secretary, Bro. Fred. J. Osborne, who has gone to Ohio. Bro. M. A. James, a former secretary, and the oldest living past president of the lodge, has consented to fill the position during the balance of 1893. This lodge numbers 87, members and though the payments for sick benefits have been heavy of late the finances are in a prosperous condition. The dues are promptly paid and the attendance at the meetings is generally pretty fair. Bros. W. A. Tom, past president, Jas. Williams, postmaster, and F. A. Cole, merchant, of Darlington Lodge, No. 110, paid our lodge a fraternal visit at the last meeting and cheered our brethren by their lively speeches and encouraging reports of growth in their lodge.

Bro. Jas. Goard has been appointed auditor, vice Bro. James, resigned. Bro. F. R. Dunham takes the place of Bro. W. E. Pethick on the managing committee. Our lodge room is one of the best in town and the walls are hung with attractive pictures, and recently a new Dominion organ was purchased.

The graves of four deceased members, Bros. H. J. Nott, W. Monkley, Henry Conlan and Rich. Moses, have

been decorated with hanging flower baskets, the work being done this year by a committee instead of by a public ceremony as last year.

The Juvenile Lodge is in active operation and is doing good work.

Bro. Frank Thickson has been laid aside with hip disease for three months and has been visited by several of the brethren and kindly remembered.

One of our oldest honorary members—Bro. S. W. Saunders—has been invalidated for four years, but was able to attend our church service on May 21st.

Look into this Matter.

EDITOR ANGLO-SAXON:

Dear Sir,—I would like to draw the attention of the brethren in the various lodges to the numerous cases of ill usage of English children, who come out here from the Homes, by their masters and mistresses (more often mistresses). It is our bounden duty to look after these little ones and see that they receive just treatment. While in the majority of cases this may be so, yet unprincipled and heartless people do get hold of some of the Mother Country's unfortunate children, and the last state of those children is worse than the first. I trust that the S. O. E. will take the matter up. Every lodge should be a protective and detective society for the little ones. I have my eye on one case in this town, and if I am spared shall bring the matter up at the next meeting of our lodge.

Here is one instance. A young girl, English, lately employed by a person in this town, cut her hand while chopping kindling wood. Blood poisoning set in and the doctor ordered her employers to get a nurse to attend to the sick girl. According to the newspapers this was not done. The girl died and secretary of the Peterboro' Home, from which the girl came, wrote the town council asking for an investigation and declaring that the girl's life was sacrificed.

"Do you hear the Children crying, Oh my brethren!
Ere the sorrow comes with years."
Yours fraternally,
FRANK LANE,
Secretary Guelph Lodge No. 124,
Smith's Falls, July 13th.

The Juveniles and the Order.

EDITOR ANGLO-SAXON:

Dear Sir,—I think that the Supreme Grand President's move is a good one, and one which is commendable to all lovers of our Order. What could be a more noble object of our "Boys of the Sons of England," as I have heard them called, than to read up about the life of some hero, or the events of some great occurrence in the history of our country, and tell all they know about it at the next lodge meeting. This would inculcate into the minds of each and all a love for our country's history, and instill a greater zeal to know more about "it, and when the "boys" grow into men, they will have such a loyal love for our Queen and our country, and have attained such a knowledge about its history that they will be all the better fitted to cope with those who are to-day opposing its prosperity.

Another improvement which is sadly needed is a more elaborate "Ritual," one which will give a livelier and a more serious interest in the ceremonial of our Juvenile lodge. I understand that such is in the hands of those who are competent to give what is needed, and the final result of their deliberations will, no doubt, be awaited with a good deal of concern by those who have the interest of the "Boys" at heart.

An idea which has originated in the minds of some of our senior members, and which I think is another good move in the right direction, is to organize drill or cadet corps in connection with our "boys" branches, and drill the Juvenile members in some kind of fancy and interesting exercises or drill, and which could be used to advantage in an entertainment of any kind for the benefit of our lodges.

We hope to see such an undertaking successfully carried out very soon in Lodge Prince George here. The great difficulty in the way is a suitable drill, which would suit, and at the same time not be a difficult one to learn. I for one would like to hear some suggestions from those who know of a suitable drill, or can tell where one can be obtained, through the columns of your paper.

Thanking you for the above space, I am, dear sir, yours in the best interests of our Order,

N. A. HOWARD MOORE,
Gananoque, July 24th.

Donegal, Ireland, alone is responsible for no less than 6223 of the Irish illiterate voters, or 1646 more than the entire illiterate vote for all Scotland.

OUR "RELIGIOUS" COLUMN.

The Rome correspondent of the *Daily News* says the pope has decided that in the diocese of St. Paul (United States) the clergy must instruct Catholic and Protestant children alike, without exacting from the Protestants a promise to become Catholics. This order will as usual be obeyed in a Jesuitical sense.

Thomas Aquinas, the law-giver of the Jesuits, says: "For it is much more criminal to corrupt the faith by which is the life of the soul, than to falsify money by which temporal life is overturned; therefore if falsifiers of money are justly consigned to death, much more heretics, immediately that they are convicted of heresy, may lawfully not only be excommunicated but justly deprived of life." This justifies, in the eyes of a Roman Catholic, the killing of Protestants.

At the close of a Protestant lecture, delivered in the town hall, Chelsea, England, on Friday, June 8rd, by Rev. Dr. Wright, the chairman, the Rev. F. W. A. Wilkinson, Vicar, of St. John's, Chelsea, proposed that all present should stand and conclude the meeting by singing aloud together the Lord's Prayer. While this was being done a large number of the Papists actually howled and yelled in the most disgraceful manner. Conduct like this might be natural in a company of uncivilized heathens, but coming from men and women who wish to be called Christians it is utterly inexcusable.

The *Catholic Champion* reports something like a hundred places in the country "in which there is a daily mass." It might be imagined that *The Catholic Champion* is a Roman Catholic paper. It is not, but a Protestant Episcopal paper, and these are Protestant Episcopal churches, hospitals and schools in which a daily mass is said, 14 of them in New York, 8 in Philadelphia, 6 each in Newark and Chicago, 5 in Baltimore and 4 in Phillip Brooks' city, (Boston).

Mexico is a simple Roman Catholic country. The Presbyterian *Missionary Messenger* for May says: "Progress of the work in Mexico.—After 350 years of Spanish Roman Catholic domination of the most absolute type, with no Bible, no moral law, no Sabbath, and no Godly ministry, the condition of Mexico—intellectually, socially, and spiritually—is deplorable in the extreme. But Protestant mission work has been carried on for the last twenty years, and the gospel has won many victories. The Papal authorities are still intolerant, and would be prepared to sanction bitter persecution to the extent of martyrdom, but the Government is openly and unreservedly committed to the full protection of the liberties of the people, and, whenever it is possible, lays a strong hand upon the spirit of religious persecution."

Rev. Sumantrao Vishnu Karmarker, of Bombay, India, a converted Brahmin, in an address to the Christian Endeavor convention at Montreal on Idolatry said: "There is a remarkable correspondence between Romanism and Hindu worship." Romanism is but a new label on the old bottles of paganism containing the deadly poison of idolatry. Often the Hindus ask us when seeing the Romish worship, 'What is the difference between Christianity and Hinduism?' As a result of this anti-Catholic speech of the converted Brahmin there were disturbances. The tent in the Champ de Mars had to be abandoned for fear it would be cut down. There certainly must be something very peculiar, to say the least, about the so-called Christianity of Romanism when the heathen express themselves as unable to distinguish the difference between it and their own pagan idolatry.

Spain has a population of 17,000,000, with an area a little larger than California. Its climate is delightful, and its natural resources were at one time unsurpassed by those of any other country. But to-day Spain is a pauper among the nations. For the last 15 years its expenditures have exceeded its income by \$15,000,000 per year, and to-day its national debt is three times as great as the national debt of the United States, while its population is only one-fourth as numerous. The masses of the people are very ignorant, poor and heavily taxed. What is the cause? The people are ignorant because Roman Catholicism demands ignorance from its adherents. Being ignorant, they are not in line with the wide-awake people of other nations,

and the consequence is that, while Protestant England and Germany prosper and grow wealthy, Spain sinks into ruin. Ignorance and superstition cannot compete with enlightenment. And Spain's natural resources will never make her prosperous, while Roman Catholicism and priestcraft dominate affairs.

Referring to the Protestant Protective Association the *Minerva* of Montreal, depending on the authority of a Toronto correspondent, insinuates that it is decided to have recourse to all possible means, even of violence and civil war if necessary, to fight the French minority and the Roman Catholic religion, and it adds:—"For what reason, we ask, can the Protestants feel the necessity of forming themselves into secret societies? To protect themselves? Against whom or what? Against the minority? A minority that always and everywhere has treated them with the greatest generosity, and which must remain what it is, a minority, unable, consequently, to molest the majority, even if it wished to do so, which is not the case. Truly, there is sometimes reason for despair on account of human stupidity."

A popular work, Green's "History of the English people" in describing the doings of the King in 1687, foreshadows what it seems probable would, in great part, be the course of the Irish Nationalists if the Home Rule Bill were passed. We read: "Clarendon was succeeded in the charge of the island by the Catholic Lord Tyrconnell, and the new governor went roughly to work. Every Englishman was turned out of office. Every judge, every privy councillor, every mayor and alderman of a borough was soon a Catholic and an Irishman. In a few months the English ascendancy was overthrown, and the life and fortune of every English settler were at the mercy of the natives on whom they had trampled since Cromwell's day. The Irish army, purged of its Protestant soldiers, was entrusted to Catholic officers, and the dread of another massacre spread panic through the island. Fifteen hundred Protestant families fled terror-stricken across the Channel. The rest of the Protestants gathered together in self-defence." Woe to the English empire if the people of this great realm lend themselves to a monstrous one-man policy which would lead to such shocking issues as those supplied in a record of past Roman Catholic ascendancy in Ireland.

THE BRITISH ARE GROWING THRIFTY.

Is the spending power of the British people diminishing, or are we, as a nation, learning the painful lesson of thrift in little things? It is a remarkable fact in connection with the holiday season that at a large place of London entertainment the receipts in the refreshment department on Easter Monday were lower than in previous years by about 20 percent. The demeanor of the visitors to this establishment left nothing to be desired. They were orderly, sober and in every way well behaved. Yet, for some reason or other, they or their families did not appear to stand as much in need of solid and liquid nourishment as in times gone by. This failing off, it may be remarked, was not only or chiefly in alcoholic drinks. It extended with equal severity to the non-intoxicating cup of tea and the harmless necessary sandwich.—*London Telegraph.*

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

We Englishmen are always inclined to depreciate ourselves, though we are credited abroad with no mean opinion of our merits. At the dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, however, the Bishop of Ripon expressed his surprise, considering the marvellous number of newspapers, that their average quality is so high. He was speaking of English newspapers. Now, we have no wish to disparage the cleverness of French journals, the solidity and earnestness of some German ones, or even the liveness of most American ones, when we say that for enterprise in collecting news and for honesty in commenting upon it, the press of this country is not only second to that of no other, but far and away superior to the rest. The only serious rival—because in the main it follows our lines—is to be found in the better-class Australian papers. As for the 'new journalism,' it has been found out, and, even financially, it is not a success.—*St. James's Gazette.*

Word has been received that cholera exists in Naples and that measures are defective for prevention of infected persons emigrating.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

Speaking of this subject in the course of his address at the annual meeting of the British-Israel Association, Dr. Denis Hanan dwelt on the nation's advance in the realisation of its Imperial position. He said, "The opening of the Imperial Institute is a decided advance, and the words of our gracious Queen—few, but weighty—show how her mind is bent upon Imperial unity, and I think that the education of the nation must gradually help to spread these views; and I cannot but say that the anxieties we are passing through just now in political matters must in the end be the means whereby the whole nation will be educated in the value of Imperial unity. It is necessary that the responsibility of the nation to God should be recognised, and the question is, how is it to be impressed upon the people, so that they will see this and accept it for His honour and glory. There are many who admit that we occupy Israel's place. We constantly find men in high positions in the Church and State telling of our great power, and though they say it as blind witnesses, they proclaim the fact that we are in possession of the position that God promised to Israel. We go a little farther, and I think only one step, but it is an important step. We say that we occupy Israel's place, but not to the exclusion of Israel. Our national privileges and duties have been given to us by God because we are the people to whom they were originally promised by Him. Some will say we teach this to the exclusion of other truth. I should be sorry to do this, but the great thing is to connect them, so that they may run side by side, one the complement of the other. We must remember that different people have knowledge of different and separate things. So the possessors of any particular phase of knowledge have the responsibility on them to teach that; and it is ours to teach the knowledge we have."—*The Messenger, London, England.*

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whatsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to anyone full particulars just how I was cured. Address with stamps: Mr. EDWARD MARTIN, (Teacher), P. O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

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ENGLISHMEN AND THEIR DESCENDENTS.

I would most respectfully draw your attention for a few minutes in regard to Clothing, etc.

Yes, ready made Clothing.

Garments, the fit is so perfect a King could wear them with satisfaction. Every person that comes to

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W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont., January 15, 1890.
DEAR SIR,—Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" are the best regulator for the system that humanity can use. Life is as the time-piece: frail and delicate are many of its works. A tiny particle of foreign substance adheres to the smallest wheel in the works, and what is the result?—at first, only a slight difference is perceptible in its time-keeping, but wait you; as the obstruction grows, the irregularity becomes greater, until at last, what could have been rectified with little trouble, in the beginning, will now require much care in thoroughly cleansing the entire works. So it is in human life—a slight derangement is neglected, it grows and increases, imperceptibly at first, then rapidly, until what could, in the beginning, have been cured with little trouble, becomes almost fatal. To prevent this, I advise all to purify the system frequently, by the use of Morse's Pills, and so preserve vigor and vitality.
Yours faithfully,
H. F. ATWELL.

The Travellers' Safe-Guard.
AMAGAUDUS FORD, N.S., Jan. 27, '90.
W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.
DEAR SIR,—For many years, I have been a firm believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." Not with a blind faith, but a confidence wrought by an actual personal experience of their value and merit. My business is such that I spend much of my time away from home, and I would not consider my travelling outfit complete without a box of Morse's Pills.
Yours, &c.,
M. R. McINNIS.

A valuable Article sells well.
BORACHOIS HARBOR, N.S., Jan. 13, '90.
W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.
DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills, I sell more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing.
Yours, &c.,
N. L. NICHOLSON.

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 AUGUST 1, 1888.

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.

THE ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES.

We are glad to learn that arrangements are now in progress for the formation of an English Battalion in Toronto to be known as the St. George's Rifles. That this new corps "will be religiously recruited from the ranks of the Sons of England Society," as was stated in the Toronto Empire, is, however, a statement calculated to give rise to a false impression. The Battalion is intended to be an English corps, just as the 48th Highlanders is a Scottish corps. Although many of the members of the 48th Highlanders may belong to the Sons of Scotland Society or may be Masons or Orangemen or what not, the 48th was not debarred from Government recognition on that account. And precisely in like manner the St. George's Rifles is intended to be composed of Englishmen, whether they be members of the Sons of England Society, the St. George's Society or any other society.

That the Sons of England Order would be glad to see most of its members in the ranks of the Militia is only another way of saying that the Order is patriotic. But we positively assert that it is no part of the policy of the Sons of England Order to enroll its members into the active militia for any purpose contrary to the spirit of those of the Queen's Regulations which relate to the enrollment of members of secret societies. Such persons, therefore, as may join the St. George's Rifles will do so as Englishmen devoted to Canada and the present relations of Canada to the Empire, and not as members of any secret society.

As a matter of fact, the question of forming battalions of Englishmen in this country has never been the subject of discussion in the Order. There may be need for such a step some day, but there is no present suggestion of it. The formation of the St. George's Rifles is only an indication of the excessive energies of the Race, which, if they did not take that direction, might take a worse. It is pleasant pastime, soldiering in Canada. The discipline is not too severe; firm enough only to be of much value as a formative influence, and the habit of carrying oneself erect and training the eye to shoot straight, in short the acquiring of the military virtues are well worth the trouble and expense.

We do not dream of any difficulty being raised against an English battalion, either on the part of the Militia Department or of the people of Toronto. But if any such difficulty should be encountered it will be brought about by just such a statement as that in the Toronto Empire to which we have referred. Englishmen would not like to

hear of a "Fenian" battalion in Canada, and yet there are plenty of people in Canada to whom the sound of an "English" battalion would be as objectionable. Such persons would be only too glad to say that the Sons of England Order was creating this body of armed men, and it would only aggravate the matter in their eyes if they were told that the Order is devoted to the great cause of the preservation of the British Empire. But though such people exist, and exert a political influence altogether disproportionate to their numbers in the commonwealth, we take it that the Government will not refuse recognition to a corps simply because it is English.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The investigation into the loss of the "Victoria" is proceeding. The cause of the accident appears to have been that Admiral Tryon miscalculated the space in which the leading ships were to turn. So far as we can understand the matter, it would seem that there were in all twelve ships composing the squadron and that these were proceeding in two files of six, each ship being abreast, or nearly so, of another, the space between the lines being about twelve hundred yards. The manœuvre attempted was something like that in Sir Roger de Coverley, and consisted in the leading ships at a given signal turning in towards each other and proceeding two and two down the files. But sufficient space not having been allowed for the purpose it was inevitable that the Camperdown should strike the Victoria or vice-versa. Rear-Admiral Markham hesitated when he saw that there was not room enough, but on the signal being repeated, he was forced to obey and do the best he could. At any rate, he was in a very cruel predicament, because, if he had hesitated any longer, he was in danger of being rammed by the next ship coming up. It was possible, too, that at the critical moment, the steering apparatus of one of the leading ships gave way. The only satisfaction we can take out of the melancholy business is that the officers and men of the stricken vessel behaved to the last like true British seamen, and went to their end with unshrinking courage and gallantry.

Trouble is looming up with France in connection with Siam. Siam is a large and populous country lying to the east of British Burma. Beyond it to the east is Annam; to the north-east Tonquin, and to the south-east Cambodia and French Cochinchina. The river Mekong flows through the centre of Siam, through Cambodia, and finds its outlet in French Cochinchina. The French have sent several exploring expeditions up this river, right into the heart of Siam, with the avowed intention of taking possession of all the territory east of it. Of course, under such circumstances, there was bound to be trouble. A French officer was shot, and the French Government has demanded not only a pecuniary compensation, but the whole of the coveted territory. The Siamese Government agreed to the pecuniary compensation, but nothing more. Thereupon the French threatened to blockade Bangkok, and the rest of the coast of Siam. Now, this is where the British Government steps in. The Empire does a trade with Siam of over thirteen millions out of a trade of fifteen millions which Siam has with the outer world. Of four hundred thousand tonnage of shipping about three hundred thousand is British. France has a commerce with Siam of about forty thousand dollars annually, and her shipping amounts to next to nothing. How the matter will end no one can tell. The French will certainly not like to withdraw their claims, no matter how extravagant. But if they do not, and there is trouble, France will not have much of a fleet wherewith to fight the Germans next time, and the Newfoundland difficulty is likely to be solved in short order.

To equal Canadian exports per head of its population the United States in the last fiscal year should have exported \$1,437,000,000. It only exported \$847,000,000 worth. In other words the great Republic sent abroad \$13.50 per inhabitant, while Canada exported \$23 per head.

Correspondence.

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

Political Attention Required by the Northwest.

To the Editor of the Anglo-Saxon.
 Sir,—Apparently the annual junketing of ministers, and leading politicians has begun at an earlier date this year than usual. The Hon. T. M. Daly has arrived, and with him we are informed Mr. Burgess, with promises of more to come in the month ahead of us.
 Mums the word though so far, and according to the Free Press an interview with the great man is hard to obtain, and reticence governs his communications. How long he will remain or whether he is still in the city, is not generally known. In any case, it will be pretty safe to surmise his return amongst us is not merely for the pleasure of a visit to his home.

Now, there is one thing pretty sure, which though it may not be necessary to tell Mr. Daly, it is just as well his colleagues should be instructed in through the medium of the Anglo-Saxon, and that is, if the Conservatives desire to retain their hold upon Manitoba, and the Territories, they must make up their minds to the concession of something tangible in relation to tariff reform, and that, too, at once.

FREE TRADE NOT POSSIBLE.

There are many here who desire and advocate out and out free trade, but any one at all posted in the political history of the country for the last few years must be well aware that there are insurmountable obstacles in the way of bringing about any such desideratum, and as neither party has the advantage of the other in this respect, any such proposal can scarcely be considered an issue at present. A measure of, let us say, restricted reciprocity, however objectionable it may seem to some, from a patriotic standpoint, is apparently unavoidable. If the Conservatives refuse to grant it, the Liberals will promise it at all events. It has often been said that when two evils are offered, one of which is impossible to avoid, he who is wise will choose the least. In this case, if a measure of reciprocity will relieve the intense financial and general business depression which has got from bad to worse in this country during the last few years, surely it is not unreasonable to say, let us have it. Against the often quoted danger of reciprocity leading to commercial union, and perhaps to political union, we have a bulwark which the Conservative leaders seem to have blindly over-looked for some years. Allusion is here made to the

EVER INCREASING ENGLISH POPULATION.

Now, it may be said of these people it will require but little effort on the part of the Government to keep them as they have ever been, ardent supporters of the integrity of our Empire, and consequently of this Dominion. Let the Conservative leaders bear in mind this fact, the English immigrants for the most part come direct from England to Canada's Northwest, their only political prejudices are those of British Conservatives, Liberals or Radicals as the case may be; they have no dread of French domination, and never having been in the habit of enquiring into the religious belief of their neighbours they have no rabid traditional bias against any particular form of Christian belief; such being the case, they must become a valuable leaven to the mass of Canada's population. But however loyal, however desirous of being good citizens, these people must live, and hard indeed is it for the majority of them in the present state of affairs to get along at all comfortably.

TRADE COMBINES AND THEIR BAD EFFECTS.

Apparently neglected by the powers which pride themselves on their loyalty and enthusiastic admiration of the old flag, they are ever getting their burdens increased by the tyranny of trade combines, in their turn fostered by the cursed system of unrestricted protection now in vogue. Can it be wondered at if they revolt? Can it be wondered at that in the long winter evenings, in the small towns, and settlements, the insidious enemy gets in his work? That the subsidised agent of some American combine will point out to them, and that with truth, that if the thirty-five per cent duty were removed from American implements, and the freight charges reduced to the cost of the haul of 500 miles from Moline, against 1,200 from Toronto, a saving of 50 per cent. would be the result; such a statement as this applies to many other

things beside implements of agriculture. The Englishman, though as a rule patriotic, and not to be easily cajoled into giving his sanction to a measure likely to be antagonistic to the interest of his native land, still is not a fool, but in this case for the most part he hears but one side of the argument for the Conservative party of Canada, like its congeners, the Republicans of the United States, have been too busy caballing with the manufacturers, the trusts and the combines in Old Canada, to give a thought to the humble farmer of the Northwest. The Conservative leaders forget, or they are ignorant of the fact, that while they are hobnobbing with the great financial and manufacturing magnates of the East, dickering as it were for the few hundred votes such men are supposed to control, the great Northwest is filling up with a class of settlers whose votes could for all time be honestly secured if they would but extend to them something like even-handed justice.

ENGLISHMEN THE GREAT FACTOR.

That England is the greatest factor in filling up this country with a substantial class of immigrants there can no longer be a doubt. But whether the country can retain the most valued of these settlers, those with skill and capital, is certainly not merely a question of climate or of soil, but of the return for cash invested, and in order to pay for the haul of wheat to the seaboard, it is necessary means of living, and implements of agriculture, should be rendered as cheap as possible.

Why such an important constituency as that of the Englishmen in the Northwest should have been so long neglected by our Conservative leaders is a problem. Our American neighbours for years have acknowledged the power of the Irish vote, indeed, so important has it been considered, that both their political parties, Republican and Democrat, have grovelled to the very worst element of the Irish nationality. It is true, unfortunately for the Englishman, his loyalty is so pronounced, he has such a natural hatred to foreign rule, that he follows the Conservative lead because he believes it to be the party of British connexion, and he has hitherto given his vote without thought of the result to himself. But if care is not taken there must be an end to this state of affairs. Necessity is a stern taskmaster, concessions must be made, or hunger will drive the lion into the camp of the enemy. What is worth having is worth cultivating; even friendship grows cold when long exposed to indifference and neglect.

A powerful English organization is rapidly spreading over the whole Dominion, and nowhere with greater vigour and success than in the Northwest, and political aspirants will find in the not very remote future, that the Sons of England will have to be consulted when there is a game of special interest to be played.

WINNIPEG FREE LANCE.
 Winnipeg, July 12th, 1888.

NIAGARA FRUIT PROSPECTS.

Hamilton, Ont. July 27.—Small fruits are about over and the crop has been enormous. Apples, the standard fruit, will be just about as plentiful as they were last year.

A city fruit dealers was over the territory between here and Niagara Falls last week. He says the outlook for peaches is the best he ever knew. The crop will be large and the fruit of grand quality. Pears and plums will be about an average yield, but grapes will be very heavy. In spite of almost any weather condition the vines will yield enormously.

FAILURES IN THE STATES AND CANADA.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade states that the failures during the last week in July numbered 386 in the United States against 171 last year, and 23 in Canada against 22 last year. Over 50 banks stopped during the week, but nearly all were in the Western States. The failures in the United States during the first week in July numbered 324, for the second week 374, and for the third 467.

A PARADISE FOR SUMMERERS.

Toronto, July 30.—A party of wealthy Americans returned to-day from an outing in Muskoka, one of whom said: "It is a grand country you have up there. If the people across on our side of the line knew what a paradise it is for a summer outing it wouldn't hold all that would come over, big as it is. I don't think there is a place that can knock it out on the American continent. What beats me, though, is that you Canadians don't boom it more."

TO BOOM IMMIGRATION.

Letters have been published in the press of Great Britain from Hon. T. M. Daly, inviting twelve tenant farmers or laborers from section of the United Kingdom, who have not already sent delegates, to visit all parts of Canada in the month of August at the expense of the Dominion government.

Our National Heritage.

God never gave a nobler heritage to any nation. There may be some drawbacks, but what country new or old is without drawbacks of some kind? People sit in their houses and read wonderful accounts of other lands, but if they knew as much about them as they know about home they would see just as serious drawbacks there as they see here. Far away fields always look green, but any body who thinks they are as green as they appear is greener than the fields.

Perhaps some reader feels inclined to say "climate," and then look as if that one word knocked the bottom clean out of this paper. Canadian climate! Which one? We have several climates. An intending settler can have his choice of climates in this country. He can have any variety from the mild air of Vancouver to the snappy, bracing atmosphere of Manitoba. It is said that a man never walks fast in Victoria nor slow in Winnipeg. The difference is in the atmosphere, not in the man. If our intending citizen wants a fair medium thing in the way of climate let him settle down in Ontario. If he fancies fog and all its collateral advantages, Halifax or St. John is the place for him. They have an article of fog down there that could hold its own in Glasgow or London. A man who cannot get a climate in this country to suit him doesn't know what he wants in the climate line.

Products! Yes that is where this country excels. There is probably more wealth taken out of one coal pit in Nanaimo in a year than there is produced in the northern counties of Scotland in ten. The grain belt of Manitoba alone will produce this year about fifteen millions of hard cash. The timber of British Columbia is among the best in the world, and is sent to all parts of the world. The timber limits of Ontario are worth over one hundred millions. Montreal is said to be the richest city of its size in the world, and it never could have grown so wealthy if Canada had not been a good country to make money in. Taking it all round, Ontario is one of the best countries in the world. More poor men have done well in Ontario than in any country of its size on the globe.

The Maritime Provinces are highly prosperous in certain lines. Halifax has very wealthy men who made their money in their own city. There is untold wealth in the water on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of Canada, and nobody can estimate how much more there is underground between the oceans. God has given us a country of unbounded resources. Field and forest, ocean and mine, possess immense possibilities in the way of development. If Canadians ever become a growing, stunted, half-starved people the fault will be their own. The Almighty never gave any people a better chance to get on. The part of the country that was made for us by a higher power is all that anyone could desire. If we cannot develop our resources, if we cannot govern ourselves honestly and build up a nation, let no one blame the country. The people themselves are to blame. The natural factors that make a great country are all here in abundance. If we cannot use them we should say so and be done with it.

It has become a common practice with some to blame our political constitution for all the ills that the body politic is heir to. Well, the Confederation Act may not be a perfect thing but it is not bad. It is vastly better than the Constitution of Scotland was for many years, yet Scotchmen could hold their own and a little more all round the globe. If the Constitution is not good the worst parts of it might easily be mended.

But what is the use in following up this discussion? Any man who does not see that God has given us a noble heritage, and who does not admit that the ills from which the nation suffers are in the heirs and not in the inheritance, is "too stupid for anything," or is something much worse than stupid.—Canada Presbyterian.

Lodge Hammersmith, No. 183.

The opening of lodge Hammersmith, No. 183, took place on Thursday evening July 20th, at the east end of Toronto with a charter list of between 40 and 50, twelve of whom came to time with several proposition fees paid, and some five clearances to come in. P. S. G. P. Carter, instituted the lodge assisted by P. S. P. Swait, D. D., E. J. Cashmore, P. D. D. Barker, also presidents, past presidents and other officers of the various lodges. The following officers were elected by acclamation: Bro. Geo. Vennell, president; Bro. Graham, vice-president; Bro. Carr, secretary; Bro. Strugnell, treasurer; Bro. Rd. Rodgers, 1st guide; Bro. Brickell, inside guard; Dr. Allen, surgeon. Other officers laid over. Bro. Carter, installed the officers, after which the various orders of business were gone through. The lodge decided to hold meetings 1st and 3rd Thursdays in the month in Forrester Hall; next meeting, August 3rd. Visiting brethren made welcome.

FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO VALUES
BY CANADIAN FARMERS.

They Find that Prices on the Canadian Side and the Conditions of Farming Are Superior to Those on the American Side.

Andrew Gray, farmer, and warden of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville; John A. Webster, farmer, reeve of the front of Leeds and Lansdowne; John Connor, farmer and cheese manufacturer; Alexander Atcheson, farmer, president of the South Leeds Agricultural association; John Roddick, miller and farmer, ex-reeve of rear of Yonge and Escotte; John Franklin, farmer, and president of the Farmers' Institute for Brockville riding; E. G. Adams, farmer and implement dealer, ex-reeve of North Crosby; John R. Dargavel, general merchant and township clerk for South Crosby, at the request of George Taylor, M.P., made in a letter to his constituents, have visited the United States with a view of reporting upon the general condition of the farmers there as compared with the Canadian agriculturist.

HEAVILY MORTGAGED.

These delegates met Mr. Taylor at Ogdensburg on July 12th, and spent three days there driving through the best parts of the state of New York. On this point the report says: "We found that they are not any more prosperous, but from all we could gather are more heavily mortgaged than farmers in the county of Leeds, Ontario. We also found that well improved farms of the very best soil, free from broken lands, and lying within from 2 to 12 miles of the city of Ogdensburg, as well as in other localities where we made enquiries, can be purchased much cheaper than lands of the same quality with same improvements, similarly situated in the county of Leeds; that lands have depreciated in value more in the last 10 years in St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties than similarly situated lands in the county of Leeds. In regard to prices we found cotton goods of all kinds will average about the same in the United States as in Canada; woollen goods of all kinds and clothing are very much higher in the States than in Canada; sugar and teas are higher in the States than in Canada; provisions about the same; agricultural machinery and binder twine are higher in the States than in Canada; waggon and buggies, considering quality, the Canadian goods are as cheap if not cheaper than the American; cheese furnishings are higher in the States than in Canada, while cheese is not so high; taxes, irrespective of school and poll taxes, are higher in the States than in Canada; western corn is very little, if any, used by the farmers for feeding purposes in the section of country visited by us, farmers using chiefly their own coarse grains."

The report then gives quotations of the prices of certain articles used on the farm in the United States as compared with Canada, showing that on the whole the advantage was largely in favor of the latter. Woollen dress goods of every description was 50 per cent higher than in Canada.

DEPRECIATE VALUES.

Among those whom the delegates interviewed were the following:

George A. Mulhinch lives within 2½ miles of Ogdensburg, owns as choice a farm as can be found anywhere, containing 95 acres, with first-class buildings; purchased it in 1879 at \$60 per acre without any buildings. Would be glad to sell it now at \$55 per acre after expending \$1,500 or 2,000 on improvements. Paid \$39 taxes last year besides his school tax, and 10 days' statute labor. Paid \$47 for mowing machine now using. Sold his No. 1 hay this spring at \$12 per ton in Ogdensburg.

FIFTY PER CENT. LOST IN TEN YEARS.

Mr. Samuel McLennan lives three miles south of Hewvelton, on a good well-improved farm with good buildings—160 acres of land, assessed for \$3,200; taxes last year \$30, exclusive of school, statute labor and poll taxes. Says price of land in his section has depreciated about 50 per cent in last 10 years. A first-class farm with all modern improvements can be bought at \$40 per acre. Wages to good farm hands during haying and harvesting \$1.75 to \$2 per day.

THE CANADIAN MARKET THE BEST.

Frank Gallagher, of Hammond, a cattle and sheep dealer and general speculator, says a good fancy horse, with plenty of style and speed, will command a good price, while good farm horses, young and sound, can be

bought for from \$75 to \$85; plugs, \$25, \$30 to \$40.

A No. 1 new milch cow, with calf at her side, worth \$35, average \$30; hogs that will weigh 175 to 200 lbs are \$5.50 per 100 lbs., live weight, while heavy hogs are worth less. Sheep and lambs, no price fixed, but will be considerably less than last year; expect they will not bring over 4½ cents per lb. live weight, for lambs that will weigh 70 to 80 lbs. Hay is worth \$8, \$10 and \$12, according to quality. A 1 clear timothy is \$12, when delivered at the station, the seller to furnish the help to press and the wood to bind it and draw to station. Oats, 35c.; wool, 22c.—bought 3,000 lbs. last week at 22c. per lb.; butter, 16 to 18c.; eggs, 13c. on Ogdensburg market.

"For the last ten years, to his certain knowledge, hogs and cattle have been worth more money in Canada than in the States; the Montreal market was considerably higher for both hogs and cattle than either New York, Boston or any of the American markets. Said he purchased 300 calves from Mr. S. Ransom of Delta, in the county of Leeds, four or five years ago, and that with this exception, being a very dry year, the Canadian markets were the best.

SENDS HIS CHEESE TO CANADA.

Mr. S. Robertson, farmer, North Hammond post office, owns a good farm of 100 acres, well improved, worth \$4,000. Says average price for good, well-improved farms with good buildings in his vicinity would run from \$35 to \$50 per acre; that land has depreciated very much in the last five or six years; a great many of the farms are mortgaged fully 25 per cent. Cows can be bought at from \$25 to \$30, good milch cows. Pays \$1.10 per 100 lbs. to manufacture his milk into cheese. Buyers are offering from \$2.50 to \$3 for lambs, and as yet no market established. Hay from \$8 to \$12 per ton. Butter 18 to 20c per lb. His cheese sold last week to D. Derbyshire, Brockville, Ont., at 88c., delivered at Oak Point.

ABOUT MORTGAGES.

Mr. Watson, conveyancer, and magistrate of Redwood, with whom the delegates also conversed, stated that land in that section, with all modern improvements, could be bought from \$30 to \$50 per acre, and to his certain knowledge over 30 per cent. of the farms in that locality were mortgaged, and that chattel mortgages are in excess of this. He also stated that to his knowledge farming implements were cheaper in Canada than in the States and also other articles such as sewing machines, etc., and accounted for this that combination kept the prices up for the home market, and sold them for less to go out of the country. Also that he bought coal in Brockville, and after paying freight, had it cheaper than he could buy it at home.

IMMENSE YIELD.

FARMERS AROUND OTTAWA HAVING MORE HAY THAN THEY CAN HARVEST.

Never within the recollection of old farmers in the county of Ottawa have the crops been so full as this year. The hay harvest is not yet taken in, the full yield being very large. In many cases two men are required to follow the mower. Help is very scarce in some sections, while in others it is all that could be desired. In two days of last week Mr. Harry Moore, of the Aylmer road, placed in his barns no less than fifty-one large loads of hay. This is considered phenomenal and many of the barns throughout the neighborhood of Hull and Aylmer are found entirely inadequate to the amount of hay requiring to be placed in them.

The root crop is by no means behind on account of the abnormal hay harvest. It is many years since potatoes and turnips have done so well and farmers are really surprised at the magnificent potato crop. Oats and wheat are not behind the rest, but are fully up to the average.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on

Friday, 18th August, 1893,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for three years three times per week each way, between JOCKVALE AND OTTAWA, via the Post Office at City View and Merivale and six times between OTTAWA AND RICHMOND, via the Post Office at Hintonburg, Skedd's Mills, Mosgrove, Bells Corners, Fallowfield and Twin Elm, and six times between SOUTH MARCH AND SPRITTSVILLE, RYBTON via the Post Office Carp, Marchurst, Huntley and Sprittsville, from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Ottawa, Jockvale, City View, Merivale, Hintonburg, Skedd's Mills, Mosgrove, Bells Corners, Fallowfield, Twin Elm, Richmond, South March, Marchurst, Huntley and Sprittsville, and at this office.

F. HAWKINSON,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, 22nd May, 1893.

A GRAND CROP.

GLORIOUS PROSPECTS FOR A
MAGNIFICENT CROP THIS
SEASON.

The Wheat is Nearly all Headed Out—Plenty of Rain.—Farmers' Hearts are Glad—Some Estimates are Given.

(Winnipeg Tribune, July 20.)

Manitoba will doubtless reap the greatest crop this season that it has enjoyed for many years if the present prospects are anything like borne out. Knowing the deep interest that is taken in the matter, and how earnestly the public are watching the crops, *The Tribune* set the C. P. R. wires in motion Saturday, with the result that a complete telegraphic report from the leading points in Manitoba and the Territories is furnished herewith. The report cannot fail to bring gladness to the hearts of Manitobans and joy to all who are watching the harvest of 1893. Following are the reports:

Stonewall.

Stonewall, July 14.—The crops and weather are good. The crop compares favorably with previous years. Wheat in head. Unanimous opinion that prospects are good for an abundant harvest.

Brandon.

Brandon, July 15.—The crops around Brandon are in excellent appearance. Wheat is heading out and it is expected will average twenty-five bushels to the acre. Rain has been fully in time.

Portage la Prairie.

Portage la Prairie, July 15.—The crops in this district are in splendid condition. A large percentage of the wheat is headed. There has been ample rain; no more is needed. The farmers are hopeful of a general good yield.

Morden.

Morden, July 15.—Crops in this district are in splendid condition and wheat is all headed out. Rain is not required for the next two weeks.

Shoal Lake.

Shoal Lake, July 15.—The season so far has been without a single drawback to the growth of everything planted. Wheat is in head; have had abundance of rain; farmers are thoroughly satisfied with the outlook.

Napinka.

Napinka, July 15.—Wheat is nearly all out in head; have had plenty of rain the past ten days. The crop is as good as last year, or better. Prospects good for twenty or more bushels to the acre.

Russell.

Russell, July 15.—The crops are in excellent condition; wheat heading out. The heavy rains of this week are both timely and sufficient. Farmers are well satisfied.

Minnedosa.

Minnedosa, July 15.—The crops are all looking very well. In most places the wheat is commencing to head out. Have had several nice showers of rain the last few days, but more is needed. Farmers are hopeful, and say that with the continued fine warm growing weather of the past few weeks good crops will be assured.

Dominion City.

Dominion City, July 15.—Wheat and oats are above the average this year. The heading of the wheat is general. A little rain is desirable. Prospects are very favorable. Average yield of wheat is estimated at 20 bushels per acre.

Carberry.

Carberry, July 15.—Grain of all kinds is looking first class; fully ten days ahead of last year. Have had all the rain required, and there is every indication now of a heavy harvest.

Manitou.

Manitou, July 15.—All the crops are in splendid condition. The wheat is nearly all headed out. We have had plenty of rain all summer. Farmers say the prospect was never better.

Griswold.

Griswold, July 15.—The crops are looking well in this district. Wheat is heading out fast, and there has been plenty of rain. The farmers think the crops fully up to the average.

Killarney.

Killarney, July 15.—The crops in this vicinity are looking excellent; those sown on new ground are extra good. Wheat just commencing to head out. Rain not needed. Farmers jubilant.

Boissevain.

Boissevain, July 15.—The crops are looking fine. Wheat headed out. Plenty of rain. Farmers say the crops never looked better. There is a grand outlook.

Morris.

Morris, July 15.—The condition of the crops is good. Wheat is heading

out. No rain is needed. Farmers think the prospects are first-class.

Holland.

Holland, July 15.—The crops in this section are all looking first-class. Wheat is heading out. No rain is needed at present. Farmers consider the prospects for a large yield excellent.

Deloraine.

Deloraine, July 15.—Wheat nearly all in head. Good yield. All grain now assured. More rain would be beneficial, the crops are not suffering. The farmers are well pleased with the prospects.

Viriden.

Viriden, July 15.—The crops in this district are much improved by the recent rains and farmers speak hopefully of the prospects. A large percentage of wheat is in head. Rain is needed in this district, but no crops are suffering as yet.

Indian Head.

Indian Head, July 15.—The prospects for a heavy crop in this district are excellent. Wheat is heading out nicely. Several farmers are complaining of rather too much rain. Weather to-day cloudy and cool, with indications of rain.

Pilot Mound.

Pilot Mound, July 15.—Crops in this vicinity are well advanced. The greater part of the wheat is headed out. The weather is all that could be desired and the prospects are grand.

Moosomin.

Moosomin, July 15.—Crops in this locality are looking excellent. Wheat is in head. No rain is needed. Farmers are more than pleased with the present prospects.

Glenboro.

Glenboro, July 15.—The crops are looking well. Most of the wheat is headed out. Farmers expect to have an excellent crop this season.

Melita.

Melita, July 15.—The grain in this district is about all headed out. We have had plenty of rain so far with good prospects of more. Farmers are very hopeful of a good crop.

Edmonton, N. W. T.

Edmonton, July 15.—Crops looking splendid. Wheat all in head and good. Prospects of an abundant crop. More warm weather and less rain is wished for by farmers.

Calgary, N. W. T.

Calgary, July 15.—Crops throughout the Calgary district are looking fine; a considerable quantity of wheat is headed out. There has been an abundant rain during the past fortnight.

Regina, N. W. T.

Regina, July 15.—Wheat is in head in many places. We have had abundance of rain. Farmers predict a greater yield than in 1891, the bonanza crop year.

Poor Crop in Old England.

London, July 12.—The heat is affecting the markets as well as the crops, and business is reduced as much as the hay, which is barely more than an average crop.

Strength for the Adult Lodge.

Woodstock, Ont., July 25.—Lodge Bedford, No. 26, at its last regular meeting there was four propositions of candidates for membership. We have not initiated any candidates this quarter yet, but expect to, as there are eight propositions in now. We started our juveniles one year ago last May. At our next meeting one of our juveniles will be transferred into the adult lodge. I am satisfied that every lodge should have a juvenile lodge, and in the course of time will be of great strength to the adult lodge and the Order.—W. E. B.

LAWSON & COYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

REGINA, N. W. T.

Land in the Regina District

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

COMMISSION.

Write for our "Guide" to the Regina District for 1893.

KIMPTON & CO.,

172 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

PORK BUTCHERS, PACKERS
AND PRESERVERS OF

MEATS

All Goods Our Own Curing and
Manufacture and Strictly First-Class



HAMILTON TO HAVE A CALA DAY

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION ON
AUGUST 14TH.

The Sons of England of the City of Hamilton and surrounding district intend holding a Grand Demonstration on Aug. 14th, 1893, in Dundurn Park, Hamilton, it being the Civic Holiday.

In the grounds will be found everything desirable in the way of shades, the grounds being plentifully supplied with shady nooks, dells, etc., where they can enjoy themselves to their heart's content. The park is easily reached by electric railway, so that visitors coming to this city can without having any distance to walk be placed in the grounds. The committee are of the opinion there should be a grand-gala-day every year held by the S. O. E. in different places each year, and that the brethren in the surrounding country should endeavour to run excursions to the place holding the demonstration and by that means bringing our noble association and its objects more prominently before the people.

It is expected visiting brethren will come from Brantford, London, Woodstock, St. Thomas, Galt, Aylmer, Toronto and other places. Supreme Grand President Bro. Thos. Elliott, and S. P. G. P. Bro. John W. Carter, and other prominent members of the Order will be present.

The committee has arranged for the carrying out of all manner of games, including a cricket match Brantford vs. Hamilton, for a handsome silver cup.

Perfect arrangements have been made for two concerts in the afternoon and evening. The naval Brigade Band will be in attendance under the leadership of Bro. Wm. Peel.

R. HANNAFORD, Chairman of Committee.

JOHN TULK, Secretary of Committee, 14 Augusta street, Hamilton, who will willingly supply any information required. Admission to the grounds, Adults, 25c.; Children, 15c.

AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS
OF THESONS OF ENGLAND
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 18

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER,
Grand Secretary.

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

The St. George's Rifles.

BRO. DR. RYERSON, M.P.P., ELECTED COLONEL.

The Description of the Formation—The Uniform Chosen—Interview by a Prominent Englishman.

(Communicated.)

The proposed formation of an English corps, so shortly after the accomplishment of a similar enterprise on the part of the Scotch, is an evidence that the English in Toronto are in no way behind the brethren of the north. The movement appears to be very popular in Toronto, and about 1000 names have been sent in. The membership is not restricted to the Sons of England Society, and the recruiting list will be open to all comers, but there is no doubt that the majority of them will be English. A meeting was held at Shaftesbury Hall, on Friday evening, the 14th of July, and a permanent committee formed to carry out the arrangement, in connection with the formation of the battalion. Bro. Geo. Howell presided at the meeting and Bro. S. W. Burns acted as secretary pro tem.

The permanent committee consists of delegates from the different city lodges, with Bro. Dr. Ryerson, M.P.P., as hon. president, Bro. F. Beverley-Linden, as chairman, and Bro. S. W. Burns, secretary-treasurer. Committees on uniform and recruiting were appointed and the recruiting lists are rapidly filling up, and probably by the next meeting of the permanent committee the desired strength will be attained.

The uniform selected by the committee is the same as worn by that crack volunteer corps of London, "The Artists," being light grey tunic and trousers, with silver and blue facings, brown leather leggings, with patent leather bottoms, brown belts and accoutrements, and a grey shako with silver badge and facings with a plume of cocks feathers, the plume being the same as worn by the London Rifle Brigade. The regiment, clothed in this uniform, will make a very handsome appearance, and at the same time it is most serviceable either for parade purposes or for active service. The light grey has been decided by the authorities to be the least perceptible to the enemy whilst reconnoitring or in battalion movements.

It is proposed to form the fund for equipment and organization of the battalion by subscriptions from the citizens, the government grant, and a subscription from the members of the regiment. It is estimated that it will require about \$15,000 to purchase uniforms and instruments for the band, equip the men and put the corps into proper martial trim.

The S. G. P., Bro. Thos. Elliott, has given the movement, not only his sanction, but will do all in his power to make it a success, and our popular P. S. G. P., Bro. W. R. Stroud, also expresses his sincere sympathy with the movement, and laments that he, like the sailor, "has too much beam," which would, he thinks, detract considerably from his military appearance. Therefore, as he says:—Although he cannot be a "soldier" in a practical sense, yet at the same time he will work, as all those who are acquainted with him well know that he will with might and main do all he can to assist the movement.

The Government should not, we think, hesitate in the matter, as the city of Toronto can well afford either one or two more battalions, as the Grenadiers, The Queen's Own and The Kilties, are, we believe, all over their strength.

Toronto, July 29th.—Bro. Dr. Ryerson, M.P.P., was elected colonel of the St. George's Rifles last night.

In connection with the above it may be well to state that Capt. Jno. R. Hooper, a member of Derby Lodge, has had the scheme of the formation of an English drill corps under way in Ottawa for some time past. As he possesses first-class artillery and infantry certificates, he is well qualified to speak on the subject. In response to our request for an interview, he said:—

"Yes, the idea is not a new one, and the fact that it has been kept quiet was simply in order that our chances would not be overthrown by any other similar project. Now, it is no use talking about a Sons of England corps. It is not desirable, nor is it possible, because it is against the Queen's Regulations. The Army Act does not sanction the arming and equipping of secret societies, but, we can, and intend, to form a distinctively English corps, on exactly

the same basis that there exists at present distinctively Scotch corps. You may say that our corps is now a certainty. I had the roll of members of those willing to form an independent company all completed, and, in fact, we were negotiating for arms and clothing, when the scheme to form the St. George's Rifles came up. We are now prepared to fall in with that idea and become part of such a corps if organized. If it is not organized, then we will go ahead as before, present ourselves to the Militia Department, and ask to be embodied under the Militia Act. If we are then refused, we will ask to be enrolled as volunteers without pay. Should they refuse then, which, however, is hardly likely, we will arm and equip ourselves. Let the St. George's Rifles be the inception of the volunteer movement in Canada—volunteers, I do not mean militia, but a corps receiving no pay from the Government. Of course the company I have been forming were well aware that they would have to depend largely upon personal subscriptions in order to equip, should the Government refuse to do so. Therefore the men were for the most part willing to provide part of the uniform necessary and those willing to take commissions as officers were expected to do the balance, which meant an expenditure of at least \$300 apiece for the latter. We shall await the outcome of the St. George's Rifle regiment movement, and if it suits the purpose we will become an integral part. My personal subscription of one hundred dollars to the formation of an English corps in Ottawa will stand good. We mean business and our course is all planned. As regards drilling the boys, I am in favor of forming them into a rifle and drum corps, as the majority prefer it. Some of the boys get enough drill at school."

Bro. Hooper has shown us his plans for the company he has been forming. It includes a signal corps and field telegraph section. He has already purchased the latest drill books and flags for signal purposes, as well as negotiated for arms and clothing. He showed a letter from the War Office, London, referring to the latest equipments, and offering to send out a pattern kersey, frock and trousers for the "khakee" uniform, now so largely used by British regiments on active service. It is dun brown in color; the belts are brown. He also has the uniform used in the Cape Mounted Rifles—a dead grass color. Both are very serviceable, and the very latest. The uniform of the Artists' Corps, London, is spoken of also as very desirable. It is a light grey with red trimmings.

Daughters of England.

The Daughters of England Benevolent Society contemplate the formation of an hospital board to be managed by ladies only.

Lodge Old England, No. 10, met in the lodge room, Shaftesbury hall. There was a large attendance of members and visitors present. Amongst the visitors present were Sister C. F. Smith, G.V.P., of Princess May lodge, Whitby; Bro. L. G. Cross, G.T., and Bro. Wm. Miles, president of Duchess of Kent Lodge. Business of a general character, with initiations and propositions occupied the attention of the members. The imposing initiation ceremony was conducted by Bro. L. G. Cross, G.T., and Bro. A. J. Watkins, W.P., of the lodge. A short address was given by Sister C. F. Smith, G.V.P., which was received with much applause.

Duchess of Kent lodge, No. 13, at their last meeting initiated three members. Bro. Moor, Lady Warwick lodge, and Sister Liday, Old England lodge, acted as scrutineers at the election of secretary and treasurer. Sister Mansell, jr., was elected secretary, and Sister Banger, treasurer. The trustees were unanimously elected as follows: Sister Mansell, senr., Sister Hutchinson and Bro. C. W. Aldred. The lodge has opened an account at the Dominion Bank with a deposit of \$94.52; all monies paid away now will be by cheque. The By-law Committee was instructed to submit them to the Grand Executive for approval. The president, Bro. Wm. Miles, by request of the lodge, tendered a hearty vote to Sister Terry and Bro. C. W. Aldred, as retiring secretary and treasurer. During recess Bro. Aldred took the chair, a very pleasant time was spent. Bro. Moor addressed the members and Sister Banger played a piano solo. Bro. Aldred gave one of his usual sweet songs. At the next meeting a full programme will be gone through.

TORONTO DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

PREPARING FOR THE COMING GRAND LODGE.

The Most Memorable in History. The district deputies for Toronto are already commencing to make arrangements for the next meeting of Grand Lodge, to be held in this city, which event promises in many ways to be the most memorable in the history of the order. It is now seven years since Toronto was selected for the annual meeting and delegates are expected representing lodges from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The members will not be backward in entertaining their visiting brethren and returning in some measure the kindness and good fellowship which has always been extended to them wherever Grand Lodge meet.

Kent Lodge has donated \$10 to the Lifeboat Fund, which Admiral Caddick has acknowledged with thanks. The District Deputy for Centre Toronto, Bro. F. H. Herbert, made his first official visit to Mercantile Lodge, No. 81, on Saturday evening last in their new lodge-room in St. George's Hall.

A Popular Record.

There were two propositions received, and one member, who formerly belonged to the lodge, resworn, he having desired to rejoin. The feature of the evening was the reading of the past quarter's audit report, from which the following is given. The roll consists of close upon 400 members. Payments to the sick and distressed \$239.22; payments to doctors, \$110.02; invested reserve, \$5,668.97. The balance to the credit of the lodge, 5,390.28.

The "Illustrious" Lodge.

Kent Lodge No. 3, had an unusually large attendance at their last meeting in Shaftesbury Hall. In fact there has lately been a marked improvement both in this respect and in the number of distinguished visitors, who with that true fraternal spirit, are always on hand to encourage with good counsel and advice. This is without doubt owing to the popularity of the worthy president, Bro. C. Russell, and his assistant officers, who have been conducting the initiations and business with a vim and snap that has made the "Illustrious" the most popular lodge in Centre Toronto. In addition to the president there were seated on the dais Bro. G. H. Evans, P.P. Mercantile; Bro. C. Meech, P.P. Manchester; Bro. Burk, Mercantile lodge; Bro. R. Caddick, P. G. P. Bro. E. H. Herbert, District Deputy, and many others. Initiation of candidates routine business of an important nature was transacted. The report of the lodge doctor re the sickness of the secretary, Bro. J. M. Williams, was presented which recommended his removal to the hospital for expert treatment. At conclusion of business votes of thanks were tendered the visitors and were responded to by the genial P.P. of Manchester lodge, Bro. C. Meech and Mercantile's standard bearer Bro. G. H. Evans. Bro. Hurd also favored the members with an address.

A good Example.

At the last meeting of Warwick Lodge \$5 was donated to the widow of the late Bro. Berry, and a like sum to a Hamilton brother who had gone to Manitoba and been burned out. Bro. W. George reported at the last meeting of Warwick Lodge that there were at that time not a member of the order in the hospital. There had been discharged a short time before. Warwick Lodge held its annual picnic to Victoria Park last Wednesday.

S. G. L. Officers' Visit.

Lodge Litchfield held a very successful meeting on Tuesday evening last. A contingent from lodges, London and Birmingham paid a fraternal visit, they were also honored with the presence of the S. G. P., Bro. Thos. Elliott, the S. G. V. P. Bro. J. A. Edwards and the P. S. G. P. Bro. W. R. Stroud. On account of the evening being very warm business was rushed, one candidate was initiated, and several propositions handed in. After the closing of the lodge refreshments were served in "ye olde English style." Speeches from the S. G. Officers, which was listened to attentively, and much appreciated. Songs and speeches from the members and visitors occupied the remainder of the evening.

Albion Lodge, No. 1.

Albion lodge met as usual on Thursday evening, in Shaftesbury Hall, the robust form of Bro. Howard in the chair. A goodly number being present considering the hot night. Two members were reported having met with accidents and five others on the sick list; the committee also reported the death of Bro. W. J. Richards, and a letter of condolence was ordered to be sent to the widow. The president reported on Rifle Brigade, and requested all those who wished to join to sign the roll, 28 names were added to the list at the close of the meeting.

PERSONAL.

Clarendon lodge, Ottawa, White Degree, will be held in Wellington Hall, Wellington street, on Thursday August 3rd, at 8 o'clock sharp. Initiation of candidates will take place.

We publish accounts in our present issue of the following new lodges of the Sons of England: "Monarch," Hochelaga, Que.; "Lydford," Belleville, Ont., and "Hammersmith," Toronto.

Bro. F. Beverley-Linden, president of Avondale lodge, Toronto, and family are visiting relations and camping on the Rideau a couple of miles out of Ottawa. Brother Linden visited several of the Ottawa lodges, and addressed the members.

Bro. Jas. Bond, an old and esteemed member of No. 1, Toronto, met with an accident last week, while coupling a trailer to a trolley, he received a very bad squeezing across the chest, which will confine him to the house for some time.

Bro. G. P. Carr, Wilberforce lodge, Vancouver, B.C., has been requested by the lodge to represent the ANGLO-SAXON. We trust the brethren of this influential lodge will respond to Bro. Carr's solicitations, and hand in their name and subscription.

Among our lodge cards this issue, will be found, in the Toronto list, lodge Cheltenham, No. 178. Geo. Clatworthy, president; A. J. Moreland, secretary. This new lodge has early learned the necessity of keeping itself before the Order by promptly inserting its card.

We have much pleasure in announcing to the brethren of Bowmanville, that we have the consent of Bro. A. M. James, past president, of Wellington lodge, No. 19, to represent the interest of the ANGLO-SAXON. We hope the brethren will rally to his solicitation, and give us a good increase for our subscription list.

Bro. J. M. Williams, secretary of Kent Lodge, Toronto, we are sorry to hear has been unfortunately deprived of his senses, through being pitched on his head from a motor car some weeks ago. It was thought he would recover, but as there was no improvement it was deemed advisable to place him in the asylum.

The combined Picnic Committee of the Toronto lodges intend to run an excursion to Hamilton on Civic Holiday, August 14th. The Macassa and Modjeska has been engaged. It is expected a large number will take advantage of the pleasant sail up the lake. We are sure the Hamilton Brethren will give the Toronto members a hearty welcome.

We regret to announce the death, in Toronto, on July 18th, of Bro. W. J. Richards, from the effects of a fall, which happened about seven months ago, at the Street Railway Car Sheds. He leaves a wife and three children. We understand he was not in the beneficiary, this should be an incentive to those not already in that department to join.

Bro. Herbert Sharpe, Toronto, met with a very serious accident last Monday, while working with a circular saw at the G. T. R. shops. In some unaccountable way he slipped and fell on it, cutting him down the right side in a dreadful manner. He was taken to the hospital, and is lying in a very critical state, very little hope is entertained of his recovery. He is a member of Albion lodge, and has a wife and three children.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The Supreme Grand Secretary acknowledges the following donations, up to the 22nd July, with thanks. The appeal to the lodges is on behalf of Mrs. Berry and family, whom the Montreal brethren have taken in hand to support and educate:

- Worcester, \$5; St. George, \$5; Essex, \$1; Britannia, \$2; Kent, \$5; Richmond, \$3; Middlesex, \$5; Cambria, \$2; Wolverhampton, \$2; Hearts of Oak, \$5; Trafalgar, \$3; Southampton, \$5; Albion, \$3; Wellington, \$2; Manchester, \$5; Londesboro, \$1; United Empire, \$2; Thames, \$2; Nelson, \$2; Plymouth, \$2; Sheffield, \$3; Albert, \$10; Westward Ho, \$3; Cumberland, \$3.25; St. Asaph, \$3; Royal Standard, \$5; Victoria, \$1; Old England, \$5; Torbay, \$1; Canterbury, \$5; Rose of Couchiching, \$3; Hamilton, \$2; Truro, \$4; Brighton, \$2.50; Windsor, \$1; Bedford, \$3; Berkeley, \$1; Kensington, \$1; Neptune, \$5; Shakespeare, \$3; Leeds, \$2; Chester, \$2; Grimsby, \$3; Darlington, \$1.50; Launceston, \$2; Lichfield, \$2; Suffolk, \$2; Royal George, \$2; Surrey, \$4; Preston, \$2; An Englishman, \$1.

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