THE ANGLO-SAXON

Devoted to the Interests of the Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxons of British America and to the Sens of England Society.

Vol. II.-No. 9.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1889.

50 CENTS A YEAR.

IT Lodge Cards under this head will be in-



Sons of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Albien No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs days at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street West R. D. Clarke, Pres. C. E. Smith, Sec. 27 Sword st

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets alternate
Tuesdays at Occident Hall, cor. Bathursi st.
and Queen st. West. W. H. Syms, Sec.,
Geo. Hall, Pres. 18 Eden Place. Ment No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mon-day at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. A. Watkins, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec.,

illiams, Sec., 16 Carlton Ave.

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

Thos. Martin, Sec.

York No. 6, Toronto—Meets alternate Thursdays at Oddfellow's Hall, cor. Spadina Ave. J. Baylis, Sec., Hy. Aisthorpe, Pres.

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

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visi-tors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Alfred Hannaford, Pres. 57 Oak Ave.

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

Surrey No. 11, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Hinchciffe's Hall, Bloor st. West. C. Sendell, Pres. T. Cannon, jr., Soc., 415 Manning Ave. Wetoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquohoun Block. Visiting members welcome. Frank Nelson, Sec., Robt. Carson. Pres. Cornwall.

Robt. Carson. Pres. Warwick No. 13, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Jackson's Hall, Yonge st., cor. Bloor st. A. Riddiford, Sec., J. Poffley, Pres. 671 Yonge st.

Bloor st. J. Poffley, Pres. Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate
Mondays at Winchester Hall, Winchester st.
cor. Parliament st. T. P. Williams, Sec.,
A. E. Corking, Pres. 28 Sword st.

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

H. Tammadge, Sec., Thos Waymark, Pres.

Belleville. Front st.
Thos. Waymark, Pres.

Chester No. 18, St. Thomas. Ont. Meets on 2nd and 4th Thursdays (W.R.D. 1st Friday) of every month at cor. Talbot and Elgin sts. Wm. Gay, Pres. Thos. H. Jones, Sec., Wm. Gay, Pres.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the ist and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsall's Block. Vis-iting brethren alway welcome. W. E. Pethick, Pres. J. H. Kenner, Sec. W. E. Pethick, Pres.

Bedfort No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial
Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month,
W. E. Walker, Pres.

J. M. Cope, Sec.
20 Mill st.

ansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in the Forester's Hall, George st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. E. W. Elcombe, Sec.. J. R. Mitchell, Pres. Box 277.

T. J. R. Mitchell, Pres. Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Chas. Squire, Sec., Isaac Blain, Pres. Richmond Ave.

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

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

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Robt. Jarrett, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec., 13 James st.

No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and heedays in each month, in Oddfellows cor. Bank and Sparks sts. Foster, Pres. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood

London No. 31. Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Queen st. East. J. W. Lane, Pres. J. W. Haynes, Sec., 136 Broadview Ave.

afford No. 32, Toronto—Meets alternate Mon-days at Copeland Hall, King st. East, corner Sherbourne st. Geo. W. Ansell, Sec., 7, G. Fowler, Pres.

V. G. Fowler, Fres.

Leteester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and last Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.

W. L. Allinson, Sec., Togseph Salter, Pres.

Albert st. Joseph Salter, Pres.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays in Union Hall. V. M. Durnford, Sec., Robt. Nash. Pres. Collingwood. Robt. Nash, Pres. Windser No. 35, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th
Tuesdays at Oddfellows' Hall, cor. Spadina
Ave., Queen st. West.
John Fawcett, Pres.
37 Vanauley st.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place de Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres. Chappell, Sec., 1. 202 St. Felix st.

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

elsen No. 43, Almonte—Meets alternate Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome.

G. Horton, Pres.

G. Horton, Pres.

A. G. Horton, Pres.

weed No. 44. Ottawa—Meets every ist and 3rd Thursday of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington st. Dr. Chipman, Sec., J. Terager, Pres. Protestant Hospital. Wellington st. R. J. Tanner, Pres. Portsmouth No. 45, Dovercourt, Toronto-Meets alternate Tuesdays at Mechanics Insti-tute. Thos. Buckley, Sec. G. Hutchings, Pres. Delaware Ave.

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

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

Stanley No. 55. Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington st. A. S. Morris, Sec., 706 Cooper st.

sell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets on the 1st and d. Mondays of each month at their Hall, New dinburgh. 6. C. Rogers, Sco., dos Hope, Pres. 217 Stewart st., Ottawa. Nerfelk No. 57, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Oddfellows' Hall, Dundas st. T. H. Kidd, Sec., 64 Gladstone Ave.

H. A. Seaton, Pres. Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mon-days at Sons of England Hall, Mississanga st. W. H. Stevens, Pres. G. H. Swain, Sec., Orillia.

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

Plymouth No. 63, Exeter, Ont.—Mets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each and every month in the 1.0.0.F. Hall, Main st. Daniel Davis, Pres. "Advocate" office.

Bannet Davis, Fres.

Richmond No. 65, Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th
Wednesdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st.
West.
Capt. C. W. Allen, Pres.

Preston No. 67, Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th
Wednesdays of each month at Occident Hall,
cor. Bathurst st., Queen st. West.
Jno. Aldridge, Pres.

J. J. Pritchard, sr., Sc.,
412 Markham st.

Hirmingham No. 69, Brockton—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Parsons Hall, Brockton. Chas. Cashmore, Sec. F. Wootton, Pres. 237 Gladstone Ave. 3rd Mondays in ea Brockton. F. Wootton, Pres.

Tuesdays in ea Egilnton. T. Moore, Pres. Deer Park.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th
Thursdays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st.
Thursday at Association Hall, cor. McGill st.
T

SONS OF ENGLAND NEWS.

Official Notes.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto.

Bro. J. W. Kempling, Supreme Grand President, is in Port Arthur on business. He intends instituting a lodge of the S.O.E. before he returns.

Past Grand President, Bro. Caddick, is visiting Port Arthur and Winnipeg, and no doubt will advance the interest of the Society while in that district.

Hulme will receive a hearty welcome from the Montreal brethren.

The Grand Secretary has called for tenders for printing the new constitution, which will be ready in a few weeks. Lodge secretaries having a supply of the old copies should return them to be replaced by new ones.

The Grand Secretary instituted a new lodge in London on Wednesday, May 1st. This makes the sixth lodge in London. The lodges in this district are doing splendid work.

The Grand Secretary delivered an address to the members of the different

applications are coming in, and the full think proper. If my name became in the chair, J. Wells, President, viceamount of the \$1000.00 will soon be known the vilest filth would be thrown chair, Dr. J. S. King, of the Grand paid.

The first application for a beneficiary policy from Bowood Lodge, Ottawa, was received a couple of weeks ago. We shall be pleased to receive many more now that the first one is in.

Two Beneficiary members died during the month. Bro. Thoburn, of Nelson Lodge, Almonte, and Bro. H. Corby, of Oxford Lodge, Belleville. The Grand Secretary has made the assessment.

Bro. Amos, of Warwick Lodge, left British Columbia last month. Bro. Amos intends going into business if everything is favorable. We wish him

Major Lindsay, President of Mercantile Lodge, Toronto, paid a fraternal visit to Croyden Lodge, Huntsville, at their last meeting. Bro. Lindsay says the Muskoka Lodge is doing splendid and deserves great credit.

Mercantile Lodge, which is composed chiefly of commercial travellers, held a very successful meeting on Saturday ing night. night 28th ult., in Shaftesbury Hall, Major Linday, President, in the chair. Four new members were initiated.

The third annual meeting of Shaftesbury Hall shareholders was held on Thursday the 25th ult., Dr. Ogden, President, in the chair. John W. Carter, Worcester No. 47, West Toronto Junction—Meets ist and 3rd Thursdays at James Hall, West Toronto Junction. Wm. Cowley, Sec., C. C. Boon, Pres. West Toronto Juc. P.O. were received and adopted. A dividend were night. Yours frat., Secretary to the Company, read the annual report and balance sheets, which were not able to attend on the opening

of 6 per cent. on the paid up capital will be payable after the 1st of Jnne. The retiring Directors were re-elected, also Wm. Barker and Thos. R. Skipper, Auditors. John W. Carter was also re-elected by the Board of Directors as Secretary-Treasurer, and Dr. W. W. Ogden, President.

The Grand Vice-President, W. R. Stroud, Ottawa; the Grand Secretary, John W. Carter, from Toronto; H. B. Savage, D.D., Kingston, and Bro. J. F. regular meeting, by their energetic Edwards, Secretary of Victoria Jubilee Lodge, Montreal, who was accompanied by about a dozen other members from Victoria Jubilee Lodge, instituted Sufon Good Friday. Mayor Derbyshire extended a hearty reception to the Grand Lodge Officers on their arrival, and made the opening of the lodge one of the best that has been experienced for some time. The lodge starts under splendid auspices. After the lodge was inaugurated a banquet was tendered to the visiting brethren and Grand Lodge officers.

Our statement regarding the state of trade in British Columbia has caused considerable excitement, and it would appear from the criticisms, that our advice to the members of the society was not reliable, or based on facts. We prefer to believe in the reports and statements of our own members rather Sherwood No. 70, Eglinton—Meets 2nd and 4th
Tuesdays in each month at the Town Hall,
Eglinton.
Fred. Brooks, Sec.,
Deer Park. lators, and advise our members to obtain reliable information before they

The following members registered at the Grand Secretary's office during the month of April :--Wm. Hover, Britannia Lodge, Hamilton; A. Wilkins, Trafalgar Lodge, London; W. H. Stock, Secretary Peterborough Lodge, Peterborough; C. M. Harley, P.P. Loyalty Lodge; R. Croft Hulme, P.G.P., Oxford Lodge, Belleville; Alfred Hirst, Secretary of Queen Victoria Lodge, Stratford; Hy. Clay, President, and T. W. Richardson, of Cambridge Lodge, York.

British Columbia.

THE ANGLO-SAXON ENDORSED.

Vancouver, April 9th.—I have not Past Grand President, R. Croft seen the article in your paper on the Hulme, is leaving Belleville and will be distress prevailing in Vancouver, but permanently located at Montreal. Bro. have seen the bitter and sarcastic reply in the Vancouver Weekly World for April 4th. In that reply it is stated that "Every man in the city, capable and steady, is earning a day's wage that would fairly startle the sleepy old fogies of the Federal Capital."

To put the matter in brief form, the above quotation is simply an abominable and mischievous falsehood, but is been for sometime seeking to allure people with here. I do not think that any great collapse of the land boom has come yet, but lots of men arrive who cannot find employment.

If you investigate the matter and

on me by the V.W.W. Yours, etc.,

Brockville.

April 22 .- On Friday the 19th inst., Suffolk Lodge No. 87 was inaugurated here with 27 charter members, many of them the same as myself, having a good deal of experience in society matters, and we all were very much impressed with the inauguration, initiation and installation ceremony, and am satisfied that every eligible Englishman would join the Order if they could form any indea of the grandeur of the various ceremonies.

I am sure too much praise cannot be given to the founders of the Order for the intelligence and ability displayed in thinking out and perfecting the various parts into an harmonious whole. Several of us are looking forward to still greater pleasure when it will be our good fortune to take the W.R.D. which we were not prepared to take on open-

I am sorry I did not join before, having been solicited by several brethren before I left Montreal.

We intend making this a large lodge as we have already taken in the Mayor, who is the largest man in Brockville in

more than one respect. We have 10 or 12 for initiation who the ends of the world.

Ottawa.

The lodges of this city will join together at Stanley Lodge room on Sunday, the 26th inst., and attend Divine worship at the Congregational Church. The sermon will be preached by the Chaplain of Stanley Lodge, Rev. John Wood, pastor of the church.

Derby Lodge No. 30 was made the re cipient of a very handsome picture of Her Majesty the Queen, at their last Treasurer, Bro. W. R. Stroud, S.G. V.P., who, when presenting it, made some very pleasing and appropriate remarks re his connexion with the Order; he rather an increase. The society was folk Lodge No. 87, at Brockville, Ont., also made a happy reference to the increase in membership which was being made in the Sons of England, having himself assisted, along with the Supreme Grand Secretary and a number of other brethren from Montreal and Kingston, in opening a lodge in Brockville on Good Friday.

The President, Bro. J. W. Foster, on behalf of the lodge, thanked Bro. Stroud for his very handsome present, and felt sure he was voicing the sentiments not only of Derby Lodge, but of the brethren of the whole district, when he said he felt the honor conferred upon Bro. Stroud by the Grand Lodge was such that they all appreciated, knowing that Bro. Stroud would, through his great business and executive ability render valuable assistance to the general working of the order.

Bowood Lodge No. 44, at their regular meeting on the 2nd inst., considered a very important motion, which was introduced by Bro. F. Alexander. The motion was "What are the Aims and Objects of the Order (politically and socially)." The discussion was participated in by Bros. Dr. Wicksteed, F. Bebbington, Geo. Low, sr., A. Jackson, Jas. Mason, H. Bott, E. J. Reynolds, all of Bowood Lodge, and E. Ackroyd, P.P. of Derby. The President, Bro. Tanner, summed up the debate in a very logical, forcible and pleasing manner, and remarked that the question was of such importance that he would like it enlarged and left over for further discussion at the next meeting, which was agreed to.

The brethren of Ottawa are co-ope ating with the brethren of Montreal in reference to holding a Union Picnic at Alexandria or Brockville. Some have a strong leniency towards Brockville now that a lodge has been opened in that city. It is rumored that if a picnic is arranged at either of the abovenamed places, it is probable that a cup or some other suitable trophy will be put up for competition. We suggest that it be put up for lacrosse, to be in keeping with what the "World" has played for by Montreal and Ottawa

members of Salisbury Lodge, No. 42 Sons of England, and their friends sat lodges in London on Thursday night
May 2nd; also to the members of the
St. Thomas lodges on Friday, May 3rd.
The Beneficiary Board met on Wednesday 1st, inst. A large number of Make whetever use of this year. Make whatever use of this you may sent were Messrs. Thos. Elliott, P.P., "Manufacturing and Commercial In-Lodge, Toronto, and Medical Reformatory; Mayor Heyd, Col. C. S. Jones, Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Major Snartt, Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, Dr. A. J. Henwood, Ald. A. K. Buennell, G. G. Lamdein, 1st Vice-chair, Chas. L. Daniels, Expositor; Ralph Reville, Courier; Percy Nelson, Telegram, and others. large dining room of the Kerby House was a very handsome sight when the party filed into the room. The walls and ceiling had been gaily decorated with all kinds of English flags and bunting, while mottoes like "England our Country" "Canada our Home' were among the decorations.

Before the toast list was touched the chairman read letters of regret from Messrs. W. J. Imlack, W. Paterson, M.P., Rev. Dr. Wild, and Hon. A. S. Hardy, M.P.P.

"The Queen," the "Prince of Wales and Royal Family" and the "Governor General," were received with the usual

The "British Empire" was responded to by Mr. H. B. Leeming, who thought that the gathering was worthy of the Sons of England. He thought anyone might be proud of being a Son of England, and to acknowledge it. The pri vileges embraced by the Sons of England were so great that they reached to

Dr. Hart favored the company with "Rule Britannia," in fine style.

Mr. Scace sang "Canada" and Mr. H. Nichols "Happy be thy Dreams"

with excellent effect. The clerical and learned professions, was reponded to by Rev. G. C. Mac-

kenzie and G. H. Muirhead. "Our Order" was the next name upon the programme, and was coupled with

the names of Dr. King, of Toronto, and Rev. R. L. Strong. Dr. King, in replying, was glad of the

opportunity to be present because it showed him the growth of the Order. There had in no section of the Dominion been a decline in the order, but founded upon no new principle, but upon the grand foundation of friendship, and without this no benefit society could exist. Mutual benefit was another principle of the society, and what friend would not help another,

"A friend in need is a friend indeed."
There are none so high, but many fall, none so good, but many go bad, none so low, but many rise through the help of a friend. Their object was to aid the brothers, help their sick, and care for their orphans. The original organization of the society was effected by some 8 or 9 in number in Toronto some 15 years ago. Their object was to be an aid to each other in a limited sphere never dreaming of the greatness to which their formation would extend. If the Sons of England had not a firm basis then it could not exist long, but in 15 years it had extended from this small number to 7,000. Another of its foundations was the integrity of the British Constitution, and the pledge of its loyaly to always stand by the flag that had braved the seas. An insurance system had been started and was progressing favorably. Also a "Naval Brigade" had just been started, which would be drilled according to the naval system of the British Navy. The Order had \$45,000 to its credit, and its branches were all loyal to its Grand Lodge, and had extended across the seas, so that it is no longer a local or provincial, but a national order. The society did not discuss politics in their ordinary lodges, but there are occasions when the Order thought they should discuss the situation. Men have to-day to choose between following men or their principles. He congratulated the city of Brantford upon the success of the society. He thanked them for their hospitality and hoped to meet them again and that they would have all prosperity in the future.

Mr. Wm. Whittaker sang "The Engand had extended across the seas, so

Mr. Wm. Whittaker sang "The Englishman."

hat city. It is rumored that if a picnic is arranged at either of the abovemamed places, it is probable that a cup or some other suitable trophy will be put up for competition. We suggest that it be put up for lacrosse, to be played for by Montreal and Ottawa eams.

Brantford.

On Tuesday, 23rd April, about 200 members of Salisbury Lodge, No. 42 sons of England, and their friends sat.

The "Red, White and Blue" was

The "Red, White and Blue" was sung by Mr. Kimpton.

Robt. Henry. He wished the Sons of England would prosper in the years to come, and hoped they would never allow Annexation.

allow Annexation.

The "Larbord Watch" by Dr. Hart and Mr. Scace, was splendidly rendered.

The "Army, Navy and our Militia" was responded to by Col. Jones, Major Snartt and W. G. Raymond, in short, and very appropriate speeches.

The "Mayor and Corporation" was responded to by Mayor Heyd and Ald. A. K. Bunnell.

The meeting broke up in the usual

A. K. Bunnell.

The meeting broke up in the usual manner with Englishmen by singing "God Save the Queen."

Montreal.

The members of Victoria Jubilee, No. 41, attended Grace Church, on the afternoon of the 28th ult., when the Rev. John Ker preached, taking for his text, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law," Galatians vi., 2. The rev. gentleman said the Sons of England Benevolent society aimed at being an association of true men. Its objects were to bring Englishmen together for their mutual benefit and for the maintenance of British connection, both deserving of success. These objects were matters of right and not of charity. All the other advantages which the society offers and the numerous good offices it accomplished were shown, all and each reflecting credit on it. A particular feature was that it incalcated feelings of loyalty to the mother country. It had been said that England was "going down the hill;" such a statement was false. England to-day is greater, richer and more infinential than she ever was before, and with God's help she would be able to hold her own.

ISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS.

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If a person orders his paper discontinued, must pay all arrears, or the publisher may titinue to send it until payment is made, and me collect the whole amount, whether the per is taken from the office or not.

The Courts have decided that refusing to newspapers or periodicals from the post e, or removing and leaving them uncalled while unpaid, is "prima facie" evidence of ntional fraud.

ESTALISHED 1887. THE ANGLO-SAXON

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First Thursday in Every Month. SUBSCRIPTION-POST PAID.

dian Subscribers

P. O. BOX 296, va. Canada

A. J. SHORT & E. J. REYNOLDS

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1889.

WE wish to draw the attention of our readers and advertisers to the fact that SEVEN THOUSAND COPIES of this edition have been printed and distributed among the Sons of England and their friends. The Anglo-Saxon is a first-class advertising medium "Province!" and we would advise reputable dealers to take advantage of it.

TO OUR READERS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON has now been before the public nearly two years and notwithstanding its few shortcoming, have received congratulations time and again from its many readers. It now, as was intimated in our last issue, appears in its new dress and form, and it is of the Church of Rome. For some to be hoped that its improvement will be generally appreciated by the large number of Englishmen and members of quietly and so unostentatiously that the Sons of England Order who have so kindly aided to develop the only thorough Englishman's newspaper in British America. We have to apologize for some delays in the past which were unavoidable under the circumstances, as our paper was printed outside the office of Mercier, notably under the thumb publication; but we are now screws of Rome, caused him to begin negotiations to settle a long outstandin a position to announce to negotiations to settle a long outstandarise. The Romish aggressor has receiving difficulty in his Province, but he our readers that for the future little thought that his negotiators the Anglo-Saxon will be issued fine opportunity, however, was offered sharp on time, as we have pur- him to place the Federal authorities chased the necessary plant on the horns of a dilemma, and he was wherewith to do our own print- his Bill was framed to advance the ining in the office of publication. The type, as can be easily seen by a glance at this issue, has a good clear face on brevier and nonpareil bodies, and much effect. That is, if the Pope thought more reading matter can now be furnished than under the division of the spoils, then the Act by former system.

With an increased and steadily growing circulation and better advertizing patronage, mild protest is to give up what all better advertizing patronage, which we think we are deserving of, we will be enabled in the near future to double its think that a foreign potentate having present size. Let every subscriber ask his brother Englishman to subscribe for the Anglo-Saxon and make it, gross absurdity, if not treason, and what it is intended to be, we much mistake the temper of Ontario the organ and mouthpiece of ruling. that great body of sterling people in this country—the AngloThe dilemma was faced and powerfully argued, and Sir John did not fall
into the political trap laid for him. He
into the political trap laid for him.

ENGLISHMEN, BE WATCHFUL. For some time past meetings have een held by the combined Anglo-Saxon race in this fair Dominion, protesting against the undue influence of Jesuitism in Quebec Province in particular, and the support given the same in the Dominion Parliament. We are in perfect accord with those Protestant

watchmen so far as they have gone, be they solely Canadians, Englishmen, Scotchmen or Loyal Northern Irishmen. But we feel compelled to draw their attention to another piece of Jesuit scheming which is much nearer home, i. e., the Province of Ontario.

We seem to shut our eyes to the fact that Jesuitism is pulling the political wires in the fairest and most thorough ly Protestant province. Jesuitism is really working its influence in the Public School of Ontario. The Minister of Education by supporting and defending French schools in Ontario is working upon the exact line upon which the Jesuits display their influence.

The Toronto "Telegram" sent specia orrespondents to enquire into the drawn when governments are in danstatements made by the Minister of ger. Education anent Welsh schools and his reasons for dealing similarly with the French schools in this province, and to which an emphatic denial is given by those agents to the statements of the Hon. Mr. Ross.

The "Dominion Churchman," published in Toronto, truly says, plain fact is that there are a considerable number of schools aided by " the Provincial Government and largely supported in some cases by the taxes of Protestants, in which Eng-"lish is not taught in anything but a "nominal sense, but in which Popery undisguised is taught, and French is used as though Ontario were a French

We warn our readers while in their just determination to punish their representatives in the Dominion Parlia ment for their cowardly and unpatriotic action on the O'Brien resolutions, not to forget when at the polls the sneaky tricks and truckling to Jesuitism of the Mowat Government at the next election

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Since the notorious C. P. R. scandal in 1873, no agitation has been seen in this country, such as is now going on, especially in Ontario, and notably in its western part. Rightly or wrongly the people have become thoroughly aroused to the aggression years past the Romish element has been steadily creeping westward, and has been gaining ground and gaining power in fair Ontario. The process has been slow but sure, and has been done so submission to the supposed inevitable has been the role of the Protestant majority. Even the Jesuit Incorporation Bill of the Quebec Legislature of 1887, failed to produce much effect, and it was only when the iniquitous measure of the Jesuits Estates Bill became law, that a determined stand was made to protect the interests of the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec.

There can be little doubt that political pressure brought to bear on Mr. would out-distance him in the race. A not slow to take advantage of it. That terests of his party and jeopardize Sir John Macdonald and his government is quite plain, and in the preamble is contained the chief sting viz: giving power to the Pope of Rome by his mere personal will to cause the Act to be of none fit not to carry out his part of the bargain, nor give his consent to a definite its own wording became invalid.

Such a feature in an Act of a British Legislature is simply intolerable. To allow it, or to give a tacit consent, or a to hold most dear, viz.: an abiding loyalty to the person and throne of Her Gracious Majesty, VICTORIA. To no "locus standi" in Her Majesty's Dominions, should be given power to annul by his mere whim a legislative enactment of the representatives of the people in parliament assembled is a to-day if she will tamely submit to such

was as good a fencer as Mercier, and city.

advised His Excellency through the Minister of Justice, that the Act be left to its operation.

The feature of the Act giving \$400,-000 to the Jesuits, who had no reasonable claim to such money, may be right or wrong. It may be illegal or legalwe know not, but leave it to the lawyers to decide-but we do know that in ordinary business transactions it is not considered fair dealing to give away to another that which you do not possess, and then borrow or steal it from others to satisfy the debt.

This is what will have to be done by Mercier. The Provincial Treasury in Quebec has no \$400,000 to bestow on any body, and when letters of credit have to be given by that province for paltry sums of under \$100, it cannot be said to be in so flourishing a financial condition as to pay \$400,000, or promise to pay it, to those who have no legal claim to any such sum.

The political aspect of the situation is interesting and goes to show to what short lengths party strings can be

Many political heads were cut off in the recent debate in the Commons, and it is not a little surprising that only THIRTEEN men were men enough to stand up boldly and fearlessly for what they believe to be true and in the best interests of peaceful Canada. Many there must have been who would have liked to have done likewise, and to have supported O'Brien and McCarthy in their manly deliverances rather than Sir John Thompson and his legal technicalities and sophistries, but they dare, not it seems, kick over party traces and so it transpired that an unrighteous and iniquitous measure received the support of 188 so-called representatives of the people of Canada. A creditable page of Canadian history truly!! To our mind the only way, now, and the right way, out of the difficulty is to have the matter sifted in the courts under the care and supervision of the ablest talent procurable, and to carry it on even to the FOOT OF THE THRONE, where we still believe justice and justice only is meted out

If the Privy Council of Great Britain can swallow the Jesuits Estates Bill then will it be time to consider whither

are wedrifting. As Dalton McCarthy said in the Commons, "This agitation, Mr. Speaker, has come to stay." So it has. It is no passing political rising to over-throw governments, but it is a spontaneous out-burst of a righteous conviction, straight from the people themselves, that the time has now arrived and is even here, when we must stand shoulder to shoulder against Romish aggression, against Jesuitism in all its worst features, its disloyalty, its prevarica-tions, its treachery and its coercing tendencies, against sacerdotalism in all its forms, that system that has in all ages been the curse of the people who have submitted to it, and at last have felt the iron enter into their souls and the heel on their necks, and had their individuality squeezed out of them, and looked upon the work of years, the toil of generations, and their all

swept away like dew before the morn-From this agitation now threatening the peace of Canada, much good may years, and they will not quickly subside. that the Roman Catholic religion has now received a check in this country. Protestants now propose to stand together in a way in which they of evil good may come. We hope so. It must be settled once and for all, and that right off. No compromise will suffice, no quarter must be given. Let us stand up for "Dieu et mon Droit"and as Robert Campbell, of Montreal, recently remarked in a powerful letter in the Montreal Gazette, "if governments go under in the fray that is only a temporary inconvenience the result of a constitutional form of govern-

NOTES.

A very neat pamphlet has been sent to Ald. W. R. Stroud, S. G. V, P., from British Columbia. It is a speech delivered by Mr. W. K. Bull, at the St. George's dinner on the 23rd of April, it is entitled "Old England, Our Native Land," we hope to give it inextenso in our next issue

We regret to announce that Stanley Lodge, No. 55, has lost one of its members, by death, in the person of Bro. Constant, he had held the treasurership of the above lodge since its forma-

UNITY IS STRENGTH.

(BY F. J. A.)

In a former issue of THE ANGLO-Saxon the attempt was made to review the political aspect of affairs in Canada, of the position of parties, and to point out the all-prevailing influence of the Papacy over both, through the master ful use of the voting power of its adherents at elections, while at the same time making use of and fanning into a bitter flame of hostility, the national prejudices of Irishmen and Frenchmen, as an additional lever to crush all opposition to its dominance and complete ascendancy, and therewith to force the other citizens of Canada to accept its dictum as the only alternative to religious and civil wars. Those who oppose this foe to our civil and religious liberties-whose hostility thereto is not denied, but proclaimed on the house-tops -those who are not prepared to sell their blood-bought liberties for a a mess pottage, are all denounced as bigots and fanatics and by other hard names, but at the same time the so-called bigots, etc., demand not one single privilege, under the common law of Canada, that they do not wish heartily to be shared by their accuser

The issues before the minds of Canadians at this hour are most momentous, but whether life or death come to each of us, what we are now struggling for-truth and liberty-must be

held dearer than life. The power of the Papacy is not the growth of a day-it represents the power of numbers, of wealth, of consummate skill and determined purpose unrelentingly pursued, but all of which could not make it a power for permanent good or evil unless effective-ly organized and directed. The strength of Unity is here palpa bly manifest - although the great mass of its adherents are doomed to a position of intellectual death that the UNIFORMITY of the grave may prevail -yet the few leading minds control, use, and direct this great engine of power so effectively that Hell itself could hardly produce anything more subtle and dreadful for the accomplishment of its damnable purpose

In thus speaking of the Papal power the object is that we may accurately size up and take measure of the foe we are dealing with, that in giving battle we may not be only courting defeat and disaster by want of well matured plans and skilful use of the weapons we still hold firmly to for our de-In meditating on the forces against us we feel they are Goliaths indeed, and, that we need the faith, courage and a skill of a David to enter on the combat, and a fervent spirit of Christian hope leading each heart to say "if God be for us, who can be igainst us."

What are our powers then against this foe? There is the light of God's Word, of reason and all the giant forces of modern civilization,-mighty powers indeed! but against which all the most direct assaults of the adversary are made, and it is around these glorious privileges, as an uplifted standard, that all are invited to rally and to count no sacrifice too great for the noble cause; and, under faithful leaders, to organize our forces into determined action and NEVER REST until we have crushed the Papacy, in Canada. Like the Italian of his club. been aroused that have lain dormant for battle under Garibaldi, then she sent another to take his place and when We think we are safe in saying death had gloriously removed him she sent her last and only remaining sonit is such a patriotism as THAT actuating a goodly percentage of the fathers and mothers in Canada, which will have never done here before, and so out do and die if needs be, that will surely win a noble and priceless heritage to hand down to their children's children.

For this work the average Englishman needs much schooling, and in no way, apart from healthy journalism, can this be better accomplished quietly and unobtrusively than in the lodge rooms of such an Order as the Sons of England. Here let the warm gush of patriotic impulses fear no repulse, let him learn to think over and feel indeed that it is a glorious charter to be able to say he is an Englishman, as he contemplates our national liberty and manifold blessings compared with other nations of the earth; there teach him the true surroundings of his position in Canada as he is brought out from England and dumped down for the first time in his life amidst all the antagonisms of alien races and religions; there teach him that Englishmen are here bound, in solemn troth, to be true to one another, and to motherland as the cradle of our liberties; there teach him that it is our sacred mission to go out characteristics that are dear to us as a inst., he will be away a few days.

nation; not seeking to be French or Yankeefied Englishmen, but first, last and forever, proud of the glorious traditions and history we have as a nation; and, above all, when the lodge room has imbued its members with the feeling of national brotherhood, let them go forth a solid phalanx of voting power to the ballot box, and put such men into Parliament who shall not represent them in name only, but those who shall represent their most sacred thoughts and desires, their noblest ambitions, and whose daily life in public or private is that of patriotic and whole-souled Englishmen; such men can never be the blind tools of party leaders, but the cause of truth and liberty will find in them noble champions of whom we shall not be ashamed. Oh! that God may raise up some true hearts in this crisis of our national life in Canada!-that the warm throb of national impulse may lead the Order of the Sons of England to awake to duty-to live up to their obligation or vows and to make our lodge rooms ring to the echo with the shouts of national life and feeling, instead of being charnal houses of dry dead bones having warm hearts filled with sacred resolve to enter the crusade against our being dominated an hour longer by alien races who are not only alien by race and national sympathies, BUT who are the blind servile tools in the hands of priestly power seeking to rob us of truth, reason and all our priceless liberties; so that we no longer, with craven fear or for furtherance of private ambitions, be willing to bow the knee to the gods of Baal, nor to turn our other cheek to the smiters, but let us be men, be patriotic, an unflinching determined body of Englishmen of whom dear old England need not be ashamed!!

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SHAKESPEARE.

III. THE PASTIMES OF THE PEOPLE. (Continued from April Number.)

It is not surprising to find that these entertainments were also produced on a minor scale by the country people in the villages with ludicrous effect. In "Love's Labor's Lost" we are given a travesty on such a spectacle, which was likely enough founded on some fact observed by Shakespeare himself, perhaps in quiet Stratford; here is the dia-

ARMADO-"The King would have present the princess, sweet chuck, with some delightful ostentation, or show, or pageant, or antique or fire works. Now, understanding the curate, and your sweet self are good at such eruptions and sudden breaking out of mith as it were. I have acquainted you withal, to the end to crave your assistance.

Holoferns-Sir, you shall present before her the Nine Worthies I say none so fit as to present the Nine

SIR NATHANIEL.—Where will you find men worthy enough to present them?

HOLOFERNS.-Joshua, vourself: myself and this gallant gentleman, Judas Maccabxus; this swain, because of his great limb or joint, shall pass Pompey the Great; the page, Hercules.

*ARMADO.—Pardon, Sir; error; he is not quantity chough for that Worthy's

power of that hydra-headed foe, the thumb; he is not only so big as the end HOLOFERNES.—Shall I have audience?

He shall present Hercules in minority and so on until Armado asks, 'For the rest of the Worthies?" and Holofernes answers, "I will play three myself."

How ridiculous was the performance of this particular maspue is known to

The masquerades of Italy were not unknown in England. There was much masking in London on Twelfth Night, especially in the Strand, Cheapside, Holborne and Fleet Street. It was not without a fling perhaps at these harm-less buffooneries that Shylock was made to utter his scathing opinions as a man of sober business.

"What!", he cries to his daughter in a burst of superlative scorn, "are there masques? Hear you me, Jessica; Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum and the vile squeaking of the wry-neck'd file,

Clamber not you up to the casements then.

Nor thurst your head into the public street, To gaze on Christian fools with var-

nished faces But stop my house's ears, I mean my casements:

Let not the sound of shallow foppery enter

My sober house."

(To be continued.)

Dr. R. W. Powell, Surgeon of Bowood lodge, left for Torontoon the 15th LENT SOCIETY.

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the Order.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW COUNTRY-MEN:-As the question is so often being asked: "What are the objects of funeral benefits after being 12 months have been led to present this Circular benefits are \$3.00 per week for with the view of giving the desired in-

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

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

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

The rapid growth of the Order has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and it is steadily their stay the following item appeared extending itself into the hearts of our countrymen, and we are confident that in one of the local evening papers : when the objects and aims are more generally understood, it will become one of the grandest and most useful of

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

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

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

We recognize the teachings of the

Holy Bible. The Sons of England Society offer advantages peculiarly suited to your whatever benefits you receive are not is at STROUD BROS., charity but right, and paid to you by 408 Queen st. West, the proper officers without explanations or apologies; and all that is required of you is a small initiation fee, and prompt payment of your dues. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars have already been paid out for benefits.

The Beneficiary Department enfor \$500 or \$1,000, and has already chase at STROUD BROS.

ONS OF ENGLAND BENEVO- proved a great source of strength to to the Order. By the payment of a To the Patrons and Subscribers of the Anglosmall graded assessment at the death of a member, substantial aid is secured Objects, Aims, and Benefits, of to the surviving relatives, which will assist them in being independent of the cold charity of the world. Members becoming totally disabled and unable ORGANIZED IN TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1874 to follow any occupation, receive half the amount insured for, if required; the other half is paid at the time of

The benefits are medical attendance and medicine, on joining; full sick and the Sons of England Society?" we a member; in case of sickness the weeks; \$30.00 on the death of a member's wife; \$7,00 on the death of any of his children between the age of 5 and 15 years, \$100.00 on the death of a member. New members are entitled approbation for the future, I remain, expiration of six months.

The Initiation Fees are-

18	to	30	\$3	00
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18	to	30	10	cents.
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On the formation of a Lodge, charter of payments, as regards initation fees.

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

JOHN W. CARTER, Supreme Grand Secretary, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto. April, 1889.

THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS. A few weeks ago Ottawa was visited by a couple of Jesuit Fathers, the object being to hold a retreat and endeavor to make a few perverts. During

"FATHER DRUMMOND, the Jesuit Father at present presiding here, called on a leading Sparks street retail grocer, and gave him \$2 which he had been given at confession by a man who had taken it from the merchant years \$20.000.

To which "Scotty" adds the fol-

Priest-Good day, Mr. Merchant, I have called upon you To return some money, Tho' its only a Two, A few years ago, You may not have known it, But still it was so

You greatly surprise me, My Dear Mr. Jesuit, But pray kindly tell me. How you come to get it.

Priest-Oh! 'twas through the confe A great institution, It allows the poor sinners

To make restitution. EXIT. J. P.

Merchant—(Soliloquises.)
So! that's one of the Jesuits,
Who are such a bad lot;
Pshaw! this cry against them Is all utter rot.
For if they were so very bad Any one can plainly see
He would have pocketed the cash
Instead of bringing it to me—
Well, I must go and hear them,
It only right! I should,
It cannot do me. It cannot do me any harm,
But might do lots of good,
And when aught is said again them, In future I'll take their part, And prove that they've been slane

ered;
And—but really, bless by heart,
Now, I come to think of it,
If what Chiniquy says is true—
Must I then believe that this Is nothing but a do.
That I was being robbed
Never came into my dreams; Can this be an illustration of The End Justifies the Means.

TORONTONIANS.

The place to buy your teas 28 Queen st. West, and

367 Yonge street.

ambles its members to insure their lives relish a good cup of Tea all pur-

BUSINESS CHANGE.

Having deemed it necessary for some time to obtain assistance in both the business and mechanical management of this paper, I have entered into a business partnership with Mr. Alex. J. that decries either as baneful. Short, and the Anglo-Saxon will in the future be controlled and managed everything its own way, as conservaunder the firm name to be known as "SHORT & REYNOLDS." Mr. Short is an old typo, having had considerable experience in the printing and journalistic business, and, in conjunction with my own experience in such matters, we hope to present to our readers and lishman's paper.

Thanking you all for the patronage you have given in the past, and with hopes of your continued support and Yours respectfully,

E. J. REYNOLDS.

CONSERVATISM VS RADICALISM By Wm. T. James, Toronto.

In discussing conservatism, I do not mean toryism in any of its political If you want a newspaper that is devoted to the forms, but that "bull-headed" tenacity best interests of Englishmen om of opinion for which Englishmen especially are remarkable. Con-servatism is defined by the dictionary as "the desire to preserve what is established." In the promotion of this desire, the average Briton, and of all others the Englishman, confronts innomembers are received on the first scale vation with a negative and a positive a defensive and an aggressive—attitude, which cannot be more tersely expressed than in these words: we are satisfied with what we already have; we don't want anything new, and we won't have it. This is what the Americans classified as a clam.

As several phases of this characteristic ean be best seen and criticized when contrasted with anti-conservatism a few words on the other side will be apposite. Now the radical-no political allusion—is a red-hot enthusiast—a man in a perpetual ferment of unrest, and as full of dissatisfaction as one with the itch, who preaches that all the good things of this life are stored up for the benefit of the next generation. "Stand aside," he says to the conservative, "and make way for change. We are dissatisfied with everything; we want something new all the time; we don't like your 'old fogey' customs, and we won't have them!" Anarchy is only a perverted phase of radicalism. Now, if a conservative is a clam, this kind of an individual is a jelly-fish. I do not wish to be classified as a clam; I will not be a jelly-fish.

While one cannot help feeling contempt for the meagre individuality which, like the jelly-fish, has no certain shape and will conform to anything with which it may come in contact, one can no less feel some respect for the sturdy tenacity of purpose, with which your English conservative will resist all overtures to mould his mind and habits, his customs and institutions to the modifications of current opinion. He adapts himself so gradually to changed conditions and sur-roundings as often to be unaware that he is being in the least degree affected by the presence of circumstances. In fact, it is by no means an uncommon experience to meet one who, in the course of a lifetime, has undergone a complete mental revolution, and yet steadfastly aver that he is still what he was fifty years ago. Change once assimilated by a conservative is as slow ly relinquished as acquired; hence his conversion to anything he has sometime ignored is always more thoroughly genuine and permanent than that of the radical who is always looking to to-morrow for the enjoyments which belong to to-day and is ever on the alert for the approach of something fresh, and who is prepared to pledge his faith, to any novelty which may catch his capricious fancy.

I have a firm belief that whatsoever exists can be made subservient in some manner to man's good if rightly used. I also believe that everything which exists suggests its counterpart. While conservatism is the backbone of a people and gives stability to national character when active, radicalism also is good in its way, as being the natural counterpart of it, which modifies "old fogeyism" and influences, creates and emphasizes public opinion, conservatism acting reciprocatively upon it when predominant and in need of a brake to moderate its reckless impetuosity.

The mills of God, which are said to grind slowly but exceedingly fine, is an apt simile, applicable to these as to any other two opposing forces correla-The BELLEVILLE people who tive in their action. All reforms pass between these mill-stones, conserva-

slowly for days and weeks and months and years, but how thoroughly!

Thus we see conservatism is good and radicalism is good in their ultimate combined results. It is only he who is a decided partizan or, who sees no fur ther into the future than the presen when one overrides the other and has tism in China and radicalism is threatening to have in America—that evil consequences are to be feared.

A nation well balanced in these two respects, as England and Canada will light Oxford Shoe. progress without retrogression because its advance is slow but, sure, and its inbrethren a newsy and acceptable Eng- dividuality is not effaced in a series of chameleon changes, which have no

> MONTREAL. and imported direct.

Englishmen

Subscribe

and get a monthly journal containing most valuable subjects of sound doctrine and patriotic ideas, written by the most competent writers,

For the

Benefit of every British-born resident in this Dominion, that he may help to fight, in his new home, the foes of his adopted country. The

Anglo=Saron

has a wide circulation, and being the recognized organ of the Sons of England Society, it is scattered all over this Dominion in particular, England, Africa and America for

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> P. O. Box 296, Ottawa, Canada.

TOGUISHMEN.

Read this! WHY DO YOU SUFFER the agonizing pains aches, and sit up nights, etc., etc.?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

It is a true specific, used by thousands: Try it. Price \$1.00, all Bruggists. THE WRIGHT MEDICINE CO., St. Thomas, Ont.

I. A. MUSGROVE. WHOLESALE AGENT, OTTAWA.

TO THE S, O. E. Brethren,-Don't forget that Stroud Bros. keep the choicest

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GENERAL ENGRAVERS.

RUBBER STAMP MANUF'R'S.

Brass and Steel Stamps in Every Style.



NOTARY COMPANIES'

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SOCIETIES' SEALS

Estimates Given for Quantities.

CHARLES REEVE, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, tism and radicalism, and are ground 181 York Street, - Teronto. the best. Bryson Graham & Co.

9 RIDEAU STREET

Gents, we are selling for the above price a

Our \$1.50 Gents' Balmoral is equal in style Stroud Bros. rank as A1 here in the trade. Their Teas are pure and finish to any \$3.00 Shoe made.

> LADIES, procure a pair of our justly celebrated \$2.00 French Kid Button.

C.J.BOTT.



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English Short Model, Large Bore Band Instruments.

Price Lists with Cuts on Application. No. 197 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

E. ACKROYD,

134 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. Patronized by Mrs. Langtry and notable ladie of Canada,

We have a Positive Cure for you. It is taken internally. One dose in 24 hours. Not a cure all. One Bottle usually cures; gives relief instantly. Ask your dealer for CARPETS !

Bryson, Graham & Co.

Curtain Poles. Curtain Poles. Curtain Poles.

> Lace Curtains. Lace Curtains. Lace Curtains.

> > Window Shades. Window Shades. Window Shades.

BRYSON **GRAHAM**

146, 148, 150, 152 and 154 Sparks Street.

Use only Clapperton's Spool Cotton,

A LUCID EXPLANATION.

A LUCID EXPLANATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Thimbleberry had just returned from the seaside, and were in their own home enjoying a cup of good tea. The table was laden with truits in season, and other delicacies such as tarts, cakes, etc., in fact everything that would tend to tempt the apetite of the most fastidious. The tea also, which was of a new brand, was sampled and pronounced to be of excellent flavor, when suddenly Mrs. T. startled her husband (who was in the act of taking another sip of tea) by asking the following question:

My dear—I was just thinking of a word that has puzzled me for some days, and which I met with in an article I was reading while at the seaside.

cle I was reading while at the seaside.
The word is "PER-I-PHRASIS." Whater in the world is the meaning of it? Mr. T. was certainly considered a great book-worm, and could elucidate or decipher almost anything, but this word periphrasis was a stunner. He rubbed his forehead a few times as if perplexed, and sipped at his cup of tea as if to enable or assist him in explaining the meaning of this odd word. Another sip of tea, and another, when he suddenly jumped to his feet exclaimng, "Ahl happy thought. I have it.
L'periphrasis' is a circumlocutory
yele of cratorical sonorosity, circumribing an atom of ideality, lost in

scribing an atom of ideality, lost in verbal profundity."

Mrs. T. evidently was as wise as ever, and felt perfectly satisfied with the able scholarship of her dear husband, but in conversation with a neighbour of hers the next day, to whom she was telling the incident, she admitted that if it had not been for that cup of pure tea from Stroud Bros. store, which enabled him to collect his thoughts together, he might still have been thinking—and in vain. Therefore, if you want the purest, the best, and at the same time the cheapest teas, go to Stroud Bros., the greatest and leading tea merchants in America. Stores in Montreal, Ottawa, Kingaton, Belleville and Toronto.

A GREAT MEETING.

The Montreal Witness and Star of 20th ult., both issued special double numbers giving reports of the mass meeting on the Jesuit question. The Star says: "A hall crowded from floor coulding stimular sections and laborated star and laborated s Star says: "A hall crowded from floor to ceiling, stirring sentences and burning words, ringing cheers again and again repeated, such were the sights and sounds witnessed in the Queen's Hall at the mass meeting called by the Protestant Ministerial Association of this city, to protest against the Jesuits Estates Act and other acts which are claimed to be unjust to the Protestant minority of this province. The inclem-ency of the weather outside in no wise cast its depressing influence on the

follows: The mass meeting last night to protest against the Jesuits' Estates Act, and the many other aggressions upon the equal rights of the Protestant min-

nimity, and for enthusiasm of the chose. has rarely been equalled in the greatest crises of our nation's history, and could not possibly have been exceeded.

The keynote of the meeting was struck by the representative of the country parts of the province of Quebec (Mr. Sellar), when he declared that it signalized a revolt against machine politics—against "that Colbyism which has been the curse of the Eastern

The points at which the cheers were loudest and most irrepressible were most significant. "Who shall rule this country? asked one of the speakers.
"The Queen!" shouted a hundred lusty voices. The speaker meant "the people," but in this crisis the terms are interbut in this crisis the terms are inter-changeable. "The Queen" means not only the sovereign whose sway we all love to acknowledge, but the impersona-tion of the British constitution, and all the fair play and freedom which that constitution guarantees. When Mr. Howland, in one of the most rousing speeches ever delivered in Montreal, respeeches ever delivered in Montreal, remarked that the time might come for the Anglo-Saxons to take their line, the cheer thickened the atmosphere.

when Mr. Charlton, was introduced as a man condemned by the Parliament to which he belonged but appealing from that Parliament to his fellow citizens, the audience rose to receive him and cheered him to the echo. During his speech he roused the enthusiasm to white heat. This was notable when in a most impressive passage he declared "a hopeless dream" the idea that a her capture, the Frenchmen did not wish to injure their prize, so he determined to lead them as long a chase as possible, and not reef a single sail till his enemy should actually come along side and grapple the vessel. "We will hold our ship as long as we work may perhaps fall short of the poet's vision, but which will at least rescue from the sphere of can," he said sadly, but that was not very long; before the sun had disappeared below the horizon the Fench Belfast Weekly Telegraph. When Mr. Charlton, was introduced

nationality could be built up on ntinent—"that was settled on ins of Abraham." But even the hich confirmed that sentence assed by the tremendous shout again and again when the noted Cromwell's famous desthe Pope while the Walden-ere being persecuted to the "Unless favor is shown to the

"—and declared "The spirit of ell is not dead." Brien, who was afterwards inby Mr. Dougall as the champnis cause and leader of the galrteen, was greeted with a tre-

burst of cheering. itness concludes that the Proof Montreal give an answer to able slanderers at Ottawa ill ring through the Dominion.

DNLY A CABIN BOY."

A TRUE STORY. (By Helen Harcourt.) him go with me," said Captain "I will care for him as if he own son, and I will leave my tle boy here with you, as a Hit mother died several years aunt who has since taken care just dead too, and I shall feel to leave him in such good yours, if you will have him. Ah! that is a relief to me, you will not be so lonely while a away. I shall have to take this first voyage as my own y, for he is not old enough to the mast yet, but I will teach igation, and fit him to be an

st Mrs. Wager's consent wa ough the influence of Charlie's friend, and a few weeks later him sailing over the beautiful far away from the English

s war between England and nd so merchantmen did not o go to sea alone, but when re ready to depart for the e quarter of the globle, the t used to send a war-vessel to protect them from the

Marshall's ship, therefore mpany with several others, sloop-of-war as leader and d they all kept as close to safe or possible, keepas wassafe

ning the signal was given was in sight, then another hips all proved to be French r, in chase of the convey. he English sloop of-war sigthe merchantmen to keep but later on, seeing that the ps were gaining on them, the give to scatter, so that by different directions, the alps would be forced to separ-nd give chase each to a single

ntly, an hour later the five men forming the English con-all sailing away from each ry soon the Frenchmen pre-

wo smaller ones to sail away as they watching her opportunity, and directly it came, she beat down toward the nearest merchantman that was being chased by one of the French ships, and as soon as she got close enough to the latter, opened a sharp fire on her.

Of course the Frenchman replied, and then commenced a fierce battle, which asted until the merchantman had sail-

lasted until the merchantman had sailed far out of sight; but it ended in the valiant little sloop having to haul down her colors to her larger enemy.

By this time the vessel on which was our friend Charlie had left the rest far behind, far she was a swift sailer, but being one of those selected for pursuit she was hard pressed by her enemy she was hard pressed by her enemy, and as the sun sank low in the horizon a shot whistled across the deck of Cap-

a snot winstied across the deck of Cap-tain Marshall's ship.

All day long he had been hoping against hope, that something would happen to enable him to shake off his foe, but now he knew that escape was impossible, he saw that the heavy balls impossible, he saw that the heavy bans which now came hissing around them were purposely aimed so as not to strike the ship, because being sure of her capture, the Frenchmen did not wish to injure their prize, so he determined to lead them as long a chase as

ship was longside, and secured by grappling-irons to her prize, their sides touching.

In those days discipline in the French navy was very lax, and in their elation at securing so splendid a capture as an India-bound merchant-man, nearly the whole crew of the man-of-war leaped over upon her deck.

eemed more excited and expectant the place of growth. than depressed as their captors sprang over the rails into their midst. And so they were in reality, and this was the

Their officers had retired below to avoid the humiliation of a formal sur render, just as the Frenchmen drew alonside, and as they left the deck, suddenly Charlie Wager's eyes brightened, and his slight form straightened up proudly. A brilliant idea had come to him like a lightning-flash, and the next moment he hurriedly called the crew around him, and in low eager tones communicated it to them.

It was all they could do to restrain a cheer, so startled and delighted were

they at its purport. "Charlie is our king!" quoted the boatswain; "the honour is his, boys, if we succeed? We're all agreed on that?"

"Ay, ay!" the men exclaimed, and than they told Charlie that they would watch for his signel-his cap thrown in the air—and then put his plan into execution quietly and quickly.

So this is why they were excited in-stead of depressed, as they beheld the Frenchmen swarming over upon their ecks and down into the cabins below

Charlie's cheeks were flushed and his yes flashed, as suddenly he tossed his cap high up above his head. There was no stir, or rush, but in a moment every English sailor stood on theman-of-war's deck; and while some of them snatch ed up the arms that were strewn over t, knocking down and binding securely the few Frenchmen left on board others sprang to the side and cast loose the grappling irons, and Charlie seized the helm, and, aided by stronger and more experienced hands than his own, gave the ship a sudden sheer off that effectually prevented any hope of boarding her on the part of her amazed crew!

Then, as they stood staring aghast on the deck of the merchantman, the Eng-lish sailors sprang to the guns, and Charlie, with a triumphant ring in his young voice, ordered the Frenchmen to throw overboard every weapon they had about them, and then to go below and consider themselves as prison on pain of being blown out of the

None knew better than the bewildered Frenchmen how easy of execution this threat would be, for they had themselves heavily loaded every gun during the chase, so they saw nothing for it but to obey the commands of their young captor. Overboard went guns, swords, knives, and pistols, and then, as a boat-load of well armed English sailors returned to their own ship, the Frenchmen went quietly below and were locked up; while Captain Marshall ruse of their enemy, and best of it, each singled out prised of Charlie's master-stroke, joy-ruse to merchant vessels,

As the crew of the latter was too small to handle two ships, a few of the And how about the English war-slood, you ask? Well, she was only Revelord to experience the result of the sailors were ordered on deck to assist in carrying the vessels back to the slood, you ask?

And so the novel spectacle was soon after seen in Plymouth harbor of a merchant vessel coming into port with a man-of-war as her prize, a complete reversal of the usual order of things.

This was why, as we said at the beginning of this true history, all England was ringing with the praises of a boy who was "only a cabin-boy." Everybody called him the "boy-hero," and so he was; but we know, you and I, that he had been a nobler kind of hero before, in silence and in secret, save to Him who "knoweth all things."

But Charlie was to be a cabin-boy no longer. The Board of Admiralty took charge of him, and made him a mid-shipman, and his proud mother felt fully compensated for having yielded er consent to his following his bent when, as years rolled on, he mounted step by step in his profession, until at last the king knighted him, and made him Admiral Sir Charles Wager; and it is thus his name may be found now in the long list of England's honored admirals who years ago passed away to their rest.—Ill. Christian Weekly.

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