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ANOTHER QUEBEC LODGE.

HULL ENGLISHMEN FORM LODGE TENNYSON, No. 165, S.O.E.

The Lodge Initiated at Lodge Derby, the Supreme Grand President, Ald. Stroud Himself Officiating, Assisted by an Able Staff of Officials.

We have pleasure in chronicling in the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON the opening of Lodge Tennyson No. 165, S. O. E., in the Province of Quebec, this time in the city of Hull. Though many discouragements had to be overcome, the persevering efforts of Bros. Harbour, Chitty and Mr. Broadhead and others, cheered on and assisted by their district deputy, Bro. E. Ackroyd, of Ottawa, were crowned with success, and some 22 names were got by the zealous Englishmen on the application paper for a new lodge. Good material is still left to work upon. The event speaks well for the achievements of the local Sons of England, and it shows the popularity of the society among Englishmen, when places like Hull and the city of Quebec, so over-whelmingly French-speaking, can be organized into Sons of England districts. The efforts lately put forward by many Englishmen for the spread of the Society in these supposedly impossible places are conclusive evidence that representatives of their race are to be found wherever they are always ready and willing to organize for mutual self-help. We soon expect to hear of lodges being organized all along the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, as well as in the eastern township.

The lodge rooms of Derby Lodge were crowded to their uttermost capacity by brethren of the Order from the four lodges of Ottawa, on the evening of the 8th inst. for the purpose of assisting at the formation of

LODGE TENNYSON No. 165. All the preliminaries necessary for the opening of a new lodge were in working order by 9 p.m. The presiding officer was Supreme Grand President W. R. Stroud, himself in full Grand Lodge regalia. He was ably supported by Bro. E. Ackroyd, D.D., as S. G. Sec.; Bro. F. Jackson, S. G. Vice-P.; Bro. Rev. H. Pollard, S. G. Chaplain; Bro. L. Williams, S. G. Guide; Bro. Wm. Pain, S. G. Inside Guide; and Bro. J. Hickmet, S. G. Past Pres.

19 NAMES ENROLLED. The number of Englishmen who presented themselves for initiation was 19. A more intelligent and observing class of men would be hard to find, men who appreciated to its full value the idea of coming into association with their brother Englishmen who have joined hands in the Sons of England Benevolent Society. The candidates were put through the initiatory ceremony by the officers in charge with ability and a command of ritualistic work, which made the ceremony most interesting.

OFFICERS ELECTED. The election of officers for Lodge Tennyson resulted as follows:—
W. Chitty—President.
J. Bishop—Past President.
G. Harbour—Vice-President.
C. Shipworth—Secretary.
E. Broadhead—Treasurer.
L. Jones—Chaplain.
A. Yates—1st Guide.
W. Reynolds—2nd Guide.
G. Bishop—1st Committeeman.
G. Harvey—2nd do
F. Bishop—3rd do
J. Bly—4th do
D. Kerr—Inner Guard.
G. Riley—Outer Guard.
Dr. P. S. Cooke—Surgeon.

The remaining offices will be filled at the next night of meeting, when eight more candidates will be initiated. The first night of meeting will be the first Tuesday in December, and will be held in Miss Wright's Hall, cor. Wellington and Duke streets, Hull.

The following candidates were initiated:—
Edwin Broadhead, L. Jones, Wm. Reynolds, Chas. Skipworth, Wm. Bebb, Geo. Riley, Jas. Bishop, Fred. Bishop, David Kerr, John Bly, Ralph Bishop, Geo. Bishop, Albert

Yates, Geo. H. Harvey, Thos. Harvey, sen., Wm. Chitty, George Harbour and W. Farmer drew their clearance from Derby Lodge.

SPEECHES.

Supreme Grand President Stroud made a very interesting address, pointing out to the members the advantage to be gained by being united as a body. He dwelt on the necessity of the members taking full advantage of the Beneficiary Fund, and assured Lodge Tennyson and the members present that the brethren throughout the order were taking the deepest interest with the Society, its aims and objects, and the many advantages it offered to Englishmen to identify themselves in the interests and progress of affairs of our adopted country. The Sons of England he said had these past three years spread throughout the Province of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and no matter what city or town you may be going to, you were sure to find a lodge of the Sons of England, or, if not a lodge, some Englishmen desirous of forming one. He wished Lodge Tennyson all success, and promised he would visit them once or twice before the year closed. The remarks of the S.G.P. were heartily cheered.

The Supreme Grand Chaplain, Rev. H. Pollard, expressed great pleasure in being present at the opening, installation and dedicatory services of Lodge Tennyson. He spoke with patriotic pride of the work of the Sons of England, both from the charitable and benevolent point of view. He felt there was a great work lying before the Order, and as the brotherhood was continually adding to its importance, the day was not so far distant when the scattered remnants of Englishmen of a few years ago would become a united and most useful force, showing its loyalty to the Empire and Queen with no uncertain sound. The rev. Bro. expressed great pleasure at being a Grand Lodge officer of such a Society. The work laid out for them to do as a society was being well done. He was enthusiastically applauded.

Bro. Chitty, the president elect of Lodge Tennyson thanked the Grand Lodge officers and members for their expressions of good will. He said the brethren of Lodge Tennyson would fall in line and act in sympathy with the whole body of the order, and would endeavor to make themselves a factor of usefulness in the Province of Quebec.

Bro. E. George, Pres. of Derby, and others, addressed the lodge. The lodge closed at 11.30.

The Charter of Lodge Tennyson is the first of the new design adopted by the Grand Lodge. It has more distinguishing features than those of the one in use by the lodges in the past. The design is much admired.

Prospective New Lodges Down by the Sea.

New Glasgow, N.S., Nov. 12.—At the last fortnightly meeting considerable business was done. The candidate Bro. R. Maynard, was in the chair, and gave in his report on behalf of the social committee, and after some discussion it was adopted and final arrangements made for the social on Saturday evening 19th inst., the first ever attempted in New Glasgow.

Bro. Dodson then stated that he had forwarded some papers and constitutions of the Order to the Rev. A. Widdison, Church of England clergyman in Spring Hill, who had answered very favorably, saying that he was then busy with confirmations, but in the near future would see if it was possible to organize a lodge S. O. E., which he thought could be done.

Bro. E. Wadden stated that the past two weeks, his business had taken him to Westville and had brought him into contact with many Englishmen out there who felt as though they were left out in the cold now that the Sons of Scotland were organized there. He thought there was a good opening for a Sons of England lodge there.

Some discussion took place as to when the Juvenile lodge would be opened. It has yet to be settled whether the lodge will be held in New Glasgow or Stellarton, as there are scarcely enough boys in either one place to form a lodge for that place alone. After some routine business had been gone through a busy evening was brought to a close in the usual form.

THE FESTIVE SEASON

ENGLISHMEN UNBEND IN SOCIAL FASION.

Pleasant Gatherings at Various Places—Festive Assemblies for the Long winter Evenings.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 1.—The "ian Castle Hall was the scene of a most enjoyable social last night. Sons of England, with their sweethearts and wives, were in full force, and an excellent programme was the result.

President Gill in the chair, opened the proceedings a few minutes after eight o'clock with well chosen remarks, and then called upon Messrs. Studden and Scott, who gave a clever musical introduction, performing upon banjo and violin respectively. Songs and recitations followed in quick order, Mr. Lawson reciting the "Setting Hen," which caused roars of laughter, while Bro. S. H. Webb surprised everybody with his exceedingly humorous recital. The audience were perfectly convulsed with laughter at his funny description of a pair of unfortunate individuals who were troubled with a wry mouth. Miss Scott, a very young lady, who has a charming voice, rendered three songs during the evening, and deserves great credit, especially for her selection from Iolanthe. Mr. Studden's songs were good, and his accompaniment upon the banjo added greatly to the programme. Mr. Sperrin's "Concert at Albert Hall," Mr. Bridge's "There's Life in Old England Yet," Mr. Collier's "Upper Ten," all evoked considerable applause. Mr. Doig sang "The Old Stable Jacket" and "Jack's Yarn" with much feeling, and the choruses were heartily joined in by the brethren present. Mr. Forth gave the "Powder Monkey" in good style, and a few other events brought the evening to a close. A vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted was followed by the National Anthem. A number of brethren from Westminster, including President Baker, and Messrs. Webb and Whyman were present.

BROCKVILLE S.O.E. SOCIAL.

Bro. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec., Lodge Suffolk, Brockville, favors us with the following:

It has been for some time under discussion to have some of our evenings in Second Degree taken up by having a social or free and easy time. The second degree meetings are held the first Monday in each month, there fore it was decided to have the first Monday of the first two months of the quarter given up for this purpose, and the first Monday of the last month of the quarter to be devoted to business only. A committee composed of Bros. W. White, Haywood, Dodd, Burniston, Clint and Smith having purchased an organ at very reasonable rate, the members will now have an enjoyable time. The young fellows can bring their sweethearts and the married men their wives. The members will give them a charming evenings' amusement, and I learn there is to be something in the shape of eatables to line the inner man with, so all can enjoy themselves.

W. Pres. Bro. W. H. Edwards nominated Bros. White, Haywood, Chapman, assisted by Bro. Cuthbert, a committee to arrange a programme and supply of vocal talent for each evening. The first social of the kind I now append report of. W. President Bro. W. H. Edwards presided. The attendance was very good considering the downpour of rain that prevailed. The proceedings were opened by all those present joining in singing "Rule Britannia." Bro. T. G. Haywood presided at the organ, assisted by Mr. Swain on the concertina.

The programme was as follows: Fred Guest sang a song, "I Met her in Albert Square;" T. G. Haywood gave a reading, "Cure for a Cold," which was very amusing. A concertina solo by Mr. Swain was encored and responded to. Bro. Thos. Chapman sang "Three Leaves of Shamrock;" after which Bro. T. G. Haywood gave "The Sailor's Welcome Star." Bro. Haywood was in excellent voice and in response to an encore sang "Sons of England." A stepdance by Master Willie Rose was well executed and much appreciated, T. G. Stevenson followed in a song, "Charge of the Light Brigade—Balaclava;" Mr. Swain gave another concertina solo, and being encored sang, "The Dutch Clock." A song, "Over the Burning Plains of Egypt," Bro. Thos. Chapman, and song, "Hearts of Oak," by Bro. T. G. Haywood followed. In response to an encore the latter gave a reading from Scott's "Lady of the Lake." The finale, "God Save the Queen," in which all joined, brought the pleasant entertainment to a close. The arrangements for this excellent entertainment were carried out by Bros. W. White, T. G. Haywood and Thos. Chapman, and great praise is due them for their energy. All Englishmen are invited to be present to enjoy and take part in these interesting gatherings.

The quarterly report of Suffolk Lodge, ending Sep. 26, proves very satisfactory. The funds are in good shape, as there is a good surplus in the bank at interest. There are 42 members in good standing, and 6 more are expected to join, and the propositions of 3 candidates are in. The thanks of the Lodge are accorded to Bros. M. White, E. Clint and W. H. Grace for able performance of their duties in auditing the accounts.

Bedford Lodge Enjoys a Hop.

Woodstock, Nov. 1.—This lodge met on Thursday 20th, Oct., with Bro. Pittman, president, in the chair. There was no business of importance done excepting the initiation of two candidates.

After routine business was done, the lodge closed in the usual manner, when the brethren proceeded to the Canton Drill shed to enjoy themselves in a grand hop, which was got up by the D. O. E. They had a very enjoyable winding up about 3 o'clock in the morning.

A 5th of November Party at Cornwall.

Cornwall, Nov. 12.—Victoria Lodge, No. 42, according to their usual custom celebrated the anniversary of the 5th of Nov. The members accompanied by their wives, daughters and friends, met at the house of Mrs. Sargent, First Street, at about 9 p.m., on Friday, 4th inst. Having partaken of an excellent oyster supper, the furniture was removed and dancing was indulged in and kept up with great enthusiasm until about 2 a.m.

The event passed off in a delightful manner and partook of a family party. There was a heartiness and an absence of formalities, which added greatly to the general enjoyment. During intervals there were parlor games and other amusements, and some capital songs were rendered by Bros. Eastwood, Clark, Orford and others. God Save the Queen wound up the evening.

England or Britain?

Some of our Scottish friends are very particular in the use of the term Britain or Great Britain as distinguished from England, and assert that it is never correct to use England as synonymous with the British Empire. While there is a sense in which this contention is literally correct, still we contend that there is a usage of speech which makes it quite correct to speak of England as synonymous with the entire British Empire. What is more common than the figure of speech by which we speak of a part as the whole, thus when we speak of so many "souls" present, when we mean bodies as well; also "sail" for ship, "head" of cattle for the entire animal, etc. Which sounds more euphonious, "England the mistress of the seas," or the "British Empire?"—Chicago Albion.

The Government of South Australia was defeated in the Colonial Parliament on the 12th inst. on its financial proposals.

GRAND LODGE NOTES.

The Grand Secretary S.O.E., from King William Town, South Africa, is paying a visit to England, and may be a delegate to the Supreme Grand Lodge at Montreal.

Bro. Onslow, the District Deputy from Fort William, addressed two meetings in Toronto during the past week at Albans Friday night, and Mercantile Saturday night. He met with a grand reception.

The Beneficiary Board passed 98 applications for Class (A) and (B) policies amounting to \$107,000. A grand showing.

New Brunswick elected two members of the S.O.E. to the Legislature, and a third one will be a member immediately.

Lodge Gloucester Looking Up.

Sherbrooke, P.Q., Nov. 2.—The regular meeting of lodge Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, P.Q., was held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 1st, at their lodge room in Odell's Block. Bro. C. Peascoe, President, was in the chair, but besides the officers, the attendance of members was not quite up to the average.

One candidate was duly initiated. A proposal had been before the lodge to hold a series of social meetings to which the female relatives and friends of members could be invited. A committee to devise a plan for ways and means reported a ready response from the members to its application for contributions, and it was authorized to give an entertainment, as an experiment, on the 18th inst. A programme of vocal and instrumental music, addresses and recitations had been assured, and refreshments are to be provided. The committee was authorized to issue tickets of invitation, and it is anticipated a pleasant re-union will take place.

Resolution of Condolence.

The following has been forwarded to the widow of our departed Brother R. J. Tanner:

To Mrs. R. J. Tanner,

DEAR MADAM—On behalf of our respective Lodges, Bowood, Derby, Russell and Stanley, of the Sons of England Society in the city of Ottawa, we are requested to convey to you the assurance of the keenest sympathy felt by us all with you in the sad and unlooked-for death of your beloved husband, involving you and your family in irreparable bereavement. The burden of sorrow thus laid on you is one in which our fervent sympathies enable us to be sharers, and leads us to trust that the Christian's hope and joy may be yours to lighten the gloom of this sad hour.

We can well realize how sharply your sorrow and loss as wife must be felt by the knowledge that even to ourselves who have been so pleasurably associated with him, your deceased husband had endeared himself by his unblemished life, and sterling, generous and manly qualities, making us feel an honest throb of pride in being able to count in him a friend, and a worthy son of Old England.

Your deceased husband's patriotic sympathies towards all that affected the welfare of the British Empire, the glory of our Flag, and the interests of Englishmen especially, were such that we cannot forget that he has left a widow and son behind him to mourn his absence, and that they are entitled to all that our loving regard for his memory would enable us to do to further their welfare now and at all times.

W. J. EASTCOTT,
Pres. Bowood Lodge.
FRED. L. GEORGE,
Pres. Derby Lodge.
W. H. SNELLING,
Pres. Russell Lodge.
GEO. BROWN,
Pres. Stanley Lodge.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

CLEVELAND ELECTED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY

What the Upheaval Means—Causes that Led to the Defeat of Harrison, and McKinleyism in the States.

The presidential election is over in the United States and Cleveland has received a majority of the votes for the electoral college, which should ensure his accession to the presidency by at least double the number of electoral college votes cast for Benjamin Harrison, the defeated president.

Harrison's defeat will probably be found to have been occasioned chiefly by the increasing poverty of the people of the United States, a poverty which has developed with a rapidity as amazing as the inflation that preceded it.

Twenty years ago, the working classes were the equals of all; and bossed by none. It was a common thing for skilled mechanics in the manufacturing trades to earn \$50, \$60 and \$70 a week. In the first mill the writer ever saw in the west, every bit of machinery in the engine room was nickle plated and the floor was carpeted, and the hands wore dandy specially made working clothes, and were as fastidious in their way as the duke in the drawing room of society. It was the rule all over the States.

In the farming districts he was a poor ornery sort of cuss, to use the flowery language of the country, who didn't drive to town from his farm behind a pair of high steppers and live in style; the boys were educated for the law and other professions, or for politics, and the girls were sent to the most expensive colleges.

For twenty years, skilled and unskilled workmen accustomed to labor for low wages, to be always in debt and to suffer severe privations, farmers, farmers' sons, and farm laborers poured into the States at an average of 4,000 to 5,000 souls, including wives and children, per week. The population rose from 40 to 65 millions; and in every trade competition for employment became overwhelming. The hungry mouths increased faster than work, the busy hands multiplied far and away beyond the needs of commerce.

Winter after winter, tens of thousands of honest toilers walked the streets of Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston and other large centers of population, shelterless, without food, or money or work, and we know what it means to be shelterless in the freezing winters of the Northern States.

When the supply of labor exceeds the demand, wages fall; that is an inexorable law that applies in the States as well as in England. Instead of finding it difficult to obtain skilled labor, manufacturers began to find skilled labor knocking at their doors for employment on any terms. Side by side with this tremendous industrial movement was a corresponding rise in the prices of many necessities of life. As the population felt the pressure, the cry for protection, more protection, increased.

Higher prices and lower wages mean a diminished purchasing power; your dollar does not go so far and you have fewer dollars. Volumes of figures have been printed to persuade the people that wages were higher and prices lower than ever, and nominally this was undoubtedly in some instances the case. But taking the whole country through, whilst figures may have told one tale—hard facts told another, and 99 men of every hundred found the purchasing power of his dollar reduced, and tending constantly downwards.

Then came the throes of labor struggling to emancipate itself from the shackles of triumphant capital, the shackled millions ground under the heels of the millionaire bosses. Strikes on a scale never before witnessed took place; and they were put down with the iron hand. The bosses were always victorious, the masses always beaten, and tens of thousands were flowing in all the time ready and eager to take the places of the strikers. The poor grew poorer and the rich richer. Then came the Homestead horror.

Can it be supposed these things have left no mark in the memories of the millions of laboring men whose votes elect presidents and office holders and overturn parties and governments? The victory of Cleveland is a rising of labor against the bosses, represented by Harrison and McKinley. Incidentally it carries tariff reform. In reality it is more than anything else a labor upheaval.

As labor went in the cities so went the hayseeds in the country. The price of every nail, spike, hammer,

plow, every bit of twine, bagging, lumber, boots, garments, protected from foreign competition, had been going up for a quarter of a century and prices going down. The farms under mortgage multiplied, and it has begun to be the rule rather than the example that it takes a farmer in Illinois, the richest agricultural community formerly in America, about all his time to earn interest to pay on his mortgages and keep soul and body together. Where the struggle proved too hard, the farmers have ceased to be landowners, and they have to hustle to pay rent to the landlords, and are getting deeper into debt every year.

Such being the situation, it is not surprising that Cleveland, who is the only candidate for the presidency who ever dared to advocate a reduction of duties on imports as the modernised and improved national policy, should have been put in and Ben Harrison and McKinleyism turned out.

ALBION LODGE NOTES.

TEN APPLICANTS FOR THE BENEFICIARY FUND.

We are glad to learn that our remarks a few weeks ago in regard to the Beneficiary Department and the members of Old Albion No. 1, is having the desired effect. At their last meeting not fewer than ten applications were received. This is the largest number applied for in one meeting, since the institution of the Beneficiary. We trust that Old Albion will long keep up her reputation of being first in point of members in every department of the Order.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.

At the last regular meeting of Albion lodge a committee was struck off to make arrangements for holding the 18th anniversary of the lodge and founding of the Sons of England. We are not able to say yet in what manner it will be celebrated, but we hope it will be the best ever held. Every member of the lodge should make it convenient to be present, as well as members of other lodges. This should not be an ordinary affair, but an extraordinary one, as the eyes of the members all over the Dominion as well as their thoughts will be upon the lodge and interested in this event.

WHITE ROSE DEGREE BENEFITS

Albion Lodge Raises the Benefits of the Second Degree for the Small Sum of 5 Cents per Week More.

We are glad to hear of the progress of the White Rose Degree throughout the Order, and the inducements some lodges are making to encourage members to join. Good news comes the old mother lodge Albion that she has decided to pay to her sick members two dollars per week when sick. The members have been paying in the past ten cents per month for \$1.00, and now they are going to pay \$2 for fifteen cents per month, so that a member belonging to both degrees will receive \$5 sick pay per week.

We are pleased to hear since this change has been made members are beginning to realize the great benefit, and are joining at the rate of five and six every meeting. We understand that Albion's W. R. Degree meetings are very interesting, for they combine pleasure with business. Half an hour is set apart for singing, recitations and speech-making. This is as it should be, and we must congratulate old No. 1 on their effort to make it a pleasure for visitors to attend their meetings.

Obituary.

We were sorry to have to record the death of another noble worker for the S. O. E. B. S., that of Bro. Fred. Brooks, late secretary of Sherwood lodge, Eglinton, Ont. The late Bro. Brooks was a native of London, Eng. He was a comparatively young man, and was thought very highly of by the people of Eglinton. He held the position of secretary to the school board. He was also a member of York Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and the A. O. U. W., also the Beneficiary Department of the S. O. E. He was a printer by trade. His remains were interred in the Masonic plot, Mount Pleasant Cemetery, the funeral being attended by the Mayor, members of the council, the school trustees and many other fellow-townsmen.

Bro. Thos. Moore, P. P., conducted the services of the S. O. E. at the grave. Deceased leaves a young widow and two children, whose wants will be in a measure provided for by \$2,000 insurance in the Workmen, and \$1,000 in the S. O. E.

We trust the members of Sherwood lodge will all see the necessity of belonging to the Beneficiary. Bro. Brooks succumbed to that dread disease typhoid fever.

CHEAP ENGLISH LABOR.

A BUGABOO CONJURED UP TO FRIGHTEN U. S. VOTERS.

Englishmen Compared to Chinamen as Rushing in to Take the Places of that Suppositiously Highly Protected Person the U. S. Workman.

The week previous to the presidential elections in the United States a large number of United States papers printed a series of articles predicting that in the event of a Republican victory, re-electing President Harrison to the Presidency, the result of a continued system of McKinleyism would close up an immense number of English factories and compel the operatives to come over to the United States and replace United States labor at pauper wages. The following, which we take from the New York Herald of the 4th inst. is a fair sample of the articles in question:

ENGLISH CHEAP LABOR.

Republican success next Tuesday means supremacy of protection. Supremacy of protection means an inundation of English cheap labor.

What an inundation of English cheap labor will mean to the vast skilled labor population of the United States is foretold by the familiar story of Chinese cheap labor.

Here is a page of that story taken from the plea of Senator Miller, of California, made to Congress for the enactment of a law to suppress and avert the evil of Mongolian immigration:

While thousands of white men and women were walking the streets, begging and pleading for an opportunity to give their honest labor for any wages, the great steamers made their regular arrivals from China and discharged at the wharves of San Francisco their accustomed cargoes of Chinese, and within three or four days after arrival every Chinaman was in his place at work and the white people unemployed still went about the streets.

This continued until the white laboring men rose in their desperation and threatened the existence of the Chinese colony; but now since business has revived and the pressure is removed the Chinese come in vastly increased numbers, the excess of arrivals over departures averaging about one thousand per month at San Francisco.

The importers of Chinese find no difficulty in securing work for their cargoes now, and when transportation from California to the Eastern States is cheapened, as it soon will be, they will extend their operations into the Middle and Eastern States unless prevented by law; for wherever there is a white man or woman at work for wages, whether at the shoe bench, in the factory or on the farm, there is an opening for a Chinaman.

No matter how low the wages may be the Chinaman can afford to work for still lower wages, and if the competition is free he will take the white man's place.

In San Francisco the Chinese began to enter the manufacturing establishments as operatives, then operated entirely by white people. They were dexterous and apt, and the work of displacement of the whites went steadily on.

Wages were cut down and still the Chinese underbid the white men and in some of the factories the whole number of white employes were supplanted.

If the Republicans win and protection is maintained the tide of English cheap labor must inevitably set in. Instead of the sixty-four thousand British immigrants who landed here in 1891 two hundred thousand will come next year, and every month will witness steady and rapid increases. The great proportion of them will be English cheap skilled laborers thrown out of employment at home and seeking the work at lower wages of our skilled workmen.

What will be the inevitable result? What was the result of the influx of Chinese cheap labor? The answer to the last question is given in the words of a Senator of California, above quoted. The answer to the first question may be furnished by these same words, with slight paraphrase, to be spoken by a Senator of New York or Pennsylvania, depicting the ruinous consequences of English cheap labor to the skilled wage earners of the Eastern industrial centres, as Senator Miller depicted the evils of Chinese cheap labor.

"In New York the English skilled laborers began to enter the manufacturing establishments as operatives then operated entirely by American operatives. They were dexterous and apt and the work of displacement of the American went steadily on. Wages were cut down and still the English cheap laborers underbid the American and in some of the factories the whole number of citizens employes were supplanted. No matter how low the wages may be the English cheap laborer can afford to work for still lower wages, and if the competition is free he will take the American's place."

To avert this danger of English

cheap labor Congress will be forced to pass "an act to prohibit the coming of English cheap laborers to the United States," as to suppress the evil of Chinese cheap labor it was compelled to pass "an act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons to the United States."

Such a law with its stringent penalties must be the inevitable consequence of an influx of English cheap labor, as English cheap labor must be the inevitable consequence of a continuance and increase of protection through republican success at the polls.

Its enactment will be demanded as loudly and persistently by the East in the name of skilled wage earners as the Chinese cheap labor law was demanded by the Pacific coast in the name of common laborers.

A Coming "At Home" at Galt.

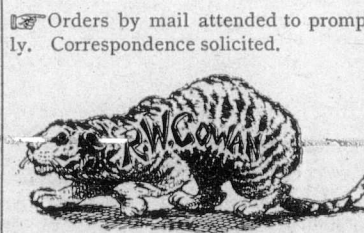
Bro. Charles Squire, Secretary Lodge Royal Oak, Galt, is getting up an "At Home" of the Daughters and Sons of England, to take place tomorrow the 16th inst., when he hopes Bro. James Lomas will deliver an address. Bro. Squire is a veteran in lodge work, and one of the most active members in the Order. He was chiefly instrumental in getting up the Daughters of England at Galt, and has done a great deal to extend the movement among the fairer and better half of our people. It is an interesting fact that Bro. Squire's father came from the same neighborhood as Lady Stanley. Mr. Squire, sr., was a boot and shoe maker and used to make her ladyships boots.

British Doings in Burmah.

The work of settling the Kachin hills, in which considerable progress was made last year, will be continued on similar lines during the coming cold season. Our officers will, however, probably not go so far afield. Addressing the Kachin chiefs at Bhamo, Mr. Fryer sketched the policy which it is proposed to pursue regarding slavery and tribute. Hereditary slaves and those who voluntarily surrender to satisfy debt are at present well treated and will not be interfered with, but the Government will not assist a master in capturing runaway slaves, while slavery by capture is absolutely prohibited. Hitherto tribute has been levied at the rate of from 8 annas to 2 rupees 8 annas per household at the discretion of the civil officer, but for the next 5 years the rate has been fixed at 2 rupees 8 annas per household.



R. W. COWAN, FURRIER, 135 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.



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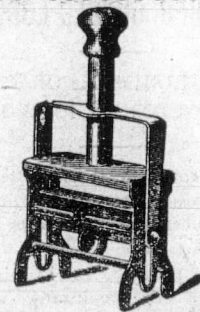
MONEY TO LOAN. STUART HENDERSON, | T. ARTHUR BEAMENT.

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Capital situation Appeal Not stirred ent ch ment have b voicing Ugand Among cations were Lugard describ Ugand themse interest settle testant finally marki nomer English Their religio were th ived v gion, o gard a after in provin their R to the The S loyal to saved t rear o which terms fian fa each o Thus mised cause by the the eq having either take a hostili and w tral po domina upon h impart was th sideral bloods hard o sacrifici repair hailed joy by tal, for out of priests accusa appeal count In a with C kiky health vation ture is and of This is toria, mainl constri this p Shoul made, uplan of Eu The water lies th from ormo popul stream pastu mixed Such ranch inlan every the 5000 f at the offers the c Empl woule unles which for the neces AP. In the E not to will t lishm testat the c ary S "T who us th you t that hear lic. divid Cath in by have Luga Mah Bug part. and Luga will in o frien Bug We the

ENGLAND AND UGANDA.

GREAT BRITAIN STIRRED BY THE UGANDA AFFAIRS.

Captain Lugard's Letters Describing the Situation—A Future Held for Settlers—Appeal from the Protestants.

Not for years has England been so stirred as by the appeals of the different churches and religious societies to the people not to allow the government to abandon Uganda. Meetings have been held all over the country voicing the verdict of the nation that Uganda must be held at any cost. Among the more important communications that appeared on the subject were several letters from Captain Lugard. In one of these the Captain describes the present position in Uganda and the plans which present themselves for the protection of our interests. He first describes the settlement and Catholic factions were finally put in separate provinces—remarkable, however, that it is a misnomer to call them either French or English, or Catholic and Protestant. Their leaders were almost fanatical religionists; the mass of the faction were the retainers of these chiefs, provided they were of their chiefs' religion, or of no religion. Captain Lugard adds: "The Mahomedans were, after infinite difficulty, also placed in a province of their own. They resigned their King into my hands and agreed to the abolition of the slave trade. The Sudanese refugees remained loyal to me at this crisis, and probably saved the situation by threatening the rear of the Waganda Mahomedans, which compelled them to come to terms instead of attacking the Christian factions while these were fighting each other."

Thus at the moment I left, all promised well for peace, since the primary cause of disputes had been removed by the isolation of each faction, while the equilibrium was maintained by having three powerful factions, either one of which feared to precipitate a quarrel lest it should incur the hostility of the other two combined, and with each of which we, as the central power and authority, held a pre-dominant influence. We were looked upon by each of the three as the only impartial administrators of justice. Such was the position won with some considerable difficulty and not without bloodshed. This result, so very hard of attainment, is what must be sacrificed to an early evacuation. The repatriation of the Mahomedans was hailed with the most demonstrative joy by the King and had now taken war out of the country. Even the French priests, in spite of their wild and bitter accusations are now loud in their appeals that we should remain in the country.

AS A FIELD FOR SETTLERS.

In another letter Capt. Lugard deals with Central Africa as a field for emigration. He says: "The highlands of Kikuyu afford a climate which is healthy and bracing. Being at an elevation of over 6,000 ft., the temperature is that of days, very cold indeed, and often the half-way to the Lake Victoria, and as the physical difficulties lie mainly beyond, it would be possible to construct a railway from the coast to this point at a very low expenditure. Should this portion of the railway be made, I can see no reason why these uplands should not become the location of European colonists. The soil is good, timber excellent water, and pasture abundant. Beyond lies the Mau plateau, varying in height from 7,000 ft. to 9,000 ft. Here are enormous stretches of absolutely unpopulated lands with a network of streams and with the richest natural pasture, an excellent fodder grass being mixed with white clover, trefoil, etc. Such a site would commend itself for ranching and stock rearing. Further inland, on the slopes of Ruwenzori, every variety of climate could be found, the elevation being from 4,000 ft. to 5,000 ft. at the base to perpetual snow at the summit. East Africa, moreover, offers opportunities for emigration to the congested districts of our Indian Empire. The emigration of Indians would not be dependent on the railway, unless the colonies were far inland, in which case a few feet of transport for their agricultural produce would be necessary for their development."

APPEAL FROM THE PROTESTANTS.

In view of the announcement that the British government have decided not to abandon Uganda, the following will be read with interest by all Englishmen. It is an appeal by the Protestant natives of Uganda addressed to the committee of the Church Missionary Society. "Buganda, Mengo, June 16, 1892. "To the elders of the Church who have sent those who have come to teach us the Gospel of Jesus Christ, we send you many greetings. This is to tell you the doings in Buganda. We hope that by this time you have already heard how we fought with the Catholics. Well, after we had fought, we divided the country, and we gave the Catholics a part of the country to live in by themselves, and we Protestants our part. Afterwards Captain Lugard and we went and invited the Mahomedans, and they came back into Buganda, and we gave them, too, a part. Then our country settled down and we ceased fighting. Now Captain Lugard has gone back to England. He will inform you of the state of affairs in our country, Buganda. But, our friends, we inform you now that we Buganda are

UNDER THE QUEEN'S FLAG.

We very much want the agents of the Company to stay in our country. Moreover, we have agreed that our country should be subject to the Queen, as she rules all her other dominions. We beg you, our true friends, elders of the church, speak with the directors of the company and ask them to send many Europeans to settle our country. Let them come in strong force to help us, because we think that the directors of the company perhaps will say, 'We don't want Buganda,' so let the company evacuate Buganda. Our friends, we tell you the truth. We shall undoubtedly fight among ourselves (in that case), because there are three religious parties in Buganda. Each party wishes to have the country to itself. We have now made peace through the intervention of the company. So if the company leave Buganda, the whole country will become a wilderness. As it is, the wars were within a little of making it a wilderness; but Captain Lugard has put it right. Our friends, our reason for telling you all this is that you may ask the directors of the company to persevere in helping Buganda. We are the company's people, we are the Queen's people. So may God Almighty give you His blessing, that you may ever send people to the true religion. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you always. We are your children, whom you have begotten in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Christians who are in Buganda. Goodbye, our friends. But, our friends and brothers, you love us very much; for your brothers have suffered for your sakes, and some were killed, as our friend Bishop Hannington was killed and those whom he had with him, and others who suffered greatly for our sakes. Also a great deal of your money as well has been expended for our sakes, and you do not grow weary of sending us teachers of the gospel of God. Our friends, who love us very much, our fathers in the gospel of Christ, thanks, many thanks for the money which you gave us, which you contributed to the Company this year, so that they might settle our country. Our friends, you love us much, as your children who are in Buganda; but pray much for us that war may cease in our country."

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COME AND TEACH US

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CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The General Railway Workers' Union. At the annual meeting of delegates of the General Railway Workers' Union in Manchester, Mr. James Gough, of Manchester, who presided, said that the result of the railway commission inquiry was anything but satisfactory. Notwithstanding the glaring evidence on the subject of overwork often leading to fatal consequences the commission merely suggested that the railway companies should themselves adopt a 66 hour week. He hoped the day was not far distant when a universal 48 hour week would be an accomplished fact throughout the country.

Mr. A. Clark, the general secretary, presented the annual report, which stated that 1,500,000 had been added to the wages bill of the railway companies of the United Kingdom, but much more labor yet to be done. The hours of labor were in many cases unduly prolonged; while wages were still miserably low. Nothing less would satisfy the union than a legal eight hours day.

A PROFIT-SHARING EXPERIMENT.

Sir Alfred Hickman, M.P., has addressed a letter to his workmen at the Spring Vale furnaces, Bilston, Staffordshire, in which he says "About a year ago I told you that I had determined to give a share of the profits made at Spring Vale between July 1, 1891, and July 1, 1892, to those men who had worked there all the year. I said then I hoped that the result would be a substantial sum for each of you, which might be a nest-egg and induce you to make an effort to lay by something against illness, old age, or temporary want of work. The accounts for the year are now made up, but I am sorry to say the results are not so good as I expected."

Sir Alfred then goes on to give the reasons, which include reduced prices and increased costs, partly through the Durham strike, but he says that notwithstanding those drawbacks the men's share will amount to 2 1/2 per cent. upon the whole of the wages received during the year, which sum will be paid on Saturday next. The conclusion he points out that he had had expected to have been repaid, at any rate, some part of the amount given to the men by increased attention and greater care on their part, but he cannot say, except in a few instances, that he had seen any evidence of that having been realized. The scheme will be tried for one year longer.

A SWANSEA FIRM RETIRING.

At Swansea considerable consternation has been caused by the announcement that the important firm of Pascoe, Grenfell and Sons, (Limited), who carry on large copper spelter works, contemplated voluntarily winding up the affairs of the company. At the works recently, several members of the Grenfell family met the workpeople, when Mr. Arthur Grenfell made a statement with reference to the closing of the works. The firm has been in existence a century. Mr. Grenfell told the workpeople that the great and increasing competition which was going on in all departments of the trade, and the opening up of more profitable sources of investment were the reasons for the important step which he and the other members of the Grenfell family had decided upon. Upwards of 700 workpeople are employed, and it is hoped that by the formation of a syndicate the works may be kept open.

A meeting has been held at Ipswich to protest against the threatened reduction of agricultural laborers' wages in Suffolk to 11s. per week. Mr. Robinson, of the Eastern Counties Labor Federation, urged that farmers, before reducing wages, ought to have got a reduction of rents

THE TORONTO S. O. E. LIFEBOAT.

Thirteen Lives Already Saved—Splendid Service in Humanity's Cause—List of Subscribers.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—The following admirable account of what has been done by the Sons of England Lifeboat on Toronto bay is given by a local paper here:—

The lifeboat which has been built during the past summer, and which has patrolled the bay for the last two months, is an institution that deserves the most hearty support of the citizens of Toronto. It has already done splendid service, having pulled thirteen people out of the water this fall two of whom were drowning when rescued. In addition to the large lifeboat, which has a crew of twelve, a small boat with three of a crew has been bought. The large boat patrols the bay three nights in the week, while the small boat is out every night.

A splendid boat house with cradle and raceway has been built, while one man is paid to be on the lookout. Unfortunately the cost of the boats, equipment, and boat-house has considerably exceeded the estimate, \$500, and additional subscriptions are earnestly solicited by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Richard Caddick, 24 Adelaide street east. As the committee are \$300 short, it is hoped that the deficit will soon be made up.

The following subscription are acknowledged with—Wm. M. Hamilton, \$5; Lodge Warwick, S.O.E., \$20; Blake, Lash & Cassels, \$20; Osler & Hammond, \$20; B. Cumberland, \$3; Lodge Middlesex, S.O.E., \$20; Lodge Kent, S.O.E., \$10; Joseph Simpson, \$25; W. H. Beatty, \$5; T. G. Blackstock, \$2; W. H. Brouse, \$1; H. Armstrong, \$1 (the last four sums were collected by W. H. Syms); collected by T. W. L. Jay, \$1.75; The O'Keefe Brewery Co., of Toronto (Ltd.), \$10; Wm. Davies, \$5; John Cameron, Manitoba Immigration Agent, \$2; the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, \$10; A. Howell, \$1; Elizabeth Rowsell, \$10; Robert Davies, \$10; Pearson Bros., \$1; Lodge London, S.O.E., \$5; McMaster & Co., \$25; Wyld, Grasett & Darling, \$15; D. McCall & Co., \$10; Buntin, Reid & Co., \$10; M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co., \$15; W. B. Brock, \$10; H. S. Howland, Sons & Co., \$5; A. & S. Nordheimer, \$5; S. F. McKinnon & Co., \$10; Lodge Manchester, S.O.E., \$5; Mr. Grenfield, \$1; Samson, Kennedy & Co., \$10; Gowans, Kent & Co., \$10; W. R. Philip & Co., \$10; Donald McKay, \$10; W. J. Gage, \$5; H. A. Nelson & Sons, \$5; Warwick & Sons, \$5; R. & T. Watson, \$5; John Macdonald & Co., \$10; Davidson & Hay, \$5; R. Simpson, \$10; Kilgour Bros., \$10; Massey-Harris & Co., (Ltd), \$10; The Shedden Co., \$10; Lyman Bros. & Co., \$10; E. Leadlay, \$5; A. Telfer, \$2; D. W. Alexander, \$5; G. F. Marter, M.P., \$5; Lodge Westward Ho! S.O.E., Winnipeg, \$5; Adams & Burns, \$2; W. Helbrook, \$2; Arthur Poole, \$1; collected by T. H. Hopkins, \$2.50; collected by C. Rason, \$4; collected by H. S. Collins, \$5; collected S. Bragg, \$5; collected by C. Davey, \$2; Moss, Barwick & Franks, \$10; Rice, Lewis & Son (Ltd), \$20.

Literary Notes.

Marion Harland has a complete novel, "More than Kin," in Lippincott's for November. It gives some queer glimpses of "upper class" people across the border. There are frequent very pretty touches of character writing, with a good deal of the frothy, exaggerated, artificial sort. On the whole, the novel satisfies the appetite for the kind of wares the author has to sell, and it contains a good deal of food for thought. If the personages depicted are drawn from real life, the tendencies of the aristocratic element among our southern cousins must be almost repulsive, in one way, as those of the equivalent strata of society in the old country, as depicted by the majority of the romance writers of the day, in another. Fortunately, however, these tendencies are not likely very much to trouble the sensitiveness of the ordinary reader, who skims over the surface and is easily satisfied with unusual adjectives, gorgeous interiors, lurid emotions and hysterical situations. These are thrown into "More than Kin" with profusion, and consequently the average reader will vote the story delightful. Happily for those who dip a little deeper into things than the average reader, life is not all made up even in the States of high toned rascals like Dr. Wentworth or in the old country of lascivious fools like the men and women loafers of Ouida's novels who seem to have nothing to do in the world but plot sexual beastliness to each others' temporal and eternal damnation.

For the rest, Lippincott's for November is a sterling number. The many class will appreciate the notes on cricket. Those who dream of foreign shores but have never visited them will like a chatty bit on Venice. For the romantic side there are a few well selected poetic fragments. In "Men of the Day," by M. Crofton, the notice of General Wolseley will not pass muster without comment. When a writer undertakes to describe a public man it is generally presumed that he is the possessor of more or less accurate information on the subject, which he is ready to impart to the people who pay to read his production. Mr. Crofton

either knows very little about Wolseley, or if he knows sufficient to justify his pretending to give a fair sketch of the man makes very poor use of his knowledge, or he is superficial and

Wolseley's career in twenty-two lines of print is about equal to describing New York after coming into it by the Central railroad at the Hudson end, passing through by the elevated railway and out again by a British ocean liner. In the sketch of Lord Wolseley, events in his career hardly worth notice are narrated and those in which he has been chiefly conspicuous are not even catalogued, not one of them. The author leaves him at the close of the Crimean war, when public life for him only really commenced, and makes no mention of his subsequent career beyond the fact that he smokes and has begotten him an only daughter.

There is one thing in the number which is worth the price of the magazine though there are less than three pages of it, and that is "A Story without a Moral," by M. Helen Fraser Lovett. It is so racy of United States soil and ways. It describes a wedding in which the bride refuses to say "I obey" and the bridegroom "with all my worldly goods I thee endow;" and the immediate consequent anxiety of bridesmaids and guests to get back the presents and wedding fixings to bestow on other couples about to be wedded, and respecting the prospective loss of a feed.

WIPING OUT THEIR ENGLISH ORIGIN.

Book Chat for November (Brentano's, New York) is an interesting number. The opening notice deals with Douglas Campbell's, "The Puritan in Holland, Ireland and America." Campbell's work is devoted to effacing the belief that English Puritans had considerable to do with the settlement of New England, and to creating an impression that there was no such thing as English Puritanism, or if there was such a thing as English Puritanism it was not English Puritanism but Holland Puritanism. Having established all this Campbell goes on to show that the paramount duty of "Americans," meaning the people of that slice of America which lies between British America and the South American Republican States, is to erase from their minds the false idea that they have inherited from England their laws, their customs and their—but no, not their language. Even this genius Campbell finds it too tough a job to prove that the Americans don't speak the English language, though some of the writers across the line are beginning to call it the "American" language, and to describe the English language as a sort of bastard dialect of the pure American mother-tongue. Campbell's history is enthusiastically called by Book Chat, "the first beacon on the road to truth." As an indication of the sort of beacon light some of our neighbors like to travel by and the sort of road they want to travel, Campbell's history should be read and pondered by all studious Englishmen.

There are some very good extracts from Tennyson and literary clippings; and the usual lot of new books completes a very satisfying number.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

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

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

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

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

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

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being 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, insured passed by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

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

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

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

ESTABLISHED 1887. THE ANGLO-SAXON OTTAWA, CANADA.

PUBLISHED, On the 1st and 15th of every month. Devoted simply, and solely and exclusively to the unification, consolidation and supremacy of the English race, and British interests.

SUBSCRIPTION—POST PAID. Canadian Subscribers - \$1.00 per year British " " - 5c. " American " " - \$1.00 " Single Copies - 5 Cents.

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Ottawa, - - - Canada, NOVEMBER 15, 1892.

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

All letters respecting advertisements and subscriptions to be addressed to the "Business Manager."

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

On an inside page in this issue we print a most interesting account of the splendid work already done by the S. O. E. lifeboat on Toronto bay. The fund needs help.

In recording the death from typhoid fever of Bro. F. Brooks, late secretary of Sherwood lodge, Eglinton, Ont., we are glad to learn that the widow's path will be the easier for our late brother's foresight in joining the Beneficiary fund. Referring to the fund, by the bye, it is gratifying as a proof of the reviving interest in it that the ANGLO-SAXON has sought so ceaselessly to arouse, to learn that at the last meeting night of Albion Lodge, No. 1, not fewer than ten applications for entry into the fund were received.

Among our S. O. E. reports in this issue will be found an account of the opening of a new lodge for Englishmen resident in Hull. As most readers are aware, Hull is situated on the Quebec side of the Ottawa river, opposite the capital, and is a stronghold of French-Canadian Nationalism. It was about the last place of any size in Canada where one would expect to find a lodge of the Sons of England, and all the more credit is due to District Deputy, Bro. E. Ackroyd, and Bros. Wm. Chitty, G. Harbour and E. Broadhead, for their earnest efforts to establish an English centre there around which Englishmen can in future gather. No more important addition to the Order has been made this year than Lodge Tennyson No. 165, and no more hopeful sign of the resolve of Englishmen in Canada to organize could be furnished.

A review of the causes that led to Cleveland's election to the presidency of the United States, which will interest all Englishmen, is printed on an inside page; as well as a notice of "English cheap labor," as a campaign issue in the States.

It is satisfactory to learn that the attention of a number of Englishmen in the Brantford district having been called to the S. O. E. by a notice of concert given there by zealous members of Salisbury Lodge, several are about to come in. Other lodges should take the hint. A little judicious unbending is a good thing. We believe heartily in members having a good time. Drinking and that sort of thing is severely ignored by S. O. E. lodges, and there are plenty of ways of spending a delightful evening of a high and improving class that all respectable Englishmen can enjoy. Salisbury Lodge seems to have discovered the secret. Credit is due to Bro. C. Dunnett for initiating a pleasant series of social gatherings.

The Ottawa public school trustees have added to the studies of the youngsters, instructions for the resuscitation of the apparently drowned. How would it be to teach the little ones, as a preventative, how to swim? Practical, useful, healthy, enjoyable teaching like that seems however to be outside the sphere of practical school studies. We hope to live long enough to see the time when swimming will be as much a part of an Ottawa boys' education as learning the alphabet.

Owing to cases of pleuro-pneumonia being discovered among Canadian cattle, the future landing of live stock from Canada in England has been prohibited, and an established trade repre-

senting nominally \$8,000,000 per annum is destroyed. All authorities agree, however, that considering the losses by drowning, exposure at sea and other causes, the seeming disaster is a blessing in disguise. It will force Canadian shippers to work up the dressed meat trade, which is far more profitable and merciful, and will bring a great deal more money back to Canada. It is pretty well established that the diseased cattle are not Canadian stock at all, but infested stock from United States ranches which United States shippers smuggled into Canada and got shipped east as Canadian stock.

A LONG AND STRONG ARM.

As a result of the prompt despatch of an English man of war to Russian waters in the Behring Sea, to enquire into the imprisonment of Canadian sealers by Russian warships, the crews have been liberated. Admiral Hotham, commanding on the Pacific Station, has received the following from the senior English naval officer at Yokohama:

"Crews of sealing schooners are on board the Empress of India, under orders to report arrival to you or the governor."

This means that the British fighting machine that was sent to Petropaulovski, Siberia, has returned with the rescued Canadians on board. Truly a long and strong arm can be stretched out when the occasion arises, from Downing Street.

Bro. Cuthbert, of Westward Ho Lodge, recently sent us a new list of subscribers. In doing so he asks us to give more space to Juvenile Lodges. We will gladly do so, and any brother sending us Juvenile Lodge news may be sure of considerate and appreciative treatment. Our opinion of Juvenile Lodges is that they are essential to the propagation and permanence of British influence in British America, and without their vigorous expansion the Order of S. O. E. would in a few generations suffer for want of living material, as the present members pass over to the land beyond the grave. Every Lodge of S. O. E. in the country should have its Juvenile Lodge, the interests of which should be assiduously promoted. As regards the question how Juvenile Lodges can be made most successful, we invite opinions brief and to the point, from those who are engaged in the work, before offering our own views.

LOW PRICE OF WHEAT IN THE STATES.

All over the wheat-producing countries just now the price of wheat has dropped to a phenomenally low point owing to the glut of the markets caused by grain being simultaneously rushed to the seaports from every point of the compass where there is grain for export. Never in the history of the world has there been such desperate rivalry among buyers and shippers to get the grain to shipping points. The consequence is such a glut and blockade of railways as was never heard of before. Tens of thousands of cars are held at Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Detroit, Buffalo, St. Louis, and other inland places the supply of transport facilities is insufficient to overtake the demand, and prices have dropped and dropped till at last it seems the lowest figure must have been reached, and any change that takes place must be for the better.

Throughout the Dakotas, Minnesota and Nebraska, the pressure is being very severely felt. The Aberdeen, S. D., Star-Republican, Nov. 3, says: "Wheat is now at the lowest price known in twenty years. Though the crop is nearly twenty per cent. less than last year, the export demand is now very light. This falling off in the foreign demand is one of the direct results of the McKinley bill. The newspaper organs of the high taxers are filled with gleeful accounts of the ruin and desolation which the McKinley bill has wrought in English manufacturing towns—as though bankruptcy there meant good times here—but they say nothing of the misery and privation which the low price of wheat brings to the western farmers."

It will probably take several weeks to relieve the grain blockade on the United States railways and bring about a recovery of prices, but the worst has no doubt been reached, and farmers on this side of the line are acting wisely in holding back their grain for the present. Prices are not likely to go lower than they are in Canada, but as soon as the effects of the overwhelming offerings for the English markets are over, as they soon will be, the recovery must come. In recent issues we have shown that the shortage in the English crops will compel the old country to draw heavily on all outside sources for another year's supply. As soon as the speculative trading is done, the natural results of a strong demand will be felt in our markets.

REASONS WHY.

We have been asked why we give so much space to Northwestern news. Our answer is that we regard the peopling of the Northwest by men speaking the English language, and especially by men of English birth, a matter of paramount importance to Canada, to the British Empire, and to Englishmen more than all. English blood was shed without stint, and English treasure lavished without end in the conquest of Canada. For what? Merely for love of war? To spite the revolted American colonies? A little of both perhaps, but chiefly because our forefathers foresaw the day when the congested population of England would need an outlet on this continent, where, under the shelter of the Union Jack, under English laws and customs, new homes could be found, and the people take possession of the land for themselves and their heirs for ever. The blood was shed, the treasure lavished, the enemy's forces driven out, the colonial invaders sent back, British authority established, and a stable form of government finally organized, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The work of peopling the almost limitless expanse of unoccupied fertile land has commenced, and all the nations of the world are coming in to take possession. French, Germans, Scandinavians, Russians, Italians, are beginning to colonize the most accessible regions, Canadians are returning from the United States to take up land, United States farmers who are dissatisfied with the crushing monopolies of their own country are finding their way across the frontier, and the diversion of the stream of European immigration into Canadian territory is only a question of time; it has already commenced. We hold that a paper established as the ANGLO-SAXON is, for the promotion of British connection and English interests in British America, is bound to devote itself to the diffusion of information calculated to influence English immigrants and bring them here to take their share of the land, before it is too late. No higher duty, no loftier motive could animate an Englishman in Canada. England is congested, her lands are held by a feudal aristocracy on terms that make life unspeakably hard for millions of our fellow countrymen, and practically impossible for the men who extract from the soil the wealth upon which the nobles fatten, to own the land. Here on the contrary is land in abundance for every man in England who cares to come and take possession of it, to till and work and call his own and his children's, and his children's children forever, if they only knew it. Our object is to carry the news to them, to become a medium to which they can look in absolute confidence for facts and guidance. These are the reasons that influence us in giving so much of our space to the diffusion of information respecting the lands of the Northwest, and we believe they are good ones.

Our valued contemporary, Imperial Federation, quotes from the ANGLO-SAXON some fine patriotic sentences that fell from the mouth of Rev. A. B. Murray, in the course of a sermon reported in these columns. We are glad to find that the sermon is receiving wide attention, and is likely to be quoted wherever an English paper is printed. It is another instance serving to illustrate the value of the press in bringing before the public eye words of priceless value that might otherwise not be circulated far beyond the ears that heard them.

DAUGHTERS OF ENGLAND.

We congratulate our Toronto Sisters on the establishment in Toronto of Lodge Duchess of Kent, No. 13, Daughters of England B.S. It is very satisfactory to the ANGLO-SAXON to be able to print the record that appears on another page in reference to the new ladies lodge, as well as the proceedings of Lodge Old England, Daughters of England B.S. The ladies are taking hold and when they take hold, the men have to look out for their laurels. Hats off to the ladies! Nothing is so gratifying to a true Englishman as the interest their wives and sweethearts are taking in organizing Lodges of the Order Daughters of England.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Federation

Finance Minister Foster, was a guest at a banquet given by the Sheffield cutlers on the 5th inst. Responding to the toast "The Colonies" he spoke in favor of forming a great federation to advance inter-national trading and the relations between the colonies and the mother country.

THE SITUATION IN THE STATES.

THE PEOPLE IN POVERTY AND LABOR LARGELY UNEMPLOYED.

General Weaver, Presidential Candidate of the People's Party, Outlines the Condition into Which the Republic has Fallen.

In the recent presidential election in the United States, the newly formed Peoples' Party appear at the time of writing to have carried the States of Colorado, Kansas and Nevada. Nebraska is in doubt but claimed both by the People's Party and Republicans. The People's Party are satisfied with the result, and will now go ahead and perfect their organization, believing that the next election will give them the balance of power in the country.

The address of General Weaver and General Field, the party's candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States respectively, is a remarkable document, and the first of the kind in the history of political parties in the Republic to admit the deplorable condition to which the country has been reduced by corruption, mismanagement and unlimited immigration of skilled labor in competition with an already overstocked labor market.

POVERTY OF THE PEOPLE.

The address says: The people are in poverty. Their substance is being devoured by heartless monopolists, trusts and money sharks. Labor is largely unemployed, and where work is obtainable the wages paid are for the most part unremunerative and products of labor not paying the costs of production. This is a matter of serious concern to the whole people. The leaders of the heretofore dominant parties are everywhere controlled by the great monopoly and money centres, and manifest utter disregard for the wants and wishes of the people. The parties are hostile camps, arranged on sectional lines, and represent the

BITTERNESS AND CRUELITIES

of the past; every four years discussing the issues of the late war, which should long since have been allowed to pass from the political discussions of the day. Notwithstanding the bitterness existing between the old parties, they vie with each other in their subservience to capitalistic and corporate greed. They are incapable of dealing sincerely with the vast problems evolved by the growth of the last quarter of a century. Upon the great economic questions of the age they are practically one in purpose, differing just enough to enable them to carry on a sham battle, while the work of ROBBERY AND SPOILIATION proceed unabated. In the meantime, the farmers and planters North and South and wageearners everywhere are proscribed, maltreated, brought into competition with convict labor, and in many instances shot down by hired mercenaries acting under orders of arrogant corporations which have unblushingly usurped the functions of government and presumed to act in its stead. These corporations dominate the daily communications of the people.

"We are pained to discover in the public mind of the Southern states through which we have passed a widespread lack of confidence on the part of the people in the integrity of the judges of elections in receiving the ballots of the people and counting them for the candidates of their choice. We think that this evil must be corrected by the intelligence and integrity of the people of the country, otherwise

SCENES OF VIOLENCE,

and perhaps bloodshed, may follow these efforts of parties in charge of the ballot boxes to defraud the will of the voter. They will lead to a serious collision and that quickly. * * *

We are informed by a large number of intelligent and reputable people that in the recent state election in Alabama Captain Kolb was chosen governor by over 40,000 majority, and yet his opponent was counted in by a majority of 10,000. County tickets throughout the state were counted out and others counted in. By the same unblushing methods we are informed that in the state election, which occurred in Arkansas on the 5th of September at least 50,000 qualified voters of the state were deprived of the right of suffrage, that the returns were inaccurate; that at this election the People's party, though polling a large vote in the state, was denied representation in the appointment of judges and commissioners by whom the election was to be conducted. In consequence of these methods the will of the legally authorized voters of the state has been defeated. * * *

SOME NEEDS INDICATED.

All who desire the revival of business, all who wish for the return of prosperity of our country, all who desire to relieve

the depressed industries and wage-workers of our common country, all who desire an adequate increase of our currency and the free coinage of silver, the abolition of banks of issue and the constitutional control of the great instruments of commerce by the government of the United States, all who desire that the laws of taxation shall be equitably adjusted to the property of the country, that the public domain shall be sacredly held in trust for the people, that the highways between the states shall be rendered subservient to the popular good, and, finally, all who desire restoration of fraternity among the people and the obliteration of sectional animosities, should regard it as their conscientious duty to align themselves under the banner of this great industrial and fraternal movement. * * * With aggression of capital on the one hand, the overthrow of free elections on the other, how is it possible for our civilization to last?

The address concludes with an eloquent peroration calling on the country to rise and emancipate itself from the misrule and corruption of existing political parties.

The Mirror and Farmer, published in Manchester, N. H. states that the farm mortgages in the United States amount to \$15,850,575,000. This represents \$255 for every man, woman and child in the United States, the population being 60,000,000. Our farmers would hardly be improved by being placed under the same condition as their American brethren.

British Warships to the Rescue.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 1.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Japan, brought home yesterday the captains and crews of the Canadian sealers, Carmelite and Maria, seized by Russians fifteen and twenty-eight miles respectively, off Copper Island.

The men were taken to Vladivostok by the Russian war ship Witges, bearing the admiral of the fleet, and after suffering hardships there were sent to Nagasaki. There they learned that the British war ship Leander had been sent to rescue them.

They awaited her return from Vladivostok, and were informed by her commander that their seizure was illegal and would be resented. On October 20 the Leander and two war ships from Hong Kong again sailed for Vladivostok, the express object of their cruise being to recover schooners and sealskins held by Russians.

Our Representatives.

- The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON: Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang. Belleville, Ont.—Thos. Waymark. Bowmanville, Ont.—W. E. Pethick. Brantford, Ont.—G. G. Lambden. Brockville, Ont.—Arthur C. Bacon. Calgary, N. W. T.—E. Doughty. Capelton, Que.—Alfred Hansford. Chatham, Ont.—Chas. F. Chanter. Chedoke, Barton, Ont.—Sackville Hill. Charlottetown, P. E. I.—J. Ed. Rendle. Clinton, Ont.—W. S. Swaffield. Cornwall, Ont.—E. Hunt. Fort William, Ont.—Ed. Oakley. Fredericton, N. B.—A. D. Thomas. Galt, Ont.—Chas. Squire. Gananogue, Ont.—J. H. Baxter. Guelph, Ont.—H. Bolton; J. Taylor. Halifax—John Redford, 16 George St. Hamilton, Ont.—James Fisher, 101 Oak Ave. H. H. Martin, 22 Wellington St. J. W. Hannaford, 108 Wentworth St. Huntsville, Ont.—J. W. Gledhill. Kingston, Ont.—Wm. H. Cruse. W. Dumbleton. Lakefield, Ont.—C. J. Burgis. Lonsborough, Ont.—B. Laurason. London, St. Thomas, and Aylmer, Ont.—J. G. R. Finchamp. Longford Mills, Ont.—Chas. Carr. Montreal, Que.—Harry Smith, 29 Plessis St. J. A. Edwards, 546 St. Paul St. New Glasgow, N. S.—E. W. Thurston. New Westminster, B. C.—W. H. Boycott. Orillia, Ont.—Wm. Swinton. Pembroke, Ont.—L. N. Pink. Peterboro, Ont.—J. J. Turner. T. Ed. Pratt. Saltford—W. S. Knight. Sherbrooke, Que.—Edwin Avery. Simcoe, Ont.—Chas. G. Cross. St. Thomas, Ont.—John Leach. Toronto—W. L. Hunter, Bloor St. C. E. Smith, 31 Sword St. W. T. Kendall, Bloor St. W. Miles, 894 Queen St. W. E. S. Grundy, 74 Sault Ste. J. G. Brant, 416 Gerrard St. E. J. M. Williams, 18 Carleton Ave. Victoria, B. C.—J. Critchley. Weston, Ont.—Henry Roberts. Whitby, Ont.—T. Dixon. Winnipeg, Man.—W. Jones, Lodge Neptune. Jos. Harrison, P. O. Box 666. Woodstock, Ont.—Wm. E. Barnett.

ACROSS THE ROLLING PRAIRIES.

MAJOR BEATTIE'S SIX WEEKS TRIP TO THE PACIFIC.

What he saw and heard on the way—An Englishman's Experience—A Settler Without Capital He Would not Sell his Farm now for \$8,000.

Major Thomas Beattie returned to London, Ont., from a six-weeks' trip to the Pacific coast on Friday. He had a most enjoyable time, and had for company on the journey Major McLennen, M.P. for Glengarry. The C. P. R. route was the one travelled over, and the ride across the great rolling prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, with numerous "stayovers," was the feature of the holiday.

As he is called, "Saunders went into the Northwest less than a decade ago, without a dollar in his pocket. He took up land five miles from Brandon, and now owns 3,000 acres, on which is a handsome stone residence and splendid outbuildings. You may be able to form an idea of the extent of the big farm and the work its management entails when I tell you that I saw sixteen reapers and binders on the farm."

"How do you account for his remarkable success, Major?" "Well, from all accounts he had no better opportunities than other men could have obtained. Of course he exercised prudence and good judgment. One reason why many farmers in the far west as elsewhere do not do better is because they are not careful. I was told that an immense amount of damaged wheat was used as seed this year and other years whereas it might have been sold and a good article purchased at a cost of only 25 cents a bushel more. Saunders used no poor wheat.

AN ENGLISHMAN returning for a time to England was a fellow passenger coming home. He settled out there without any capital, and told me that he would not now sell his land for \$8,000. He says that any farmers who meet with bad crops are nearly always to blame, frequently because of the grain they use for seed. The average yield of wheat about him was twenty-five bushels to the acre where good grain was sown. Round Brandon some of

THE RED-SKINS have been doing wonders, and making remarkable progress. Macdonald, the Indian agent there, told me one of the Indians raised 1,500 bushels of wheat this year, and that others had done almost as well. Two Indians took first and second prizes respectively, for samples of grain shown in competition with all comers at the Brandon fair. The Edmonton district is fast filling up. Many settlers from Dakota have gone there this season. From all accounts I obtained through talking with the settlers, this district is really the garden of Canada, and leaves Ontario in the shade. Of course, it is new as yet, but it seems to be a most beautiful spot. At Calgary they now have a slaughter house and cold storage. They have commenced

SHIPPING DRESSED BEEF in refrigerator cars on the same plan as Chicago. The idea is an experiment yet, as to whether it is cheaper to send beef dressed or in the hoof, with good chances of success. The town of Calgary is going ahead rapidly.

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL.

The Western Product gives 25 Per Cent. Better Results than any Coal ever Used on the C.P.R.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 2.—The officers of the Canadian Anthracite Coal Company including President Senator J. G. Thorp, of Cambridge, Mass.; Treas. urer O. H. Ingram, of Eau Claire, Wis., and H. M. Temple, of St. Paul, went west last week on their way to the Anthracite and Canmore coal mines, having been appointed as delegates at a meeting which was held a short time ago in Montreal. They have returned, and were seen at the Manitoba by a reporter. Everything at the mines was very satisfactory, both at Canmore and Anthracite. Coal from the Canmore mine is being used extensively by the C.P.R. for steam purposes between Port Arthur and the coast, but as the output has not been sufficient for the full supply very small quantities has reached as far east as Winnipeg.

The master mechanic of the C.P.R. at Canmore stated that the coal gives them 25 per cent. better result than any coal ever used. The sleepers and coaches are supplied with anthracite coal, which has given good results. The coal company has decided to increase the machinery at the mines, so that a greater output will be made next year. During their stay at Anthracite an average of 180 tons was

taken out every twenty-four hours, and at Canmore the out-put in the same time averaged 100 tons.

The workings of the mines will be so next year as to supply the country west of Port Arthur with coal. W. H. McNeil is operating the mines at present for the company, which has been done in a very satisfactory way. They are very pleased with their trip and their reports. The party left this morning for the south on the Great Northern train.

NEW GOLDFIELDS.

Discoveries on the Lardeau—Gold Washing in the Nechaco Region.

Vancouver, Nov. 7th.—About two weeks ago, while prospecting on the Lardeau, Thomas Horne discovered an immense ledge of soft gold-bearing quartz. Not having facilities for testing the quality of the ore, he made but one location and brought away a portion for assay. He pulverized some of the rock, and was surprised to find that it yielded over 600 colors to the pan in free gold. He says large quantities of the ledge have been broken off from the main body, and he believes there are quite 100,000 tons of the quartz lying along the surface ready for milling. As the snow is now on the claim no work can be done till next spring.

The discoverer says the quartz is of a soft nature and easily crushed. He intends to erect a ten stamp mill and work the mine next summer. Should the quartz all turn out as the small portion Mr. Horne tested, the new strike will be a veritable eldorado, and the Lardeau will become the Mecca for gold-seekers from all portions of the world.

RICH PLACER MINES.

Early last fall two young men of Lytton determined on a trapping and hunting expedition into the Nechaco valley, which lies some 300 miles north of Vancouver. After hunting in the valley for some time they started west, and finally pitched tent on the bank of a little stream some 100 miles distant from the Nechaco river, which is a tributary of the Fraser.

They hunted throughout the winter, and early in the spring came upon traces of gold dust. They then decided to come out to the front and get a supply of miner's tools. This they did, selling their skins and purchasing all their supplies with the money received therefrom. They returned immediately to the scene of their discoveries and commenced work, remaining there six or eight weeks.

They then came down from their camp and sold their dust for \$550, which, considering that they used only rockers, is an exceedingly good return for the time they spent in securing it. They also state there is an unlimited supply of the color in sight. Stanley Smith, who has fully explored this locality, says that he was well aware that gold, in paying quantities, was to be found scattered all over the neighborhood of the Nechaco.

An old settler, who resides in that neighborhood, is in the habit of going into the Nechaco valley each summer, and putting three or four months work at mining, during which time he would wash out from \$1,000 to \$1,500 worth of gold. At present this valley is little known on account of the difficulty of getting to it, the trails being few and bad. It is likely, however, that as time goes on it will become a most important mining and agricultural district.

Canada's Behring Sea Case.

Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has taken with him to England the counter case for Canada in rebuttal of the case submitted for the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration. The counter case is a voluminous document upon which he has labored hard for more than a month for the purpose of submitting it to the Foreign Office in London, where it will be gone over before it is formally filed. He expected to be absent from Ottawa for about six weeks.

The Behring Sea arbitrators will be in Paris in February next, and Sir John Thompson, who is one of the arbitrators, will very likely be in Paris for the meeting.

The New York Herald's suggestion that English cheap labor should be shut out of the United States by legislation is in a line with Mr. McKinley's idea that the great republic should be entirely self-subsisting, and that the inhabitants should live free from intercourse with foreign countries, as if they dwelt in a separate planet of their own. That seems the logical outcome of it.—Ottawa Citizen.

New South Wales, Australia, is anxious to make arrangements for a mail service to England over the Canadian route. The best road to pretty much everywhere lies through the Dominion nowadays.

During the past summer 57,440 acres of C.P.R. lands have been sold to settlers from across the border.

ORGANIZING IMMIGRATION.

A. C. P. R. LAND COMMISSIONER OFF FOR LONDON.

He is Accompanied by Farmers from Manitoba, and Delegates will be Sent to Various Parts of Europe.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 7.—Mr. L. A. Hamilton, commissioner of the C. P. R. land department, leaves for the east this evening, and will sail for England on Saturday, boarding the steamer Parisian at Montreal. On arriving in the old country he will spend some time in London, and from there proceed to Dresden, and then to Amsterdam.

Mr. Hamilton, discussing his mission to Europe with a reporter this morning, intimated that he would be accompanied across the Atlantic by several delegates, SUCCESSFUL FARMERS

of Manitoba, who will spend the winter at work among their people at home. There are two for Norway and Sweden, one for work among the Mennonites of Southern Russia, and a fourth for Belgium. These delegates are sent to Europe at the expense of the company, and it is hoped the mission will be successful. Following the work of these delegates parties will be distributed

FROM LIVERPOOL

to the several countries in the spring, and thus it is expected a satisfactory emigration may be looked for from the countries named. Speaking with reference to immigration matters generally Mr. Hamilton said there would be a conference of all government, steamship and railway interests in Montreal on Thursday, when the whole question will be discussed and steps taken for concerted action. It is probable

AN ENERGETIC POLICY

will be laid down at this conference, and as many of those to be present at that consultation, including Mr. Archer Baker, European agent of the C. P. R., and J. Ennis, the Liverpool representative of the Allen line of steamers, will be fellow-passengers with Mr. Hamilton on the Parisian, the details will be fully arranged on the voyage.

"Has Hon. Mr. Daly, the new Minister of the Interior, been approached as to co-operation with the railway company in immigration matters?" asked the reporter.

"While in the city Hon. Mr. Daly was waited on by Mr. A. F. Eden, manager of the Canadian Homestead Settlement Company, who has always taken a deep interest in immigration matters, and myself," replied the land commissioner, "and in the long interview the Minister of the Interior appeared to be alive to the necessity of an active policy, and there is no doubt the Dominion government will heartily co-operate with all interests in promoting immigration to the Northwest."

The Montreal Conference.

Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, returned on Thursday from Montreal, whither he had been to attend the above conference. There were present besides, Messrs. D. McNICOLL, A. A. Allan, John Ennis, Archer Baker, L. A. Hamilton, E. V. Skinner, D. Torrance, W. C. Munderlob and W. M. McPherson.

Mr. Hamilton explained the needs of the Northwest in the matter of increased population, and after a full discussion of the matter in detail it was decided to memorialize the Minister of the Interior urging a "vigorous immigration policy in the interest of the Dominion and the Northwest in particular."

Mr. Hamilton left on Thursday for Europe with the farmer delegates from Manitoba. The expenses of the delegation are being borne by the C.P.R.

THE NEW PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Cost of the Road to be \$30,000,000.

A Chicago despatch to the Victoria Colonist says: "Great interest is felt over the visit to this city of Henry Croft, member of parliament from British Columbia, as he has succeeded in his negotiations for building another transcontinental railroad for Canada. At the Grand Pacific final arrangements were made with Chicago capitalists. Mr. Croft says that he is here to confer with Frank Bakeman and others.

The Canada Western, when completed, will be 1,045 miles long. Already the surveys are made. The trustees at Victoria are Messrs. R. P. Rithet, E. Crow Baker, W. F. Bullen, E. B. Marvin W. J. McCauley, Theodore Lubbe, Joshua Davies and Chas. A. Vernon. A construction company will build the railroad from Victoria to Seymour Narrows, on Vancouver Island, and from Bute Inlet, on the mainland, through Chilcotin, Cariboo and the Peace River countries up to the Yellow Head Pass—in all 1,045 miles. The estimated cost is \$30,000,000.

Mr. Bakeman, trustee for all the land grants, cash bonuses, etc., said that every

dollar of the five million asked for had been paid in Chicago. He said: "Some of Chicago's best known men are in the company. Our consulting engineer is one of the best known engineers. The charter of the construction company is a most liberal one, and the city of Victoria guarantees dividends on the treasury stock, besides giving franchises in the city of a million more.

Moose Mountain Country.

Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—Hon. D. Ferguson, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., returned on Wednesday from the Moose mountain country, which he has been inspecting with a view of locating the large agricultural enterprise in which he and Mr. J. H. Haslam are interested. Mr. Ferguson has now nearly completed his survey of all the most favorable districts in the province for the enterprise. He is looking over the country with a view of securing the most suitable location for a mixed farm. He seems to have been much impressed by the advantages offered by the Moose mountain country, and some time was spent in looking over land in the Carlyle, Percy, and other townships. He has also under consideration some good locations in Southern Manitoba.

Newdale, Mr. Ferguson mentions as a particularly favorable spot. This country offers the advantages of good water and natural shelter for stock. Mr. Ferguson spent some days on the Manitoba & Northwestern line, and visited the Newdale farm. Mr. Ferguson believes that there is more money to be made out of mixed farming than by exclusive grain-growing, and that the returns are surer. Mr. Ferguson left for Brandon last night.

Stage Lines and Distant Settlements.

"C. R. S." writing from Prince Albert to a Winnipeg contemporary on the old stage days of the Northwest gives graphic description of the difficulties encountered in reaching the few scattered settlements of the early days of colonization. Discussing the coming settlement of the still bigger regions to the north yet to be reached he anticipates an early revival of the former conditions, "in that greater Northwest, that uninhabited vastness, whose unbroken solitudes 'stretch in airy undulation' for thousands of fertile miles from the confines of our present civilization on the Saskatchewan to the Peace and Mackenzie rivers. The darkest Canada, which, in recognition of past services in its behalf, and for lack of a more definite title may not inappropriately be called Schultz Land, to whose boundless shores hath not yet extended even a ripple from the approaching wave of the incoming tide of immigration, the long expected movement that is to be the bequest of Europe and the inheritance of Canada. In that land, possibly the transforming hand of time may in the not distant hence, again set in motion the loom of civilization and beginning chapter the second renew the spectacle of Her Gracious Majesty's stage coaches rolling in safety, as in days of yore in this Northwest over illimitable leagues of level sward, from Prince Albert to McPherson, from horizon to horizon."

Winnipeg Notes.

The Chilians who sent word that they had decided to remove to Canada, have notified the authorities that they will be up about the middle of March, after their harvest. They come by the Pacific coast route and enter by Calgary, settling in all likelihood near Edmonton. They are Germans by nationality and have lived twelve years in Chili.

The Wetaskawin district is the most popular with the Scandinavians, and for a distance of sixteen miles east of this place all the land has been taken up.

Word was received yesterday that twenty families from Grand Forks, Dakota, will move up to the Territories in the spring, having taken up land.

It seems necessary to constantly advise the public to be on their guard against substitutes and imitations of popular remedies. And yet, notwithstanding these repeated warnings, the business of selling substitutes and imitations flourishes to a greater or less extent in many parts of the country. There is no remedy in Canada to-day so widely advertised as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people, and none, judging from the very strong endorsements appearing from time to time, more worthy of public confidence. It is a remedy like this that the counterfeiters and imitators attack, in the hope of reaping a benefit from the extensive advertising of the genuine medicine. It may perhaps be well to caution our readers again, and remind them, that the substitute or imitation can never take the place of the original remedy and that the dealer who gives a customer something else than what is asked for, either representing it as the original, or as something "just as good," is guilty of an action very closely akin to fraud. We learn that the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., with a view to protecting their interests and those of the public and honest dealers contemplate securing the services of a clever detective whose business it will be to ferret out frauds of this kind and bring the perpetrators to justice.

DOINGS IN THE WHEAT BELT.

SPECIALS FROM NORTHWEST CENTRES OF POPULATION.

The Weather and the Threshing of the Late Harvest—Hard at Work Plowing—The New Railway to Pipestone.

A Large Crop and Good Quality.

Brandon, Nov. 9.—The farmers have been so busy plowing that many of them have not threshed their grain yet. What has been threshed has turned out well, and this district has a large crop of very good grain. A large quantity is now being marketed here, and the competition among the buyers is keeping the prices up.

Progress of Rosser.

Rosser, Nov. 2.—Land adjoining the school, 540 acres, has been purchased by new comers, and will be worked in partnership next spring.

Mr. James has purchased a herd of thorough-bred cattle from Mr. J. E. Smith, of the Beresford farm, Brandon. They are very fine animals, Durhams, and have been much admired.

Good work, much needed, has been done in road grading along the meridian line. The gravel ridge at the Clements farm has been cut through and the gravel used in the road making.

The government are having levels taken, to open drains into Colony creek.

Turning Out Well.

Newdale, Nov. 2.—Threshing is being rushed at present. There are four steam and three horse power machines at work within four miles of this place. The grain is turning out good. It will require about one month to finish.

Mr. Theophilus Fanning threshed 2,400 bushels of oats from thirty acres.

A New Town Site.

Carrollton, Nov. 2.—The warm weather of the past few weeks has been favourable for threshing, consequently "stacks" have become a thing of the past and now straw piles only can be seen to remind one of last season's crop; and now what with a good average yield and fair quality the farmers all seem happy and well pleased after another year of hard labor. A larger number of acres have been turned over this fall in this locality than ever before since it has been settled. And thanks to the glorious C.P.R. company, we have the locomotive passing our doors.

A new town site has been selected right in our midst and in the course of another week we expect to have a grain buyer stationed at that point. A few town lots have been surveyed, but not enough as yet to supply the demand.

Delightful Weather at Roland.

Roland, Nov. 5.—We have had such delightful weather this fall that it gave farmers a good chance to do threshing and plowing and they are about finished with both. A large quantity of grain is being marketed here for the size of the place. Our town is in a thriving condition and a number are moving in for the winter; some are even bringing their houses with them.

Among the more costly buildings being erected this fall are John's blacksmith and paint shop, Mr. Perry's shoe shop and Mr. T. Bradshaw's residence. Others are talking of building soon. We have two general stores which do a good business.

There is a good opening here for a hardware store, tinshop and furniture store, also a drug store and doctor.

Located in the Touchwood Hills.

The Department of the Interior advised by H. C. Scatcherd, one of its agents, who has been operating in Michigan, of the location in the Touchwood Hills district of seven Michigan families, numbering 23 persons. The immigrants are delighted with their new homes, the country being a splendid one; wood plentiful, good water and the best of soil.

The Crofter's Settlements.

Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—Mr. G. B. Borradaile leaves for the Crofter settlements at Killarney and Saltcoats in a few days on a tour of inspection. He is very well pleased with the progress made by those people during the past season. They are going in for mixed farming, which, after all, is the most successful pursuit in the farming line in Manitoba.

All Aboard for Pipestone.

Winnipeg, Nov. 5.—Tracklaying on the extension of the Glenboro' branch, from Monteth to Pipestone, is being pushed with vigor and will be completed this month. In all probability a new time card will be issued for this branch, to come into effect on December 1, providing for the operation of the line to Pipestone and the introduction of a daily service over the branch.

THE INWARD ENGLISH MAILS.

The Queen and Lord... Precentor Venables, writing to The Times from Lincoln, relates some interesting reminiscences of his intercourse with Tennyson when visiting Faringford... One such visit stands out as eminently noteworthy. It was in the latter part of 1862, the year after the death of the Prince Consort. I was conversing with Mrs. Tennyson on the sudden death of a much valued common friend, and the loneliness of his widow, when Tennyson, who had been stalking up and down the end of the bow-windowed drawing-room with his usual long strides, suddenly broke in with—"I saw another widow, three days ago." "Indeed," I replied, "and who was that?" "The Queen," he replied, in his deepest tones. "She sent for me to Osborne. I said that I supposed her Majesty wished to thank him for his noble tribute to the memory of the Prince Consort, and, with perhaps pardonable curiosity, went on to ask what the Queen had to say to him. 'I can't remember,' he answered. 'I lost my head. I only remember what I said to the Queen—big fool that I was. 'What was that?' 'Why, what an excellent King Prince Albert would have made. As soon as it was out of my mouth I felt what a blunder I had made. But, happily, it proved to be the very right thing to have said. The Queen replied that that had been the constant sorrow of her life—that she was called to govern, while he who was so worthy of the first place was obliged to take a secondary position.' Tennyson had little more to say of his reception, except that, notwithstanding the perfect calmness and self-restraint of the Queen, and the sweet consideration she manifested for him, the interview was a peculiarly trying one, and he was glad when it was over. To stand so long in a respectful attitude was unnatural to one accustomed to perfect freedom of movement. 'The Queen is accustomed to it, and does well; I did it awkwardly.' But, however trying at the time, the occasion was one on which he dwelt afterwards with honest pride as one of the great rewards of his life.

Fourteen New Torpedo-Boats.

The Imperial Government has ordered the immediate construction of 14 torpedo craft, some (if not all) of which promise to be worthy of the maritime position of the country and of the skill of British builders. These craft are of two classes, viz., a class of ten torpedo-boats, larger and faster than any we at present possess; and a class of four vessels which, while larger and more seaworthy than any of our torpedo-boats, are considerably smaller, yet much faster, than any of our torpedo gun-vessels. The building of the ten torpedo-boats was foreshadowed in the last Naval estimates; the building of the larger vessels has been more lately determined on. Of the torpedo-boats three have been entrusted to Messrs. Yarrow & Co., of Poplar; three to Messrs Thornycroft & Co., of Chiswick; three to Mr. Samuel White, of Cowes; and one to Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead. Two of the larger vessels are being undertaken by Messrs. Yarrow and two by Messrs. Thornycroft.

The ten torpedo-boats each measure 140 feet in length by 14 ft. 6 in. in breadth; and they are therefore 10 ft. longer and 1 ft. broader than the six boats of the class which were added to the Navy in 1889, and which at present constitutes the only modern class we possess. The boats of 1889 had, if we recollect rightly, a guaranteed speed of 22.5 knots, and, with a load of 20 tons on board, did a little more than that during a continuous run of three hours. The new boats are to have a guaranteed speed, with a load of about 25 tons, of 23 knots; and some of the builders are pretty confident that they will have an actual speed, in smooth water, of 23.5 knots, or just over 27 statute miles an hour.

The four remaining craft, which may be provisionally described as "division boats," are vessels which, when completed, will have their equals in few navies and their superiors in none. They are to measure 180 feet in length and 18 feet 6 in. in breadth, and the speed expected of them is not less than 27 knots, or just over 31 statute miles an hour. Though very little larger than some torpedo-boats, and offering, therefore, a scarcely more conspicuous target to projectiles or torpedoes, they will possess an advantage that none of our existing "catchers" enjoy, in that they should be able to outstrip all catchers and to overhaul all, or nearly all torpedo-boats.

Bells for the Imperial Institute.

The firm of Messrs. John Taylor & Co., of Loughborough, have received a commission from Sir Somers Vane, acting on behalf of an aged Australian lady, to provide and place in the central or "Queen's" tower of the Imperial Institute, as an appropriate commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, a complete peal of bells, which will be excelled in the metropolis only by the great peal of St. Paul's Cathedral. The bells are to be ten in number and will be known, by permission of the Princess of Wales, as the "Alexandria" peal. The tenor will be two tons in weight and will bear the following inscription: "Victoria, R.L., 1837-1887"; the other bells are to be named after the Prince and Princess of Wales, the total weight of the ten bells being over eight tons.

When placed, the peal will be the highest in the country, as the bells are to swing in a chamber 200 feet above the level of the ground floor of the main building.

The gift is a personal one to the heir to the Throne, and the names of the various bells have been approved by the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The only condition specified by the donor is that the bells shall be rung on

the birthday and accession day of the Sovereign and on the birthdays of the Prince and Princess of Wales. They are to be fully completed and will be rung on the occasion of the dedication of the institute by the Queen next year.

British Woodlands.

It appears from a recent return that years ago the woodland surface of Great Britain was 2,458,000 acres. By 1888 the acreage thus occupied had risen to 2,561,000 acres, and the measurements taken in 1891 show a further advance to 2,695,000 acres. Of the 134,000 acres thus added to the approximate woodland area of Great Britain, 96,000 acres are assigned to England, 31,000 acres to Scotland, and 7,000 acres to Wales. The largest woodland area to be found in England is the county of Hampshire, with 122,574 acres; Sussex, with 122,073 acres comes second, while the four counties of Hants, Sussex, Surrey, and Kent possess between them nearly a fourth of the English woods and plantations. These four counties have upwards of 11 per cent. of their surface thus occupied. In Scotland, Inverness-shire has no less than 169,000 acres of woodland, this being the largest area of woodland in Great Britain.

Extraordinary Money-Lending.

The London School Board has just passed a resolution refusing to notice the claims of a man named "Alex. Louis," trading as "G. Talbot," upon the salaries of two teachers and a clerk. Some extraordinary facts were made known. One of the teachers furnished the following statement:—"In August, 1886, I borrowed £5 (only) of a Mr. Louis, of Finsbury-pavement, who advertised to lend money on 'note of hand.'" For this said £5 I signed a bill at a month for £6. Not meeting it at the end of the month, I paid him £1 for renewal of bill. This payment of £1 I repeated every month until January, 1889—28 months (with two exceptions), when he increased the bill to £8, but reduced the monthly interest to 15s., which I paid regularly until December, 1890. I then offered and begged him to accept payment of the £8 by equal monthly instalments. He refused to do so, and I was advised to decline further payments. Subsequently he pressed me for payment, offering to accept a new bill for amount above and interest which I was unable to meet. Hence his attachment of my salary." From the above statement it would appear that the teacher in question received £5 only, paid £4, and is still in debt for an amount, including interest and costs, of £18 10s. 2d.

Large Bequests to Charities.

Probate duty has been paid on £62,000 12s. 8d. as the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom of the late Mr. George Fowler, of Rock Ferry, Cheshire, and of Liverpool, provision merchant (managing director of Geo. Fowler, Son, and Co., Limited), and formerly of Enniskillen and of Manchester.

The testator devises all his real estate in the United States of America, in England, Ireland, and elsewhere in trust for sale, and the proceeds are to be primarily responsible for his debts. He bequeaths his personal estate in trust to raise thereout the sum of £30,000, and to apply therefrom for the benefit of the Salvation Army and the promotion of its work in the amelioration of the condition of that class described by General Booth as "the submerged tenth" the sum of £5,000, and the receipt executed by General Booth or other proper officer succeeding him in his present office in said Salvation Army shall be sufficient discharge to the executors; Bishop William Taylor's African Mission, £5,000; the Bible Society of London, England, 5,000; Dr. Barnardo's Home for Destitute Children of London, England, 2,000; the Worn-out Wesleyan Ministers' Fund of England, 2,000; the Sailors' Orphanage, Liverpool, England, 2,000; Dr. T. B. Stevenson's Orphanage, London, England, 2,000; Liverpool Wesleyan Mission, Manchester, Wesleyan Mission, London, General Wesleyan Mission, 1,000 each; Mrs. Birt's Orphanage, Dublin, Ireland, 1,000; Bird's Nest Orphanage, Dublin, Ireland, 1,000; Miss Persso's Orphanage, Augrim, Galway, 1,000; the Hospital for Incurables, Manchester, England, 1,000; and for the establishment in the city of Liverpool, England, of a hospital for incurables, the sum of 20,000.

The residuary estate is left to Mrs. Fowler. The testator leaves a further sum of 50,000, to be devoted to charitable purposes similar to those previously specified, the selection to be made by the executors and trustees.

The Bishop of Chester's License Bill. A conference was held at Shrewsbury recently by the Church of England Temperance Society, the Bishop of London presiding. The Bishop of Chester explained the nature of the Bill he proposes to introduce dealing with the licensing question on the Gothenburg system.

A philanthropic company would be formed to manage the business, the directorate having small fixed salaries, and the surplus profits on sales going to objects of a philanthropic character, but not to reduce the rates. Licenseholders would have, say, five years' notice that their houses would be taken over by the company, with such stock as might be needed, and trustworthy servants would be taken over under improved conditions.

Landlords who wished to part with their houses at once might be allowed two years' profits on their business. As to the licensing authority he would leave it as at present, and he did not propose to introduce into his Bill anything as to the option of prohibiting. No resolution was adopted, the proposals being left for the consideration of the Council.

For the "News from England's colonies" and "Glorious deeds of our ancestors," we are indebted to our able contemporary, the ANGLO-SAXON of Ottawa Ont.—Albion, Chicago.

IMPERIAL MAIL BAG.

South Australia.

Sir John Downer, Premier of South Australia. By a majority of four the Legislative Assembly passed a vote of want of confidence in the Holder Ministry, the main point of attack being the financial proposals of the government. It was at first thought that Mr. Holder would force a dissolution, but Sir John Downer was able to form an administration at once, and an appeal to the constituencies was avoided.

In the Assembly Sir John Downer, the new Premier, stated that he calculated the revenue for the current year at £2,676,000, whilst the outlay for the same period would be £2,639,000. The government will proceed with the stock-tax, will give the projected bonuses on the export of butter, and impose an income-tax and additional death duties. By authorizing South Australia to send more representatives to the Federal Council of Australasia it was hoped that the colony would be educated up to the ultimate acceptance of federation.

New South Wales.

The report of the Commission on the defences of New South Wales, presided over by General Tulloch, of Victoria, has now been made public. It recommends as a necessity that a fresh commandant and assistant adjutant of the military forces, and also the naval commanders, should be appointed every five years, and should be selected from the Imperial service. The Commissioners also recommend that for the next three years the officer commanding the Colonial artillery should be selected by the War Office; that the permanent artillery should be reduced 370 men, and the partially-paid artillery increased to 900; that the field artillery should consist of three 12-pounder batteries; that the infantry should consist of 5,000 men, including a trained reserve of 2,000.

With regard to the naval forces, the principal recommendations are that the Wolverine, a wooden steam corvette, which was presented to the colony by the Imperial Government in 1882, shall be sold, and that in its stead a modern ship shall be hired from the Admiralty. The present annual cost of the defensive forces of the colony is £22,000, and the Commissioners suggest a reduction of 50,000, along with greater efficiency. In conclusion, the Commissioners recommend an inter-colonial conference to discuss the practicability of common action to place the defences of the different colonies on a more homogeneous basis.

The total debt of New South Wales, Sir Geo. Dibbs states, is about 50 millions, and of this sum about 28 millions could be consolidated by a single operation. As against this debt it may be useful to recall that the public wealth of the colony was estimated at the last census (1891) to amount to £170,295,000. Of this sum £44,958,000 are set down as the value of railways, tramways, waterworks, sewerage and other revenue-yielding works; £20,313,000 as the value of works and buildings not directly revenue bearing; £13,224,000 as the amount due to lands purchased from the State; £94,400,000 as the value of public lands leased but not sold; and £6,400,000, as the value of municipal property.

Victoria.

In the Victorian Legislative Council Mr. Steinfield has moved that the Australian colonies should ask the Imperial Government to purchase New Caledonia, and all French interests in the New Hebrides. The motion excited a good deal of sympathy but was withdrawn, as an interference in a matter of Imperial policy.

There is a deadlock in Victoria regarding the budget, owing to the antagonism between the two Houses over the question of the new stamp duties. The Legislative Assembly will not agree to the amendments of the Upper House, the majority claiming that the measure is a money Bill and denying the right of the Council to alter it.

West Australia.

The Western Australian revenue returns for the past quarter show a balance to the credit of current account of 124,604, while cash in hand amounts to 337,296. Only 297,927 has as yet been expended out of the authorized loan of 1,330,000. There seems every prospect that the estimated revenue for the year will be fully realized, and that the actual expenditure will not come up to the estimate. During this year gold to the value of 160,000, has been exported.

Tasmania.

The yield of Tasmanian gold for the past 12 months shows an increase over the previous year of 28,000 ounces. Two thousand tons of silver and 5,000 tons of tin have been exported during the past year.

New Zealand.

The revenue of the colony of New Zealand for the past half-year amounted to 1,780,000, showing an increase of 43,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The 12 new members nominated by the New Zealand Government to the Legislative Council include four representatives of the labor party.

Winding up the business of the session there has been the usual slaughter of the innocents, involving the withdrawal of some of the most interesting of the ministry's legislative proposals.

The Woman's Suffrage Bill has gone; the curious proposal as to the use of voting-papers by women, to be filled up in their own homes, having apparently been an irreconcilable point of difference between the two houses of parliament.

Another of the victims is the Industrial Conciliation Bill, intended to make it compulsory to refer certain disputes between labor and capital to

a court of arbitration, presided over by a Judge of the supreme court. The legislative council in expunging the compulsory clause entirely altered the character of the measure, and the government, having withdrawn it altogether, in the hope, no doubt, that when next they meet parliament by the legislative council, reinforced by the addition of the 12 new members, over whose nomination a difference with the Governor arose, will be more likely to accord to government measures a favorable reception. The bill requiring foreign insurance companies to deposit security with the government has also been withdrawn, and the list of important measures, temporarily at least, abandoned is completed by the railway bill, which provided for the introduction of the zone system on the New Zealand lines.

India.

Lord Wenlock, who has begun a tour through Travancore, Cochin, and the southern districts, is now inspecting the Percuy irrigation works, a great project, which is designed to divert, by means of a tunnel through the mountains, the Percuy river from the moist western side of the Ghats to the dry eastern side.

Thirty-three thousand magazine rifles and 23 million cartridges have arrived at Simla. All the British infantry in the Punjab and Beloochistan will be rearmed in a few weeks. Sufficient batteries of 12-pounder guns have been received to insure all the artillery required, in case of war, taking the field with breechloading artillery.

The news of Lord Robert's successor is expected daily, and the appointment of Sir Evelyn Wood is thought likely at Simla.

Lord Robert will leave in April at the expiration of his seven years' command.

The female operatives of a cotton mill in Bombay struck work recently owing to the new Factory Act compelling owners to give four holidays in a month, the reduction of the working days leading to a reduction of wages.

The women were disorderly and turbulent, and the police had to quell the disturbance. In the afternoon one-half of the women resumed work.

Burma.

The situation among the rebellious Chins is regarded as serious, but reinforcements are on the way to Tiddim and have reached Fort White. No anxiety is felt for the garrisons. The telegraph wire between Tiddim and Fort White was recently destroyed by the enemy and has been converted by them into bullets.

All the negotiations for the re-delimitation of the Burmo-Chinese frontier have been broken off in consequence of the excessive demands of the Chinese.

The Siamese have formally accepted the Burmo-Siamese frontier line recommended by the Government of India.

Egypt.

The Khedive has opened the new Museum of Greco-Roman and early Christian antiquities and the Municipal Library. These institutions have been founded not only for scientific purposes, but also with the view to inducing tourists passing through Alexandria to make a short stay.

Much infiltration has occurred in the banks of the Nile in Lower Egypt, where the severe strain is expected to last another fortnight. No appreciable damage has happened to the standing cotton and maize crops, but the natives have suffered severely. In many cases their mud-built villages have been surrounded by the water or melted away.

Archibald Hunter Pasha has been appointed Governor of Suakim and the Red Sea littoral, replacing Helled Smith Pasha, resigned.

LATER.—In Upper Egypt the Nile flood has receded sufficiently to permit a partial sowing of cereals. In Lower Egypt the river continues falling, and the outlook is now fairly reassuring. Some considerable quantities of cotton and maize have been destroyed by infiltration through the river banks on the Damietta branch.

It has been only the incessant watchfulness on the part of the Government officials that has saved the country from a serious disaster from this year's abnormal flood. Over a hundred thousand men have been employed on forced labour in watching and repairing the banks.

South Africa.

The "manswa" Executive has replied to the Cape Government in a very friendly tone. The new tariff in practice will scarcely affect Cape wines, and as regards fruit and other produce the Executive will propose modifications in the next session of the Volksraad.

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PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

(Continued from our last.)

CHAPTER X.

Off the North Foreland, 1666.

In our last we gave an account of the protracted naval fights with the Dutch, which after a deplorable series of losses of men and ships on both sides and unprecedented carnage left England mistress of the seas. Not for long however was her title undisputed. On Jan. 19, 1667, France declared war against Great Britain, and one of her first acts was to fit up and send to the English coast a fleet of 33 warships beside war galleys and fireships under Admiral the Duc de Beaufort.

The Dutch saw their opportunity to inflict a blow on England, and a fleet of 76 sail was collected to help the French to drive the English off the seas. The Dutch were under De Ruyter, Everezen and the younger Van Tromp, Admiral of Amsterdam. The English, after providing convoys for her merchantmen at sea were unable to collect more than 74 sail to meet this formidable force.

On June 1, 1666, the English and Dutch sighted each other off Dunkirk on the French coast, and then ensued four days' destructive, bloody and determined fighting such as the world had never before witnessed. The English though outnumbered, inflicted terrible losses on the enemy and suffered severely themselves. At the end of the four days, what remained of the fleets returned to their respective ports to refit. The Dutch soon put to sea again with 80 regular men-of-war and 23 fireships, and in 1668 appeared off the mouth of the Thames. Not until the 25th of July did the English and Dutch come together. The English for once were nearly equal in power to the enemy, having 80 sail, besides 19 fireships, under Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albermarle.

On the approach of this armament, the Dutch drew off, as if intending to bear away for the coast of Holland; but were overtaken by the English fleet near the north-eastern extremity of the coast of Kent, at the bold promontory known as the North Foreland, which, Evelyn tells us, was then surmounted by a pharos of brick, having on its summit an iron cradle, in which a man attended to a great fire of sea-coal when the nights were dark.

There Sir Thomas Allen with the White Squadron began the battle about noon, by attacking the squadron of John Evertzen, Admiral of Zealand and Friesland, who was killed, together with his vice-admiral, De Vries, and his rear-admiral, Koenders. The fall of these and several other officers caused the squadron to be routed; and the Zealand, carrying the flag of Vice-Admiral Blankart, was taken and burnt, together with the Sneek (or Snail), another Dutch ship of fifty guns.

By one o'clock the Duke and Prince Rupert made a furious attack upon De Ruyter; and after a three hours' engagement, with cannon and matchlock, in which they were roughly handled, they were compelled to leave their ship and go on board of another.

Abermarle and Rupert, encouraged by the success of the White Squadron, redoubled their fury with the Red against that of De Ruyter, each ship singling out of her almost muzzle to muzzle. In this conflict a Dutch fire-ship was sunk, and the Guelderland, 60 guns, one of De Ruyter's seconds, so mauled as to be unfit for further service. Her bulwarks and masts were torn away and her guns silenced.

The captain of an English fire-ship attempted to grapple with her, but miscarried, and was forced to set his perilous craft in flames too soon. Another Dutch fire-ship was burned by the English, and her crew, having to throw themselves overboard, were drowned.

Captain Ruth Maximilian, another of De Ruyter's seconds, was killed, and two others, the Captains Nyhoff and Hogenhoeck, lay bleeding on their decks, mortally wounded. Discouraged by these and other losses, De Ruyter's squadron began to make sail, his vice-admiral Van Nes, alone remaining by him, though very much disabled and wrecked aloft.

Being at length deserted by all but eight ships, this brave seaman was compelled to make all the sail he could and follow the rest. Prior to this, Van Tromp, the Admiral of Amsterdam, who, says the historian of the United Provinces, "commanded the rear-guard of the Dutch, and fought like a madman rather than a wise commander," had engaged with great spirit and bravery the Blue Squadron, under Sir Jeremiah Smith. "He had broken through it, and gained a few advantages, but indiscreetly permitted himself to be drawn to such a distance from the rest of the fleet that it was no longer in his power to assist De Ruyter, who, on finding himself pursued by the Red Squadron, the bow-chasers of which were never a moment idle, deemed it more noble to serve his country by the preservation of her fleet by skill and management, than to seek revenge and death; and it was not long before he reached the shallows on the Dutch shore which, in those days of indifferent maps and charts, rendered the task of pursuit too perilous for Rupert and Albermarle to think of attempting.

In the protracted struggle with Van Tromp, his rear-admiral, Hoen, was killed, and the vice-admiral, Van Meppel, had his ship knocked almost to pieces, whilst 100 of his men were killed and wounded.

The Dutch Admirals De Ruyter and Van Tromp accused each other of

being the authors of this defeat; and the loss they sustained was, according to Echard, twenty ships burned or sunk, 4,000 seamen killed, and 3,000 wounded.

It is given by Pepys thus: Fourteen ships taken, twenty-six burnt or sunk; two flagships taken, with 1,200 prisoners, not then sunk. Taken in all, 6,000 men.

The loss on the side of the English was found to be small. The Resolution, the guns of which were all brass, under Captain Haiman, was burned by a fire-ship, and about 300 men were killed. Among them was captain John Parker, of the Yarmouth.

It is worthy of remark that it is in the year of this last encounter that we first find gratuities given to captains of the English navy who might be wounded in the service.

England was now incontestably the Mistress of the Sea! The Dutch were insulted in their own ports and harbors, and all Holland became filled with melancholy and consternation. Skill and valor seemed to avail them no more. As if further to humble them, on the 9th of August, 1660, merchant vessels lying in the Vlie, or passage from the Zuyder Zee into the German Ocean, between the islands of Schelling and Vlieland, were burned by Sir Robert Holmes, who, two days afterward, landed eleven companies of infantry on the first-named isle, and marched to Bandaris, a large village, which he gave to the flames, destroying 1,000 houses, with the loss of only six men. While these events were occurring, the fleet of the Duke de Beaufort, which was to have assisted the Dutch, at last made its appearance off the English coast, but only to creep into Dieppe without achieving anything.

To be Continued.

A Barefaced Fraud.

The following, clipped from the columns of the Toronto Globe, Oct. 29th, is of sufficient importance to newspaper readers to warrant its reproduction in these columns:

To the Editor of The Globe:

Sir,—I am sure you will agree with me when I say that something ought to be done to stop the barefaced swindling (no milder name will do) which is going on in certain directions in our midst, and I have no reason to doubt that my experience in this city is the experience of others in many parts of the great continent of Canada.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I determined to give them a trial for nervous troubles. I accordingly went to a drugstore to procure a supply. On asking the druggist for the pills he took down a glass jar and proceeded to take out the quantity. "But," said I, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not sold in bulk, and that cannot be them." "O, yes, it is," said the dealer: "we always get them in bulk and sell them that way." I had read the caution of the proprietors to the effect that these pills were never sold in bulk, and thinking they should know best, I declined taking them, and left the store. My next experience was no more fortunate. Again pills pink in color to imitate the genuine, were offered me. When I remonstrated this dealer admitted the pills were not supplied him by the Dr. Williams' Co. but declared that they were just the same. And yet, for the sake of a little more profit he would have imposed them on me for the genuine Pink Pills had I been less cautious.

As I left the store, I thought the repeated warning against imitations given by the Williams' Co. must be the result of bitter experience on their part. But I did not expect I would meet with three dishonest dealers (do you think the term is too strong?) in succession. My next experience proved the third dealer little better than the other two. When I asked for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he said he had them, and then produced a package which I saw at a glance bore another name, and which he insisted were just as good. I declined taking them, and turned to leave the store, when the druggist offered to give me the genuine pills. But I did not feel that I ought to patronize a man who would have imposed something else on me had I been less guarded, and declined buying. I almost despaired getting the genuine Pink Pills unless I sent to the drugstore; but on my visit to the fourth drug store I was more successful, and was at once handed the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "No doubt, Mr. Editor, my experience is that of many others, and so doubtless hundreds less cautious are constantly being deceived. I think the newspapers ought to do something towards protecting their readers from frauds of this kind. We frequently read of reporters doing clever detective work, etc., visiting churches in the garb of the lowly, and then writing up their reception. Here is a new field for them. Let some clever reporter travel the length and breadth of this city in humble guise, and see how many dealers are honest enough to give him what he asks for without trying to impose a substitute upon him.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will give this a place in your columns, as it may serve to prevent some one else from being cheated,

A LADY READER.
Toronto, Oct. 27.

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

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

Daughters of England.

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

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

Sons of England.
Almonte.
Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their Hall, Mill St. Visiting welcome.
C. E. Townsend, Sec. Harry Owrid, Pres.

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

Barrie.
Southampton No. 23, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop St.
H. J. Brown, Pres. Jos. C. Lang, Sec.

Brantford.
Salisbury No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 7th, 1892. Visiting brethren welcome.
Wm. Irwin, Sec. T. W. Smart, Pres. P. O. Box 605, Brantford.

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

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

Brockville.
Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King Street. W. R. D. (1st) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome.
Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. W. H. Edwards, Pres. Box 75.

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

Clinton, Ont.
Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Jackson's Block. Visiting brethren welcome.
John Scruton, Pres. W. S. Swaffield, Sec.

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

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

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

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

Fort William.
Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays in each month at the Cornhill, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome.
Geo. Clark, Pres. Ed. Oakley, Sec.

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

Galt.
Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets.
Chas. Squire, Sec.

Gravenhurst.
Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, every alternate Thursday from October 20th. Visiting brethren welcome.
T. M. Hayton, Pres. G. A. Readshaw, Sec.

Guelph.
Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the hall in Towell's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome.
Harry Bolton, Sec. W. M. Stanley, Pres. Box 210.

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

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

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

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

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

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

London.
Kennington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall, F. G. Truill, Sec., 125 Dundas St.

British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, Visiting brethren welcome.
W. J. Anderson, A. Isaac, Sec., 743 King St. President.

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

Londesborough.
Londesborough No. 134—Meets the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren will always find a hearty welcome.
Arthur Woodman, Pres. | Bond Lawraon, Sec.

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

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

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

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club-House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts.
J. G. Brooks, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec., 516 St. Paul St.

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

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 466 St. Urbain St. Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres. M. H. Howell, Sec., 61 Emile St.

New Glasgow, N.S.
Kenilworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S., Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock in Oddfellows Hall. White Rose Degree meeting 3rd Monday in the month at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome.
R. Maynard, Pres. E. W. Thurston, Sec.

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

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

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

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington St. G. Broadbent, Sec. W. J. Eastcott, Pres.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington St. James Ardley, Sec. Geo. Brown, Pres. 459 Ann street

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec., W. H. Snelling, Pres. 21 John St.

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

Owen Sound.
Mistletoe No. 86, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters' Hall, Red Rose 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, White Rose, the 1st Wednesday in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound cordially welcomed.
J. M. Spencer, Sec., Geo. Price, Pres. Box 192.

Pembroke, Ont.
Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Forester's Hall, Visiting brethren welcome.
H. R. Neapole, Pres. L. N. Pink, Sec.

Peterborough.
Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter St., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome.
Bro. Waitford, Sec. W. Saxby, Pres.

Peterboro' No. 64—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at S. O. E. Hall, A. E. Dixon, R. Sec., F. L. Sommerville, Pres., Peterborough.

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

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.
Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m.
H. B. Hall, Sec.

St. Thomas.
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.
Chas. Riddalls, Pres. Jas. Hoare, Sec.

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters' Hall, Ermtanger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
John Leach, Pres. W. A. Hollins, Sec.

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

Stanley, N.B.
Rose of Stanley No. 160, Stanley, N.B.—Meets Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Stanley at 7.30, fortnightly, dating 3rd September. Visiting brethren welcome.
John A. Humble, Pres. Wm. T. Howe, Sec.

Stratford.
Queen Victoria No. 73—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall.
F. W. Byatt, Sec.

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

Selkirk, Man.
Runnymede No. 135, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters' Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Rev. C. R. Little, Pres. C. Pages, Sec.

Toronto.
Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Avenue Hall, cor. Spadina Avenue and College street.
B. Norwick, Pres. W. H. Syme, Sec., 140 George Ave.

Ken No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West.
W. H. Hewitt, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec., 419 College St.

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

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

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

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from July 18th, 1892, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome.
Thos. P. Williams, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec., 542 Ontario St. 255 Sackville St.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen St. West, cor. Berkeley St.
F. C. Payne, Sec. Geo. Tylor, Pres. 11 Clarence St.

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

Cambridge No. 54, Little York—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall.
W. T. Empringham, Pres., | W. H. Clay, Sec., East Toronto.

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall corner of Queen St., W. and Dovercourt Road.
H. W. Church, Pres., Saml. Leverette, Sec., 99 Adelaide St. E. 164 Spadina Ave.

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

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

Hull No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron Hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets.
J. H. Jewell, Pres., C. Chapman, Sec., 145 Brock Ave.

Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, Queen St., West, cor. Spadina Ave. over Devaney's new store.
C. McClelland, Pres. F. W. Chorley, Sec., 22 Shirley St.

Lichfield, No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Rink, corner Prospect and Ontario sts., every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock.
E. J. Cashmore, Pres., C. J. Turner, Sec., 528 Ontario St.

Vancouver, B. C.
Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
G. B. Baker, Secretary, Box 562.

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

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

Windsor.
Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street. Visiting brethren are welcome.
H. Slater, Pres., Wm. J. Turner, Sec., Box 64. Box 619, Windsor

Winnipeg.
Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets, at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block, Main street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome.
T. C. Andrews, Pres., Jos. Harrison, Sec., P. O. Box 666.

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. W. R. D. 2nd Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome.
A. H. Price, Sec. W. Jones, Pres. 638 4th Ave. N.

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

