



Vol. V. 5th Year of Publication. OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, AUGUST 1, 1892 \$1.00 A Year. Single Copies 5 Cents

ANGLES AND NORSEMEN.

A MOVEMENT TOWARDS ASSIMILATION IN THE N. W.

Immigrants Holding Out the Hand of Fellowship to Scandinavians—Looking to Future Unity.

[Opinions expressed in correspondence are the opinions of the writers, not necessarily the opinions of the Editor.]

WINNIPEG, MAN., July 11th, 1892.—“Anglo-Saxon!” What infinite associations are combined in that name. Of course we are only incidentally referring to this paper in the initial paragraph, that being of itself but an emanation as it were of the time honored cognomen of a large portion of the British race, but the Anglo-Saxon as a style and title for Englishmen, is certainly in many respects an injustice to other nationalities.

Sir Walter Scott has so well described the national characteristics of the true Saxon in Ivanhoe, Athelstane the Unready and Cedric, that I think if we had nothing else to base an argument upon, it would not be hard to prove that we have every reason to thank Providence for the successful raids and filibustering incursions of the earlier Danes on English soil. The last communication referred to the

Hordes of English Emigrants who are pouring into this country and taking up possession of its vacant lands from day to day; I may here state the hardy Norseman still follows them; in other words the Scandinavian element is becoming an important factor. Iceland, that *Ultima Thule* of medieval navigation, can now support two newspapers in its own language published in this city.

The object of entering somewhat within the confines of ethnological matters is to point out in its incipient stage, an evil which is like to grow upon us, and one which we of the Sons of England should most desire to discourage. I allude to foreign immigrants having vague notions of British national aspirations and of cultivating ideas that the panacea for all Canada's ills lies in annexation to the United States.

For some reason those blatant demagogues who in this country yell for annexation, and in England for Irish Home Rule, republicanism, socialism, anarchy and chaos, in some way always seem to identify themselves with the Liberal party. This statement is intended as no slur upon that party as a party, further than as the adage says, “a man may be known by the company he keeps.”

Now, these Scandinavians, though comparing very favorably with other Europeans as regards school training, are, as may well be supposed, very ignorant in matters regarding constitutional government. Consequently it is a comparatively easy task to coax, cajole, and even offer them more solid inducement to support the side those unscrupulous agents, before mentioned, favour for their own nefarious ends. Again we must remember, however large the influx of these northern people to N.W.T., within the last two years, previously they had gathered in the North Western States. Constant intercourse both in person and by letter between these older American settlers and the new comers to the Dominion is

another factor going to show the necessity of making a strenuous effort to ASSIMILATE THE NEW COMERS within the ranks of true Britons. The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows have made the first step in the right direction by forming a lodge in which if they please the Scandinavians can do much to keep within their own nationality. Is it outside the bounds of possibility that within limits, the Sons of England in the Northwest may devise some scheme by which these people who contain within themselves all that is best in the English character may be brought within the pale of our great Anglo Confederation? The writer can well understand that many, perhaps most, of the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON will be startled at first by such a proposition, but he feels sure that careful thought bestowed upon the matter will soon recall the desirability of making a move in this direction. As this communication is already long, further discussion must be deferred to a future issue. There is little news in lodge topics, the matters previously referred to are all process of incubation and will doubtless fructify in due season.

The Simcoe Brethren at Church.

Royal George lodge, No. 130, Simcoe, Ont., attended church service on Sunday evening July 10. It was headed by the 30th band, and members and their friends turned out to the number of 50 in the ranks. The sermon was preached by Rev. R. Hicks. It was an excellent one and created a very good impression.

Fredericton, N.B.

Islington Lodge, of Fredericton, N.B., has decided to celebrate the first anniversary of its organization in a manner fitting the occasion. The lodge's charter is dated the 20th August, 1891. The 20th of August falls on a Saturday. The celebration will, on this account, cover three days; viz: the 20th and two following days, Sunday and Monday. On Saturday evening a meeting of the White Rose Lodge will be held, at which it is expected that a large number of the members of “Rose of Stanley” lodge will be present to be initiated into the mysteries of the White Rose Degree of the order.

On Sunday Islington lodge, and all, or nearly all, of the members of Stanley lodge, headed by a band, will march to one of the Anglican churches in town, where a special sermon will be preached either by the Rev. Canon Roberts or the Rev. Mr. Murray, both gentlemen being chaplains in the society.

On Monday evening a banquet will be given in the Church Hall by Islington lodge, to which all of the members of Stanley lodge have been invited, in recognition of his hospitable manner in which the Fredericton lodge were treated by the Stanley brethren at the organization of Stanley lodge on the 1st July. The members of Islington seem to be all actuated by the same spirit to make it a success, and return in some degree the great kindness shown by the members of Rose of Stanley lodge.

Strong special committees have been appointed by Islington lodge, charged with the execution of all the details incident to the various features of the commemoration; and there can be no doubt that it will not be surpassed by any similar event in the history of the city. The lodge has among its members several of the leading citizens of Fredericton, and its membership is steadily increasing.

SUPREME G. L. NOTES.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM—GRATIFYING PROGRESS OF THE BENEFICIARY.

OFFICE OF SUPREME GRAND LODGE, SHAFTESBURY HALL, TORONTO, July 26, 1892.

The following members have registered at the Supreme Secretary's office during the month of July:—
Supreme Grand President, W. R. Stroud, Ottawa.
Supreme Grand Vice-President, Thos. Elliott, Brantford.
Frank S. Somerville, District Deputy, Peterboro'.
Peter Holt, P. P., Blackstock.
Chas Rayment, Britannia, and Wm. Cooper, Hamilton lodge, both of Hamilton, members of the Naval Brigade.
H. H. Martin, Hearts of Oak, Hamilton.
R. S. Crouther, Primrose, Montreal.
J. Williams, Darlington Lodge.
J. M. Batchelor, Brampton Lodge.
Richard Jones, Secretary of Scarborough.

The Beneficiary Board at its last meeting passed 37 applications for Class “A,” and 17 for Class “B.”
Bro. F. Noyes, of Oxford Lodge, Belleville, who was drowned on the 15th of July, was a member of the Beneficiary.

A Beneficiary call realizes over \$1,000, so that lapses do not interfere with the payment of the \$1,000.

The Beneficiary is based upon the Assessment System.

The Supreme Lodge has applied for registration under the new law. This gives protection to all the branches.

Sussex Lodge's Trip.

Sussex Lodge No. 5, of Whitby, held their annual excursion on Thursday, July 14th, to the picturesque town of Orillia. Over three hundred availed themselves of the opportunity of having a day's outing. The excursionists had four hours to visit the principal places of interest, and those who desired remained over until the next evening, as the tickets were good to return the following day. Some took a trip on Lake Couchiching, but the greater part of them took rigs. Orillia impresses one as a rising place. Everything past off pleasantly, and all expressed themselves as having had a very enjoyable trip.

Thanks.

A Hamilton brother writes as follows:—
Please find enclosed \$1.00, my subscription for the current year. I get the paper regularly. I very much appreciate it, it is entertaining, instructive and thoroughly patriotic, and I wish you continued success.

A Prosperous Lodge.

Manchester Lodge, No. 14, east Toronto, is progressing in a most satisfactory manner, and is in decidedly prosperous condition. Three members were initiated in the Red and one in the White Rose degree at the last regular meeting.
The S. O. E. of the East Toronto district are going to have an excursion to Guelph on the 15th inst., Civic Holiday. Unusually complete preparations are being made to ensure the success of the day. A pleasant outing is looked forward to.

LODGE ROSE OF COUCHICHING

Interesting Proceedings—Bro. A. H. Deeks on Providing for the Helpless Ones Left Behind by Death.

Orillia July 15.—On Tuesday evening Lodge Rose of Couchiching, S.O.E. B.S., celebrated at their hall, the anniversary of the founding of the lodge. The chair was filled by Bro. Walter H. Deeks, of Mecantile Lodge, Toronto, who gave the audience an insight into the working of the Order in that city, dealing particularly with the recent achievement of the “Naval Brigade,” in placing a full life saving apparatus on Toronto Bay. This consists of a large eight-oared life-boat, with necessary appliances, manned entirely by members of the Brigade. The efficiency of these members was clearly demonstrated on Dominion Day, when they rescued eight or nine persons from

DROWNING ON THE BAY.

In the musical programme of the evening, Bros. A. H. Deeks, Powell, Gilham, Swinton, Hinchcliffe, and Miss Cottrell took part. This very young lady was given great credit for the nice manner in which she played her selections.

Bro. Albert H. Deeks exhorted the members to use all their influence to bring the objects of the Order under the notice of those eligible to join. He said there was no nobler trait in a man's character than the instinct to provide for his wife and children in case of his

SICKNESS OR DEATH.

He humourously referred to the fact that while wives were greatly opposed to their husbands attending lodge meetings, yet they were the ones that reaped the greatest benefit, and urged that instead of trying to keep their husbands away, they should rather urge them to go.

Bro. Swinton, the efficient secretary of the lodge, gave an interesting statement of the financial standing of the lodge. It was very gratifying to note that in spite of the fact of the unusual sickness during the past year having drawn considerably on the fund of the lodge, there was still plenty to meet almost any emergency.

Mr. Thomas Osler, the genial restaurateur, wound up the programme with an amusing negro stump speech, and then at the request of the chairman the audience most heartily sang our grand old national anthem. Ice cream and lemonade, fancy cake and pastry were served in the usual hospitable English manner, and about eleven o'clock the gathering dispersed.

The committee consisting of Bros. Deeks, Swinton, J. and W. Tressider, Burnet, Rix, and Moore deserve great praise for the success of the entertainment.—Orillia Packet.

On the 18th of July the two lodges of Orillia, Hampton and Couchiching held their annual excursion. The large number of excursionists had a most enjoyable time. At Lindsay the steamer Crandella was taken when they steamed down the Scugag and out on Sturgeon lake.

A Patriotic Little British Columbia Lady.

A pretty story of a patriotic little lassie of English blood at Victoria, B.C., is sent to the ANGLO-SAXON for publication:—
Constance McKay, 11 years old, formed a company of girl soldiers and they were drilled in the yard. They wanted a flag to salute and march under, and the only one handy was a

stars and stripes! She however refused to recognise it, and made a St. George's flag by fastening some red ribbon across white cloth and then she marched under, and as she raised the flag read the following address, which was her own composition:—

“I wonder if the officers and soldiers assembled here, and who are pleased to hear their humble servant, ever heard of their Patron Saint, St. George, who was the best man in the world, and the bravest.

“I suppose they have, for our battle cry is “St. George and Merry England,” and how many battles they have won with that old and honored cry.”

“There is one person whom we ought never forget to do honor to, that is Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, whom all Great Britain loves and honors for she has been a mother to our country, and is Queen of our nation. But my speech has been too long and tiresome to my hearers so I will withdraw.”

The correspondent who sent the above adds: “How is it that for loyal?” She will make a genuine English woman if God spare her life.

Keep up Old Memories.

Our Victoria, B. C., correspondent writes, under date July 12.—“Last Wednesday night Bro. G. Millett, gave an interesting account of the Siege of Lucknow, and its relief by General Havelock. It was appreciated by the brethren present. Bro. Capt. Robertson also gave an account of the Egyptian campaign. We are going to keep up the old dear memories of home.

Sad Death of a Sherbrooke Brother.

Our news from Sherbrooke, this issue chronicles the death by accident of Bro. Geo. Squire, of Lodge Gloucester No. 103. Bro. Squire was working on July 19th, repairing a building, and having to change the scaffolding, in which was machinery running, the rope which was used in holding up the scaffold caught in the shafting which caused the rope to break and threw Bro. Squire across the shaft. At the inquest held it was shown by the evidence that our late brother came to his death by accident, but more care should have been taken in erecting such scaffolding.

The funeral took place on the 21st., and was very largely attended by members of the two orders of Foresters and the Sons of England. There were about three hundred in the procession. Court Friendship, C. O. F., and Lodge Gloucester, S. O. E. B. S., furnished a handsome wreath. After the preliminary service at St. Peter's Church, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Fothergill, with choral accompaniment by the choir, the funeral train proceeded to the old English cemetery where the body was interred, and the rest of the beautiful burial service of the Church of England was read by the curate of the English Church. The funeral ritual and ceremonies of the Foresters and S.O.E.B.S. were also read. The deceased was highly esteemed as a steady sober, industrious citizen, fulfilling to the best of his ability all the duties of life.

The sister court of the C. O. F. at Lennoxville sent a good representation to the funeral and members of the Sons of England from Richmond, Lennoxville and Capelton united with the lodge in this city in the last tribute of respect to a worthy brother.

S. O. E. news continued on the next page.

AGAINST AMALGAMATION.

LETTER FROM J. W. CARTER, SUP. GRAND SECRETARY.

Reasons Why Amalgamation Between the S. O. E. and Sons of St. George is not Desirable.—Both Doing Good Work in Their Own Sphere.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON: In view of the discussion now going on in your paper in the matter of amalgamating the Order Sons of St. George with the Sons of England, I beg to forward you copy of my report to Supreme Grand Lodge, February, 1882, upon this very question, which if you will kindly publish, will throw some light on the matter.

I might say my opinions are the same to-day on the subject of amalgamation, as they were at that time; in fact I might say they are stronger. The order Sons of St. George have not kept their word.

There is no necessity for the order Sons of St. George in Canada. There is for the Sons of England in the States, as both orders are fulfilling a mission, suited to the conditions and peculiarities of each country. Each order has a work of its own to perform, and can perform that work on their own territory without interfering with the territory of each other.

The order Sons of St. George is doing good work, and has our best wishes, but we do not, and cannot appreciate any attempt made by that order to oppose or obstruct the progress of the Sons of England, "as was done in one instance," in British Columbia. We deprecate opposition, discourage disloyalty, and when the order Sons of St. George attempted to squeeze out the Sons of England in Victoria, B.C., through some disaffected members, we thought it unkind, and beneath such an honorable society.

The report will speak for itself therefore, I need not explain it.

JOHN W. CARTER, Supreme Grand Secretary. Toronto, 22 July, 1882.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO MEET THE ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE OF THE UNITED STATES:—

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Sons of England Benevolent Society:

Brethren,—In accordance with the resolution passed at the last Grand Lodge Session, held in the City of Toronto, the M. W. Grand President and myself met, by previous arrangement, the R. W. Grand President and R. W. Grand Secretary, order Sons of St. George, in the City of Buffalo, on Monday, July 4th, 1881, and without any loss of time proceeded to discuss the object of the meeting.

Your honorable body will perceive, that unless some course was adopted whereby we could become acquainted with the rituals and secret work of each order, any discussion upon the question of affiliation would be useless, as the whole matter rested upon the question—Was there anything in the secret workings of a Lodge which prevented the members of one Order visiting the other.

I had, previous to our visit, pointed out this difficulty, and suggested that each party of the Committee should be elected honorary members of each Order, so that we could, without infringing upon either Constitution, examine the rituals of each Institution. This suggestion was thought too cumbersome, and a suggestion from the officers of the Sons of St. George, that we bind ourselves, as honorable men, to the faithful keeping of whatever we saw, heard, or read, was accepted by your M. W. Grand President; and an agreement (a copy of which is submitted with this report) was drawn up, and duly and properly signed by the Grand Lodge officers of the Order Sons of St. George, and the Grand Officers of the Sons of England.

Your honorable body will not expect under the circumstances and conditions of that agreement, that we should communicate one word contained in those Rituals, but only give our opinion, based

upon the facts brought before our notice.

The M. W. Grand President and myself spent several hours in examining the Rituals of the Order Sons of St. George, and, with the exception of one single paragraph in the whole of the Rituals, beg to report that there is nothing to prevent an affiliation of the Sons of England with the Order Sons of St. George. On the other hand, the officers of the Order Sons of St. George, after carefully examining our Rituals, saw great difficulties in the way of amalgamation, without an entire change in the whole system of our work; or, in other words, while the members of the Sons of England could, without any difficulty, or violating any constitutional principle involved in the secret work of the Sons of St. George, visit, and be received as Brethren in their Lodges, the members of the Sons of St. George could not, by any possible means, enter our Lodge room, witness our Initiatory Ceremony, or comply with the conditions and regulations of our Institution.

The only way to solve the difficulty was very frankly and openly suggested by the officers of the Sons of St. George, which, while it did not, by word or intent, pretend to belittle or lower the importance and dignity of our Institution, nevertheless was received with very great diffidence on the part of your Grand Lodge Officers.

The suggestion was, that we all become Sons of St. George, or in other words, that we haul down our own standard, hand over the results of our seven years' experience, with what ready cash, we have, and they would, very frankly and Brotherly, open wide their arms and give us a very hearty and glad welcome. Of course, your honorable body will know that we had not the power to go so far as to sign articles of agreement, and, while we were pleased with the candid and free offer of our Brother Englishmen of the United States, we, nevertheless, thought there was something of the cool and calculating Yankee about it, and we preferred laying the matter over for further consideration.

We found that the Union Jack was honored; that the Queen was held in great veneration—many of the Lodge rooms having portraits of the Queen hung in them. We found that the same feelings of love to the Motherland animated the breasts of Englishmen in the sister Order, as in our own. We found that the noble deeds and memories of the old land were cherished and esteemed by these gentlemen; but we also found that the glorious old Union Jack was shaded by the Stars and Stripes; that our noble Queen was not the reigning monarch under which they lived; and that while they loved England, they loved America better, as the country of their adoption. They argued (and rightly too), that it was their duty to be faithful and true to the land of their adoption; that where their interests and homes were, there they should help to build up, strengthen and obey the laws of the land. Your Committee encouraged them in this idea, congratulated them on their success in life, urged them to greater efforts for the uniting of Englishmen together (while not for national purposes), for social and pecuniary advantages, and we wished them Heaven's richest blessings.

The Joint Committee also consulted several hours on the benefit that would follow an international travelling passport or card, which would admit members of one Order visiting the other, and which would place members of one Order under the care and protection of the other. But here also difficulties stood in the way, though these difficulties may in time be removed.

The all-important question, and which your Grand Lodge Officers respectfully desire to leave in the hands of this honorable body, is, Are they prepared to amalgamate with the order Sons of St. George, under the conditions before mentioned.

The Institution could be worked as one, but the national part would be dropped. The head quarters would be in the United States, but the Grand Lodge would be movable. The same machinery could work both Institutions, and if amalgamated, Canada would be in districts, and under the charge of district deputies.

No doubt a grand Institution of Englishmen could be established that would be second to no Institution in the world. The Grand Lodge Officers of the order Sons of St. George were true types of Englishmen, earnestly devoted to their work, passionately fond of their countrymen, and gentlemen in the truest sense of the word. They entertained your Committee in the very best of spirit and good will.

The M. W. Grand President, Bro. Venables, did what he thought was right in keeping up the dignity of our Institution by entertaining the officers of the Sons of St. George. The cost of the visit to Buffalo was \$48.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

S. O. E. NAVAL BRIGADE.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO No. 1 Co., 2ND BATTALION.

An Interesting Ceremonial at Hamilton in the Presence of a Large and Appreciative Audience—Cutlass Drill.

For a long time the members of No. 1 Company, 2nd Battalion, Sons of England Naval Brigade, Hamilton, had been looking forward with pleasure to the interesting event—the presentation of the colors—which recently took place in their hall, No. 12 McNab street north. The hall was becomingly decorated with British and Canadian flags of various sizes. There was a large audience, all of whom seemed to enjoy the proceedings.

Shortly after 8.30 Mr. Wm. Hunt, the District Deputy of the Sons of England, took the chair, and on the platform with him were Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Forneret, Mr. D. Tyler,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Sons of England Naval Brigade, of Toronto, and Mr. Edward F. Smith, Past President of the Rose of England Lodge.

The chairman made a few remarks and Rev. Mr. Forneret conducted the opening prayer and delivered a short address, thanking the officers and men for the honor conferred upon Mrs. Forneret and himself by asking them to present the colors. The chairman then introduced the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Geo. Tyler, who made a few remarks, and then Mrs. Forneret came forward and

PRESENTED THE COLORS to Messrs. R. Webber, 2nd Lieut. of the Naval Brigade, and Reuben Trin, 3rd Lieut. The colors consisted of Union Jack, the Royal colors, and the white ensign. The latter flag bore a St. George's Cross with the Canadian Arms in the lower corner.

Both flags are made of silk, surmounted by a neat crown. Both the recipients knelt on receiving the colors, while the Sons of England Band, under the leadership of Mr. W. E. Sheppard, played the National Anthem, and three hearty cheers were given for the Queen.

After the ceremony short speeches were delivered by the gentleman on the platform, and a vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Forneret was moved by Mr. Ed. F. Smith, of the Rose of England Lodge, seconded by Mr. Wm. White, of Britannia Lodge. This was unanimously carried and replied to. So concluded the ceremony of presenting the colors.

During the evening THE NAVAL BRIGADE, under their commander, Mr. Wm. Lockie, gave several exhibitions of drill, among others the cutlass drill, which was applauded. The Sons of England Band rendered a choice programme for the promenade concert.

Explorer Stanley on the Empire.

Henry M. Stanley in his last address to London electors in the recent campaign in Great Britain is for the maintenance, the spread, the dignity, the usefulness of the British Empire. I believe that we Englishmen are working out the greatest destiny which any race has ever fulfilled; but we must go on, or we shall go back. There must be firm and steady guidance in Downing street, there must be an invincible fleet upon the seas if trade is to expand and emigrants to spread and settle, and the name of England still to be revered in every quarter of the globe. In this island, in this great city alone, is a treasure of life and wealth such as no nation ever had to guard before."

British Sentiment in Montreal.

Commenting on the remarks of the ANGLO-SAXON on a paragraph in the Orillia Packet on the recent flag incident in Montreal the Packet says: " * * * For years we have noticed that on almost every occasion when bunting was displayed in Montreal, the Stars and Stripes and Tricolour were quite as conspicuous as the "Meteor flag," if not more so. When a prelate of the Reformed Church of England was asked why he gave such prominence to the republican ensign in his parochial entertainments, his reply was a two-column justification of the practice in Montreal. When an Ulsterman was spoken to on the subject, his reply was, Oh, we must do it—in Montreal." Look through the files of that excellent publication, the Dominion Illustrated, and see how far the Packet is astray in assuming that the people

of that city are uncertain which flag is their own. That there is a "splendid British sentiment in Montreal" we do not doubt, but it is so latent and the contempt for toadyism so mute, "that the only sound she gives, is when some heart indignant breaks, to show that still she lives."

LABOUCHERE AND GREATER BRITAIN.

The Colonies, in His Opinion, Worth "Not a Single Brass Farthing".

The following communication signed "Radical Unionist," appears in the London Times: As Mr. H. Labouchere is being loudly talked of as a member of the next Gladstonian Cabinet, it will be interesting to know what the coming Minister's views on colonial matters are.

Writing in Truth, on March 20, 1891, Mr. Labouchere says:—"What I want to know.—Is England the better for her colonies? Not a single brass farthing. On the contrary, she would be infinitely richer, infinitely, superinfinitely, more respectable, more respected, and, beyond all comparison, more powerful without them.

Why, the only one of the colonies she has had that is a feather in her cap is the United States of America. This independent colony, because it is independent, and great, and powerful, and progressive, really is a credit to the mother country. But, as for the others, I don't see that we get much credit out of them while they remain in a state of impotent (and perpetually squalling) babyhood, and if we get no credit out of them, I am sure we get no cash.

On the contrary we are always being compelled to put our hands in our pockets on account of these British bantlings, who will never be anything but bantlings and ne'er-do-weels, till they learn to set up for themselves and run on their own legs."

And so on for four more paragraphs, What an admirable Colonial Secretary Mr. Labouchere would make! The Gladstonian candidate for this constituency (Mid Oxen) has several times asserted that he is in favor of giving Ireland exactly the same kind of Home Rule that Canada enjoys. It is just as well, therefore, to know beforehand the exact value of our Colonial Empire in Gladstonian eyes.

The King of Roumania in London

The King of Roumania during his stay in London, visited some of the London docks. Afterwards he paid a visit to the Mansion-house, and in the absence, in Wales, of the Lord Mayor, was received by Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, who was Lord Mayor in 1874, when his Majesty—then Prince Charles of Roumania—last visited the City.

The King and his Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Crown Prince of Roumania, and the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, also visited the loan collection of pictures at the Guildhall.

In the afternoon the party visited the Imperial Institute, and before leaving, the King of Roumania and the Duke and the Duchess of Edinburgh desired that their names should be enrolled as life Fellows of the Institute. The King of Roumania dined with the Duke and the Duchess of Edinburgh, at Clarence-house.

On the Sunday before his Majesty's departure, the King, accompanied by Princess Louise, (Marchioness of Lorne), the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Prince of Hohenzollern, paid a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield.

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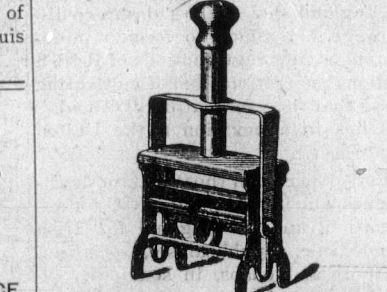
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THE VERDICT OF THE CHAMBERS

RESULTS OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE SUMMED UP.

Some of the Preplexities of the Situation. The Policy Favored by the Majority—Canada as a Home for British Settlement.

The influential section of English opinion represented by the London Times is voiced by that newspaper on the relations between the Motherland and the Colonies, as follows: It is a significant fact that most of the time of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire has been occupied with questions bearing more or less directly on the relations between the mother country and the colonies.

COMMERCIAL FEDERATION.

It is not enough, we are told, that the mother country should admit all colonial products free of duty; similar privileges are accorded to the imports of all the rest of the world. If England is really in earnest, it is urged, in keeping the Empire united she must discriminate between colonial and foreign imports, to the advantage of the former; she must place such a tariff on foreign produce as will enable the colonies to send her their commodities at a cheaper rate than they can be bought at in other markets.

IMMENSE DEVELOPMENT, and might in time become one of the great granaries of the world. Similar claims were put in for Australia and the Cape as regions which have, so to speak, only been scratched, and which only require a little maternal protection to become equal as producers to countries that have had a thousand years' start of them.

TRY FREE TRADE WITH ENGLAND

as against the rest of the world, and the colonies answer "No, follow our example and go in for protection." Neither side is disposed to move; the solution of the difficulty one way or the other seems quite out of sight, and therefore if Imperial Federation is to be accomplished soon it will not be upon commerce as a basis.

FREE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

If it did not answer, then let the colonies revert to their old policy. They would be none the worse for the experiment. Although one or two representative colonists were in favor of the policy, there is no doubt that colonial feeling is wedded to protectionism.

question are in totally different positions; one has reached the top of the mountain, the other is toiling up the lower slopes; the aims and prospects of the two appear to have little in common. The United Empire Trade League, which also met during the past fortnight, is, of course, all for protection: it was not a representative assembly. The only conclusion to be come to is that the bulk of those interested in the commerce of the mother country are perfectly satisfied with the present state of things, and that Imperial Federationists had better for the present abandon all hope of accomplishing their end through commerce.

INTERESTS IN COMMON;

let us cherish these, let us bring them into prominence, and if on the basis of these any outward and visible sign of federation can be devised, by all means let us devise it. Such is the main conclusion forced upon us by the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce, in which, as we have said, Imperial interests were prominent. The spirit of loyalty to the Empire throughout the proceedings, and at the dinner in St. James's hall, was highly gratifying.

THE WAR OF TARIFFS

is being waged between the Dominion and the States, and unfettered reciprocity seems as far off as ever. Canada is not disposed to allow American vessels to have absolutely free use of her canals, and the President of the States suggests revenge. But the election fever is burning in the veins of all parties in the United States at present, and therefore a certain abatement must be made from the strength of the language used.

BULLIED BY HER NEIGHBOR;

but surely if it pays the latter to send her grain to Europe via Montreal, Canada has a great advantage in this respect over the United States. Why, then, does she not without loss of time proceed to show practically that she is able to render the mother country independent of the United States in the matter of grain? With her vastly improved communications there is surely encouragement enough for her to greatly increase her wheat area without any help in the way of differential duties from the mother country.

INCREASE IN THE POPULATION

of the west of the Dominion. If the census of 1901 does not show a vast increase in the population of Canada, as compared with that which took place in the decade 1881-91, and an equally great increase in the area under cultivation, it will hardly be ascribed to any want of encouragement from the mother country. But we firmly believe that, with the immense improvement in communications, the rate of development in Canada is bound to receive a great impulse; Canada has ample room for a prosperous population ten times as large as she sustains at present.

The death is announced of Mr. Myburgh, Q. C., one of the leading practitioners in the Admiralty Court.

The horses attached to a wagonette at Rhyll, took fright and dashed through a group of children, killing one and injuring four others.

A violent waterspout burst over the village of Langtoft, near Driffild. Three cottages were destroyed, farm buildings were damaged, and some cattle were lost.

HON. MR. DIBBS AND AUSTRALIAN FINANCES.

The Premier of New South Wales Submits Some Big Figures—The Money Crisis.

Hon. Mr. Dibbs, premier of New South Wales, has addressed a long letter to the London Times on "English Criticism on Australian Finances." The Times thus comments on it: "As we anticipated, he has simply marshalled in compact array the army of figures already accessible to all who cared to seek for them. He has shown, what no one acquainted with the subject denies, that Australia possesses enormous wealth and vast undeveloped resources. Mr. Dibbs confines himself mainly to New South Wales, his own colony, and does not concern himself much with the affairs of the other colonies. At a moderate estimate he values the public and private wealth of the colony at 500 millions sterling. It is difficult to realize precisely what such estimates really represent; but it is clear enough from his array of figures that New South Wales could meet her liabilities over and over again. And the same might be said of the other Australian colonies. But countries are like individuals; they may be possessed of vast wealth, but that wealth may not always be realizable when wanted, and does not prevent their being occasionally pinched from want of ready money.

IMMIGRATION.

One service Mr. Dibbs might do, and that is enlighten the British public as to the present position of immigration in the great Australian colonies. There is a general impression here that immigrants, unless they are capitalists, are not wanted, and that Australia, has ceased to be a field of colonization for mechanics and small farmers. The labour difficulty is so prominent in the colonies, the unemployed seem so numerous, and subsidies more or less direct to the working classes so frequent, that the belief is common that Australia wants no more emigrants; that the natural increase of the population will in the future be quite adequate for the development of the resources of the continent.

Deadlock Between Governor and Cabinet

It is satisfactory to learn from the speech of the Governor, in opening the new session of parliament in New Zealand, a decided improvement is taking place in that colony; the exodus to the other colonies which previously presented such alarming features has now stopped; financially and industrially New Zealand has resumed her former career of prosperity. Unfortunately a deadlock has occurred between the new governor, the Earl of Glasgow, and his cabinet. The latter desired the governor to add 15 new additional members to the Legislative Council, in order to leaven the upper chamber with a more liberal element; but Lord Glasgow would only consent to ten. The governor of a self-governing colony ought to have very serious reasons for declining to assent to the request of his ministers. Probably Lord Glasgow will find he has made a mistake and regret that he did not yield gracefully at first.

Latest Mail Summary From London.

The Gaikwar of Baroda with the Maharane and their sons have visited the Queen at Windsor Castle. The Gaikwar remained to dine with her Majesty.

The King of Roumania and the Prince of Hohenzollern took leave of the Queen on the 8th inst., and on the following Monday they left on their return to Bucharest.

The Prince of Wales has inspected the new cruiser Melampus, to the command of which his son, the Duke of York, has been appointed.

The Duke and the Duchess of Fife, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and Mr. George Strachey have been to Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck and the Princes Victoria Mary have returned to White Lodge, Richmond Park, from Germany.

The Duchess of Connaught, who has been abroad to recruit her strength, has returned to London in greatly improved health.

The Duke of Cambridge has held a review of the Household Cavalry and the 17th Lancers on Wimbledon-common. The Duchess of Teck and Princess Mary were present, this being their first public

appearance since their return from Germany. The princesses drove over from their residence in Richmond Park, and were respectfully saluted by the people on the common.

The King and Queen of Denmark gave a dinner party at the Castle of Bernstorff in honor of the birthday of Princess Victoria of Wales.

The coronor's inquest on the body of Captain Dale, the aeronaut, who was killed by the fall of his balloon at the Crystal Palace, resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

It is announced that Mr. Lumley Smith, Q. C., has been appointed County Court Judge at Shore-ditch, in place of Mr. Prentiss, Q. C., resigned.

Mr. A. R. Poole has been appointed Recorder of Bristol in place of the late Mr. Pridaux, Q. C.

LORD DUFFERIN'S INSTALLATION.

A Notable Ceremony—The Lord Warden-ship of the Cinque Ports.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has been installed at Dover, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The brilliant ceremony of installing a Lord Warden had not been witnessed since 1861, when Lord Palmerston assumed the office. The Court of Shepway, at which the Lord Warden was installed, is an exceedingly ancient institution, dating back to the year 1265, when Prince Edward became Lord Warden. Lord Dufferin is the 150th successor to the office of Lord Warden from the time of Godwin, Earl of Kent, 1053. During the century 1792-1892, there have been seven holders of the office—namely, the Right Hon. William Pitt, the Earl of Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Dalhousie, Lord Palmerston, Earl Granville, and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith. The ceremony was favored by excellent weather.

Lord Dufferin wore the numerous orders which he holds, and was attired in the uniform of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports—a frock coat of blue cloth with scarlet facings, and buttons bearing the Cinque Ports arms, an admiral's sword, and cocked hat. After a service in the Castle Church and some preliminary formalities, the members of the Grand Court of Shepway assembled. The Officers of the Court present were Mr. Cohen, Q. C., Judge of the Court of Admiralty, Mr. E. W. Knocker, Seneschal, and Mr. J. Stilwell, Surrogate. The proceedings of the Court were of course of a formal character, but they excited great interest. The proclamations were first read by the Seneschal, and then the Lord Warden's precept summoning the meeting. The presentation of the returns from the various towns having been made, the Speaker addressed the Lord Warden, formally requesting him to take upon himself the duties of the office. Lord Dufferin having assented, the Court saluted him with a reverence, and a salute of 19 guns was fired from the battery near. The business of the Court terminated with an invitation from the Mayor of Dover, to a banquet in the evening at the Town-hall, at which Lord Dufferin spoke.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

Sharp Discussion at the London School Board—The Children's Conception of the Deity.

At the last weekly meeting of the London School Board, the Rev. S. Headlam called attention to the following extract from a report which he said had been sent out by one of the examiners in Scripture knowledge:—"I have had only one regret in reading these papers, and that was to find many of the children giving great prominence to the idea that the Deity was an avenging one, and that one was to do right because of the fear of eternal punishment. I would venture to submit that children should be taught 'God is Love.'"

Mr. Headlam moved, "That the teachers be instructed to teach the doctrines of the Universal Fatherhood of God." It was far better he said that there should be no religion at all than that a bad religion should be taught. He expressed his surprise that Canon Bristow had given notice to move the previous question. The clergy of the Church of England had grossly neglected their duty towards the children in religious matters. The clergy were willing to spend a great deal of energy and money in getting a few children into Church schools where they could have the management in their own hands; and they had at the same time neglected their duty to the great mass of the children. If they would do their duty in giving religious instruction to all the children there would be no need to instruct them in the board schools.

Canon Bristow moved the previous question. They were not there he declared to say what particular truth the teachers should impart to the children. The School Board was not the proper body to set forth dogma. He should like

to see the Board schools brought up to the level of the Church Schools in the matter of religious education; but he objected to the question being introduced in this side way. Although the religious teaching in the Board schools was not what he desired to see, he was quite content to abide by the compromise which was arrived at years ago.

Mr. Sharp was not satisfied with the religious teaching of the Board. He had seen enough of the destitute children of London to know that the religious teaching in many of their schools was not what it ought to be. The condition of their truant children proved to him that they knew less of religion than of other things. In the 3rd, 4th and 5th standards some of them hardly knew the name of Jesus Christ, even as an historical fact. This class of children appeared to be in the same condition, from a religious point of view, as he found them when working with Lord Shaftesbury 30 years ago in the Field-lane Mission. They were densely ignorant on all subjects, and profoundly ignorant on religious matters. The previous question was carried by 25 to four.

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, near 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

PUBLISHED, 1st and 15th of every month. Devoted to the interests of Englishmen and their descendants.

SUBSCRIPTION—POST PAID. Canadian Subscribers \$1.00 per year. British " 50. " American " \$1.00 " Single Copies 5 Cents.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CO., "Patent Review Building," 136 Sparks Street, OTTAWA, ONTARIO. E. J. REYNOLDS, Business Manager.

AUGUST 1, 1892.

All communications for insertion to be addressed "Editor, THE ANGLO-SAXON, Ottawa, Ontario," 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.

Copies of the ANGLO-SAXON can be had at 5 cents each for mailing to addresses in the old country by the out-going mails; or they can be sent from the office of publication on the addresses being furnished.

Subscribers to the ANGLO-SAXON who commenced before the present number, will receive the 8 page issue fortnightly, free of further charge, until the end of their respective terms of subscription.

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

- J. Critchley, Victoria, B.C. J. A. Edwards, Montreal, Que. R. S. Grundy, Toronto. E. W. Thurston, New Glasgow, N.S. T. C. Andrews, Winnipeg, Man. Chas. F. Chanter, Chatham, Ont. Arthur C. Bacon, Brockville. W. E. Pethick, Bowmanville. V. Eastwood, Peterborough. E. Doughty, Calgary, N.W.T. W. H. Boycott, New Westminster, British Columbia. Geo. G. Bennett, Belleville. Sackville Hill, Chedoke, Barton, Ont. J. W. Gledhill, Huntsville, Ont. Edwin Avery, Sherbrooke, Que. J. W. Hannaford, Hamilton, Ont. J. Ed. Rendle, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Wm. Swinton, Orillia, Ont. Chas. G. Cross, Simcoe, Ont. James Fisher, Hamilton, Ont. L. N. Pink, Pembroke, Ont. H. H. Martin, Hamilton, Ont. A. D. Thomas, Fredericton, N.B. Chas. Carr, Longford Mills. Wm. E. Barnett, Woodstock. Wm. H. Cruse, Kingston. F. W. Byatt, Stratford. Alfred Hansford, Capelton, Que. Ed. Oakley, Fort William, Ont. J. Lang, Barrie, Ont. C. J. Burgis, Lakefield.

The progress of the Beneficiary Branch, S. O. E. B. S., as reported in the Supreme Grand Lodge notes printed on the first page of this issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, will be observed with deep gratification by members of the Order. This invaluable feature of the Order is destined to prove of incalculable benefit; and every S. O. E. who can pass the medical examination should join.

Bro. Ed. Ackroyd, D. D., of Ottawa, has returned from his trip east. The result of his visit to Quebec may be the formation of a new lodge, for which 29 names have already been secured for a start. Bro. Ackroyd, whose devotion and zeal to the Order is well known and thoroughly appreciated, will please accept from the ANGLO-SAXON hearty acknowledgments of this fresh proof of his untiring energy in the cause.

On page 2 of this issue, we print a letter from John W. Carter, Supreme Grand Secretary, S. O. E. B. S., on the discussion that has been going on in these columns on the subject of amalgamation between the Sons of England and the order Sons of St. George of the United States. We also print, in connection with the letter, Bro. Carter's report to the Grand Lodge, in 1882, on this very subject. Both merit and should receive careful study at the hands of all readers of the ANGLO-SAXON.

Those who are interested in North-west news—and who is not?—will find a very complete and comprehensive summary of crop reports, and the latest news from that part of the Empire on the 5th and 6th pages of this issue.

S.O.E. EXTENSION TO ENGLAND

The Supreme Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge, S. O. E. B. S., sailed for England on the Paris on Saturday. Bro. J. W. Carter, whose zeal for the extension of the Order is well known, intends shortly after his arrival in the motherland, to call a meeting of members of the S. O. E. now in England to consider the advisability of forming lodges there and will probably arrange for the establishment of the first lodge of the S. O. E. B. S. in the old country. We are glad to learn that the Supreme Grand President, Bro. Ald. Stroud, of this city, is in full accord with the object in view, and will do anything in his power to promote it.

Such being the intention the, ANGLO-SAXON may in a short time have the pleasure and privilege of announcing the successful opening of Lodge No. 1, S. O. E. B. S., in England. London is not unlikely to have the honor of starting the first lodge. That the establishment of other lodges would rapidly follow the initiatory step cannot be doubted. Englishmen in the old country will not fail to appreciate the noble, pure, beautiful and patriotic objects of the S. O. E. B. S. Those objects are as applicable to the Englishman in the isles as to the Englishman in Canada, and will be as readily adopted when they become understood.

The ANGLO-SAXON heartily wishes Brother Carter's mission complete success, believing that it will lead to the happiest results. The establishment of S. O. E. B. S. lodges in the Mother-country will have an important effect in drawing closer the brotherly bonds existing between Englishmen at home and abroad. It will promote the safe and advantageous settlement of Englishmen in the British Northwest. Through its instrumentality, Englishmen belonging to the Order coming over to Canada will be simply migrating from one lodge to another, and will be surrounded and cared for, guided and helped by his own people, from the moment of his arrival, during his settlement and for the rest of his life. The lodges on this side will no doubt soon be largely instrumental in advising intending settlers on the other; and in no better work than the relief of the congested centers of population of the islands could they desire to be engaged. The columns of the ANGLO-SAXON are open for the publication of anything and everything calculated to advance the desired end. Very soon we hope to be in a position to chronicle the official initiation of the new movement.

A summary of an admirable sermon preached by Rev. E. Burgess, of St. John's, Stellarton, on "loyalty and patriotism," will appear in our next issue.

Mr. Mason, of Hull, England, writes a valuable letter to the Orillia Packet, commenting on the account we recently printed of the battle of Hastings. We propose to deal with this in a future issue.

Our respected contemporary the Richmond Guardian, in using part of an editorial in the ANGLO-SAXON on Canada's population might have credited it to the ANGLO-SAXON. The courtesy would have been appreciated.

DIFFERENCES.

In the course of the argument in the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association suit in Toronto, in which the United States Supreme Council failed in its action to restrain the Canadian Grand Council from registering itself independently under the Ontario law, some interesting facts came out. It transpired in the course of the hearing that many Canadian members of the order objected to being permanently affiliated with the parent body for the reason that the assessments for deaths in the States were much heavier than in Canada. The reasons for this it appeared were; first, that the climate of the United States is not so healthy and favorable to the prolongation of human life as that of Canada; and, second, that the ways of life in the States are not as in Canada, regular, quiet, peaceful and conducive to long life.

If the litigation between the two branches of the C. M. B. A., resulted in nothing else than to place on record

before a legal tribunal the above facts, it would have served a good purpose. Only one who has lived in both countries can realize the advantages of life in Canada over life in the States. The doctrine that every man is every other man's equal, with which the U. S. constitution starts out, has given birth to a spirit of assertion of rights, followed by resistance to the death which, is building up a repulsive and bloody form of social ethics under which generations have been reared with ideas totally at variance from the accepted code of morality in other countries. Hence, new departures in every department of life, leading to violence, unlimited self-indulgence, abuse of ordinary restraint complete freedom from solutary laws, and ending too often in murder, suicide, or premature death. In Canada, whilst there may be, here and there, perceptible an attempt to ape United States manners in its worst forms, the people as a rule submit to the wholesome restraints of the moral laws, and the general tendency is to become more rigid in their enforcement.

The C. M. B. A. unwittingly has made public a great truth based on the fundamental differences between the systems of Government in the States and Canada.

"Canada," at last somewhat reluctantly admits the London Times, "has ample room for a prosperous population ten times as large as she sustains at present."

Yes, we may reply, "and the home islands have twice as much population as can be supported in comfort. Help the ANGLO-SAXON and the S. O. E. Lodges of British America to remove the surplus from the over-populated fields of labor at home to the virgin lands of Canada, and you will be doing a nobler work than any have ever engaged in."

OUR CANDID FRIEND.

In another column we quote the London Times on the results of the recent London Conference of Chamber of Commerce. It is particularly candid with regard to what it understands to be the colonial view of closer relations with Britain; and readers this side of the Atlantic who take an interest in the matter will do well to read the article attentively. It sums up with refreshing frankness the conclusions of one of the most influential sections of British opinion on the matter in question.

HOW IT IS OVER THE BORDER.

"Without an epidemic, without other cause than the excessive heat," says the Ottawa Journal, "there were 1,336 deaths in New York last week, the greatest mortality with two exceptions recorded in 20 years. New York is probably in summer the hottest inhabited place in the northern half of this continent."

Similar results, though not quite so severe, are reported from every large city in the United States, from Boston to San Francisco and the northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

In Canada, we have been having some hot waves, or rather what we call hot waves, but we have scarcely had time to feel them before they have given way to cooler weather, and the nights right through the summer with scarcely a single solitary exception have been balmy and cool. If anyone has succumbed to heat on this side of the line it has been where other causes have played the chief part. There have been fewer cases of sunstroke in all Canada than have been recorded in England itself in the course of a hot summer.

THE FRUIT CROP.

Fruit growers are rejoicing in the present weather. The apple crop promises to be more than usually good, and the young fruit is growing very rapidly. Gooseberries are abundant and large, whilst red currents have seldom attained greater size than they have this year. Mr. Greenfield of Archville, a suburb of Ottawa, has some bunches of red currants measuring four inches in length, and with currants the size of marbles. Plums and other stone fruit promise exceedingly well at the present time.

THE ENORMOUS HAY CROP.

The hay crop around Ottawa has been so heavy that the farmers have been having a great deal of trouble getting it in. By the 20th of July, cutting was about half through, but the machines were useless, the grass was so high; being from four to five feet and in many places five feet and a half, scythes had to be used, and it was impossible to get enough help. The scarcity of farm laborers has not been so much felt for years.

FREE TRADE, OR PROTECTION?

The amendment to Mr. Medley's resolution at the British Chambers of Commerce being defeated by 79 to 34, the London Times declares the effect of the vote to be that free trade is the only basis on which commercial relations can be established between England and the colonies. Mr. Perreault, chairman of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand says the majority against the amendment was smaller than expected and "the system of preferential duties will yet be adopted." The one great fact that stands out clear and unchallenged is that the most potential representative body in the islands outside imperial parliament has lifted out of the uncertain sphere of irresponsible discussion into the arena of practical business and politics the subject of imperial federation, or, as it is now being called commercial union. There will be time and opportunity before the next conference to do a good deal of educational work among the chambers. Rome was not built in a day.

ENGLISH CAPITAL OVER THE BORDER.

Facts of an interesting character to Englishmen, came out in the U. S. senate discussion of the anti-option bill, relating to the acquisition by English capital of the principal milling industries of the Northwestern States. In the course of the debate the following conversation arose out of a speech designed to show that the option system was doing no injury to the people's interests.

Mr. Vest asked Mr. Washburn whether it was true that an English syndicate had bought the large milling and elevating interests in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Mr. Washburn—Yes.

Mr. Vest—When was that purchase made?

Mr. Washburn—Two or three years ago.

Mr. Vest—Englishmen made that purchase and paid a large price?

Mr. Washburn—They paid a fair price.

Mr. Vest—Notwithstanding this system of "options," which makes business so difficult? And Mr. Pillsbury is the agent of the syndicate?

Mr. Washburn—Yes. What is the clamor about that?

Mr. Vest—I take it that Englishmen who come here and invest \$100,000,000 in these mills know as much about the business as the Senator from Minnesota and would not put money into a transaction which was endangered by options and failures.

Mr. Washburn—There are no hundred millions about it.

Mr. Vest—How many millions?

Mr. Washburn—Seven or eight.

We have no desire to discuss this option question, though we know the system to be worse than highway robbery, brigandage, lotteries and gambling hells all rolled into one, but what we want to show is the lesson derived from the scrap of information elicited as to the acquisition of the Pillsbury and other mills by English capitalists, for whom Pillsbury is now acting as agent. It is this. Until Manitoba was settled and Manitoba wheat raised, Minnesota wheat was considered the finest in the world for milling purposes. Hence Pillsbury's mills, and the growth of a great milling system, the demand for Pillsbury flour in England and the investment of English capital. All these things flowed one from the other as naturally as water runs down hill. Now that Manitoba wheat has come into the market and proved itself, in spite of the London Times, disquietude about Canadian summer frosts, as much superior to Minnesota wheat, as the latter is to the product of Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, there will be in time as great a preference for Manitoba milled flour as there has been in the past for the Pillsbury article. English capital will be attracted, just as it was to Minnesota, and the prosperous development of the Canadian Northwest will be considerably hastened.

We may have visitations of summer frost, just as England, France and Germany have their summer frosts, and hail storms as well, but a summer frost that allows us to produce millions of bushels of wheat that grades two or three cents or more higher than the best Minnesota, which was previously considered the best in the world, cannot be such a terror as the Times and the sources from which it derives its information would have the people of Great Britain believe.

ICE FOR THE HEAT VICTIMS OF NEW YORK.

No one who is not personally acquainted with the pathetic sufferings of the hundreds of thousands who live in the tenement districts of New York, can realize what it is to be too poor to buy ice in the summer months. This year the hot season has been productive of an immensely large number of deaths

and prostration from the heat. Citizens of Ottawa, where cool nights follow the warm days, and the climate is not only endurable but pleasant, have not the faintest conception of the tortures of the heat in the crowded tenements of New York. The New York Herald, after chronicling day after day long lists of men, women and children who had been killed and prostrated by sunstroke and heat, decided to start an ice fund for the poor, in the belief that many of the deaths and much of the sickness prevailing on account of the heat could be mitigated by the use of an article which is considered in New York as much a necessary of life in the hot season as bread or air or water. The appeal was successful, and a large number of ice offices were established in the centres of the poor districts, where anyone who brings an order from one of the hospitals or other places where the blanks are left can have a daily supply of ice during the season.

The reports printed daily in the Herald of the manner in which the poor are crowding to these ice depots have been most touching and have revealed to the astonished readers a depth of destitution and misery which no city in the civilized world can parallel. We have not space to do more than mention the bare facts. The mere mention of the cases of suffering that have come to light would fill columns, and put into the shade the worst stories General Booth and his officers have ever told of in the Slums of Darkest London.

WHAT THE NEBRASKA DELEGATES SAY.

The Half Has Not Been Told of the Advantages of the Saskatchewan Valley.

The following letter, signed by the delegates from Nebraska who are prospecting in the Saskatchewan district, has been received, and speaks for itself.

We have just reached Edmonton, and have been more than pleased with the appearance of the country in many places. At Indian Head all crops looked well but are considered a little late owing to the late spring. We cannot soon forget the kind and friendly treatment which we received at the hands of Mr. McKay, of the experimental farm, Mr. Boyd and others of that town. From Moose Jaw to Calgary, we were not fascinated, although there was much land seen from the rail that is better land even for farming than much that we left behind us in Nebraska. The immense stretches of first-class ranching country which we passed through in that section surprised us all. For mixed farming we feel sure that this valley of the Saskatchewan is to be the

PARADISE OF THE FARMERS

in the near future. We are driving out to-day to make closer investigation. We cannot close this short notice to our friends and the public without stating how grateful we all feel at having the good fortune to fall into the hands of Mr. H. H. Smith, the agent in charge of our party. He is unremitting in his attention to our comfort and interest, and knows the country well. Instead of exaggerating the character of the country we feel that "the half has not been told." We will send you a short report of our conclusions when we get through with our inspection.

We are yours, etc., (Signed.) Rev. Wm. Nichol, Milleboro, Neb. Jas. Gadsden, Schuyler, Neb. Earnest Mitchell Innes, Schuyler, Neb.

- W. G. Mitchell-Innes, Schuyler, Neb. Thos. Swan, Brunswick. A. G. Bagley, Coleridge. James Keggan, South Dakota. C. E. Bevington, Creighton, Neb. Jacob Calder, Imperial, Holt Co. Robt. Browning, Ewing Holt Co. Alex. Greable, Orchard, Antelope Co. W. H. Cormack, Jessup. J. W. Reeder, Bloofield, Knox County, Neb. Rev. James Semes, Rodgers P. O., Neb. Rev. H. P. Moore, Leigh, Neb.

350 lbs of Butter a Day.

Niverville, July 13.—A correspondent in company with Mr. Cruthers, of Stonewall, to-day paid a visit to the creamery of Messrs. Barre & Mignault, of Jolys, Rat River, and were kindly shown over the establishment by Mr. Mignault, the resident partner and manager of the business here. He informed us that he is now taking in about 7,000 pounds of milk per day, and is making over 350 pounds of butter daily, an average of over 5 lbs of butter from 100 lbs of milk, which is considered a very good yield. Everything was found in the very cleanest and best of order. They are now making up a lot for the Liverpool exhibition, England. The greater part of the butter made here is shipped to British Columbia, where the highest prices are obtained.

NEWS FROM THE PRAIRIES

A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROGRESS OF THE CROPS.

The Great British Northwest Striding Onwards to the Fulfillment of its Destiny as the Granary of the World.

Straw Over 3 Feet High Already.

Winnipeg, July 12.—Mr. Griffin, of the C.P.R., who has just returned from the Edmonton region says the crops are well advanced and very promising. He brought home several samples, showing the straw over three feet in height and the heads well formed.

One farmer, Mr. Vizina, near St. Alban, has 60 acres of wheat, all headed and looking well, while Mr. A. Heckie, of Stony Plain, has a large area of wheat, oats and barley all well advanced.

Looking Fine.

Pipestone, July 12.—The crops are looking fine around here. The C.P.R. officials who are measuring off the right of way state that they are looking better than any they have seen on their trip.

Glorious Promises.

Rockwood, July 12.—The beautiful growing weather of the last few days has headed out the early wheat and some of the early sown oats and barley, and the crops generally have a magnificent appearance.

More Abundant Even Than '91.

Clarkleigh, July 12.—The farmers are beginning to get their mowers into shape for the haying. There will be an abundance of hay through the neighborhood, more than there has been for years.

All vegetables are looking first-class and there will be 50 per cent. more roots and potatoes this year than last.

Wheat Heading Out.

Napinka, July 8.—Farmers say wheat is beginning to head out and will be about as early as last year, but will have less straw and will be easier harvested.

The C. P. R. company are building a fine double section house here.

Coming on Fast.

Strathclair, July 11.—The crops in the vicinity are looking good. The frequent rains, followed by warm weather, is bringing on vegetation as fast as could be desired.

Everything Looking Well.

Nesbitt, July 11.—We have had some fine showers of rain lately which have greatly benefitted the crops, and there is every appearance of an abundant harvest. The elevator has been running for the past month, and there have been nearly 20,000 bushels of wheat marketed.

In Magnificent Condition.

Telegraphic reports to the C. P. R., officials at Winnipeg, July 18, stated: "The crops in all parts of the country are in magnificent condition. The rains which have fallen during the last ten days have done an immense amount of good and as they were general the whole country has been benefitted in consequence."

A Winnipegger writes under date of July 18: "The crops in the Carman district are in magnificent condition. There has been a good growth of straw, and wheat is now heading. The farmers in that section say that with favorable weather they will have the largest yield for several seasons. Considerable haying has been done between Starbuck and Carman."

Wheat to be Cut The Second Week in August.

Mr. G. P. Wastle, of Oak Bluff, Municipality of Macdonald, left a sample of wheat at the Free Press office, Winnipeg, July 18, which had been headed out for ten days. It was a fair sample from a fifty acre field. Mr. Wastle thinks it a shade earlier than last year, and expects to cut it about the second week in August.

No Damage by the Big Storm.

Winnipeg, July 11.—As United States papers are publishing exaggerated reports of the big storm that came over the frontier into the Canadian Northwest, which are being cabled to England, it may be well to state that telegraphic reports received from all points in the Canadian Northwest show that the only places where really serious damage to crops has been done by any recent storm was across the line in Dakota.

On this side of the frontier a good deal of rain fell, and in some places hail was seen, but the damage to the

crops will not equal that inflicted by an ordinary summer hail storm in England.

A Shoal Lake dispatch says:—"There was little or no wind blowing at the time, consequently crops suffered very little. Crops in this section of the country are looking well: wheat is starting to head out. Hay will be very plentiful this season."

A despatch from Gladstone, July 11, in answer to the enquiry what damage had been done, as reports had been wired that the crops were ruined, was as follows:—"On Saturday there was considerable rain, but no hail, so far as your correspondent can hear. Everything is looking first-class and is as far advanced as this time last year. The wheat is out in head in many fields. Cattle and horses are in excellent order, the pasture being much better than last year."

A Morden despatch, July 11, said:—"Yesterday we had a nice rain north and east. There was a little hail to the north, but not the slightest damage was done anywhere."

Delegates to Report on the Land.

Red Deer, July 7.—Messrs. E. G. Adams, P. Curtis, W. Crozier, and M. Lynne, delegates from Westport, Ont., are here looking over lands for ranching purposes. We have also had delegations from Idaho and Wyoming.

W. Ritchie, Dominion land agent of Grafton, Dakota, was here last week with the balance of his party of 55 which he settled in a few days.

A good laundry, furniture shop and a veterinary surgeon are needed here, and no doubt would do well.

Saskatchewan Land Sales.

Winnipeg, July 12.—The sale at Edmonton of selected lands of the Saskatchewan Valley, held on Tuesday last was very satisfactory. A number of buyers were present, and the land disposed of amounted to \$30,000.

Land Held Too High on the Coast.

Vancouver, July 11.—The delegates from the maritime provinces who have been out to the coast to obtain information about land for settlers, returned home to-day in a special car. They will stay off at Sicamous to examine the Okanagan country and also at Calgary and Winnipeg.

They expressed themselves as pleased with Vancouver and district but think land is held too high.

Summer Frost in Europe.

London, July 15.—The rose crops of Bulgaria and France have been so severely damaged by hoar frosts and cold rains that there is scarcely enough to supply the demands of the pomade manufacturers.

An Insatiable Market.

England imports 110,000,000 bushels of wheat annually of which in 1891 we sent only 5,280,000 bushels; 440,000 oxen, of which number in the same year we sent only 98,000; and 213,500,000 pounds of butter, of which we furnished only 4,600,000 pounds.

Eggs for Great Britain.

A commercial bulletin issued by the Finance Department show that during the six months ending September 30 last, Canada exported to Great Britain 1,633,931 dozen of eggs valued at \$216,754 and to the United States during the same time 2,021,731 dozen, valued at \$219,444.

During 1891 there were imported into Great Britain eggs to the value of \$17,635,133.

Increasing Immigration.

A Montreal dispatch says: This will be without doubt the best immigration season the St. Lawrence route has seen for a number of years. During May and June, 1891, the number of immigrants landed at Montreal was 2,652, while this year no less than 4,037 were brought in during the same time. The total arrivals for May 1891 were 4,201, the arrivals in June 1891, 4,557; total, 8,758. The total arrivals in May 1892 was 7,690, and the total arrivals in June 1892, 5,872, a total of 13,571; thus showing an increase of 4,813 during the two opening months of the present shipping season. Never before has such a good class of immigrants reached this port.

Not since the organization of the northwestern provinces have so many been booked for west of Lake Superior. To use the language of an assistant agent, "More are going to the Northwest this summer than during the three preceding years."

As a matter of course the money brought in by these people shows a similar increase. The following are the figures for the opening months of 1891 and 1892: May, 1891, \$140,000; June, 1891, \$162,000. Total, \$302,000. May, 1892, \$304,000; June, 1892, \$205,000. Total, \$509,000.

BY RAIL TO ASIA.

WHAT THE PROPOSED CANADA WESTERN RY. MAY DO.

Its Construction a Long Step Towards an All-Land Route to British India—The Intended Route.

The Seattle (Washington, U. S.) Telegraph of July 20th, contains an interesting article on the Canada Western Railway. The writer has studied the subject carefully and has formed clear ideas as to the results that will be produced by the construction of the road. This is what he says:

THE ROUTE.

"The proposed road will start from Victoria and follow the eastern shore of Vancouver Island, utilizing probably the present road to Nanaimo, and will run to Port McNeill, near the northern extremity of the island. About midway between Nanaimo and Port McNeill the very narrow channel separating the island from the mainland will be bridged, and the road will proceed via Bute Inlet, probably in a general northwesterly direction to the Cariboo (British Columbia) gold fields. Thence its course will be in a more or less direct route eastward to the prairie country, crossing the Rocky Mountains either by the Yellow Head pass or a new pass further north. It may be remembered that the original plan of the Canadian Pacific railway contemplated a location through the Yellow Head pass and a terminus at Bute Inlet. The region between Bute Inlet and Yellow Head Pass possesses great capabilities as an agricultural country."

THE CLIMATE

Owing to the length of the summer day, is favorable to the growth of wheat. The land of much of the region is low-lying, and the winds from the Pacific coast make the climate much milder than inland states and provinces much further south. The writer in the Telegraph has formed a high opinion of the Peace River district, which the Canada Western will bring within easy reach of the Pacific coast. He does not say much about the mineral resources of the region which the new road will open up. They are, without doubt, very good—so great that no one need feel surprised at the discoveries that will be made and the riches of nature that will become available. He believes that the construction of the Canada Western will facilitate, and therefore hasten, the project of

A RAILWAY TO ASIA THROUGH ALASKA.

This is the concluding paragraph of the article: This railway will give easy access by means of a northern spur to the head waters of the Yukon, and will be a long step toward the realization of the project, which is by no means a visionary one, of a railway to Asia via Alaska. It will also tap the tributaries of the Mackenzie river, one of the greatest water-ways in the world and navigable for fully 1,500 miles during half the year at least.

The best information available is that in the region between the Yukon and Mackenzie there are large and valuable deposits of precious minerals. There are many valleys quite well adapted to some description of farming. Indeed, of all projects now before the public, none has more interest than the proposed Canadian Western. That it will be built at a very early day hardly admits of doubt."

Many people smile at the idea of uniting British India and America by a railway, but almost as wonderful things as that have happened in our own day. If any one twenty years ago or so had said that eastern Canada would be connected with the Pacific coast by a splendid railroad, on which a journey across the continent could be made in less than six days, he would be looked upon as a lunatic.

1,000 Acres For His Son.

Mr. E. May, of Leipzig, Germany, has been making a tour of Manitoba, and is highly pleased with the outlook of things. He has purchased an estate of 1,000 acres at Niverville, and will settle his son, who is now attending the Ontario Agricultural College, on the same.

The N. P. R. Souris Extension.

Belmont, July 13.—By the regular train last night there arrived a party of engineers in charge of Messrs. Simpson and Baynes, sent out by the Northern Pacific railway company for the purpose of locating the Souris extension from this point. They left this morning going westerly.

United States land on immigration companies according to the Ottawa Evening Journal mentions not fewer than thirty emigration agents in Ontario.

THE CHAMPION WHEAT.

Official Copy of the Letter Awarding the First Prize.

Copies have been scattered broadcast over Great Britain and Ireland of a neatly printed folding card. The front of it read as follows: "Manitoba wheat awarded the Champion Gold Medal at the International Millers' and Bakers' Exhibition held in London, 1892."

The following letter is published on the inside of the card. It explains itself:

London, June 29, 1892.

A. J. McMillan, Esq., Agent Government of Manitoba, 32 James street, Liverpool:

Dear Sir,—We have the pleasure to inform you that the sample of Red Fyfe Wheat exhibited by you has been awarded the highest possible prize against the wheat produce of the world, and in due course we shall forward you the champion gold medal.

The sample submitted to the judges was of such excellence that it may be taken as a "Standard."

We are, yours faithfully,

DALE & REYNOLDS.

(Managers for the Royal Agricultural Hall Company.)

Port Arthur to Become a Great Port.

Port Arthur, July 15.—James Conmee, M. P. P., states that a contract with the Gunflint Lake Iron Company, of Minnesota, was signed yesterday, whereby the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway agrees to finish the work to the international boundary and extend the road four miles on the Minnesota side to the iron mines at once. The iron company are to ship one million tons of iron ore over the railway in ten years—100,000 tons per year; 10,000 tons are to be shipped this year, beginning October 31. Mr. Koor-garde, president of the state bank, Minneapolis, Mr. Paulson, of Duluth, and other capitalists are in the iron company. The railway men have 600 men on the uncompleted section of 20 miles to the boundary. They are going to increase the force and rush the work. They will also increase the rolling stock to handle iron ore.

This is the most definite and best announcement for Port Arthur for years, and it is all in black and white. The ore will be shipped to Port Arthur over the P. A. D. & W. R., and then to Lake Erie ore ports by steam barges.

All over this part of Canada the timothy, on July 12, was higher than the fences, and some that was brought into this office was 4.8j and 4.9j high. It was cut within ten miles of Ottawa.

Northwest News Continued on Next Page.

Here are a few of the New Season's Goods at

MRS. SCOTT'S, 153 BANK STREET

Cashmere Blouses, New Styles just in. Cheap.

Lawn Blouses from 65 cts.

Print Blouses from 75 cts., (turn-down collar and tucks.)

New Chemises from 25 cts.

New Night Dresses from 65 cts.

New Skirts from \$1.25.

New Drawers from 25 cts.

Great variety of Infants' Caps and Bonnets and Child's Dresses and similar lines at about cost.

Come at once for first choice.

MRS. SCOTT'S 153 BANK STREET,

Between Maria and Slater sts.

Essentials Guaranteed,

Good Quality,

Latest Style,

Perfect fit,

Elegant Finish.

WM. HILL,

Merchant Tailor, 204 Sparks St.

THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Assessment System.

The Beneficiary Board is now prepared to receive applications for increased beneficiaries. The Beneficiary is now composed of two classes, viz.: A and B.

Class A includes the present \$500 and \$1,000 Certificates. Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certificates.

All Beneficiary members at present in good standing will be eligible to join Class B (providing they pass a satisfactory medical examination) on payment of \$2.00, \$1.00 of which is to be paid the Local Examiner, and the other sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 25c.

Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability clause. The rates of assessment in Class B is the same as in Class A, and until such time as an assessment realizes \$1,000, the heirs or legatees of a deceased member shall be entitled to receive only such an amount as shall be realized by an assessment made upon all members in good standing in Class B at the time of his death.

All old members of the Beneficiary over 50 years of age, desiring to join Class B, may do so until six months from the date of this circular, that is, November 2nd, 1892, after which time no such application can be entertained.

Members joining both Classes at the same time will pay an entrance fee of \$5.00; \$1.00 to go to the Medical Examiner, and the balance to be sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 50c.—25c. for each certificate.

The Beneficiary Board meets on the First Wednesday of each month. The age of an applicant is made up to the day the application reaches the Supreme Grand Secretary's office; for example, if the applicant is examined by the Lodge Surgeon, say on the 10th of the month, and he would be fifty on the 22nd of the month, and it doesn't reach the Supreme Grand Secretary's office until after the 22nd, it bars him from being admitted.

The Entrance Fees must in all cases be forwarded with the application.

JOHN W. CARTER,

S. G. Secretary.

Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

A FEW REASONS WHY IT PAYS YOU TO BUY YOUR TEA AT STROUD'S.

They Buy at First Hands.

They save the Consumer the Middle-man's profit.

They do the largest distributing trade to the Consumer of any firm in Canada.

Experience has taught them the CLASS of TEA best suited to the Canadian demands.

They Sell Pure Teas only.

This month exceptional value in Tea Dust, Choice Japan Siftings, 10c. a pound 3 pounds for 25c.

Sugar Cheaper than the cheapest.

CALL AND SEE US AT Toronto Adresses: Shaftesbury Hall. 367 Yonge Street. 428 Queen Street west.

Kingston: 109 Princess Street. Ottawa: Rideau and Sparks Sts. Peterboro': 370 George Street.

MANITOBA CROP BULLETIN.

ACTUAL CONDITION OF WHEAT AND OTHER CROPS.

Statistics and Information Gathered by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture—Prices of Lands and Other Reports.

Crop Bulletin No 34, of the Manitoba department of agriculture and immigration, reached us too late for notice in our last issue. It is summarized from the returns received from the regular correspondents of the department under date of July 1. The subjoined statement gives comparisons with 1891 of a number of items dealt with in the report:

WHEAT.

The bulletin says:—"This crop promises to be of the best. The cold weather during part of June threw it back at first from a week to ten days behind last year, but it is doing well and the farmers are jubilant over the prospect. Where poor seed was used it is not as good as it ought to be, the growth being thin. When we say poor seed we mean seed that was threshed from the stacks this spring or late last fall and became heated in the bins; but where good seed was sown it is fully up to the average. In some places there was a good deal of wind which has caused it to be thin in places. Where the seed was drilled in it is looking much better than where it has been sown broadcast, but in all cases it is reported to have a good color and making rapid advancement."

OATS.

Correspondents are more agreed in opinion as to this crop than is the case with regard to wheat. Of course there are places from which poor and thin fields are reported, but in general it is thick on the ground, healthy and of a good color, but would seem to be about ten days late. The area this year exceeds other years by about thirty thousand acres. In some places they were sown on stubble without proper cultivation and do not look so well as where they are properly cultivated.

BARLEY.

The acreage under this crop is considerably ahead of last year, and when our bulletin was issued there remained a good deal yet to be sown. All correspondents agree that the prospects for a good crop are of the brightest, and several correspondents say it promises to be the best they have seen since they came to the province, but that the two-rowed barley looks best.

Peas and flax—All reports in regard to peas and flax show that they are doing well. There will probably be a good crop.

Potatoes and roots—Are this year very late. Early potatoes were damaged by the June frosts slightly and the turnip fly and grub have done the crop much damage. They are now doing well, however, and promise a good crop.

Hay—Reports from all parts of the province are very favorable and show that the crop will be abundant and of excellent quality.

STOCK AND DAIRYING.

Live stock—Is in excellent condition on account of the abundance of good grasses. The stock looks better than it ever did.

Dairying.—The industry is not receiving the attention it deserves, but is steadily growing. In 1891 there were 75,968 milch cows and this year the number has increased to 79,856.

Stallions—The province is well supplied and almost every township has one or more stallions owned in it. The total number is 706.

Broodmares—Are rapidly increasing. This year shows 31,441 being an increase of 1,000 over last year.

GENERAL FARMING.

A statement gives the number of farmers in the province, together with the average quantity of land put under cultivation by each. The number of farmers is shown to be 20,517, being an increase over that of last year by 1,530. The average under crop by each is shown to be the same as last year. It is pleasant, says the bulletin, to know that each year shows an increase in the number of farmers in the province and consequently each year we are becoming greater producers, which means that we are becoming more prosperous. As so many new settlers have arrived in the province this year, it is expected that next year we will be able to show a great increase in the number of farmers over this year.

AVERAGE PRICES OF LANDS.

A table shows the average prices of lands, improved and unimproved, through the province as well as the percentage of the whole area fit for

cultivation and taken up by settlers. In the various district lands are nearly the same value, the highest being \$12.00 in the southwestern, and the lowest \$10.45 in the north central. The highest individual price is reported from the north central district, being \$30 for improved and \$20 for unimproved land. The average for the province is \$11.24, showing an increase over last year when it was reported at \$10.85. In unimproved lands also there is an increase in value, the rates for 1891 and the present year being \$6.96 and \$7.23 respectively. A percentage equal to 66 per cent. of the whole area is shown to be taken up by settlers. This is an increase of 33 per cent over last year when it was given at 62.7 per cent. The area fit for cultivation is given at 75 per cent of the whole.

GRISTING MILLS.

Correspondents were asked if there was a grist mill in their district and for the name and address of the owner or manager, and the result is the following list:

- Wm. Grant, Toddburn. Arrow Milling Co., Birtle. Herriot & McCullough, Plum Creek. Pearson Bros. & Man, Minnedosa. J. G. Boulton, Russell. W. H. Whimster, Strathclair. Assissippi Milling Co., Assissippi. J. Ovas, Rapid City. R. Muir, Shoal Lake. Shaw Bros., Lake Dauphin. Herriot & McCullough, Souris. Preston & McKay, Bois-Sevain. Keosler Bros., Virden. Leitch Bros., Oak Lake. Melita Milling Co., Melita. Moore & McFarlane, Virden. Carberry Milling Co., Carberry. Geo. Rogers, Carberry. Beautiful Plains Milling Company, Neepawa. McDonnell & Cameron, Baldur. W. H. Clandenning, Carman. J. M. Cochrane, Crystal City. Will & Dow, Pilot Mound. G. & H. B. White, Pilot Mound. R. McIntosh, Manitou. Peter Reimer, Schanzenfeldt. Abraham Reimer, Schanzenfeldt. John Peters, Schanzenfeldt. W. Ford, Treherne. Holland Roller Mills, Holland. John Moyers, Holland. B. Froser, Morden.

OUR PRIZE WHEAT.

The bulletin calls attention to the fact recently chronicled in the SAXON, that last spring the department sent to the International Miller's Exhibition in London, England, samples of Manitoba wheat and as a result Manitoba carried off the championship gold medal. The importance of wheat becoming so favorably known in the old country markets, can scarcely be over-estimated.

Money Made in Farming.

"I have paid careful attention to the working of farmers' business at our country branches, and the managers of the bank have been instructed to give special attention to it also. The past year has not been supposed to be a year of much saving with farmers, but it is fact that out of 29 branches where farmers' deposits are received, in 27 of them there has been an increase in such deposits. In only two has there been a decrease, and that only of a small amount. I have no doubt that this experience has been common. The whole deposits of the country in the banks, and in government and other savings banks a year ago were \$213,000,000. They now amount to \$231,000,000. I have little doubt that a large proportion of this increase belongs to farmers."—(George Hague, Manager Merchants' Bank, Montreal.)

Many More Coming.

Parties of United States farmers from Dakota are arriving in Winnipeg every week to make homes in the British Northwest. The last party consisted of nearly fifty souls from North Dakota and were going west to take up homesteads. They say that there is a general feeling throughout the whole state in favor of moving to this country, and only the late season and wet weather prevented hundreds from joining this party, but they are coming later on. In this party are first-class representative farmers from all parts of the state. Most left for the west immediately, a few remaining behind until to-day.

Experiments have been made at Old Point Comfort, Va., and Ocean City, Md., which the British and Canadian Governments will no doubt feel interested in. From cannon stationed on the beach canisters filled with oil so constructed as to allow the contents to gradually find their way to the sea, were fixed seaward when the weather was stormy and the waves unusually high and fierce. The result was to enormously diminish the force of the breakers and render the launching of lifeboats and saving of lives from shipwreck comparatively easy.

RICH NICKEL DEPOSITS.

REMARKABLE FINDS IN LAKE OF THE WOODS REGION.

Mammoth Lodes Located—100 Feet of Solid Ore at Sultana Mine Showing Visible Gold at Every Blast.

A despatch from Rat Portage says letters received there show the recently discovered nickel mines in the Lake of the Woods region are attracting considerable attention. They are also bringing many strangers to the district.

An offer was made to the owners of the Frenchman mine, located southwest of Keewatin about two miles, the sum being \$6,000 cash and one-eighth interest in paid up stock. The offer had not been accepted, as a better offer was pending on the report of an expert sent on by a Boston syndicate. The despatch continues: "This is a remarkable property; the outcrop occurs on the face of an escarpment bordering on the lake, and is over 200 FEET IN WIDTH.

This mammoth lode is traceable for a distance of twelve miles northeast, crossing the narrows on Black Sturgeon Lake, following the line of contact at the Huronian slates.

Arrangements are made with a Milwaukee party for putting a diamond drill on the property of Chas. Moore, situated about four miles east of Rat Portage, and three miles north of C.P.R. The outcrop there is about 60 feet in width and is nearly solid pyrites of iron the associate metal of nickel. Big developments are looked for in this important metal that abounds in such a large body in this district of the Lake of the Woods. The Sultana is turning out to be

A WORLD BEATER.

Recent developments made in stripping the ore body exposes a width of more than 100 feet in solid ore that shows visible gold from nearly every blast. Mr. J. F. Caldwell, the manager, has ordered two barges to be built at once and has also ordered a steam drill. The ore will be quarried in open cut instead of sinking shafts and hoisting. The cost of mining will not exceed 75 cents per ton with the Diamond drill. It is estimated that the ore will average clear across the vein \$50 per ton. Enough ore is now in sight to make the owner a millionaire several times over. Other mines in the district are rushing in ore to the reduction works until the vicinity around it looks like a young mountain growing up. Oliver Dounais THE SILVER KING of Port Arthur, is here looking after his mining interests. He was on Clearwater Bay and will bring in some 500 tons of ore which he took out one and two years ago. Taking the present outlook, Rat Portage has a bright future ahead of it and every one is happy.

LIQUID TAR DISCOVERIES.

Indian Traditions of "Springs of Black Mud" Lead to the Locating of a District Where Tar Oozes from the Earth.

The Edmonton Bulletin reports the following interesting discovery of liquid tar beds: For years past reports have been spread from time to time, regarding the presence of asphalt and petroleum tar in the country surrounding Edmonton, and a good deal of time and money have been expended in the hitherto vain effort to locate the actual springs. Indian stories were told of springs of black mud here and there, but none of these stories could be traced up to actual facts. The Indian who knew the place was dead, or the one who had heard of it was unable to find it, or the spring having been found, it was only black mud and not the wished for petroleum. Color was lent to these reports by the known facts regarding the

VAST PETROLEUM DEPOSITS on the Athabasca, which might easily extend to underlie the Edmonton district; by the fact that limestone boulders saturated with petroleum tar in a hard dry state were frequently found on the river bars, and by the further fact that in the valley of a creek, about 60 miles southwest of Edmonton large boulders or broken pieces of sandstone saturated with tar were found, and a similar find was made at Pigeon lake. The weak point of these discoveries was that, although beyond all question the tar was there, being only in loose movable pieces of stone, no clue was given as to the locality of the springs from which it came. A local company was formed to bore for oil at the creek mentioned, but the drill procured was unsuited for the purpose and soon broke, and the boring was abandoned. This was the last attempt that was made to find oil until Monday of this

week. Rumors had been gathering ever since spring opened as to the existence of

A MOST PECULIAR SPRING, north of St. Albert, and on Monday last P. Daly drove out to the place about 22 miles distant to investigate. On his return he brought with him a number of pieces of earth or mud saturated with tar so as to be quite flexible and a panful of the tar itself in a semi-liquid state, taken out of a hole which he caused to be dug to a depth of about five feet. Apparently the tar had exuded through a crack in the ground, saturating the surface earth and being itself hardened by the process. About two feet below the surface the first

PURE LIQUID TAR

was found in what appeared like pockets as far as the digging was carried. The color of the tar is black with a very slight brownish tinge. It is of the consistency and has very much of the smell of ordinary coal tar. In every way it exactly resembles the tar found on the Athabasca, which has been pronounced by geologists to be the product of petroleum beds. The tar burns readily in a fire, giving off smoke and a smell exactly like petroleum. Whether or not the tar is a sure indication of a profitable petroleum field, there is no doubt of the genuineness of the find, and as little that it is not confined to that single locality.

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Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

The Working Ladies' Guild.

The annual meeting of the Working Ladies' Guild was a great success. Sir Henry Cunningham, who presided, spoke of the anonymous gift of £3,000 which had been given to set the guild free of debt, and touched briefly on the special work of the guild in the aid it brings to ladies in distress.

The New Cruiser Apollo.

Vice-Admiral Sir Algernon C. F. Henage, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, having officially inspected the newly-completed second-class cruiser Apollo, and reported her fully equipped and ready in every respect for commission, an order has been issued by the Admiralty directing her to be placed in the A Division of the Fleet Reserve.

AN OAKVILLE MIRACLE.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF MR. JOHN W. CONDOR.

A Helpless Cripple For Years—Treated by the Staff of the Toronto General Hospital and Discharged as Incurable—The Story of his Miraculous Recovery as Investigated by an Empire Reporter.

Toronto Empire.

For more than a year past the readers of the Empire have been given the particulars of some of the most remarkable cures of the 19th century, all, or nearly all of them, in cases hitherto held by the most advanced medical scientists to be incurable. The particulars of these cases were vouched for by such leading newspapers as the Hamilton Spectator and Times, the Halifax Herald, Toronto Globe, LeMonde, Montreal; Detroit News, Albany, N. Y., Journal; Albany Express and others, whose reputation placed beyond question the statements made.

Recently rumors have been afloat of a remarkable case in the pretty little town of Oakville, of a young man recovering after years of helplessness and agony. The Empire determined to subject the case to the most rigid investigation, and accordingly detailed and impartial investigation into the case. Acting upon these instructions our reporter went to Oakville, and called upon Mr. John W. Condor (who it had long so miraculously recovered) and had not long been in conversation with him when he was convinced that the statements made were not only true, but that "the half had not been told."

down my throat. I lost my voice, and could speak only in husky whispers. Really, I am unable to describe the state I was in during those long weary months. With my swollen limbs drawn by the tightening cords up to my emaciated body, and my whole frame twisted and contorted into indescribable shapes, I was nothing more than a deformed skeleton. For three long weary months I was confined to bed, after which I was able to get up, but was a complete physical wreck, hobbling around on crutches a helpless cripple. My sufferings were continually intense, and frequently when I would be hobbling along the street I would be seized with a paroxysm of pain and would fall unconscious to the ground. During all this time I had the constant attendance of medical men, but their remedies were unavailing. All they could do was to try to build up my system by the use of tonics.

In the fall of 1889 and spring of 1890 I again suffered intensely severe attacks, and at last my medical attendant, as a last resort, ordered me to the Toronto General Hospital. I entered the hospital on June 20th, 1890, and remained there until September 20th of the same year. But, notwithstanding all the care and attention bestowed upon me while in this institution, no improvement was noticeable in my condition. After using almost every available remedy the hospital doctors—of whom there was about a dozen—came to the conclusion that my case was incurable, and I was sent away, with the understanding that I might remain an outside patient. Accordingly from September, 1890, to the end of January, 1891, I went to the hospital once a week for examination and treatment. At this stage I became suddenly worse, and once more gained admission to the hospital, where I lay in a miserable suffering condition for two months or more. In the spring of 1891 I returned to Oakville, and made an attempt to do something toward my own support. I was given light work in the basket factory, but had to be conveyed to and from the place of labor in a buggy and carried from the rig to a table in the works on which I sat and performed my work.

August, 1891, I was again stricken down, and remained in an utterly helpless condition until January, 1892. At this time Mr. James, a local druggist, strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I was prejudiced against proprietary medicines, as I had spent nearly all I possessed on numerous highly recommended so-called remedies. I had taken into my system large quantities of different family medicines. I had exhausted the list of liniments, but all in vain, and I was therefore reluctant to take Mr. James' advice. I, however saw several strong testimonials as to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and nerve tonic, and thinking that if I could only get my blood in better condition my general state of health might be improved. I resolved to give the Pink Pills a trial. With the course of a few days I bought a box, but there was no noticeable improvement, and I thought this was like the other remedies I had used. But urged on by friends I continued taking Pink Pills and after using seven boxes I was rewarded by noticing a decided change for the better. My appetite returned, my spirits began to rise and I had a little freer use of my muscles and limbs, the old troublesome swelling subsiding. I continued the remedy until I had used twenty-five boxes when I left off. By this time I had taken on considerable flesh, and weighed as much as 190 pounds. This was a gain of 60 pounds in a few weeks. My joints assumed their normal size, my muscles became firmer, and in fact I was a new man. By April I was able to go to work in the basket factory, and now I can work ten hours a day with any man. I often stay on duty overtime without feeling any bad effects. I play baseball in the evening and can run bases with any of the boys. Why I feel like dancing for very joy at the relief from abject misery. I suffered so long. Many a time I prayed for death to release me from my sufferings, but now that is all gone and I enjoy health as only he can who suffered agony for years. I have given you a brief outline of my sufferings, but from what I have told you can guess the depth of my gratitude for the great remedy which has restored me to health and strength.

Wishing to substantiate the truth of Mr. Condor's remarkable story the Empire representative called upon Mr. F. W. James, the Oakville druggist referred to above. Mr. James fully corroborated the statements of Mr. Condor. When the latter had first taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he was a mere skeleton—a wreck of humanity. The people of the town had long given him up for as good as dead, and would hardly believe the man's recovery until they saw him themselves. The fame of this cure is now spread throughout the section and the result in an enormous sale of Pink Pills every day," said Mr. James, "and this is remarkable in a town the size of Oakville. And better still they give perfect satisfaction. Mr. James recalled numerous instances of remarkable cures after other remedies had failed. Mr. John Robertson, who lives midway between Oakville and Milton, who had been troubled with asthma and bronchitis for about 15 years, has been cured by the use of Pink Pills, and this after physicians had told him there was no use doctoring further. Mr. Robertson says his appetite had failed completely, but after taking seven boxes of Pink Pills he was ready and waiting for each meal. He regards his case as a remarkable one. In fact Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recognized as one of the greatest modern medicines—a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer—curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the tried feeling resulting therefrom, diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills restore pale and swollen complexions to the glow of health, and are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, while in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

of the employees. Mr. Ford said he thought a great deal of the young man and was pleased at his wondrous deliverance from the grave and his restoration to vigorous health.

In order to still further verify the statements made by Mr. Condor in the above interview, the reporter on his return to Toronto examined the General Hospital records, and found therein the entries fully bearing out all Mr. Condor had said, thus leaving no doubt that his case is one of the most remarkable on record, and all the more remarkable because it had baffled the skill of the best physicians in Toronto. These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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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.

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.

Sons of England.

Almonte.

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

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 visiting brethren.

Barrie.

Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop St.

Belleville.

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

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.

Brockville.

Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King Street.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters' Hall, King St.

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block.

Galt.

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

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovey's Block.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James Sts.

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

Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets.

Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Pop Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month.

Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the Royal Templars of Temperance Hall.

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.

Tyne No. 73, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at Fraser's Hall, King St.

Huntsville.

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

Lakefield.

Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall.

Bowmanville.

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

Lambton Mills.

Bradford No. 81, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. O. F. Hall.

Longford Mills.

Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills.

London.

Kennington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall.

British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, Visiting brethren welcome.

Midland.

Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters' Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month.

Smith's Falls.

Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block.

Montreal.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond Sts.

Denbigh No. 98—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month, at 468 St. Urbain St.

Orillia.

Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga St.

Rose of Conchaling, No. 23, meets alternate Monday from January 11th, 1892, in their Hall, Mulcahey's Block.

Ottawa.

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

Bowdoin No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington St.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington St.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh.

Clarendon—The United Degree Lodge of Derby, Bowdoin, Russell and Stanley Lodges meets in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month.

Peterborough.

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

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

Owen Sound.

Mistake No. 88, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters' Hall, Red Rose 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

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

Sault Ste. Marie.

Leamington No. 95—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Dawson's Hall.

St. Thomas.

Truro No. 82, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. South-west and Talbot Sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month.

Stratford.

Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspeare Hall.

Sherbrooke, Que. Gloucester No. 108, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 L.O.F., Odells Block.

Selkirk, Man.

Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters' Hall, Colclough Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.

Toronto.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst & Queen Sts.

Keat No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West.

York No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave, Queen Street, west.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West.

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from January 4th, 1892, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen St. West.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview Ave.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meets alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall.

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Dominion Hall, corner of Dundas and Queen St., Toronto.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill St. and Yonge St.

Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St., W. Ednes.

Hull No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron Hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets.

Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, Queen St., West, cor. Spadina Ave. over Devaney's new store.

Lichfield, No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Block, corner Prospect and Ontario Sts., every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock.

Vancouver, B. C.

Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose.

Victoria, B. C.

Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall, Visiting brethren welcome.

Weston.

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

Windsor.

Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street, Visiting brethren are welcome.

Winnipeg.

Westward Ho! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Unity Hall, McIntyre block, Main street.

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

Woodstock.

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

Lachine.

Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph St. Visiting members are welcome.

Calgary, N.W.T.

United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in their Hall, on Osler street.

New Glasgow, N.S.

Kenilworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S., Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock, in Good Templars Hall.

Fredericton, N.B.

Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 7th, 1892.

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.

Fort William.

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

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

(Continued from our last.)

CHAPTER III.

Events led to what we are about to narrate, the battle of Dover, another great fight which took place in sight of the shores of England, and which tended still further to assert and to maintain her supremacy on the sea.

No sooner had the barons after Runnymede, at the wringing from John of the Charter of Liberty, dispersed their forces and retired to their castles, than John, at the head of a body of Gascon and Poitevin mercenaries, assailed them in succession with a fury and vindictiveness that showed how lightly he valued an oath, and soon the sky was red at night and darkened by day with the blaze of burning towns and cornfields, while the people fled to the hills and forests in despair; and, unless he exaggerated, Matthew of Paris records that this was the state of matters from Dover to Berwick, over all the land. In this extremity the English barons took the desperate course of offering the crown to Louis of France, who had married John's niece; and then the horrors of a second Conquest seemed to hang over the divided people, for this Louis was the eldest son of Philip Augustus, and many of the great lords, inspired by a national spirit, were averse to the measure.

With real avidity, but with pretended reluctance, the offer of the English crown was accepted; a French army mustered at Calais, and Louis, with a numerous and well-appointed armament, consisting of 600 ships, set sail for England. Notwithstanding that the barons of the Cinque Ports, who remained faithful to John, attacked and cut off some of his ships on the high seas, he landed safely at Sandwich, on the 30th of May, 1216. John was marching to meet him; but on the shores of the Wash the rising tide suddenly swept away all his baggage, jewels and treasures. Agitation fevered him, and he died, unregretted by his friends, some say of poison, but according to others of a surfeit of peaches and ale. Louis with his adherents held London and the southern counties; but the barons, whose feelings had changed since John's death, rallied round young Henry of Winchester, whom, as the royal crown had perished in the Wash, they crowned with a fillet of gold at Gloucester, and all true Englishmen wore a similar fillet of white cloth in honor of the event. But Louis was determined not to quit the island without a struggle, though forced to abandon all hope after the somewhat petty but otherwise important battle known as the "Fair of Lincoln," on the 19th May, 1217. The little King Henry was only ten years old, and the Earl of Pembroke was appointed Regent.

While Louis, who had lost everything north of London, was cooped up there, a powerful fleet and army were prepared in France for his succour. At Calais, the troops destined for this enterprise embarked on board of eighty large ships, besides galleys, and other armed and store vessels, the whole under the command of Eustace le Moine (the Monk), a famous sea-rover of those days, who had quitted his cloister for the more congenial scenes of outrage and battle by sea and land.

On the 24th of August the French armament put to sea intending to sail up the Thames, to make spoil of London, and there land their troops, which were under the command of Robert de Courtenay; but "the silver streak" was not to be crossed so easily as in the days of the fated Harold.

Hubert de Burgh—who had been Seneschal of Poitou; whose fourth wife was Margaret, a princess of Scotland; and who was now the Royal Justiciary and Governor of the Castle of Dover, which Louis was besieging—was fully impressed with the necessity of preventing the landing of this formidable force on English ground, and, more than all, their occupation of the capital, and took immediate measures for that purpose.

Addressing Peter de Rupilius, then Bishop of Winchester, the marshal, and other great personages whom he had called round him, he said emphatically, "If these people land, England is lost. Let us meet them boldly, therefore, for God is with us, and they are excommunicated."

"We are neither sea-soldiers nor pirates," replied his audience, who did not share his ardour, or feared the monk Eustace, "neither are we fishermen. Go thou and die!"

Undiscouraged by this, De Burgh sent for his chaplain, and having hastily taken the sacrament, he put on his armour, and mustering the soldiers of the garrison of Dover, with an emphatic oath, he enjoined them to defend their post to the last, adding, "Ye shall suffer me to be hanged before ye surrender this castle, for it is the key of England."

Affected even to tears by this exhortation, and still more by the fate that seemed to await him, they pledged themselves to obey his commands. There is one other account of this episode, which though a little different is not the less interesting. It is said that when the French fleet was seen by the people of the Cinque Ports, like white birds at the far horizon, knowing it to be commanded by the dreaded Eustace, they said, "If this tyrant land, he will lay all waste, for the country is unprotected, and the king is far away. Let us, therefore, put our souls into our hands, and meet him while he is at sea, and help will come to us from on High."

"Is there any man among you who is this day ready to die for England?" asked another; and a third said, "Here am I." "Then," said the first who spoke, "take with thee an axe, and when thou seest us engaging the tyrant's ship, climb up the mast and cut down his banner, so that the other vessels may be dispersed for want of a leader." Sixteen ships belonging to the Cinque Ports, and about twenty smaller vessels, formed the English squadron. With the bravest of his knights, Sir Philip d'Albany (Governor of Jersey), Sir Henry de Tuberville, Sir Richard Stuard, Richard, a natural son of King John, and others, De Burgh, committing the defence of Dover to his second in command, led them on board, and they put to sea; and from the white cliffs that overlooked it they were watched by thousands of anxious eyes.

The enemy's fleet of eighty sail—a terrible disparity in strength and number—was already some miles off Calais when the English ships bore towards them, with all their gay banners flying; their square lug-sails, some brown, some gaudily dyed and painted; their high poops and forecastles having doors pointed like those of chapels, and studded with nails like those of prisons; their hulls built in that quaint form still adhered to by the Dutch; and each bristling from stem to stern with arms and armour. "But all the accounts of this engagement," says Sir Harris Nicholas, "are defective in nautical details, while the few that do occur are very obscurely expressed." It appears that the wind was southerly, blowing fresh, and the French were going large i. e., with the breeze abaft the beam, steering to round the North Foreland, and not expecting much if any opposition. So the English squadron, instead of directly approaching them, kept their wind as if bound for Calais harbor; then Eustace, the commander, exclaimed, "I know what these wretches think—they will invade Calais like thieves; but that is useless, as it is well defended."

So each bore on, but as soon as the little fleet of old England—it was "old England" then as now—got the weather-gage of the French, they suddenly bore down in the most gallant manner upon their rear; and the moment they came athwart the sterns of the French ships, they threw their grapnels into them, and thus preventing the enemy from escaping, held them fast—an early instance of that wild love of close fighting for which English sailors have ever been distinguished.

The battle began by the crossbow-men and archers, under Sir Philip d'Albany, pouring volleys of bolts and arrows into the enemy's ships fore and aft with deadly effect; and, to increase their dismay, as cannons were still unknown, the English threw sackful of unslacked lime, reduced to fine powder, on board their antagonists, which being blown by the wind into their eyes, completely blinded them. With pike, dagger, and axe, the English now poured on board in a torrent, and cutting away the rigging and halyards, the sails with all their top-hammer fell over the French, to use the expression of an old historian, "like a net upon ensnared small birds," and thus trammelled they could make but a feeble resistance. After an immense slaughter they were completely defeated; for though the French were unquestionably brave, they were less accustomed to naval tactics and to fighting upon the water than their assailants, beneath whose lances, axes, and swords they fell rapidly.

Disdaining to be taken alive, or more probably dreading to fall into the hands of the English, whose custom it was to treat prisoners with great severity, that they might be induced to pay exorbitant sums as ransom, many noble French knights leaped into the sea in their heavy armor, and were never seen again. Matthew Paris records that Eustace the Monk was seized by Rich-

ard, the son of King John., who by one slash of his sword hewed off his head. Of his whole fleet only fifteen vessels escaped; and with the remaining sixty-five in tow, or under prize crews, De Burgh and his Englishmen returned to Dover; and we are told that, "while victoriously ploughing the waves," they devoutly returned thanks to God for their success, an example of simple religious gratitude after battle which has been followed by our tars often in more modern times.

There was no cannon-smoke to obscure the air then, and there were no telescopes to peer through; but the battle was witnessed, under a bright August sun, with exultation by the people and garrison of Dover, and the victors were welcomed by the bishops and clergy in full sacerdotal vestments, bearing banners and crosses in procession, chanting praises to God for the rescue of England. Gold, silver, silken garments, rich armour, and weapons, the spoil of the foe, having been collected, and the prisoners disposed of, Sir Philip d'Albany was dispatched to the boy king and the Regent Pembroke, with tidings of "this glorious naval victory, which secured the independence of England."

One of the most immediate and important results of this battle was that Louis relinquished his claim to the throne of England, and quitted its shores, but not without reluctance, and certain stipulations for the safety of his friends; thus ending a civil war which seemed to be founded on the most incurable hatred and jealousy, and which had threatened England with the most fatal consequences.

To be Continued.

Australasia.

In the course of a public address delivered last week the Premier of Queensland, Sir Samuel Griffith, said that the people of that colony must look forward to a still more rigid regime of public economy. The colony possessed sufficient resources to find work for the whole population provided that the latter recognized that the workers were only entitled to a fair share of the joint product of labor and capital. As a matter of fact, there was a gigantic strike throughout the country, and men would not work at all if they had to work at reduced wages. The attitude of some of the Labor party was very nearly analogous to that of the Nihilists, whose mission was not to amend, but to destroy. As regarded himself personally, he did not in the slightest degree despair of the future of the colony. On the contrary, he believed that she would come through the depression all the better for the temporary suffering she had endured.

The revenue of Victoria for the year just ended amounted to £7,728,000, being a decrease of £614,000 as compared with the previous year. There was a falling-off in the Customs receipts of £136,000, in the land tax of £93,000, in public works of £407,000, including railways £205,000 and in fees of £68,000. The Excise receipts alone showed an increase, of £78,000.

The revenue of South Australia for the past year amounted to £2,740,000, being an increase of £10,000 as compared with the previous year.

The members of the Presbyterian mission to the New Hebrides, consisting of 17 missionaries, have decided to forward a protest to Lord Knutsford against the proposed renewal of the importation of Kanaka labor into Queensland. They affirm that the traffic cannot be carried on with justice to the natives or with honor to the British nation, despite the pledges given by Sir Samuel Griffith to see to its strict regulation.

New Zealand.

Mr. Ballance has delivered his Budget statement for New Zealand. The revenue for the past year shows a total of £4,448,000, which exceeds the Treasurer's estimate by £87,000. On the other hand, the expenditure for the twelve months is £26,000 below the estimates. The returns for last year altogether leave a surplus of £165,000, after paying £100,000 off the floating debt and providing for various miscellaneous disbursements.

For the future, foreign life assurance companies doing business in New Zealand will be required to make a deposit of £25,000 each by way of guarantee for colonial policies, on which they will receive interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. In the same way foreign fire insurance companies will have to deposit £10,000 a piece. The Treasurer also announced that it was intended to establish two State farms for the relief of the unemployed, on the co-operative system, which has been applied with so much success to the execution of ordinary public works.

Her Majesty's ship Curacoa has visited the Gardner, Danger, and Nassau Islands in the Western Pacific, and has proclaimed a British protectorate over each group.

OFF FOR THE LABRADOR.

Acadian Recorder, Halifax, N. S.

Prof. W. M. Reid, J. D. Scomborger, Lyly Vincent and W. D. Vincent, arrived by the Halifax last night. They are some of the party who go to Labrador in the schooner Evelina in the interests of the World's Fair to secure an Esquimaux village with some fifty inhabitants and all appurtenances thereto belonging. The schooner left Cunningham & Curren's wharf to-day on her mission.

A Recorder reporter was talking to-day to Capt. Wm. McConnell, of Port Hilford, Guysboro, who is in charge of the vessel. An interesting incident was mentioned (and although it sounds like a "puff" of a patent medicine it is worth noting.) "Do you see that man over there," said a friend, "that is Capt. McConnell, who is going after Esquimaux. I have known him for years, and he was that bad with asthma that he had sometimes to be held up on board his vessel. You see him"—(he was pilling wood in a cord measure to take on board)—"he is a well man; and he attributes it to some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that he took, two after each meal."

Out of curiosity, the reporter secured an introduction to the captain, and after some talk about the expedition, remarked: "Is that correct, Captain, about your recovery from asthma, and that you attribute it to those pills?"

"Well, I don't know anything else. I recovered after taking them."

"And haven't been troubled since?"

"No. Of course we will see what this winter may bring forth; I haven't said anything about it."

"But last winter?"

"I began taking them in December, and found the change brought about in my condition, which Dr. Parker, of Halifax, said was about as bad as it could be."

It isn't often that a patent medicine gets such a big boom in the incidence of news-gathering, as is furnished in the above; but it is all set down just as it transpired, incidentally.

The whole Labrador party consists of Messrs. Tabor and Vincent, Prof. Reid, of Harvard College; Mr. Lyle Vincent, St. Louis; Dr. Baur, Philadelphia, a distinguished naturalist; Prof. Gillette, New Haven, Conn., and Hon. W. F. Ryder, Quebec. They expect to return with about 50 Esquimaux, with dogs, komatiks, kayacks, and a general collection of curiosities from Esquimaux land. The schooner is a handsome model, 35 tons, and is a fast sailer. John Silver & Co. furnished the supplies.

"German Syrup"

Hemorrhage Five Years

"I have been ill for about five years, have had the best Medical advice, and I took the first dose in some doubt. This resulted in a few hours easy sleep. There was no further hemorrhage till next day, when I had a slight attack which stopped almost immediately. By the third day all trace of blood had disappeared and I had recovered much strength. The fourth day I sat up in bed and ate my dinner, the first solid food for two months. Since that time I have gradually gotten better and am now able to move about the house. My death was daily expected and my recovery has been a great surprise to my friends and the doctor. There can be no doubt about the effect of German Syrup, as I had an attack just previous to its use. The only relief was after the first dose." J. R. LOTTHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

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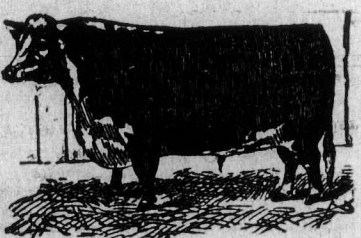
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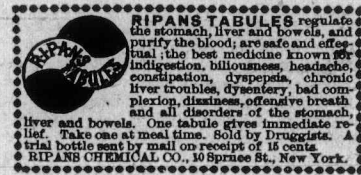
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