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### BRETHREN DOWN BY THE SEA

### FIRE A SALUTE ON HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

**How the Englishmen of Nova Scotia Celebrated Her Majesty's Birthday—21 Guns Fired—A Procession Through the Town—A Grand Concert in the Evening—Annual Church Service.**

New Glasgow, N.S., May 30.—The 24th was a busy day in Sons of England circles at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. For some time past a committee had been hard at work making arrangements for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, which was the first attempt of the kind in New Glasgow, or any where else, as far as we know around here. In addition to the march round town with the band, Bros. C. E. Wadden, president, and Bro. R. Maynard, past president, secured the use of a 15 pound cannon, and received permission from the authorities to fire a royal salute of 21 guns.

#### THE BRETHREN GATHER.

In the Oddfellows' Hall, where the Sons of England meet, was a plentiful supply of red and white roses, supplied by Bro. Vaux. At 10 o'clock the lodge opened, when final arrangements were made for the march, which took place at eleven.

The procession, headed by the band, was marshalled by Bro. A. T. Dodson. The flag was in charge of the committee of management, who guarded it with drawn swords, followed by the members with a large addition of Englishmen from the locality to the number of 150. The large number in the procession was a surprise to many. The route taken was along the principal streets of the town to the point where the cannon was in position.

#### A ROYAL SALUTE.

Everything was ready, waiting for 12 o'clock, when the cannon boomed forth amid cheers of the large gathering. The firing of the salute was heard fourteen miles away, so we were informed. After 21 guns had been fired the National Anthem was played. The procession was reformed and marched to the hall, and an informal meeting held.

#### A SOCIAL GATHERING.

A successful meeting was held in the evening of members and their friends. Upon the platform was the Mayor, Rev. M. Taylor, rector of Christ Church, Stellarton, and Rev. W. Raven, rector of St. George's Church, New Glasgow, who presided, and gave a very able and patriotic address. The songs, recitations and solos by members and friends, including a portion of the choir of Christ Church, Stellarton, was highly appreciated.

The addresses were excellent; besides those of the Rev. W. Taylor, Grand Lodge Chaplain, and Rev. W. Raven, Mayor, H. C. Jamison, made some telling points in comparing Canada with the United States, where he had recently been on a tour. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem, all voting it a royal good time.

#### CHURCH SERVICE.

The second annual church service of Kenilworth Lodge, 109, took place on Sunday, May 28th. The members assembled at 10 o'clock, and were formed into a procession, marshalled by Bro. Dodson, who led the way, accompanied by past president Bro. Maynard, carrying the flag, and leading the way to St. George's Church.

The Rector preached an excellent sermon, strongly recommending the Sons of England as worthy of the support of all loyal Englishmen. The Rector, who is a member of the lodge, wore the badge of his degree. At the close of the sermon the National Anthem was sung, the members filed out of church, when the procession was reformed and marched back to the lodge room. This closed the second annual church service of Kenilworth Lodge in commemoration of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Birthday.

#### Official Visits.

The Supreme Grand Secretary, J. W. Carter, and Past Supreme Grand President, W. R. Stroud, of Ottawa, will visit officially Lansdowne Lodge, No. 25, Peterboro, on the 3rd of July. They will visit Exeter Lodge, No. 89, Lakefield, on Tuesday the 4th of July.

#### Brockville, Ont.

Suffolk Lodge, No. 87.—The brethren of Brockville, having received several pressing invitations from the Kingston brethren, decided to run an excursion to that city on the 24th May. The day was a grand one for a sail, the steamer St. Lawrence, put on her fine holiday attire. We called at Gananoque and Rockport, arriving at Kingston at 3 p.m. The committee who had the matter in hand, and worked for its success, were Bros. W. White, J. H. Baxter and T. Guest, who received the thanks of the lodge. The excursion was a financial success.

#### Hull, P.Q.

Lodge Tennyson, No. 106, formed a White Rose Degree Lodge on June 7th. It is to be a benefit degree. Sixteen members were initiated. The R.R.D. officers will be officers in the W. R. D. The ceremony was under the direction of District Deputy, Bro. Ed. Ackroyd, assisted by Vice-President Jas. Hope, of Clarendon, United W. R., Ottawa, and other visiting brethren of Clarendon Lodge. After the ritualistic work had been carried out the lodge was addressed by Bros. Ackroyd, Jas. Hope, E. J. Le Dain, F. J. George, and E. J. Reynolds. The lodge adjourned at 11 o'clock.

#### Pembroke, Ont.

Black Prince, No. 157, held their annual church service on the morning of May 28th. A good number of the brethren and friends of the lodge assembled at the lodge rooms at 10.45. The members formed into line and proceeded to Holy Trinity Church. The Rev. Mr. Reid preached a truly patriotic sermon, taking his text from Gala. 4th chapt. 7th verse. "If a son, then an heir." We being sons of England were heirs to all her glory and honor, and as it was in olden days a proud thing when a man could say, I am a Roman, far greater was the honor in saying, I am an Englishman. We will soon reap the benefit of the sermon, as we expect to initiate three before long.

#### How to Get Active Workers.

Do you want every member of your lodge to become active workers in the advancement of our Society? Then use your best endeavors to get every member to subscribe for the ANGLO-SAXON; nothing is better calculated to arouse a spirit of emulation.

Bro. A. J. Moreland, secretary of Lodge Cheltenham, Toronto, is now on the way to recovery, after a very serious illness.

### THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

#### ENGLISHMEN WILL SOON OUTNUMBER ALL OTHERS.

**The Sons of England a Principal Factor—News of Proposed Visit by S. G. P. Bro. Thos. Elliott Received with Great Satisfaction—A Reception Committee Appointed.**

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]

Winnipeg, June 9th.—The news conveyed in the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, in regard to the intended visit of the Supreme Grand President of the Sons of England, has been received by the lodges with great satisfaction, and it is indeed to be hoped nothing will occur to cause the members of the Order in this remote province a disappointment.

That the S.G.P. will receive a hearty welcome goes without saying, and even now, the writer is informed one lodge has appointed a reception committee to do the honors upon such a special occasion.

It is now nearly four years since S. G. P. Bro. Kempling, organized, and dedicated, the pioneer lodge in this city, and since that time there has been no official visit paid by a bona fide S. G. L. officer. The distance renders the cost of sending a delegate from here too great to be borne by any one lodge, and the last two have been of too recent formation to reasonably expect them to contribute money for the purpose; under these circumstances it can be readily understood every well wisher of the Order must feel desirous of the visit of an official who has power to place them in touch with the great center of authority.

There is a strong feeling, it is said, amongst some of the leading members, that in addition to the visit of the Supreme Grand President, and in view of the proposed changes in the constitution, it would be an excellent thing for the S. G. Secretary to pay a visit also, and one of some duration.

#### NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

There can be no possible doubt of the importance of this great Northwest Country as a principal factor in the growth and spread of the Order. The continuous influx of English immigrants proves for itself that this nationality must soon outnumber all others, and if we wish to keep the offspring true to the traditions and aspirations of their progenitors, no better organization can be found for the purpose than that the cause of which is here advocated.

This may appear a digression, but it appears to the writer necessary to have made the previous statement in order to prove that if the S. G. L. is really desirous of spreading the Order in the Northwest, the question of expenses should not be the obstacle to prevent them doing so, for if the thing is worth doing at all it is certainly worth doing properly, and the reason a visit from the S. G. S. is desirable is that by a careful examination of the accounts of, at all events, the first formed lodge, he may see how inadequate is the system laid down for eastern lodges to cope with the requirements in this section of the Dominion of Canada.

Another, among several reasons not necessary to quote here, is the fact that he may be said to be a permanent official, and information which he can obtain only by personal observation will probably be available in enabling him

to give advice and guidance to the Supreme Executive when dealing with Northwest matters in days to come.

Are there, in your lodge, any careless or indifferent members? If so, get them at once to subscribe for the ANGLO-SAXON, and the fires of patriotism will soon brighten. Now is your opportunity; take advantage of our special reduced rate—only 67c each in clubs of 15—which includes our Exceptional Picture, for the lodge room—“Death Scene of General Wolfe.”

### QUITE A SPIRITED MEETING.

#### TORONTO CENTRE DISTRICT WHITE ROSE DEGREE.

**Speeches by Bros. Dr. Ryerson, M. P. P., Inspector Wade, and Others.**

[From our own Correspondent.]

Toronto, June 12.—On Tuesday, May 30th, a series of White Rose Degree meetings was inaugurated by the District Deputy, Bro. F. Herbert. The members turned out in full force, over 200 being present. The platform was crowded with past and present officers, every lodge in the district was represented.

Bro. Dr. John S. King, P. S. G. P., and Bro. J. W. Carter, S. G. Secretary, were received with official honors, as representing the Executive.

A detachment of the Naval Brigade, under the command of Captain Geo. Tyler, were also present, and assisted in the ceremonies.

The following prominent members took part: Bro. T. Skippon, P. S. G. P., and presidents, Clatworthy, Patching, Lynden, Horswall and Clay.

Eighteen candidates presented themselves for initiation, including Bros. Dr. Ryerson, M. P. P., Inspector Wade, Dr. Wade, C. Davies, A. Parker, J. Hawken and others.

The impressive ceremony was admirably conducted, and at its conclusion stirring speeches were given by Bro. Dr. Ryerson and Inspector Wade on behalf of the candidates.

A vote of thanks was tendered Bros. Dr. King and Carter for their presence. Bro. King congratulated the members upon the able manner in which they had conducted the ceremony, and made several suggestions, which will prove beneficial.

Bro. Carter congratulated the District Deputy on the success of his first meeting. Bro. Barker, P. D. D., and others made short addresses, and one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the W. R. D. ever held in Toronto was brought to a close by singing “God Save the Queen.”

#### Albion Lodge.

Old Albion, No. 1, Toronto, held its regular meeting on June 1st, with Bro. Howard, president, in the chair. Bro. F. H. Herbert, D. D. for Centre Toronto, paid an official visit, and was received with honors.

The picnic committee reported the celebration on May 24th was in every way a success. The hospital board delegate reported the receipts from the church parades to be \$165, which will materially augment the funds of the board. A letter of condolence was ordered to be sent Bro. Jessop, on the loss of his child.

The D. D. then installed, Bro. F. C. Brett as sixth committeeman. He gave an address, which was attentively listened to, and promised at an early date to pay another visit.

### Bryson, Graham & Co.,

144, 146, 148, 150, 152 and 154,  
SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Mr. Kane—sucker asks how should one dress for the races. First our underclothing, shirts, pants, socks, boots, vest, coat and afterwards we generally put on some kind of a hat.

To reverse this old established order would render one very liable to be laughed at. Speaking of underclothing and shirts, Bryson, Graham & Co., are showing by far the largest stock of spring and summer underclothing in Ottawa. They offer a regular

40c Undershirt for 25c.  
60c Undershirt for 45c.  
\$1.00 Undershirt for 75c.  
\$1.25 Undershirt for \$1.00  
and Drawers at much the same price.

### SHIRTS SHIRTS SHIRTS.

White dress shirts laundered.  
White dress shirts unlaundered  
Regatta shirts.  
Shaker flannel shirts.  
Wool flannel shirts.

### SHIRTS SHIRTS

Night shirts for bachelor or benedict.

### GENTS TIES.

New, nobby, neat and nice. Not ond, ordinary job lots, yet sold at as low a price as those meaner goods are being offered by rivals.

### COLLARS, COLLARS,

### CUFFS, CUFFS.

Gents' Collars in linen and Celuloid. Gents' Cuffs, in linen and Celuloid.

The clothing of the Mammoth requires no comment, its use by thousands of the most judicious buyers is a guarantee Equal to ordered work and costing about one half the price.

### BRYSON, GRAHAM & CO.,

144, 143, 148, 150, 152,

and 154 Sparks St.

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

AN ENGLISH CELEBRATION.

LODGE ALBERT'S ANNIVERSARY AT CAPELTON, QUEBEC.

Bro. Edwin Avery, of Sherbrooke, Gives an Able and Patriotic Address—Words of Advice and Matters of Great Interest to Englishmen.

The anniversary entertainment of Lodge Albert, of the Sons of England, was held in the Albert Hall, Capelton, on Saturday May 27th.

Supper was laid in the Hall, and consisted of substantial viands, cakes, fruit, tea and coffee, all cooked and served most admirably.

The chair was taken by Bro. Edwin Avery, of Sherbrooke, who addressed the assembly, saying:—

Once more on behalf of Lodge Albert I am permitted to bid you a hearty English welcome to its annual festival in commemoration of its formation.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.

We claim for the Sons of England Society, the foundation in Capelton of a branch of which we meet to commemorate, that it is essentially a religious society. Not, indeed, taking the place of a church, but inculcating those principles and aiding its members to carry out those duties which are taught in church. "Fear God; Honor the King. Let us do good until all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith." These are practical maxims which every Christian will admit it is his duty to observe.

The precept "Honor the King" is an essential feature of our organization. Loyalty is taught in all our exercises; not a blind unreasoning subservience to a despot, but a cheerful, willing obedience to laws framed in accordance with the constitution. It might at first sight appear that by limiting our membership to Englishmen we failed to carry out to its full extent the command "to do good unto all men," but it was well pointed out by the Mayor of Montreal, on welcoming our Grand Lodge to that city at its last annual session, that the man who practiced the virtue of helping and aiding those of his own nationality was far more likely to practice the same virtue to those of other nationalities than he who professed universal benevolence.

POLITICAL OBJECTS.

In our political objects we pledge ourselves to do all in our power for the maintenance of British connection. We do not look forward to Annexation to the United States as the future destiny of Canada, nor do we regard Independence as an object to be desired; but we remember first and last and always that we are Englishmen, even though away from our native land and we are happy to labor for our adopted country and content to wait the time when its growing importance shall entitle it to its proper place in framing the policy of the Empire of which it is the brightest jewel. We do not attempt, however, to bind our members by any pledges as to what measures they may think it wisest to adopt for the welfare of the Dominion or the Empire, but willingly admit followers of all political parties, leaving them perfectly free to follow their own convictions in such matters.

BENEFICIARY OBJECTS.

In the benevolent or beneficiary objects of the society we have scope for the widest exercise of good will and Christian charity. We have a sick fund to which all contribute at low rates, fixed according to age. We provide for the burial of our members, and by means of a beneficiary department we enable those who desire it to provide for their widows and children.

NATIONAL VICES AND NATIONAL VIRTUES.

We cannot, we ought not, to be blind to the fact that we have national vices as well as national virtues, and that the great evil of intemperance in drinking is one of the most serious drawbacks to the moral welfare of our countrymen. Let us therefore do all we can to promote temperance amongst our members. I insist more strongly upon this point because our chief work must be in the development of the moral and intellectual energies among us.

THE GLORIFICATION OF THE EMPIRE.

Let our age be the age of improvement. It is a day of peace; let us advance the arts of peace. Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something to be remembered. Let us cultivate a spirit of true love and harmony. In pursuing the great objects

which our condition points out to us, let us act under a settled conviction, and an honest feeling that we form part of one Empire.

There is always a temptation to ask upon the extent and glory of the Empire to which we belong.

It is right and proper so to do, because it maintains that feeling of self-respect which is essential to the preservation of the national character, and to that national character is due the power of Britain. That character in a Dominion so vast as Canada can only be preserved by an interchange of feeling, by intercommunications, by forming friends and making visits all over our wide domain. We must know and understand each other.

A FITTING TIME TO CELEBRATE.

The time is appropriate for the celebration. We observe it as nearly as possible on the anniversary of the birthday of our Queen, a monarch who has set us the example of steady adherence to duty and purity in the domestic circle. As Queen we honor and respect her, as a mother we admire and esteem her, and as a woman we love and reverence her. Let us then on this occasion, kept as for her birthday, renew our vows of fidelity and unity.

PROGRAMME.

The musical part of the programme was then carried out by the Burgoyne family, whose musical talent is always in request. The applause was loud and prolonged as each piece was rendered.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS AT "THE CITY OF THE THOUSAND ISLES."

Ganoque, May 31st.—Last evening Prince George Lodge, No. 28, Juvenile, met in their hall and had a good time generally. After routine business an excellent programme was rendered in a manner which done great credit to the boys. It consisted of an instrumental solo (organ) Bro. Geo. Cartwright, president; song, "The Sons of England," Bro. R. Knight, asst.-sec.; recitation, Bro. J. C. Churchill; song, "A Fine Old Irish Gentleman," Bro. J. Munden, president, Cambria lodge; extracts from Dr. Wild's sermon to Sons of England, Bro. N. A. H. Moore, secretary.

This lodge turned out with Cambria Lodge to Church last Sunday in full strength. The boys looked well, in their new badges, for their first outing. The next meeting will add several more names to our list of membership.

At a meeting of the advisory board of the above lodge, the following officers were elected: Bro. C. Knight, president; P. A. Churchill, vice-pres.; N. A. H. Moore, secretary; A. E. Meggs, treasurer; Jno. Griffith, Jno. Chapman, trustees; Jno. Munden, and J. A. Hubbard, auditors; Dr. J. S. Atkinson, surgeon. The committee decided to procure badges for the boys, the same pattern as sample sent the secretary by Bro. Carter, S.G.S.

CAMBRIA LODGE, NO. 134.

Our lodges had a very eloquent and an able sermon preached to them by the Rev. H. Austin, on May 21st, Rector of Christ Church. His subject was "The English Church, the church for Englishmen." The subject is very misleading, but nevertheless everyone who was present, pronounced it to be the most able sermon that had been preached to any society in years here. The preacher reviewed the connection between the church and state of England for the past 1800 and more years, and forcibly pointed out the distinctiveness of the state Church of England since before the landing of Augustine in Albion or Cambria down to the present time. He then went on to show the duty of her members, and the grand work which had been accomplished by the church, and is now being done by her in all quarters of the globe. He said "the duty of all Englishmen was to uphold the grand old church that is doing so much for England and Englishmen."

Bro. John Griffiths, vice-president, and choir master, acquitted himself very creditably in his solo, "The Palms," from Faust. At the close of the service "God Save the Queen" was sung with a zest that made the old church ring.

At the last regular meeting resolutions of thanks were unanimously carried, and sent to the Rev. H. Austin and officials of Christ Church.

Look over Bryson & Graham's advt. on 1st page. The theatres in London employ over 12,000 people.

The farmer in Japan who has 10 acres of land is looked upon as a monopolist.

A clock maker is said to have invented a clock that will run 10 years without winding.

ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICES.

CONTINUED REPORTS FROM LAST ISSUE.

TRUE PATRIOTISM—A LESSON FROM THE PULPIT—A SPLENDID TURN-OUT OF BRETHERN.

Bedford Lodge, No. 21, Woodstock, accompanied by brethren from London, Ingersoll, St. Thomas and Aylmer, attended Divine service on May 28th, in the Dundas St. Methodist church. The turnout was a large and representative one. The London contingent with the splendid band of the S. O. E., numbered about 200. They came to Woodstock by special train at 12.30. At four o'clock a procession was formed and marched to the church headed by the band. Bro. Chaplin was chief marshal of the day.

The pastor of the church, Rev. R. J. Elliott, conducted the service, and the local and visiting brethren beside many others present, listened to an earnest and able address. The text was taken from Exodus xxxii, 30-35. The preacher extended a welcome to the brethren, commending in high terms the aims and objects of their order; viz. the perpetuation of the name of old England, the noble institutions of the grand and ancient empire and in all, strengthening the word of God. He said throughout the many powers of the world in the near future, the question arising to all true patriots would be, would right, protestantism and that freedom and liberty prevail, which the sons of Britain, in this grandest of God's countries have fallen heirs to, or would one who sits in a palace on the Tiber, the Pope, be the law maker. Which shall direct the destiny of our country, Protestantism or Romanism? Shall their destinies be in the hands of free born citizens or will they be governed by ecclesiastical forces? The Bible presents some of the noblest and holiest patriots. Taken from the present discourse they found in Moses a true example of a patriot.

The model patriot's cry, "My Country! My Country!" whether the country is right or wrong, is not true patriotism. All the strength of a nation did not lie in its wealth, naval arrays or warlike propensities. Patriots whose cries are only the above will not tolerate the pointing out of the sins and vices of a nation. True patriotism was not blind in allegiance, but was conscious of the fact that right, and right alone, exalted a nation. A true patriot of one's country is one who raises his voice in elevating the law, and ever show an earnest opposition to national sins and vices. There were men in all nations who have set their personal interests, above national interests, and have not made sacrifices that the glory and honor of their country might prevail. Moses made many sacrifices. Christian education, purity and loyalty to God were essential to the well being of the State. Vast armies, large navies, and great wealth is a power, but a greater sign of strength is the gathering of the people for prayer at the home altar, and Christian worship in the holy sanctuaries, and through the power of prayer holding fast to God. Knowledge of God spread through their intuitions, the Bible their foundation.

In conclusion he hoped the Sons of England would always remember their worthy ancestors. Stand firm for freedom, put full reliance in the Divine Gospel and thereby be a means of spreading the righteous truth of God through all the world.

The collection taken up in aid of the Hospital Fund was a liberal.

MAKING FINE PROGRESS.

Allow me space in your paper to let the brethren know how we are progressing. There is hardly a meeting that there is not a proposition or an initiation, and very often two initiated. I must say that we are increasing beyond our expectation, and if all the members would do their share, we would be one of the strongest lodges in the order. Our juveniles are progressing as well as the adults.—Wm. E. Barnett.

PRINCE ALBERT LODGE.

Aylmer, Ont., May 26.—The annual church parade of the above lodge took place on Sunday 21st of May, and right well was it observed. In the morning some twenty members of Prince Albert lodge attended the service of lodges Chester and Truro in St. Thomas, and listened to a fine sermon at the First Methodist church by Rev. Mr. Treleven. In the evening Prince Albert lodge mustered at their rooms and accompanied by a visiting contingent from St. Thomas, repaired to the Methodist church, where Rev. J. Veale gave a splendid discourse, loyal, patriotic and full of interest to his audience.

Bros. H. H. Wright, J. G. Heiter, D. Marshall, H. Harris, G. Harris and F. Trim of Lodge Prince Albert, No. 61, attended the church service of the Woodstock lodge.

Mrs. Westbrook, a supreme officer of the Daughters of England will visit Aylmer shortly in the interest of that society. Her object will be to start a lodge here. May success attend her. Persons wishing to join can give her name to any member of the S.O.E.

FIRST CHURCH SERVICE OF LODGE MILTON, NO. 172.

On May 21st the members of Lodge Milton attended Divine service for the first time. The brethren assembled at the lodge room at 3.30 p.m., and marched to Grace church, accompanied by the L. O. L. No. 116. The turnout made a fine appearance, and speaks well for the future success of Lodge Milton. Considering the youthfulness of this lodge, great credit is due the management. Grace Church was crowded and many unable to enter had to turn away. The Rev. P. T. Mignot preached a most excellent sermon. After the usual reading lessons, which was both specially selected, the rev. gentleman welcomed the Sons of England to the church as his fellow-countrymen, and as the first representative Order to meet before him since his acceptance to his present position. He then gave a short sketch of the advancement made by the Sons of England Order during the few years of its existence, and especially the rapid growth during last year. He also advised Englishmen desirous of joining societies to remember a national one.

During the course of his sermon the rev. gentleman urged upon all present the necessity of living true, honorable, upright and manly lives, worthy of the hand of fellowship, and the respect of a brother. Depicting in strong language the utter worthlessness of a mis-spent and wasted life by excesses of all kinds.

Since organizing in January last we have added 17 to our numbers, and have on hand six propositions. There is bright prospects ahead for Milton Lodge.

The success attending our Church parade was largely due to the valuable assistance and untiring energy of our worthy secretary, Bro. A. Roach.

MILTONIAN.

ENGLAND AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Her Majesty the Queen is an Exhibitor in the Women's Building.

The display of the work of English women at the Chicago Exposition is very fine. Among the contributors are the Queen and her daughters, their several exhibits being the centre of attraction for every one visiting the section in which they are placed. Her Majesty has always been noted for her great literary and artistic talents, but the works produced by her own skilful hand are here alongside of the great masters as a humble competitor. Queen Victoria is represented by six water-color drawings of her own, Princess Christian by two oil paintings, Princess Louise by a water color, and Princess Beatrice by an oil painting; this is the Art department only.

In the Transportation Building of the British Section, according to the Albion, is placed the splendid marine exhibit of Great Britain. Nearly all the great ship building firms are represented by models, one that of the warship "Victoria," being 30 feet long, and cost \$20,000. It is said to be the finest marine model ever made. The Fairfield Shipbuilding Company; builders of the new Cunarders, shows models of merchant marine. The Thames Iron Works & Shipbuilding Company has models of every variety of war vessels. There are exhibits of naval armament and coast defense. In this section is a model 20 feet long of the great bridge over the Frith of Forth, in Scotland. The railway section of the British exhibit includes a complete frame and locomotive shown by the London and Northwestern Railway company, the first exhibit of its kind in this country. This company also shows models of railway stations, and one of the original Stephenson locomotives, the "Rocket." There is also shown the Trevithick locomotive, the first that ever drew cars. The London and Northwestern exhibit includes a section of ideal railway track; also an exhibit of a section of the actual strap

railway, on which the Trevithick locomotive ran in 1804. The latter exhibit includes two of the original cars, the whole shipment having been sent directly from Wales, and weighing five tons. The Great Western Railway Company of England exhibits in this section the original seven-foot-gauge locomotive, "Lord of the Isles," built in 1851, for exhibition at the first world's fair. This exhibit also contains specimens of modern permanent way as used by that system, including bull-head rails; also complete photographs of machinery and bridges.

Railroad men will view with appreciation the massive broadgauge engine named "Lord of the Isles," which was first exhibited in 1851 at the Crystal Palace, was put in commission soon after and continued in uninterrupted service for thirty years, or until the broadgauge rails were discontinued on the Great Western Railway. The engine has a speed record of eighty miles an hour between London and Bristol, and average speed of sixty-two miles an hour. It traveled 780,000 miles.

Big War Ships.

Admiral Colomb writes to the London Times to protest against the admiralty policy which is disclosed in the intention to build two cruisers the Powerful and the Terrible, each costing £700,000, and each being "superior in speed, coal capacity, defence and armament to any cruisers that exist, or are being built, in any part of the world."

Says the gallant admiral: From the days of the Armada downward we have made our Naval position by the employment of numbers of moderate ships, and we have ever laughed during war at the spirit which built Santissima Trinidadas. Men sometimes now ignorantly quote the American war of 1812 as justifying historically such projects as that before us, Roosevelt's book explodes the fallacy. Certainly, in cases, the Americans had the advantage in using twenty-four pounders against our eighteen-pounders. But it was not the difference of six pounds in twenty-four pounds which beat us; it was superior morale showing itself through the superior gunnery of the American crews. We turned the tables in the Shannon and beat the Chesapeake, not because we were materially more powerful, but because we hit her 362 times, while she only hit us 158 times. But the evident and palpable action of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars was to separate classes of ships according to their duties to strike out extremes and to develop numbers. The battleship-cruisers or the cruiser-battleships, to which we now propose to commit ourselves, were plentiful when the war broke out. They were hardly to be seen at the end of it.

The English Discoverers.

After all the fuss and feathers; after all our welcoming the descendant of Columbus, the fact is easy of proof that the real discoverer of America was an Englishman, Sebastian Cabot, who sailed from Bristol, landed on the coast of Massachusetts before Columbus sailed from Spain.

But after all the real discovery in which American civilization is most interested and to which it owes most, was that discovery of the possibility of being able to make a landing on Plymouth Rock made by the passengers of the Mayflower. Again the English!

But the English are a modest people. They are content to have started the ball of religious liberty rolling on this continent, to have established liberal laws, trial by jury, to have given the people of this nation its language, the greatest names in its history and the greatest among the men who framed its constitution.

They ask nothing for all this. Let the Spaniards have the tinsel, History will give the gold to the English. Shake Columbus, we begrudge you nothing.—Albion.

After Many Days.

Homefield, Man., Feb. 14, 1890. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.

DEAR SIR:—For 12 years my wife was a martyr to that dread disease, Dyspepsia. Nothing relieved her; physicians were consulted and medicines tried, without avail. One Doctor advised a change of climate, suggesting Manitoba as a desirable place. We acted upon this advice, coming here two years ago. The change of climate wrought a change indeed, but for the worse, as she was soon confined to bed and under the care of two doctors, who asserted she could live but a month longer. A neighbor came to see her one day who had been reading your Almanac. She told her of the testimonials she read in it, of the great amount of good they were doing, and advised her to try a box of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. She did so, was relieved, kept improving, and is now able to do housework, and continues the use of Morse's Pills.

Yours gratefully, GGO. DUNN,

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY

Medical Battles—Noteworthy Events in the Story of the Creation of

(Continued from our last.)

Siege of Pondicherry, 1760-1.

In every quarter of the globe where France had territory, war was waged against her at this time, and nowhere more successfully than in India.

The chief strength of the French there was at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast of Hindostan, a place which, while yet a village, with a slip of land about five miles long, had been purchased by King Louis from the Rajah of Bejapore. After being taken by the Dutch, and restored at the Peace of Ryswick, it speedily became populous; and fifty years of tranquility enabled the French to construct a handsome and regular town—the capital of their settlements in India—with strong fortifications, from which, unaided by European arms, the natives could never have expelled a garrison. The lofty bastions and ramparts were armed with formidable artillery; and, from its situation, Pondicherry could not be bombarded from the sea. Round this centre French influence extended over various parts of the vast peninsula, and France soon had colonies or factories at Balasore, Cosimbazar, Masulipatam, and other places. Their power almost overshadowed ours; and, like us, they were soon drawn into alliance with native princes, and from being merchant-traders became soldiers.

When the tide of European war flowed from the West to the East, there were in India, on the British and French sides, men of eminent ability and romantic courage.

On the declaration of war, in 1756, the Count de Lally, an Irish soldier of fortune in the French service, was sent out as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the French forces in India—a distant, and to Europeans, but little known land in those days, and only to be reached by long and perilous voyages round the stormy Cape. In support of this expedition, the Count destined six millions of livres, six battalions of infantry, and three ships of war. The Chevalier des Soupirs was the second in command to Lally, who embarked at Brest, accompanied by his brother Michael. After various encounters, with varying success, in India, the Governor and Council at Calcutta, hearing that Lally meant to threaten Trichinopoly, determined that Colonel Eyre Coote, who had recently come from Europe, should take the field against him with about 700 European infantry, 7,000 sepoy, 370 horse, and 14 guns. Lally began his march at the head of 2,200 Frenchmen and 10,000 native troops. Among the latter were 1,800 blacks, called the Regiment de Marquis de Bussy, 300 Caffres, and 2,000 cavalry furnished by a Mahratta chief with whom Lally was in alliance. They were all clothed and armed after the brilliant and picturesque fashion of their country, and were led by a *ris-saldar*, or commandar of independent horse. Lally had with him twenty-five pieces of cannon.

He came in sight of the British on the banks of the Poliar, then quite dry, though in the usually rainy month of October. There they hovered in sight of each other, till Lally suddenly invested Wandewash, a fortress of the Carnatic, against which his batteries opened with such effect that in three days there was made a practicable breach in the outer bastion; but about the time that Lally, a fiery and energetic officer, was about to lead the assault, Coote, with 1,700 Europeans and 3,000 blacks, fourteen pieces of cannon, and one howitzer, came suddenly upon his rear, to relieve the garrison.

Lally now found himself between two fires; but turning, like a lion at bay, he drew off from the trenches, and, on the 21st of January, 1760, formed in order of battle.

While the lines were threequarters of a mile apart, the cannonading began on both sides, and was continued till noon, when Lally's French horse began to charge the left wing of Coote, who sent a few companies of sepoy, and two guns, and these soon drove the troopers to the rear of their own army.

Lally now placed himself at the head of his line of infantry, and leading on in person the Regiment of Lorraine, impetuously fell on that part of the British line where Coote was dismounted at the head of his troops to receive him.

Two distinct volleys of musketry were given and received, after which

the Regiment of Lorraine rushed on to the charge with incredible fury. Count Lally was in front, sword in hand. The bayonets clashed and crossed. The British line was broken, but for three minutes only. Then ensued a brief and terrible and bloody series of single combats, and the Regiment of Lorraine was hurled back in confusion and defeat, over ground strewn with its own dead and dying; while the explosion of a tumbrel in the rear added to the disorder, of which Coote took instant advantage, by ordering Major Brereton, with Sir William Draper's Regiment, to fall on the French left, and seize a fortified post which they were about to abandon. The service was performed gallantly; the French left was routed, and hurled by the bayonet on its centre.

Confusion now reigned supreme among the enemy; but Major Brereton, a gallant and accomplished officer, fell mortally wounded. "Follow—follow!" he exclaimed to some of his soldiers, who were affectionately disposed to linger near him. "Follow your comrades, and leave me to my fate!" He expired soon after, but, led by Major Monson, the regiment advanced with increased ardour and fury; and after a vain and desperate attempt made by the Marquis de Bussy, with Lally's regiment of the Irish Brigade, to repel it, the French and their allies were routed in every direction. The Irish regiment was almost cut to pieces; De Bussy had his horse shot under him, and was captured by Major Monson, to whom he presented his sword.

Lally brought up his cavalry to cover his retreat from a field where he left 1,000 men killed or wounded, and 50 taken prisoners. Coote lost 200 in killed and wounded. Ultimately the campaign ended gloriously for Britain, by the conquest of Arcot, a most extensive maritime district of Hindostan, and by hemming up the Count de Lally in the fortifications of Pondicherry.

Lally had now only 1,500 French troops with him. These were the remnants of nine corps of the King's and Company's services; the cavalry, artillery and invalids of the latter; the Creole Volunteers of the Isle of Bourbon; the Artillery du Roi, the Regiment de Mazinis, and those of Lorraine and Lally.

On land the British had four battalions of the line; at sea were seventeen sail of the line, carrying 1,038 pieces of cannon, the smallest vessels in the fleet being fifty-five ships. The fortress of Pondicherry being as strong as art and nature could make it, Colonel Coote was perfectly aware that it could only be reduced by famine. Moreover, he was of opinion that, with such an antagonist as Lally, a siege with regular approaches and assaults might prove futile; as, in addition to his French comrades, the Irish count had a strong body of armed sepoy, and a vast store of ammunition and arms, including 700 pieces of cannon and many millions of ball cartridges. Independent of mortars, 508 pieces armed the walls, which were as much as five miles in circumference. There were thirteen great bastions and six gates.

A number of petty forts surrounded Pondicherry; but these were speedily reduced, and the whole surrounding country fell into the hands of the British. On the 17th of March the fleet of Sir Samuel Cornish came to anchor in the roadstead; and while Coote drew nearer by land, Lally fell back on the fortress, disputing bravely every yard of ground, until in front of Pondicherry he formed those famous lines, which, with a skill and valour that were admirable, he defended for twelve weeks, thus giving sufficient time to have the town fully victualled, and also conclude a treaty with the Rajah of Mysore, who pledged himself to continue a supply of provisions—a pledge he forgot to fulfil.

On the 2nd of September, 1760, Lally made a fierce sortie on the advanced post of Coote, but was driven back with great loss, while 17 of his guns were taken. Eight days subsequently the last work of the fortified boundary was stormed, and the French were enclosed in Pondicherry. Coote had 110 killed and wounded.

A body of the 89th Highland Regiment, which had been raised among the Gordon clan in the preceding year at Badenoch, were landed from the *Sandwich*, East Indiaman, and behaved with their usual gallantry. Pressing onward, they burst from the rear, through Draper's grenadiers, in their eagerness to get at the enemy. Tossing aside their muskets, they

raised a wild cheer, and with their bonnets in one hand and claymores in the other, threw themselves upon the soldiers of Lally, and cut many to pieces. They were only 50 in number.

the highlanders. Seven of which were found to be 18-pounders, loaded to the muzzle with all sorts of projectiles—bars of iron, jagged metal, stones and bottles.

In the month of October five sail of the line remained to blockade Pondicherry from the seaward, while Col. Coote enforced the investment by land. On the night of the 7th of October, the boats of the squadron pulled into the harbor with muffled oars; and, under the muzzles of Lally's guns, cut out a frigate and Indiaman, with the loss of only 30 men.

By the 26th of September Coote's force amounted to 3,500 Europeans and 7,000 sepoy. The scarcity within the guarded circle of Pondicherry increased daily, till at last the stock of provisions ran out, and the soldiers and citizens were compelled to devour the flesh of elephants, camels, horses, dogs, cats, and even rats. Lally was frequently implored to surrender; but to no purpose, for his lofty pride and resolute spirit had made him vow that he would perish amid the ruins of the place, yet never surrender it.

On the 9th November, when Coote erected a ricochet battery at only 1,400 yards' distance from the glacis, all hope had died away in Pondicherry.

Four other batteries were now erected—one at 1,100 yards' distant called Prince William's Battery, mounted with two guns and one mortar, to destroy the cannon on the redoubt of San Thome; a second, called Prince Edward's, faced the southern works, at 1,200 yards' distance, to enfilade the streets from north to south; a third, called the Duke of Cumberland's Battery, was thrown up 1,000 yards from the north-west bastion, and a fourth, called the Prince of Wales' Battery.

All these began firing at once on the night of the 8th of December; and, personally animating his troops, Lally responded by a simultaneous cannonade. A fifth battery, called the Hancock, armed with ten guns and three mortars, opened at 450 yards' distance on the 26th of January, 1761; and now driven frantic by their sufferings, all in Pondicherry clamoured loudly for its surrender.

Thoroughly dissatisfied, and enraged at his desertion by Rajah of Mysore, Lally exclaimed with passion—

"Hell has thrown me into this country of wickedness, and, like Jonas, I await until the whale shall receive me into his belly. I shall go among the Caffres rather than remain longer in this place."

On the 5th of January Coote attacked the redoubt of St. Thome, sword in hand, captured it, and silenced all its guns; but on the 7th Lally retook it from the sepoy who had been left in charge. A few days afterwards, Coote sent 1,100 men, to erect a sixth battery, for 11 guns and 3 mortars. The erection of this battery had the effect of completely silencing the cannon of Pondicherry.

The siege was now over. The French drums beat a parley, and four envoys came from among the ruined walls with proposals for capitulation. These were, that the garrison, being in a state of starvation, would surrender as prisoners of war; that the people of Pondicherry should retain all their civil and religious rights.

Thus fell the capital of the French Indies, after a siege which the skill and valour of Lally protracted, amid a thousand difficulties, for over eight months. The quantity of military stores delivered over to Coote is incredible. There were 671 guns and mortars, 14,400 muskets and pistols, 4,895 swords, 1,200 pole-axes, and 84,041 common shot, with powder in proportion. The whole plunder amounted to £2,000,000 sterling.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

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

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EVERYONE is liable sometime, and especially in spring, to get out of sorts, feel sick without knowing just what ails them, lack appetite, have no ambition and are easily fatigued, need a tonic, etc. When anyone feels themselves in this condition they SHOULD USE

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER. It is just the thing required. It purifies the blood by destroying the disease germs in the system, gives an appetite, restores lost strength and vitality, and aids nature to throw off lassitude and reassert its usual vigor. It is a name the users of this great remedy in England apply to it, and I am sure you will agree with them that it exactly fits the case if you just give it a trial. Put up in stone jars; small size, \$1; large size, \$3. For sale at all druggists, and by

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It will pay you to give me a call, as my prices are much lower than shoe dealers on Sparks street. Ladies' Walking Shoes, Misses' Walking Shoes, Gentlemen's Walking Shoes, Gentlemen's Boots. Good choice. None better. Prices Lower than Centre Town. Order Work a Specialty. Satisfaction certain.

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For Fine Overcoats, Suit, or a pair of Trousers try D. Hunter, 119 Sparks St. Mr. J. Gould, the accurate Cutter and Fitter, is in charge of the Cutting and Manufacturing Department. None but First Class Workmen employed and every garment guaranteed.

D. HUNTER, 119 SPARKS ST.

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

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

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

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room. The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

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

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is provided insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, insured 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 annual.

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.

Advertisement for MICROBE KILLER, a remedy for Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all Chronic Diseases. It is a name the users of this great remedy in England apply to it, and I am sure you will agree with them that it exactly fits the case if you just give it a trial. Put up in stone jars; small size, \$1; large size, \$3. For sale at all druggists, and by J. S. Dingman, General Agent, 67 O'Connor St., Ottawa.

F. H. MARTELOCK, Baker, Confectioner and General Grocer, 177 Creighton St., New FIDNBURGH

FLOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

THE ANGLO-SAXON

OTTAWA, CANADA. PUBLISHED, On the 1st and 15th of every month. THE ANGLO-SAXON CO., OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA. E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager. MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVES, SCARLET & CO., Room 52 Imperial Building. Ottawa, - - - Canada, JUNE 15, 1893.

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

JUVENILE LODGES. The President of the Order has expressed to us his earnest desire that more definite and precise plans should be laid down for the formation and encouragement of Juvenile Lodges of the Sons of England. As to plans for facilitating the formation of these Lodges, that is a matter for the consideration of Grand Lodge; but as regards the encouragement of Juvenile Lodges, perhaps the President's own action in offering a handsome present to the boy bringing into the Brantford Juvenile Lodge the largest number of initiates is one of the most obvious and practical methods that can be suggested.

The Juvenile Lodges, it must be remembered, are intended to act as training schools for the Order. In order that they should sufficiently serve this purpose, the boys should receive there a special kind of education which, alas! they are extremely unlikely to get in the Public Schools of—let us say Ontario, where every idea relating to England and to our glorious heritage seems to have passed through Roman Catholic channels before appearing in the text-books. We do not propose that Juvenile Lodges, should be turned into schools. Boys get all they want of that sort of thing elsewhere without considering it any inducement to join a Lodge that they would have an extra dose of history when they get there. But something in that direction could, we think, be attempted. We Englishmen have a Calendar far more splendid and magnificent (and a good deal more truthful) than that of the Roman Church, and a committee of Grand Lodge could, in a couple of days, construct a Calendar which should contain a mention of some great English deed, the birth or death of an English hero or an event of importance to our Race, for every day of the year.

Then let the President of the Juvenile Lodge speak as follows:—"Our next night of meeting will be on the anniversary (let us say) of the Death of General Wolfe. After the business of the Lodge is over, we will consider the importance of that event."

The boy who should show himself possessed of the most information on the subject, would be entitled to some prize, and in that way the spirit of rivalry would bring many a lad into an intimate and loving acquaintance with the history of his people. We need not fear that any boy of English descent, who possesses a thorough knowledge of English history, will ever be recreant to the Order of the Sons of England, and members of the Order will be anxious to have

when they know that the training they get there will fit them to join the senior Lodges.

We imagine that our President's example in offering a prize to the boy who shall bring most members into the Brantford Juvenile Lodge will have plenty of imitators. Grand Lodge ought, we think, to offer a specially fine gift to the boy who, throughout Juvenile Lodges shall bring the greatest number into his lodge. A bicycle of the value of \$100 would make many a boy's mouth water and produce a visible swelling of the muster-roll, and we can think of no better or cheaper investment on the part of Grand Lodge than such an expenditure—or two prizes might be offered, one for cities, the other for towns.

The ANGLO-SAXON is prepared to receive and distribute any prizes, which, in the meantime, any member of the Order may see fit to donate in this connection, and we desire to impress upon the Order at large the great importance of the object sought for and the apparently insignificant means by which, we believe, a large measure of success will be achieved.

The ANGLO-SAXON offers a special reduction in rate of subscription to Clubs of 15. Members of the Sons of England are invited to remember that this paper is maintained more especially for their interests and should receive their hearty support. To Clubs of 15: only 67 cents each.

THE HOME-RULE BILL.

The prospects of Mr. Gladstone's Bill are daily becoming more dim. There are evidences of growing discontent among the Liberal sections against some of the provisions of the Bill, notably against those relating to the Irish members (Clause 9), some of the extreme Radicals desiring the exclusion of the Irish altogether, the more moderate Liberals favoring a reduction in the numbers of the Irish representation and the extreme party Liberals holding out for the present number.

The Irish, too, are beginning to feel tired of "holding in" so long and there are rumors of trouble between Sexton and Healey. Moreover, neither section of the Irish profess any love for the Bill except as embodying the Separatist principle. The financial proposals of the Bill are universally condemned by all sections and parties.

Meanwhile, the Unionist Party is strong and united. As Lord Salisbury justly pointed out, the tendencies of modern societies show clearly enough that the Unionists have the future with them. There is no country in the world that is not drawing its lines closer together, and the amalgamations of Austria, Germany and Italy and the triumphant establishment of the principle of centralization in the United States, are pointed to as evidencing the tendencies of modern states.

The fervent appeal of Ulster not to be cut off from Great Britain, its government and its law, is having its weight even with the "Nonconformist conscience."

THE CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

The substantial assurance of a subsidy of £10,000, or \$50,000, made to the new Canadian Pacific Steamship line by Sir George Dibbs, Premier of New South Wales, is a guarantee that the new steamers will be well supported by the Australians. It remains for the business enterprise of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Brantford, Kingston, Winnipeg and Vancouver, to second the endeavors of their friends and kindred in the Seas of the South to make the new Pacific steamers a success. The grand old Mother Country tries to look upon the Canadian Pacific Railway as its through, unhindered, undisputed route to India in case of war, and with the Japan-China steamers she may be, with the Esquimaux gun boats, all right, but she is trebly secured by the institution of the new Canadian-Australian steamship line.—Montreal Star.

AN EXCEPTIONAL PICTURE

SCRIBERS.

The Death Scene of Gen. Wolfe.

To the Members of the S.O.E.:

Now is your opportunity. Make up your Clubs of 15 by RENEWALS and New Subscribers, and secure our Exceptional Picture, the Death Scene of General Wolfe, for your Lodge.

From this date until the end of June, we will accept Renewals and New Subscribers at 67c. each, when sent in clubs of 15 with the cash—thereby securing our Exceptional Picture for the Lodge Room.

The number of pictures are limited; don't let the opportunity pass. The regular subscription rate of the ANGLO-SAXON is \$1.00 per year; by clubbing each member helps the other, and for the small sum of 67c. receives the ANGLO-SAXON for one year, also secures an appropriate picture for the Lodge—all for 67c. each.

Englishmen! Brethren! THE ANGLO-SAXON expects every man to do his duty.

The United States have just given us another instance of their unfriendly feeling towards Canada, in bringing into force another provision of the law which prevents British subjects procuring employment in that country. A letter has been sent from the United States treasury department to the immigration inspector at Chicago, informing him that under the Alien Contract Labor law no Canadian officers or seaman can be employed on vessels of the United States doing business on the great lakes.

THE PAPAL SYSTEM.

I can conceive nothing more insupportable than the situation of a layman who should be a subject to the Pope. In this Government there is no avenue to distinction for any but priests. Every office of importance, diplomatic, financial, and judicial, is held by the clergy. A prelate, armed with most formidable powers, superintends the police of the streets. The military department is directed by a Commission, over which a cardinal presides. Some petty magistracy is the highest promotion to which a lawyer can look forward and the greatest nobles of this singular State can expect nothing better than some place in the Pope's household, which may entitle them to walk in procession on the great festivals. Imagine what England would be if all the members of Parliament, the ministers, the judges, the ambassadors, the governors of Colonies, the very Commanders-in-Chief and Lords of the Admiralty were, without one exception, bishops or priests; and if the highest post open to the noblest, wealthiest, ablest, and most ambitious layman were a lordship of the bedchamber! And yet this would not come up to the truth, for our clergy can rarry; but here every man that takes a wife cuts himself off for ever from all dignity and power, and puts himself into the same position as a catholic in England before the Emancipation Bill. The Church is, therefore, filled with men who are led into it merely by ambition, and who, though they might have been useful and respectable as laymen, are hypocritical and immoral as churchmen; while on the other hand, the State suffers greatly, for you may guess what sort of Secretaries of War and Chancellors of the Exchequer are likely to be found among bishops and canons. Corruption infects all the public offices. Old women above, liars and cheats below—that is the Papal administration. The States of the Pope are, I suppose, the worst governed in the civilised world; and the imbecility of the police, the venality of the public servants, the desolation of the country, and the wretchedness of the people, force themselves on the observation of the most heedless traveller. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the population seems to consist chiefly of foreigners, priests, and paupers. Indeed whenever you meet a man who is neither in canonicals nor rags, you may bet two to one that he is an Englishman.

MACAULAY. Letter from Rome, Dec. 1838. (In "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," by Sir Geo. Trevelyan.)

A NEW VENTURE.

A CROP THAT NEVER FAILS.

Considerable interest, says the Marquette Reporter, is manifested by the inhabitants of Rapid City in an enterprise, which for a time will be in its experimental stage, but which, if it proves successful, is destined, in the opinion of its most sanguine well-wishers, to make the town, if not the Chicago of the North-West, at least a capital centre for the disposal of cattle and other stock raised in the neighborhood. During the past month Mr. G. L. Head, one of Rapid City's most clear-headed business men, has been perfecting his arrangements for carrying out a scheme of slaughtering cattle on the spot and forwarding their carcasses by refrigerator car to the big cities of Eastern Canada, with the result that few hundred yards out from the railway station, and close to the track has been erected a building affording requisite facilities for slaughtering and cold storage accommodation. The main building, which measures 35 feet square and is of considerable height, is the ice house, wherein some 500 tons of ice from the river hard by, cut in slabs 3ft. by 3ft. by 10ft., are piled one above the other with a passage between for hanging up the meat. As remarked by Mr. Head when pointing to this large mass of freezing material which imparted quite a coldness to the atmosphere of the intervening corridor, "There is a crop that never fails in Manitoba, and moreover it is always No. 1 Hard." Attached to the main building is a lean-to for storing the ice for the cars, and at the rear is the slaughterhouse fitted with hoist and overhead travelling trolley for conveniently transferring the carcasses to cooling-house.

JUBILANT OVER CROP OUT-LOOK

ENGLISH TOURISTS VISIT THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

The Best Medium for Advertising the Great Canadian Northwest—English Tourists Visiting the Province.

Special correspondence to the ANGLO-SAXON. Winnipeg, June 9th.—The recently concluded seeding operations throughout this province have been followed by an unusually heavy rain fall, in fact the country may be said to have been flooded for a few days by a down-pour of tepid water; this phenomenon could not have happened at a more appropriate time, for the long continued, and severe winter, had frozen the earth to a more than usual depth, but this warm bath coming at the time it did, has given vegetable life an impetus that will soon bring, if it has not already done so, this hitherto backward season, fully as forward as in our two great "wheat years," viz. '82 and '87.

Our people are beginning to feel jubilant over the improved out-look, in regard to agricultural prospects.

Though it is very problematical whether the great World's Fair will prove a financial success, so far as Chicago is concerned, we here are pretty well assured that however ill the wind may be in the last named city, that it is blowing in to us a number of swell tourists, who make it a point of duty, while they are visiting the western United States, to take in the whole of the metropolis of British Northwest America. Processions of cabriolets, and hired vehicles, parade our streets daily, all of which are occupied by fares who, when they are at home, represent either the naval, military, clerical and legal profession, or are civic and financial magnates, while last, but by no means least, come the rulers of the "Fourth Estate"—the great newspaper editors of Britain, and its metropolis. One of the most potent of these, at least as far as a leader of the masses is concerned, left only last evening for the east, after taking in British Columbia and Banff. Time, unfortunately, was called before he could find an opportunity to visit the garden of Manitoba, i. e. the South Western portion of the province.

The gentleman to whom allusions is here made is Mr. Catlin, of Lloyd's Weekly (London) newspaper, who will, if we may judge, from the favorable manner in which he spoke of his experiences en route, give us a write up in his paper which will have far more value in sending us a useful class of immigrants than all the very doubtful emanations of writers subsidised by locally interested institutions, governmental or financial.

SETTLERS' TESTIMONIES.

UNITED STATES VISIT THE NORTHWEST.

Opinions Expressed by Men of Experience from Different Sections of the Great Canadian Northwest.

The following testimonies will be read with deep interest by intending English settlers:—

Calgary, Alta., May 2nd, 1893. We the undersigned wish to express our thanks for the uniform kindness extended us by Mr. C. O. Swanson, on our trip from Montreal to Edmonton, and while looking over the Calgary and Edmonton country.

Our opinion of the country will be fully expressed, by saying that we located sixteen homesteads east of Wetaskewin for ourselves and those we represent in New Hampshire.

In our opinion that is the most homelike and serviceable country for general farming and small stock ranching to be found. There we find those three things dear to the heart of the Eastern farmer, wood, water, hay and coal in plenty, and we believe there is a great future in store for that section.

(Signed,) W. C. PERKINS, J. W. GREEN, JOHN B. NOYES.

Wetaskewin, May 1st, 1893.

Accompanied by the Canadian Government Agent, Mr. C. O. Swanson, from Waterville, P. Q., we, the undersigned, left Montreal on the 7th April last for Alberta to view the land which is given free to settlers by the Government. In the interest of others we give the following information regarding the land, the journey, and the treatment that was accorded by those with whom we came in contact.

We are glad to be able to state that the Government and the C. P. R. have arranged for the land-hunters accommodation generously. During the trip from Montreal to Wetaskewin a roomy commodious colonist sleeper was put at our disposal. At certain stopping places it was cut off to save us the trouble to move our baggage. Upon our arrival here we were accorded the use of it for one day and meanwhile we built a temporary house.

The Government here at Winnipeg erected an emigrant house in a really praiseworthy manner. A great big house four stories high, with all necessary accommodations, even bathrooms, is for the use of the immigrant free of charge. The men in charge were very kind to us. We beg to tender our thanks especially to the Scandinavian agent Mr. Wendeborg, and also to Mr. Forslund, agent C. P. R., for their kind forethoughts and efforts for our welfare. The Government have also erected similar buildings for the accommodation of land-hunters in other places, but that in Winnipeg seems to be the best.

In company with Mr. Swanson we inspected the land a whole week and were well satisfied. We secured 30 homesteads and bought some land. As far as human beings are able to judge there is no reason why there should not in this part, within a few years, be found so fine possessions and so well-to-do people as in any other country. We may observe that this country, on account of its geographical situation, is to be recommended in the first place to Scandinavians. The climate is very similar to that of our old country, fine and very healthful.

At last we will express our thanks to our guide, Mr. Swanson, for his great efforts on our behalf. Carefully and untiringly he has fulfilled his work in a manner that throws great credit both on him and the Government of this country. We take great pleasure in recommending him to anyone that might read this report and intends to inform himself of this country. This testimony is given free from flattery of any kind. In regard to ourselves, we feel grateful and wish so to use the advantages we have got, that both the people and the country as a whole shall not need to feel disappointed in us citizens.

Signatures of Albin Kehlgrén, State of New York, Anton Andreassen, do Frank Svensen, do Carl Carlsen, do John Westman, do Elmer Eriksen, do M. F. Wickstrom, Sweden, K. J. Bjarkgrén, State Mass, Chas. A. Petersen, do Chas. H. Svensen, do B. M. Mossesen, do John G. Berg, do Herman Johansen, N. H., Edward Andersen, do

AN ENGLISHMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Birmingham, Yorkton, Assa., 2nd June, 1893.

We came to this country last September and put up a warm little log house 18 by 12. By what we had heard we supposed we should be frozen out, but found that we did not feel the cold so much as in England, as there is no dampness here. We started with a yoke of oxen and 6 head of cattle; we have had since two colts, 1 calf and 4 pigs increase. We have a good stable and hog house, and we are finishing a new log house, 18 by 26, with 3 rooms up and two down, and a good cellar. We have 20 acres of crop, and it has all come up very well. The soil is black rich loam with a deep clay subsoil, and this is one the finest districts for grazing cattle in the country, or world, and there is plenty of wood and water for all purposes; good wells may be had by digging from 16 to 30 feet deep. My wife and I and Mr. Morris, like this country a lot better than England, but I should advise any one to bring plenty of warm clothing and a good feather bed. We came from Birmingham, England, and we have named our new township the same. And a man can have just as many comforts in one as the other if he will put his shoulder to the wheel.

CHARLES WARWOOD.

THE LAKE DAUPLIN DISTRICT.

ONCE SEEN NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN.

The Great Canadian Northwest - People Proud of the Wealth of the Soil.

The Province of Manitoba on its western and northern side has a range of hills running in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction, called the Riding and Duck Mountains. On the north side of this range is situated the district called in one area the Dauphin country, and in another the Gilbert Plains. There is very little known of this country to the outside world.

With regard to the various places of settlement in the district: The people have built their houses and located on the banks of the various streams that that flow in and out of the lake itself. The first stream that was followed was the Vermillion, situated about midway down the lake on the west shore. Land alongside of this river was soon all taken. The Wilson River, a little further north, was the next to receive attention, and the land on either side is now all taken either by resident or prospective settlers. Further north again, the Valley River flows into the lake and the land in this district is essentially for cattle. A magnificent growth of hay, and the finest growth of timber afford excellent food and shelter for wintering stock. In several parts of the mountain itself, back from the settlements on the river banks, men have made cattle station or small winter ranches with great success. I remember arriving at one of these places at dusk on a January evening, with the thermometer at 30 below zero, and watering my team at an open spring, which 150 head of stock used every day.

To the south of the lake, there are two rivers, in the Ochre and Vermillion, that have been very thickly settled by a French population, and there is a Roman Mission on the east side of the lake called the Waterhen district, between Lakes Dauphin and Manitoba. The whole country as it is generally viewed, presents a distinctly different appearance to the prairie. The scenery represents rather the Ontario country, being well wooded and broken land. The roads are often made through thick bluffs and belts of timber. Spruce, tamarac, soft maple and poplar all grow in thick profusion. Then again the country opens and for ten miles there may be diversified scenes of rolling open prairie, dotted by thick bluffs of timber.

The settlers throughout have the great advantage of being the possession of experience gained in other parts of the province. That is, they have farmed in others parts, and while losing their worldly possessions by attempting to grow wheat where wheat was never intended to grow, or fatten stock where lean kine were always intended to be, they have sought the Dauphin district sadder but wiser men. Settlers like this act like leaven on a whole community, for they bring a rich wealth of valuable experience in cultivation and choice of location.

An enormous gain that the Dauphin district has is the immense advantage that is given in having building materials at hand. The log shanty of

the plains is a despicable object when placed beside the log house of the woods. The houses many of them are really large, substantial, well-built houses, and entirely constructed or log-roofed with spruce shingles sawn locally. The out houses, byres, stables, etc., can be constructed without stint of material for logs are to hand. With regard to the country from a climatic point, it presents very little difference in the range of the mercury to the outside of the mountain or the prairie, but it undoubtedly has the great advantage of shelter from wind and this must be of great benefit to those who are anxious for the welfare of stock in winter time.

I do not think that anywhere in Manitoba could better gardens be found. The people are proud, and justly, of the wealth that the soil produces in both flowers and vegetables. On September 27th, 1891, a garden on the banks of the Vermillion River, presented the fresh and green appearance of June or the early part of July. In the two acres there were growing in profusion butter beans, peas, broad beans, all sorts of root vegetables, and the most massive pumpkin, squash and vegetable marrows, that gardener need wish for. The qualities of shade, abundance of water and a pure loamy soil, with a perfect shelter from the wind had caused this pleasant prospect.

There is a quiet, resting peaceful appearance about the whole district, shadowed on the west and north by the ranges of wooded hills, that change in color and shade every hour of the day; the deep rich blue fading away to the softest and most delicate tints of grey. The background, with an edge of dark foliage of spruce, oak, bright poplar and soft maple, makes a picture not easily forgotten when once seen. It is what we might term a "fair garden," one of the sights that God gives to man as an heritage, not to mar or spoil, but to honor and respect as speaking of the love of God for man.—Rev. Welbury T. Mitton, in Moosomin Spectator.

VAN HORNE PLEASED.

THE NORTHWEST CROPS ARE ALL RIGHT.

The Mineral Wealth of the Canadian Pacific Province a Wonder - Americans Rushing to Develop the Mines.

Mr. Van Horne, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has returned from his tour of inspection.

Along the line a great improvement was noticed. Towns were springing up. Those already founded were expanding. It grieved Mr. Van Horne that Canadians were not flocking to the Kootenay region. There is a great opportunity there. The Americans, who are the smartest people on earth, are there. Hundreds of American miners see millions in the district. There are ten Americans to one Canadian. This is not as it should be, for should not the children of a country enjoy the riches of the country? The ore is rich, and paying leads are being found hourly. It would be no harm if the Canadians would wake up to the good thing which is at their hand. That is the opinion of Mr. Van Horne. Local smelting plants are to be established at Kootenay, and then the ore can be shipped east at paying rates, and the country will prosper by leaps and bounds.

The crops are all right. The yield will be thirty percent larger than that of last year. Good prices for wheat are coming, and then the North-West will be in a prosperous condition.

Mr. Van Horne thinks Canada as prosperous as any other part of the world. Times are so good in England that they did not get so many immigrants as formerly, but there was a steady stream all the time, and there was a constant influx of farmers from the Western States.

With respect to fresh work on the line, the C. P. R. is proceeding this season with the Revelstoke branch, from Revelstoke to the head of the Arrow Lakes, a distance of twenty-eight miles, which will be an aid to the communication with the Kootenay district.

Incoming Settlers.

Quite a large immigrant special left the C.P.R. station Ottawa, 14 inst., for the Canadian Northwest, loaded with sturdy men and boys to develop the resources of that country. The special was made up of cars from Montreal and some from New York via Prescott. The immigrants yet continue to pour into the country, many of them being Englishmen.

COST OF ENGLISH LOYALTY.

SYNOPSIS OF A SERMON.

Dr. Wild Says that Queen Victoria Pays to the Country \$75,000 Yearly from Her Estates More than Her Allowance by the Nation.

About 1000 members of the eastern section of the Sons of England and St. George's Society assembled at Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on Sunday 28th May. Each man wore a button-hole bouquet of imposing dimensions. The occasion was the annual church service of the eastern section.

The lodges formed at Shaftesbury Hall under the command of Marshals Plum and Watson. With the Naval Brigade at the head and about 200 of the juvenile S. O. E. bringing up the rear, they marched by way of Yonge and Carlton streets to the Pavilion.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Wild, who took his text from Galatians, vi., 10: "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially them who are of the household of faith." Dr. Wild spoke of the great good being done by the S. O. E. as a society and cited many instances of their kindly work. He referred to the loyalty of Englishmen to their Queen and country. Taking up the subject of royalty, he showed by plain facts and figures that the government of England was the cheapest in the world. The Doctor said that the second act passed in Her Majesty's reign was that which settled her income at \$1,925,000 per year. In return for this the Queen yielded to the state the crown lands and her own personal property for the remainder of her life, and the states became administrator. The income from the estates which she conceded has gradually increased, until in 1877 it amounted to \$2,050,000. In 1880-1, owing to the severe agricultural depression, it decreased to \$1,950,000. Even then, the country had a gain of \$25,000. Out of her income of \$1,925,000 the Queen has control of \$350,000. The rest of the income is managed by the Parliament.

The Doctor then spoke of the expenses of the Prince of Wales, who received a salary of \$200,000 per year. He also had independent property of his own, part of which was the Duchy of Cornwall, and coming of age he conceded these lands to the Government, and the revenue derived from them has more than paid the \$200,000 yearly income. For instances in one year the revenue was \$330,000, a gain to the country of \$130,000. He then spoke of the objections raised by a number of people to the custom of the state giving dowries to the children of the Queen upon their marrying, and said that by the Royal Marriage Act no descendant of King George II. can marry except under the following conditions:

- (1) They must marry only those of royal blood; (2) Then they cannot marry until the age of 25, and even then must give one year's notice to the Privy Council and obtain the consent of Crown and Parliament; (3) they cannot engage in any commercial business; and (4) they cannot accept any private gifts.

Under these restrictions, Dr. Wild contends that it is only fair that their living should be provided for by the nation.

The average income from the Queen's property up to the present time has been \$2,000,000 per year, so that the Queen actually pays the nation \$75,000 per year for the privilege of ruling. All grants to the Queen's children as dowries have been largely met by the surplus revenue from the Prince of Wales estates. But take \$880,000 per year, which includes all dowries, and leave out the surplus revenue from the Prince of Wales' estates, the amount would only be one-quarter of a cent per year from each of the inhabitants of the British Isles.

The Doctor then compared the cost of the government of England with that of other countries, showing that during Her Majesty's reign of 54 years there have been 13 Presidential elections in the United States. The estimated cost of each of these had been \$8,000,000, which is the cost of making a president, without counting his salary or the expense of the White House. Estimated cost of a few of the other governments was cited as follows: The government of Russia costs \$10,000,000 per year, France \$2,180,000 per year, Germany \$3,075,000, Austria \$3,875,000, Italy \$3,250,000, Spain \$2,000,000, Turkey \$20,000,000.

A wagon road has been built from Kaslo to Bear Lake, B. C., by private subscription, costing in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

B. C. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT.

WILL MAKE A NOISE IN THE WORLD ERE LONG.

Town Sites Pegged Out - Englishmen, Eastern Canadians and Americans Rushing into the Country.

West Kootenay is booming, and all the towns are participating in the boom. Revelstoke sees a lot of new faces every day. The immense deposits of silver, lead, and copper ores now being unearthed in West Kootenay are beginning to attract mining men of all classes from the United States, Eastern Canada and England. Experts who have examined our silver ledges declare that no such rich mining district has ever been opened up on this continent. In consequence the country is alive, and every train and boat is crowded with new arrivals.

Scarcely four years ago Revelstoke was the only town in West Kootenay. Now there are no less than 15 townsites. Some of them have every prospect of becoming cities of considerable magnitude. A great future is assured for Trout Lake City, right in the heart of the Lardeau mining section, and beautifully situated on the most picturesque lake in the district. It will be one of the largest mining centres in Canada. Nakusp, from its grand situation on Upper Arrow Lake, is bound to become a fashionable watering-place and summer resort for the wealthy mining communities inland. From its proximity to the best mines in the Slokan, Nakusp will be the site for smelting and refining works, being, as it is, the shipping port for Eastern Slokan.

Lardeau is already peopled by the most energetic population that could possibly be got together. It already boasts of several fine buildings a ferry across Fish Creek and a deep-water wharf on the N.E. Arm. Having the right of way to some of the richest mines in the Lardeau and those on Fish Creek her destiny is of the brightest. New Denver is solid. Silverton has made wonderful progress. Ainsworth is regaining some of her lost prestige, and Lardo is rapidly forging ahead. Some of these will make a noise in the world at no very distant date. Of the older towns Nelson has recovered from the effects of last year's boom and is now on a healthier footing than ever. A four-year-old town that can support two good newspapers must be treading the road to prosperity. Kaslo, where a little over a year ago there was only one house, has about 2,000 population. Nelson compares favorably with Kaslo. Both towns have banking facilities, schools, churches, a board of trade, good hotels and fine business places. And Revelstoke? Well, the pioneer town of the district is not by any means "about to be wiped off the gateway to the Slokan and Lardeau silver ledges. The sentinel guarding Big Bend gold, and the distributing centre for the whole of West Kootenay, Revelstoke has the province at her back. The coast cities of B.C. can benefit from these rich mining countries only through Revelstoke and the greater part of West Kootenay's trade must be with Vancouver and the coast or the province will know the reason why.—Kootenay Star.

Over \$50,000 was spent on new buildings in Moosomin last year. In 1882 Moosomin did not exist, now it has 1,000 people, and its taxable property is assessed at \$200,000.

The population of the Northwest is increasing by immigration faster during the present year than any former period; and notwithstanding the vast extent of the available fertile lands, the best localities will ere long be taken up. There can be no doubt that if the country continues to be blessed with good crops, it will soon be the home of a vast population.

Think of it?

The ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to about 400 Reading rooms, Mechanics Institutes, Farmers Clubs, and such like institutions in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and IRELAND, fortnightly.

In CANADA it goes to the Lodges of the Orders Sons of England and Daughters of England in Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A Reliable medium for Immigration. The ANGLO-SAXON contains news each issue of the advantages of Canada as a field for the tenant farmer of the Old Country to come to and make a home for himself and family.

You will see the list of Lodges on the 7th page, and will gather some idea from that what a circulation it has.

Besides going to the lodges and the officials, it goes to individual members of the Order, averaging some 20 to 50 in each lodge, in every city in the Dominion of Canada.

It goes to Australia, New Zealand, some parts of India, and to South Africa.

It is filed permanently all over the country. It is not a paper looked at and cast aside, but is read eagerly and preserved.

LAWSON & COYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

REGINA, N. W. T.

Land in the Regina District

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

COMMISSION.

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

MELITA, MANITOBA.

Prosperous Business Centre of a Prosperous Agricultural District

GATEWAY TOWN TO COAL FIELDS AND NEWLY OPENED TERRITORY.

Melita is located where the C. P. R. Southwestern crosses the Souris river. The location of the town site is most favorable in every particular, the elevation and the gravelly nature of the soil insuring clean, dry streets at all seasons of the year. Undoubtedly this is the most thriving town of its age in Manitoba. Though not a year old, all the trades, professions, businesses and callings of old-established places are represented. The streets are well laid out and wide. The buildings are large, substantial and of a superior class, while its business men are active and enterprising. Its growth has been phenomenal, and the idea that strikes a stranger is that it must have substantial backing. And so it has. The town is situated in the midst of one of the most fertile districts in the whole Canadian Northwest. Water is abundant and pure. The land is uniformly good; free from stone, scrub and alkali, while the soil has early maturing qualities, ensuring an early and bountiful harvest. It is a well-known fact among grain dealers that a larger percentage of HIGH GRADE WHEAT comes from the Melita district than from any other locality in the Province. The town is well supplied with elevators, RAILWAY FACILITIES, churches, schools, stores, banks, etc. The Government Lands are all disposed of, but there is yet a large quantity of C. P. R. Lands and Hudson Bay Lands for sale, as well as some improved farms. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre, according to situation and state of improvement. This district offers more variety of choice than almost any other. Farms can be had suitable for GRAIN GROWING only, for STOCK-RAISING only, or MIXED FARMING, the latter predominating. It may be asked, Why, if this land is so good and the locality so desirable, it has not been settled before? The answer is that the locality was without railway facilities until last autumn. The pioneers have prepared the way, and everything is now ready to receive the man of even small means and enough energy to make a comfortable home for himself. The Melita district lacks nothing but tillers of the soil, and thousands of acres of first-class land invites them. Any of the readers of the above who wish fuller information regarding Melita, or the Southwestern district, will be furnished with the same on application to

GEO. L. DODDS, Melita, Man

ANOTHER NEW YORK MIRACLE.

REMARKABLE MADE BY A WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MAN.

Afflicted with Locomotor Ataxia for Fifteen Years—Did not Walk a Step for Five Years—Was Given Up by the Leading Physicians of New York City and Discharged from the Manhattan Hospital as incurable—His Marvellous Recovery in Detail.

From the New York Tribune.

For some time there has been an increasing number of stories published in the newspapers of New York City, telling of marvellous cures of various diseases. So remarkable are many of the stories in their nature, that much doubt has been aroused in the minds of the masses as to their authenticity.

It has long been the intention of the Tribune to investigate one of the most interesting cases that could be found, and give the truth to the world as a matter of news.

February 22nd, 1893. Gentlemen:—I feel it my duty to inform you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have done for me.

Yours, GEO. L'HOMMEDIU, Sec'y Marchal & Smith Piano Co.

When the reporter called on Mr. George L'Hommedieu, at the residence of his cousin, Mr. Edward Houghtaling, 271 W. 134th street, he found him resting on his bed; he had just finished some writing for the Marchal & Smith Piano Company, with whom he has been connected as secretary for ten years.

"In fact," said Mr. L'Hommedieu, "I feel it my duty to give my experience to the world for the benefit of my fellow men and all those who may be suffering with the same affliction, many of whom, no doubt, have long ago abandoned all hopes of ever being relieved."

"I am 51 years of age and was born in Hudson, N. J. I served my time in the army, being corporal of Company A, 21st N. J. Volunteers, and I believe the exposure of army life was the seed from which has sprung all my sufferings. It has been about fifteen years since I noticed the first symptoms of my disease. The trouble began with pains in my stomach for which I could find no relief. I consulted Dr. Allen, of Yorkville, and also Dr. Pratt, since deceased, and with remarkable unanimity they pronounced it smokers' dyspepsia. This seemed probable, for at that time I was a great smoker. The pains, however, gradually became more severe and began to extend to my limbs. The attacks came on at intervals of about a month, and while the paroxysms lasted I was in almost incredible misery."

"I did not leave a single stone unturned in my search for relief, but grasped at every straw. Finally I was advised by Dr. Gill to go to the well-known specialist, Dr. Hamilton. He gave me a most thorough examination, having me stripped for a full half hour, and told me he could find no trace of any disease excepting one nerve of the eye. A year later my friend told me that Dr. Hamilton privately said that I had a very grave disease of the brain."

"My condition continued to grow more critical and I was barely able to walk when I went to the Manhattan Hospital, at 41st and Park avenue. I continued treatment there for six or eight months, under Dr. Seguin, who treated me chiefly with injections."

Here Mr. L'Hommedieu pulled up his trouser leg and showed the reporter the scars of innumerable punctures; continuing, he said: "I must confess I felt relief for the time being and gained some hope; urgent business matters, however, compelled me to give up the hospital

treatment, and it was but a short time until I was as bad as ever. From this on I grew rapidly worse. The pains were more intense, my legs were numb, and I felt I was growing weaker every day. I returned to the hospital, and this time was under treatment by Dr. Seguin. He treated me for about three months, and then, for the first time, I was told that I had locomotor ataxia and was beyond the aid of medical science. Dr. Seguin also told my wife that there was no hope for me in the world and to expect my death at any time. I was now a complete physical wreck; all power, feeling and color had left my legs, and it was impossible for me to feel the most severe pinch, or even the thrust of a needle.

"If my skin was scratched there would be no flow of blood whatever, and it would take it fully six weeks to heal up. In the night I would have to feel around to find my legs. My pains were excruciating and at times almost unbearable. I would take large doses of morphine to deaden the pains and be nearly dead the next day from its effects. About five years ago I learned that Dr. Cicot, of Paris, claimed to have discovered a relief for locomotor ataxia in suspending the body by the neck; the object being to stretch the spine. I wrote to Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of 585 5th Ave., about the matter, and at his request called to see him. He was so interested in my case that he made a machine, or rather a harness for me, free of charge. It was fitted with pads and straps to fit under the chin and at the back of the neck, and in this position, I would be suspended from the floor twice a day. Although I received no benefit from this treatment, I shall always feel grateful to Dr. Sayre for his great interest and kindness.

"So severe had my case become by this time that I could not walk without assistance, and was almost ready to give up life. I had a great number of friends who were interested in my case, and whenever they read anything pertaining to locomotor ataxia, they would forward it to me with the hope that it would open the way to relief."

"It was in this way that I first learned of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. A. C. James, of the well-known piano firm of James & Holtz, 335 E. 21st St., with whom I had business connections, read in the Albany Journal of a case of locomotor ataxia that had been cured by Pink Pills. Mr. James showed me the statement and urged me to give the pills a trial. I confess I did not have the least faith in their efficacy, but finally consented to try them. I sent to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. for my first supply in September last. I took them rather irregularly at first with the cold water treatment. In a very short time I was convinced that I was getting better and I began the use of the pills in earnest, taking about one box every five days."

"The first sign of improvement was in November, 1892, when I had a rush of blood to the head and feet causing a stinging and pricking sensation. Feb. 22d, 1893, was the first time in five years I had ever seen any sign of blood in my feet. From this time on I began to improve. My strength and appetite have gradually returned; I now have perfect control of my bowels, and the pains have gradually left me. I can sit and write by the hour and walk up stairs by balancing myself with my hands. Without doubt I am a new man from the ground up, and I have every reason to believe that I will be hale and hearty in less than six months."

GEORGE L'HOMMEDIU, JENNIE E. M'HOMMEDIU.

Sworn to before me this Eleventh day of March, 1893.

H. E. MELVILLE, Commissioner of Deeds, New York City.

Any one having heard Mr. L'Hommedieu's narrative could not for a moment doubt its entire truthfulness, but such a remarkable story is likely to be doubted by a sceptical public, and as a safeguard against even a shadow of doubt, a Notary Public was called in and both Mr. and Mrs. L'Hommedieu made affidavits to the truth of the statement.

Still greater force is added to the story by the fact that Mr. L'Hommedieu is widely known in business circles. His long connection with the well-known piano firm of Marchal & Smith, 235 E. 21st street, has brought him in touch with some of the best known business men in New York and other large cities, and his case has created wide-spread interest.

The reporter next called on Mr. Robert W. Smith, a member of the firm of Marchal & Smith. Mr. Smith was found at his desk busily engaged, but when the reporter mentioned Mr. L'Hommedieu's name, and stated the nature of his call, Mr. Smith cheerfully gave the following information with but little questioning on the part of the reporter.

"I have known Mr. George L'Hommedieu for twenty years and always found him a most estimable gentleman, a business man of great energy. He became connected with our firm as secretary in 1879, and attended strictly to his office duties until 1881, when he was stricken down with his trouble. I distinctly recall the day when he was taken with his first spasm, and we had to send him to his home in a carriage. Even when he lost control of his legs, so great was his interest in business affairs that he would drive to the office and direct the work he had in charge. As the disease advanced he was obliged to succumb and reluctantly gave up his office work. From that time on his sufferings were almost incredible, and yet, so great was his fortitude, that he bore them without a murmur. I know that he tried various physicians and their treatment without the least success, and he states that he was finally discharged from the Manhattan Hospital, and told that he was in the last

stages of locomotor ataxia and was beyond the hope of human aid. About six months ago, or so, he was advised by Mr. James to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, with the result that he has now regained the use of his limbs to such an extent that he could walk up stairs with the help of his wife, and is now doing much important work for us at his home."

ROBT. W. SMITH Sworn to and subscribed before me this Eleventh day of March, 1893.

[SEAL] W. H. WOODHULL, Notary Public, New York County. When asked to make affidavit to the story he smiled, but expressed his perfect willingness to do so, if it would induce any poor sufferer to follow the same road that led Mr. L'Hommedieu to relief. After securing the affidavit of Mr. Smith, the reporter called on Mr. A. C. James, who has offices and warehouses in the same building. Mr. James has known Mr. L'Hommedieu for a number of years, and was able to verify all the above facts.

"The last time I saw Mr. L'Hommedieu, which was two months ago," said Mr. James, "he was able to walk with his wife's assistance. This I consider remarkable for I remember when he had to be carried from one chair to another. I was one of those who helped to suspend him with the arrangement made by Dr. Sayre and I never knew anyone to suffer more than he did at that time. I understand that Mr. L'Hommedieu has taken nothing but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills since last September, he has improved rapidly since he commenced their use, and I believe his condition is due to their good qualities."

Still on investigation bent, the reporter interviewed one of the leading wholesale drug dealers of New York City, and elicited the following facts about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of the properties show that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vital humors in the blood, such as scurvy, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over work or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozens or hundred, and the public is 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 makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

TWO SIDES TO THE PICTURE. THE NOBLEMEN OF NEW YORK. Trying to Entertain Eulalie, Spain's Beautiful Infanta. New York, June 2nd, 1893.

We are happy, happy as a lark at midsummer! Her Royal Highness! Just think of it! Her Royal Highness the Princess Eulalie is with us. Perhaps you think we don't know how to behave ourselves in the presence of royalty. Well you should just have seen us! Were we embarrassed? not a bit of it! Why should we be? There was our noble mayor; of course he does not boast of it, but everybody knows who is versed in the "Ollum Fodlah," that the blue blood of kings runs in the veins of the Gilroys far beyond the days of great Bryan Boroo.

ROYAL-LOOKING NEW YORKERS. Gen. Horace Porter of the reception committee looks like a king, and acts like a king; and Whitelaw Reid might be mistaken for a prince of the blood anywhere, except in the Tribune office; and there is a distinguished look of royalty about Hon. Van Rensselaer Cruger that would make an Irish hod-carrier doff the cap, if he met him in the street. Brass buttons and gold lace may do much, as in the case of Commander Davis and the prince, her husband; but when it comes to the real old stock we've got it right here. It don't matter what you ask for, we have got it on top, noblemen of all sorts—Chinese, Russians, Fins, Danes, Laplanders, Japanese, Cingalese, Afric-

Irish and Scotch, with a few Burmese and Siamese thrown in for good weight.

No wonder Her Royal Highness was delighted. On her arrival in Jersey City we let fly all our big guns; blowing the top of a person's head off is rather a strange way of bidding a princess welcome, but General Porter said that was the proper thing to do, and we banged away at her all the way up the river, and when the Philadelphia, the flagship of the White Squadron, uncorked her big guns Her Royal Highness must have thought that the day of judgment had come, and that Gabriel was tooting his big horn. It shook the smokestacks on the Gen. Slocum, where Her Royal Highness was enjoying herself, and it almost blew Commander Davis and the Prince, her husband, into the lee scuppers. Oh, I tell you, it was royal, but to enjoy it thoroughly you wanted about half a pound of cotton in each ear and the outside covered with court plaster.

UNCOMMON BRILLIANCE. When the steamer that bore Her Royal Highness from the Pennsylvania depot to New York arrived at Thirty-fourth street, she was received with military honors; we had a troop of cavalry and mounted police, and police on foot, and the procession passed on to the hotel Savoy.

Then came presentations and a good time generally, after which they gave the poor Princess a chance to rest for an hour or so; then came dinner, after which she went to the Garden theatre, where the only Bostonians gave her a rich treat with the opera of "Robin Hood." Twelve o'clock saw her back at the hotel, and after a light luncheon she sought her couch, very tired and very happy, and glided quietly off into dreamland, thinking what an elegant people the Americans were, and no doubt felt exceedingly sorry that Ferdinand and Isabella did not move over here, when the country was first discovered, and then her husband might have been a magnate of the Tammany Central committee, like the Hon. Richard Croker or Mayor Gilroy, and other stars of our Iro-American aristocracy, instead of a mere Prince, with an indifferent title and no colaterals.

THE ROYAL FAMILY GOT MAD. The ball at the Madison Square Garden Friday night was the event of the week, for everybody was there. There was an effort made by the committee to make it exclusive, and keep the bone and sinew out. Commander Davis, as high cockolourum, said it must be so; Whitelaw Reid thought it would be comme il faut, and Van Rensselaer Cruger thought it would be eminently proper. Even the gallant Gen. Porter thought it would be nothing more than right, but as soon as Gilhooly and McCarthy, O'Sullivan and Maginnis heard of it, they went to Mayor Gilroy and kicked, so the second, sixth, twelfth ward contingent turned out in swallow tails and white chokers as usual, happy as clams at high water, and they were all presented too, and don't you forget it. The ball was a great success for those who got in, and had a pull. The pull came in on the refreshments, and a good many ward magnates and their wives came short on the ham sandwiches, etc. Then there were several thousands of our

DIRECTORS. JOHN FLETT, Esq., Toronto. FRANK TURNER, Esq., C.E., Toronto. FREDERICK CROMPTON, Esq., Toronto. JAMES MASSON, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Owen Sound.

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HON. DR. M. SULLIVAN, Kingston. W. H. HUNTER, Esq., B.A., Toronto. JAMES P. MURRAY, Esq., Toronto. JAMES MINNES, Esq., Kingston. ALLAN FRANCIS, Esq., Renfrew.

MANAGER. E. J. Lomnitz, Esq., Toronto.

When day is done, and Sunshine's glow Is fading into night, 'Tis comforting to all to know That EDDY gives us light. EDDY'S MATCHES Are Unequaled. MAMMOTH WORKS, HULL, CAN.

royal family that did not get in at all, and weren't they mad; mad is no name for it; they say that they will get even with Gilroy if it takes a hundred years.

BUSINESS TROUBLES. Unfortunately we have other things to occupy our attention beside junketing with a Princess. Business troubles are coming on us thick and fast. Gold is running out like a mill race, and not much coming in. Wall street is on the ragged edge; the good times that were prophesied just after the panic have not materialized. Failures are occurring every day, not of new houses, but all substantial houses, whose solvency has not been doubted for a quarter of a century, and whose paper was considered gilt-edged; but day after day comes the news of fresh disaster, and everybody is asking where will it end. What makes this state of affairs particularly hard upon the people of small means is the increased cost of everything that enters into living—beef went up three cents per pound last week by agreement among the retailers, and as to pork,—well, none but wealthy Hebrews can now afford a pork chop or a ham sandwich. It costs fully one-half more to live this year than it did a year ago. Business failures and misfortunes have driven a large number to suicide, the record of the past ten days exceeding that of any twenty days in twenty-five years.

Save Paying Doctors' Bills BY USING

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

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

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FULL DEPOSIT WITH THE GOVERNMENT. A Purely Mutual Company.

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Black Jack Inn.

The ancient "hostelry" familiar to readers of Dickens as the "Black Jack," in Portsmouth street, Clare Market, closed its doors forever, as the entire block of buildings surrounding it is to be demolished.

The "Black Jack" has for many years been a veritable Mecca to the medical students who have successfully braved the terrors of the examination room, for it was customary for them to adjourn to its hospitable bar and duly inscribe the names of the fortunate medicos in a register kept in the house for that special purpose.

The death of the "Black Jack" adds one more to the ghostly taverns which have abounded in the immediate vicinity. The "Spotted Dog," the "White Lion," of Jack Sheppard's notoriety, the "Bull's Head," where Hogarth met his brother artists, and the "Spiller's Head," the Savage Club of those days, all stood within a few yards.

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON: Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang, Belleville, Ont.—Thos. Waymark, Bowmanville, Ont.—G. F. Osborne, Brantford, Ont.—G. G. Lambden, Brockville, Ont.—Arthur C. Bacon.

Calgary, N.W.T.—E. Doughty, Capetown, Que.—Alfred Hansford, Campbellford—Nathan E. Grills, Chatham, Ont.—Chas. F. Chanter, Chedoke, Barton, Ont.—Sackville Hill, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—J. Ed. Rendle, Clinton, Ont.—W. S. Swaffield, Cornwall, Ont.—John Brook.

Fort William, Ont.—Ed. Oakley, Fredericton, N.B.—A. D. Thomas, Galt, Ont.—Chas. Squire, Gananoque, Ont.—N. A. Howard Moore, Guelph, Ont.—H. Bolton; J. Taylor, Halifax—John Redford, 16 George St.

Hamilton, Ont.—James Fisher, 101 Oak Ave., H. H. Martin, 22 Wellington St., J. W. Hannaford, 105 Wentworth St., T. Leurgton, 385 Main St., W. H. P. Bonny, 635 King St., E. Huntsville, Ont.—J. W. Gledhill.

Kingston, Ont.—Wm. H. Cruise, W. Dumbleton, Lakefield, Ont.—C. J. Burgis, Lonsborough, Ont.—B. Laurason, Lambton Mills—J. T. Jarvis, Longford Mills, Ont.—H. E. Peacey, Milton, Ont.—A. Roach.

Montreal, Que.—Harry Smith, 29 Plessis St., J. A. Edwards, 546 St. Paul St., Jas. Field, St. Henri, Thos. H. Baker, 1144 St. James st.

New Glasgow, N.S.—E. W. Thurston, New Westminster, B.C.—W. H. Boycott.

Orillia, Ont.—Wm. Swinton, Oshawa—W. H. Bowden, Pembroke, Ont.—L. N. Pink, Peterboro, Ont.—L. N. Pink, J. J. Turner.

Saltford—W. S. Knight, Sherbrooke, Que.—Edwin Avery, Simcoe, Ont.—Chas. G. Cross, Smith's Falls, Ont.—A. W. Chester, St. Thomas, Ont.—E. W. Trump, Chester Lodge.

Toronto—W. L. Hunter, Bloor St., C. E. Smith, 378 Parliament St., W. T. Kendall, Bloor St., W. Miles, 904 Queen St. W., R. S. Grundy, 74 Saultier St., J. G. Brent, 416 Gerrard St. E., J. M. Williams, 16 Carleton Ave., C. W. Holmes, 557 King St., Chas. Carr, 53 St. David st.

Toronto Junction—Wm. Harris, Victoria, B.C.—J. Critchley, Whitby, Ont.—T. Dixon, Winnipeg, Man.—W. Jones, Lodge Neptune, Jos. Harrison, P. O. Box 606, Woodstock, Ont.—Wm. E. Barnett.

WRITE FOR CLUB TERMS TO Box 296, Ottawa.

To keep Your Lodge Posted Subscribe for the ANGLO-SAXON.

Brantford.

Lodge Juvenile No. 6, meets on 2nd Tuesday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Heyd's Block. Visiting brethren welcome. Henry Morton, Pres. Wm. Moss, Sec.

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

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

ONTARIO.

Boys of England.

Ottawa.

Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month. F. J. George, Pres., E. Ackroyd, Sec.

St. Thomas.

Waterloo Lodge No. 13—Meets in Chester Lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome. M. Upton, Pres. E. W. Trump, Sec. 154 Manitoba st.

Daughters of England.

Hamilton.

Princess Mary No. 11—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Wellington and King Wm. Streets, Hamilton. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. King, Pres. G. Midgy, Sec.

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. B. Butten, Hector H. Martin, President, Secretary.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.

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

Sons of England.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Bro. Bennett, Sec. Harry Owrld, Pres. Box 217.

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. E. A. Miller, A. J. Elliott, President, Secretary.

Barrie.

Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. H. J. Brown, Pres. Jos. C. Lang, Sec.

Brantford.

Salisbury, No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 5th, 1893, the A.O.F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. C. Day, Pres. Wm. Irwin, Sec. P. O. Box 605, Brantford.

Belleville.

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

Blackstock.

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

Brockville.

Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and last Mondays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (184) made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. Wm. Guest, Pres. Box 75.

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsal's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. T. P. Guard, Pres. Fred J. Osborne, Sec.

Burlington.

Burlington, No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. W. Fleetham, Pres. W. Wiggins, Sec.

Campbellford.

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

Clinton, Ont.

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

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters Hall, King st. John T. LeCocq, Chas. F. Chanter, President, Secretary.

Collingwood.

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

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. John Brook, Sec., Hy. Smith, Pres. Box 36 Cornwall.

Fort William.

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

Galt.

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

Goderich.

Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the A.O.Y.W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square. W. S. Knights, Pres., W. J. Dowding, Sec.

Gravenhurst.

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

Guelph.

No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec., J. Taylor, Pres. Box 210.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, MacNab street north. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Frank H. Revel, Pres. 101 Oak Avenue.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Geo. W. Kemp, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec. 162 Queen st. N. 13 James st.

Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in the Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Geo. Oxford, Pres. Hector H. Martin, Sec. 22 Wellington St.

Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Sackville Hill, Sec. Robt. Hooper, Pres. Chedoke, P.O., Barton.

Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, in the St. Mathew's Hall, Barton street, east. Visiting brethren welcome. T. T. Lockwood, Pres. John W. Hannaford, Sec. in rear 103 Wentworth st. N.

Cornwall No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's Hall cor. James and King William Sts. Visiting brethren welcome. W. H. Buscombe, Pres. T. Leurgton, Sec. 385 Main St. W.

Hamilton, No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, McNab st., n. Hamilton. Visiting brethren welcome. Edward Carleton, Pres. H. P. Bonny, Sec., 635 King St. East.

Huntsville.

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

Kingston.

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

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at Fraser's Hall, King st. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren. W. Dumbleton, Sec., Geo. Reed, Pres. Princess st., Williamsville.

Lakefield.

Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. H. Dunford, Pres. C. J. Burgis, Sec.

Lambton Mills.

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

Longford Mills.

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

London.

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

British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. J. Anderson, Pres. A. Isaac, Sec., 748 King St.

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

Londesborough.

Londesborough No. 143—Meets the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month in the Foresters Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. A. Woodman, Pres. | Bond Lawrason, Sec.

Midland.

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

Oshawa.

Essex No. 4—Meets in S.O.E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 3rd. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Paul, Pres. W. S. Bowden, Sec. Box 249, Oshawa.

Orillia.

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

Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, meets alternate Mondays from February 6th, 1893, in their Hall Mulcahey's Block Orillia. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec., James Burnett, Pres. Box 63.

Ottawa.

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

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. L. Broadbent, Sec., H. T. Pritchard, Pres. 308 Bay street.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. G. Folks, Sec., A. J. Foss, Pres. 322 Ann street.

Pembroke, Ont.

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

Peterborough.

Temple No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. R. D. meets 3rd Monday in every month. T. H. Martin, Pres. Bro. Watford, Sec.

St. Thomas.

Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in the old Masonic Hall, Talbot st., east of the T. & P. track on First and Third Tuesdays in every month. Visiting brethren made welcome. H. T. Ponsford, Pres., Chas. E. Heard, Sec. Box 688.

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Erncliffe Block, second and fourth Friday. W. R. D. Third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. J. A. Sqaunce, Pres. | W. A. Hollins, Sec.

Smiths Falls.

Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. Newton, Pres. Frank Lane, Sec.

Stratford.

Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspeare Hall. F. W. Byatt, Sec.

Toronto.

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

Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. Chas. Russell, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec., 16 Carlton Ave.

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

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from Jan. 2nd, 1893, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. Jesse E. Harris, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec. 255 Sackville st.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview Ave., to which all brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited. Special White Rose meetings on the Fifth Tuesday of the months of January, May, August and October. J. G. Bent, Sec., 415 Gerrard st. e. President.

Worcester No. 47, Toronto Junction—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Campbell Hall, Toronto Junction. Visiting Brethren welcome. Juvenile's meet 2nd Tuesday each month. J. H. Raybould, Pres. Wm. Harris, Sec. Box 388 West Toronto Junction.

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

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall corner of Queen st., w. and Dovercourt Road. E. J. Lomnitz, Pres. Saml. Leveratts, Sec., 164 Spedina Ave.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at St. George's Hall, Elm st. E. M. Horswell, Pres. R. S. Grundy, Sec., 74 Saultier st.

Hull No. 104—Meets in the Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst streets, on 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month. White Rose, 5th Monday in the quarter. Visiting brethren always welcome. E. J. Churchill, A. C. Chapman, Sec., 145 Brock Ave. President.

Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Accident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst Streets. C. W. Hohnes, Sec., John Jeffery, Pres. 577 King St. West.

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

Richmond No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen Street West. A. E. Parker, Pres. Geo. Streeter, Sec., 278 Wellesley st.

Weston.

Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visitors welcome. J. Hollingworth, Pres. W. Tasker, Sec. Weston, Ont.

Windsor.

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

Woodstock.

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

QUEBEC.

Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capetown, Que. Visiting brethren welcome. John Tregideon, Pres. Edwin James, Sec. Capetown, Que.

Montreal.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street. Visiting brethren welcome. Walter Thom, Pres., Thos. H. Baker, Sec., 1144 St. James st.

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

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts. J. G. Brooks, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 646 St. Paul St.

Denbigh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street. Wm. Hamerley, J. T. Gaffney, Secretary.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odella Block. John Parr, Pres. R. B. Yates, Sec.

St. Lambert, Que.

Lincoln, No. 104, St. Lambert, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odella Block. F. Riddington, Pres. Wm. King, Sec., Box 5 St. Lambert, Near Montreal.

Quebec, P.Q.

Prince George, No. 162—Meets in the Masonic Hall, cor. Garden and St. Louis street, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. W. T. Martin, Sec., R. Ackerman, Pres. No. 6 Simard st., Mount Pleasant Que.

Hull, P.Q.

Tennyson No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Chitty, Pres. Chas. Skipworth, Sec., 41 Brewery St.

Lachine.

Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 230 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome. A. Parr, Pres. F. Goucher, Sec. Box 9, Lachine.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

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

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. W. R. D. 2nd Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome. A. H. Price, Sec., W. Mardon, Pres. 508 4th Ave. N.

Shakespeare No. 164—Meets the second and fourth Mondays of the month in the K. P. Hall, Clements Block, Main street. Visiting brethren welcome. A. Bush, Pres. F. Clark, Sec., Lusted St.

Selkirk, Man.

Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. R. Littler, Pres. | Chas. E. Page, Sec.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria, B. C.

Alexandra, No. 118—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. F. Reeves, Pres. J. Critchley, Sec., Box 114.

Pride of the Island No. 131—Meets in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome. Arthur Lee, Sec., John Phillips, Pres. 11 Troncaue ave. (Box 782)

Vancouver, B. C.

Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Lister Gill, Pres. G. B. Baker, Secretary, Box 452.

New Westminster, B. C.

Rose of Columbia No.

OUR EXCEPTIONAL PICTURE

The High Art Picture, which we have had to send to London of the Sons of England, is a photographic reproduction made by Mr. S. J. Jarvis, Ottawa's leading artist, from the original painting which was presented by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise to the National Art Gallery, Ottawa.

This picture was chosen by us after a great deal of thought as the one most appropriate to the aims of our Society. The historical fact is dear to the heart of every true Englishman, and every lodge in the Order should have their Lodge Room decorated with our Exceptional Picture—

DEATH SCENE OF GENERAL WOLFE.

The picture represents the following figures:—The wounded officer on the right of General Wolfe is Major-General Monkton, second in command, who recovered and lived for many years. The General is supported by Mr. Adair, the Surgeon, on his left, and on his right by his aide-de-camp Capt. Hervey Smyth.

Immediately above the General is Col. Barre, and close to the officer holding the colours is Col. Williamson. Capt. Debbieg is introduced behind General Monkton; and the officer in the uniform of a native regiment, calling the attention of the General to the French colours, is the late Sir William Howe.

The right of the picture exhibits a Grenadier of the General's own regiment and his servant lamenting his fate.

The left of the picture shows vividly the conflict raging between the English and French armies for the supremacy of the position.

From that day the hand of Providence pointed out to the Anglo-Saxon race that to them was henceforth intrusted the destiny of the new world.

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An Example Worth Following.

The Secretary of Newton Lodge, No. 166, Clark, Ont., writes under date May 10th: "The members of Newton Lodge have decided to subscribe for the ANGLO-SAXON; believing that they cannot keep better posted in the progress of the Order than by taking your paper."

Milton Lodge, No. 172, Milton, Ont., May 20th: "I have much pleasure in forwarding you the necessary list of subscribers, which entitles the lodge to the Exceptional Picture—Death Scene of General Wolfe."—A. Roach.

Lodge Black Prince, No. 157, Pembroke, Ont., June 5th: "I am pleased to state I shall be able to send you a demand for 15 copies of the ANGLO-SAXON after our next meeting."—N. L. Pink.

Lodge Prince George, Quebec: "I hope to be able to send you necessary Club of 15. At our last meeting I took 10 names, and will send list as soon as complete."—W. T. Martin.

Lodge Shewbury, No. 158, Toronto, June 5th: "I am pleased to state I have got the 15 names necessary to form club, at your special reduced rate."—Chas. Carr, 53 St. David street.

To the lodges we wish to say a few words. It is the mission of the ANGLO-SAXON to keep Sons of England in touch throughout British America and with Englishmen all over the world. In order to fill this mission successfully every Englishman now a subscriber should feel it his duty to induce every other brother to become a subscriber. The best time to subscribe is now. Help your lodge to form a club and take advantage of our special offer now open at the low rate of only 67c each. We want a push put on in this matter brethren.

The Inventor of Penny Postage.

The engraving we produce in this issue of the world's greatest benefactors, Sir Rowland Hill, is taken from an excellent electrotype, kindly loaned by Mr. J. R. Hooper, P.O. Dept., who received the original from Mr. Pearson Hill, a son of Sir Rowland. The latter states that it is the best likeness extant of his father. All the world knows the wonderful work of this great Englishman; we simply produce the picture in order to give the rising generation a chance to revere the memory of the originator of the Uniform Penny Postage System and inventor of the adhesive post stamp. The following lines were written on his death:—

What if the wings he made so strong and wide  
Bear burdens with their blessing? own that all  
For which his bold thoughts we oft hear decried  
Of laden bag, too frequent postman's call,  
Is nothing to the threads of love and light  
Shot, thanks to him, thro' life's web dark and wide,  
Not only where he first unsealed men's sight.  
But far as pulse of time and flow of tide!  
Was it a little thing to think this out?  
Yet none till he had hit upon the thought;  
And the thought brought to birth came sneer and frow  
Of all his insight saw, his wisdom taught;  
And his reward came late, but sweeter so,  
In the wide way that his wise thought had won:  
He was as one whose seed to tree should grow,  
Who bears him blest that sowed it 'gainst the sun,  
And now that he is dead, we see how great  
The good work done, the good life lived,  
How brave,  
And through all crosses hold him blest of fate  
Placing this wreath upon his honoured grave!



SIR ROWLAND HILL.

Rowland Hill, the originator of cheap postage, was born of poor parents at Kidderminster, England, December 3rd, 1795, died at Hamstead, August 27, 1879, buried in Westminster Abbey by the side of James Watt, the inventor. Rowland Hill was a school-teacher by profession, and early saw the evils of the postal laws. In 1827, when a young man, he could only afford to write a letter to his sweetheart once a fortnight. A packet of papers sent to Sir John Burgoyne, in Dublin, in 1830, cost him \$55, which would now cost but 75 cents by post packet. A letter sent from England to Canada for which is now charged 24 pence, in 1837 was 8 shillings and 8 pence, with a further charge on arrival. There have been numerous claimants for the invention of the adhesive stamp, but as a stamp was used for fiscal purposes many years before it was adapted by Sir Rowland Hill in his scheme, these claimants have all been looked upon as insane. Until the cheap postage scheme was established stamps were not thought of in this connection, and the combination of the two ideas had to go simultaneously. Stamps were first used, May 6th, 1840.

Sir Rowland rose from the ranks of the people, a bright genius, and a worthy scion of the British race, doing not only his own country, but the whole world, a great deal. On his retirement from the postal service he was showered with recognitions. Her Majesty conferred upon him the dignity of Knight Commander of the Bath. The Royal Society of Arts, through the Prince of Wales, presented him with the Albert Gold Medal (the first ever conferred). From Oxford he received the honorary dignity of D.C.L.; from Parliament a grant of \$100,000 and full salary (\$10,000 yearly) as a pension for the remainder of his life. His son, Mr. Pearson Hill, is now Secretary to the British Post Office.

Hespeler, Ont.

Bro. Henry Roberts, has removed with his family from Weston to Hespeler, Ont. Writing to the ANGLO-SAXON he says:—"There is not any S. O. E. lodge here, but if there are enough Englishmen I shall seek them out, and try and form a lodge." This is written in the right spirit. A little more of this vim will make the Order far and away the most powerful within the borders of our fair Dominion.

Milton, Ont.

Milton, No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday in every month, in Oddfellow's Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome. A. Roach, Pres. E. J. Wilson, Sec., Milton, West.

TORONTO S. O. E. NEWS.

Successful Concert.

The concert held by Lodge Launceston, 176, St. George Street, May 23rd, 1889, was a most successful one. Bro. T. Walker, of Brighton lodge, was present and gave several good readings, receiving warm praise. Others who took part were: Bro. Wilcox, Bro. Muff, J. and A. Hardman, Bro. Davis, Bro. Smith, Bro. Alf. Muff, Bro. R. F. Williams, the Misses Langlois, Mr. T. Hook, Mrs. Walter Kinsman, Mons. Levain, Bro. Geo. Ashley, Mr. Langlois. All were well received, and deservedly appreciated.

A Hero of the Zululand Campaign Present.

Lodge Shrewsbury, No 158 held its regular meeting on Thursday June 6th, Bro. A. Jones, W.P., in the chair. A large number of visiting brethren were present, among whom were the worthy president, Bro. Linden, of Avondale, also worthy president Bro. Lomnitz, of Birmingham, and Bro. R. Hanks, a hero of the Zululand campaign. During regular business three candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the order, one being Ald. John Shaw. Three propositions for membership were received. Several rousing speeches were given by the new members and visiting brethren. Bro. Linden spoke at some length on the proposed rifle brigade. Next lodge night, June 22, will be the regular quarterly meeting. Visiting brethren always made welcome. It is on the tapis for a special White Rose meeting on the 29th of June.

A Reserve Fund of \$6,000.

Middlesex held its usual meeting on Tuesday, when there was a good many members present. The usual routine was gone through, several propositions were received, and the terms of taking possession of the new lodge-room in McBean's hall, corner of College street and Brunswick avenue, were discussed. The juveniles lodge will meet there on Wednesday, 14th inst., and the senior lodge on the 28th inst. It was remarked that the lodge was in a very flourishing condition, having a roll of nearly four hundred members, only thirteen out of benefits. The lodge has a reserve fund of close on \$6,000. According to all information this lodge stands in the best position of any in the order. It has the fewest number of members in arrears, and the largest reserve fund.

Well on the Way.

There is every reason to believe that Lodge Cheltenham will before many moons become one of the most prosperous and flourishing lodges in the order.

The members met again in room "C" Shaftesbury Hall, Bro. Clatworthy, presiding. Business of a routine character was transacted, and during the evening eight new members were initiated. Bros. James and Barker, who are both P. D. D.'s, kindly assisting in the initiatory ceremonies. Five new propositions for membership in the lodge were received during the evening. There are still a number of candidates to come up for initiation and every effort will be made during the next ten days whilst the charter remains open, to increase the charter membership to the coveted three figures. On the motion of Brother J. Castell Hopkins, seconded by Bro. Tillston, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the visiting brethren for their presence during the evening, and especially to Bros. James and Barker for so kindly assisting the officers in their work. The motion was carried by a standing vote. Bros. James and Barker responded in suitable terms and speeches were also made by Bros. Prof. Davis and Gordon.

On the previous evening, in the same building, eight members of Cheltenham lodge were advanced in the higher degree at the combined meeting held under the presidency of Bro. F. H. Herbert, the D.D. for Center Toronto, for the lodges in this district.

Beneficiary.

The Beneficiary Board met on Wednesday June 7 when about \$40,000 worth of policies were considered and passed. Those present were Thos. R. Skippon (chairman), J. J. Pritchard, W. Barker, R. Patching, A. Jones, John Aldridge, F. J. Dréwitt, Sam. Hine, W. C. Worsdale, Frank Wootton, T. Cannon, C. E. Swait, A. Riddiford, F. Packing, W. Miles.

Another Lodge.

A new lodge was instituted at Grand Valley June 6th, by Grand Secretary J. W. Carter and District Deputy A. Collier, of Orangeville.

The kangaroos in Australia are said to consume as much food on an average as a sheep.

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RUINES CLERICALES! ROMAN CATHOLIC Priestly Tyranny Exposed by Members of That Church.

That startling book "RUINES CLERICALES," (written by the Roman Catholic editors and contributors to the French Canadian magazine Le Canada Libre) which has obtained an enormous circulation among the French population of the Province of Quebec, has been translated into English by one of the best English scholars of Montreal, and is now ready for delivery. It shows in vivid colors the tyranny exercised over the inhabitants of one of the fairest provinces of this grand Dominion by a privileged caste. The aim of the authors is to open the eyes of their countrymen to the dangers arising out of the extraordinary powers the priests have arrogated to themselves within the last fifty years, and to throw off the yoke placed upon their necks by these unscrupulous men who have systematically kept the people in ignorance and arrested the march of progress in order to rule more easily and acquire more wealth.

French Canadians opening their eyes.

We want liberty of conscience and freedom of speech. All Britons hold that liberty dearer than life itself, and we trust you will do all you can to push the sale of this book and show the English-speaking people that there are a few men left in Quebec who do not want this fair province to grope in darkness any longer.

Quebec demands liberty and light.

We want liberty of conscience and freedom of speech. All Britons hold that liberty dearer than life itself, and we trust you will do all you can to push the sale of this book and show the English-speaking people that there are a few men left in Quebec who do not want this fair province to grope in darkness any longer.

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