HE ANGLO-SAXON

Devoted to the Interests of the Loyal and Protestant Angio-Saxons of British America and to the Sons of England Society.

Vol. II.-No. 10.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

50 CENTS A YEAR.

AT Lodge Cards under this head will be in-nerted at the rate of One Bollar per Year.



Sons of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

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

Tuesdays at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst st. and Queen st. West. W. H. Syms, Sec., Geo. Hall, Pres. 18 Eden Place. Heat No. 3, Toronto Meets 2nd and 4th Mon-day at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. A. Watkins, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec., 16 Carlton Ave.

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

Work No. 6, Toronto—Meets alternate Thursdays at Oddfellow's Hall, cor. Spadina Ave. and Queen st. West.

Hy, Aisthorpe, Pres.

210 Lippincott st.

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

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

James Fisher, Sec., Alfred Hannaford, Pres.

37 Oak Ave.

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale. H. Worman, Pres. W. P. Parsons, Sec., 29 Lawrence Ave. Sarrey No. 11. Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Hinchcliffe's Hall, Bloor st. West. C. Sendell, Pres. T. Cannon, jr., Sec., 415 Manning Ave.

Wednesdays in Colquohoun Block. Visiting members welcome. Frank Nelson, Sec., Robt. Carson. Pres. Cornwall.

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

J. Poffley, Pres. 671 Yonge st.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate
Mondays at Winchester Hall, Winchester st.
cor, Parliament st. T. P. Williams, Sec.,
A. E. Corking, Pres. 28 Sword st. **Errd No. 17. Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thesdays of each month at their Hall, H. Tammadge, Sec., I. Tront st. Belleville.

Chester No. 18, St. Thomas. Ont. Meets on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (W. R. D. 1st Friday) of every month at cor. Talbot and Elgin sts. Vm. Gay, Pres. Thos. H. Jones, Sec. 200.

Wellington No. 18, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsal's Block. Vis-iting brethren alway welcome. W. E. Pethick, Pres. J. H. Kenner, Sec.

Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in the Forester's Hall, George st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. E. W. Elcombe, Sec.. T. J. R. Mitchell, Pres. Box 277.

Royal Cak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate
Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and
South Water streets. Chas. Squire, Sec.,
Isaac Blain, Pres.

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

ark Lesson, To 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Orester Hall, Dunlop st.

One of the Community of the Commu

on Monday the 20th, and met with a hearty reception. Lindsay Lodge is coming to the front with a large num-Acers No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Robt, Jarrett, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec., 13 James st.

Berby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and
4th Tuesdays in each month, in Oddfellows'
Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks sits.
E. Aust, Sec.,
Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

ord No. 82. Toronto—Meets alternate Mon-s at Copeland Hall, King st. East, corner rbourns st. Geo. W. Ansell, Sec., Fowler, Pres. 18/Trafalgar Ave.

Salter, Pres.

or No. 38, Montreal (R.R.D.)

Friday at the St. Charles Club House, ington and Schastopol sts. Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec.,

Thos. Buckley, Sec.

Delaware Ave.

In the future all subscribers to The ANGLO-SAXON will have their remit- throughout the civilized world than the No. 47, West Toronto Junction— ANGLO-SAXON will have to and 3rd Thursdays at James Hall, tances acknowledged each to Junction. West Toronto Jot. Pro. the columns of the paper. tances acknowledged each month

Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visitors welcome.

Theo. Holdsworth, Sec.
Weston, Ont.

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

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

Plymbuth No. 63, Exeter, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each and every month in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Main st. Wm. Sanders, Sec., Daniel Davis, Pres. "Advocate" office.

Richmond No. 65, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. Capt. C. W. Allen, Pres. 52 Gwynne st.

Birmingham No. 69, Brockton—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Parsons Hall, Brockton.

Chas. Cashmore, Sec., 237 Gladstone Ave.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge St. J. H. Horswell, Pres, 5 Wellesley Ave.

SONS OF ENGLAND NEWS.

Official Notes.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto.

May 31.-The new Constitution will

The 26th of May was almost univer-

sally adopted throughout the Order as

Bro. J. W. Kempling, Grand President, and Bro. John W. Carter, Grand

Secretary, instituted Exeter Lodge No.

89 at Lakefield on Tuesday, May 21st.

Dr. S. B. Pollard is organizing at

Campbellford, Chatham, Goderich,

Every District Deputy should organ-

ze one lodge in his district during the

The Beneficiay Board meets the first

Wednesday in each month. There

should be one application from each

Rev. Bro. H. P. Hobson, District

Deputy of British Columbia, says that

Wilberforce Lodge is making good pro-

gress, and that in a very short time several lodges will be organized in that

The Grand President, Bro. J. W. Kempling, and the Grand Secretary, Bro. John W. Carter, paid an official

visit to Westminster Lodge, Lindsay,

Bro. Dr. Coulter, who has been very

ill for several months, was visited by

the grand officers, who are pleased to

report that he is very much better, and

Bro. J. W. Kempling, G.P., and John

W. Carter, Grand Secretary, paid an official visit to Lansdowne and Peter-

ooro' Lodges on Wednesday, May 22nd The officers and members of the Peter-

boro' lodges welcomed the grand offi-

which they carry on their work. The

these lodges for five years, spoke at some length on the beneficiary and urged the members to send in their ap-plications so as to complete the pay-

An ill-advised member who is wellknown to us, has seen fit to write to

the Empire in reference to the sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey to the Toronto Lodges on Sunday May 26th. If the so-called "Free-born English-

man" will show his freedom by signing his name we would be able to explain

ment of the \$1,000.

matters to him.

hope he will soon be fully recovered.

Haliburton, and other places.

lodge every meeting night.

District.

Church Parade Day.

be ready about the second week in

Tuesdays in caca Eglinton. T. Moore, Pres.

He Saves Over 700 Souls from a Watery Grave.

No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and hursday of each month at Johnson's Wellington st. A. S. Morris, Sec., eague, Pres. 766 Cooper st. Capt. Murrell, of the Steamship "Missouri." ell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets on the 1st and Mondays of each month at their Hall, New Inburgh. C. C. Rogers, Sec., is Hope, Pres. 217 Stewart st., Ottawa,

Receives Honors from His Countrymen. Nerfolk No. 57, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th
Fridays at Oddfellows Hall. Dundas st.
T. H. Kidd, Sec.,
H. A. Seaton, Pres. 64 Gladstone Ave.

Below we give the picture of Capt. H. Murrell, of the steamship Missouri, who rescued the passengers of the abandoned Atlantic liner Denmark and gained the reputation of being a man of unsurpassed judgment and seamanship there by. He is still a young man, though somewhat of a veteran as a seaman having begun his life on the ocean wave when very youthful. He is a

NATIVE OF YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, and has been a captain of Atlantic steamers for six years. He is quite six feet tall, weighs 200 pounds, and has fair hair and blonde, not to say red, whiskers. He is described as an ideal commander, and seafaring men generally, as well as the passengers andcrew of the Denmark, are loud in their praise Sherwood No. 70, Eglinton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month at the Town Hall, Eglinton, Fred. Brooks, Sec., T. Moore, Pres.



CAPT. H. MURRELL

But little outside of the despatche nas been said by the newspapers gener ally in reference to the heroism display ed by the heroic Englishman, possibly owing to the press of this country being over-anxious at all times lest they offend the feelings of a numerous body of persons who dislike to hear of anything heroic in England or Englishmen. "Dominion Churchman" in all honesty, speaking of the matter says:

"Time and time again have Englishmen on this side of the Atlantic been made to feel that there is on the part of the Canadian Press a bad feeling towards the old land. The ways in which this ill will are shown are unworthy of the press, often indeed are more ludicrous for their pettiness than offensive for their spite. Any deed of note done by an Irishman,

ism in new and sacrifice, great achievements in literature, or scholarship, or science, or art are fruits never absent from the tree of English life. Hence constant, unbroken familiarity deadens the sense of appreciation. So it comes to pass that some deed brilliant enough to set all the world wondering, if done by an Englishmen only elicits a half growling recognition which could be expressed by the words 'of course!' The sun shines, cers in a very hearty manner. The greatest credit is due to the officers of these lodges for the efficient manner in what of that? England wearies us with her glory, her triumphs are mono tonous, if we blew forth the story of her victories we should blister our lips, for the trumpet would never be silent! ritualistic ceremonies is performed in a very efficient, impressive and edifying way. The Grand President answered a large number of questions. The Grand Secretary, who had not visited these ledges for five years grade at This explains why the gallant

RESCUE OF OVER 700 SOULS Captain Murrell has been ignor by the Canadian Press. Columns of excited rhetoric, huge head lines, deexcited rhetoric, huge head lines, de-scriptions bursting with adjectives of praise appear in all our papers if some paid base-ball team scores an extra hit over another paid team, but not a word can be spared to honor a splendid deed of heroism like that of Capt. Murrell which honors all humanity!

A Just Protest.

The following vigorous letter appearation the Toronto Mail, of May 7th with the caption,

"A BRITISH HERO,"

"Few occurrences in recent year have awakened more anxious interest. uncertainty as to the fate of the seven hundred and twenty odd human beings

who were on board the steamer Danmark when she became disabled in midocean early in last month; and, full of noble deeds as are the annals of British eamenship, few of them are more worthy of commemoration than the ac-tion of the kind-hearted captain and crew of the steamer Missouri, to whose skill and bravery hundreds of men, women and children owe their lives.

Having been in Philadelphia when the Missouri arrived, and witnessing the enthusiasm which prevailed there, I have been somewhat surprised to see so little notice taken of the occurrence by the Canadian press. Though not an eye-witness, I know that thousands of people lined the docks and wharves to see the steamer arrive; and as the noble ship approached the pier, her decks crowded with the rescued passengers of the Denmark, the loud and prolonged cheers, the sonorous sounds from the scores of steam whistles, and the waving of handkerchiefs and hats, produced a scene of joyous excitement seldom equalled.

Honours of all description were pour-

BRAVE CAPTAIN HAMILTON MURRELL, who is described as a tall, broad-shouldered, rosy faced Englishman about 29 years of age, and who bore his honors with a simple, unassuming modesty which enhances if possible the merit of his disinterested actions. Overwhelmed with congratulations he exclaimed, 'I do not know why I should have been thus treated. I have merely done my duty; I only did what any other Engishman would have done.'

Mr. Mason gives extracts from the official log of the Missouri relating in log style the finding the ill-fated Danmark, and the rescue of 785 souls by the heroism and skill of Capt. Murrell, The letter continues:

"In the statements of the official log of the Missouri is contained a narrative that will be treasured by posterity. It is the record of the actions of a hero Grand Lodge to express their opinions and his crew; it records the rescue of on the invasion of the Queen's rights over 700 lives from a watery grave by means of good judgment, prompt ac-tion, and a noble sense of duty towards

At a banquet given on the 23rd April in celebration of

ST. GEORGE'S DAY. at which Capt. Murrell was an honour

ed guest, he was most enthusiastically received, the whole assembly jumping to their feet and cheering vociferously. In reply to the eulogies pronounced upon him, the captain in the course of

his remarks said: 'Sailors are not accustomed to speech

making, but I desire to express to you my most heartfelt thanks for the courdeed of note done by an Irishman,
Scotchman, Frenchman, German, or
American find eulogists in our newspapers, but those of an Englishman
are quietly ignored. We suppose one
reason to be this,
THE ENGLISH RACE BLOSSOMS AND
BLOOMS

my most heartfelt thanks for the courtesies which I have received at your
hands. I do not know why all this
should be. It is true the ship was sinking, and we had to jettison our cargo in
order to take the passengers on, but
any other English sea captain would
have done the same. My officers and with perennial vigour and fruitfulness.

Acts of gallantry on sea or land, heroism in new and glorious forms of self-

nen to properly perform their duty.'
All honour to brave Captain Murrell and his gallant crew. Such an occurrence, and the consummate seamanship displayed amid that terrific storm in the harbor of Apia by the captain and crew of H. M. S. Calliope, are evidence that the spirit which animated British sallors in bygone days still exists, ready to manifest itself whenever occasion calls for it. Yours, etc.,

J. HERBERT MASON." To this protest the Dominion Church man adds:—Mr. Mason may well be surprisep at the Canadian press ignor-ing a deed that honors not the English race only but all humanity. But it is often remarked upon, that the press in Canada has no love for the land that expects every man to do his duty, hence deeds done by Englishmen at which all the world wonders for their which all the world wonders for the heroism or skill, are passed over in the same contemptuous way in which Capt. Murrell's heroic deed was ignored. Possibly the explanation may be, that incessant demands for appreciative no-Possibly the explanation may be, that incessant demands for appreciative notices deaden sensibility to their worth. The press hears of, say Captain Murrell's deed, and the comment is blurted out, 'This kind of thing is monotonous, if we are kept blowing the trumpet for every gallant or brilliant deed done by Englishmen our lips would blister!'

But when our press devotes great head lines, and all its adjective force to give promience and glory to some paid base ball team that scores a mark higher than another team, it does seem un-

worthy to pass over a deed so noble as the rescue of 735 human beings, and a declarations o memorable as the hero's, "I HAVE MERELY DONE MY DUTY, I ONLY DID WHAT ANY OTHER

ENGLISHMAN WOULD HAVE DONE."

The splendid tribute to his race paid by Captain Murrell ought to be lettered on a tablet in every St. George's Society, and every Sons of England meeting room! It is reported that a magnificent reception was given Captain Mur-rel on the 23rd May, at the Mansion House, London, at which, 'The speeches were of a most laudatory charac and replete with references to the nobility of nature, the British pluck and the great humanity of the heroic captain, and every such reference brought the people to their feet with storms of applause. The Lord Mayor presented Captain Murrell with a solid silver salver, each officer with a gold medal, and each of the crew with a cheque for two months salary. Besides these gifts Capt. Murrell is to be presented with \$2,500 by a Committee.
The meeting was addressed by the
Danish Minister, and a letter highly eulogising Captain Murrell, was read from Prince Bismarck.

Even this news was suppressed by several daily papers in Toronto!

NOTES.

Each Secretary well be mailed 10 copies of this issue for free distribution among the members of his lodge.

We had the pleasure of meeting with Bro. J. W. Higginbotham of Oshawa, and Bro. E. C. Davies, of Toronto, durtheir stay at the Capital. Bro. Davies, is the General Agent for Class "B" of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association and found quite a number of the mystic tic among the S.O.E.

Some of the members of the S.O. E. are asking whether it would be advisable or not for the Executive of the by the Pope of Rome.

The Grand Lodge officers are plaining at the lax manner in which the returns of subordinate lodges are made. It is said that some returns from Ottawa are anxiously awaited.

We thank the brethren kindly for the reports of their church parades; which in almost every district was held on the 26th ult. It is gratifying to one's feelings when he thinks for one moment that on that day nearly 8,000 members of the Sons of England, were, as a Society, attending Divine Worship. We regret that space will not allow us to touch upon the many loyal and Christian sentiments uttered on that occasion.

The Short Cake's Lament, "It's a long time between strawbe mys this season's short-cake.

Gnide (to American tourist in Venice)— You will want to see the Lion of St. Mark, of course, sir! Tourist)—Yes, I suppose so. About what

The Point of Honor. Adams, do you know who m that noise?
Adams (who is the guilty one) - I know,

but I do not like to tell. Teacher—You are a ger

d mal to later later de dem

REGARDING NEWSPAPERS.

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ESTABLISHED 1887.

THE ANGLO-SAXON

ed to the interests of the Loyal and Protent Anglo-Saxons of British America, and to the Sons of England Society.

First Thursday in Every Month

50 cts 5 Cents.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

WE have been the recipients of congratulations from many of our readers, and quite a few of our exchanges have complimented the Anglo-Saxon on its neat appearance in the new dress.

WE would be pleased if a number of our subscribers who are in arrears would kindly remit. About \$1,000 is now owing to us, which is a large amount, but is a mere trifle to the individual subscriber-just fancy, FIFTY CENTS.

WE wish to draw the attention of our readers and members of to concede to all the right to worship the Sons of England Society to the loyal and patriotic speech delivered by Mr. W. K. Bull no more on St. George's Day in Victoria, British Columbia. It is well worth perusal, and expresses the sentiments of all Here is a matter upon which Protesttrue Englishmen.

LET every member of the Sons we can never get if with Jesuits all Roman Catholics are bracketed, because of England consider himself a Roman Catholics are oracketed, because committee of one to bring in Catholicism over the head of Jesuitism applications. It is possible the such action will only consolidate their first one spoken to on the sub- when in reality our great strength lies ject may not decide at once to in dividing their forces, and showing come in, but there are others that can be seen, and we are sure there is not a lodge in the whole Dominion of Canada but that can double its numbers in six months if each one of its members will make an effort of fanaticism. in the right direction. Send out copies of THE ANGLO-Saxon to those who are eligible for membership, and then follow it up by making a personal explanation of the work-ings of the Order. If the members bring in applications the Order will grow, and they what it leads. will see the results of their labors and have the satisfaction of knowing they have done

AT the district Methodist meeting held eek in Ottawa, the Jesuit Estates was brought up and discussed. During the debate wich followed some very warm language was made use of. The vote being taken it stood 26 against for the Act were three laymen and two clergymen. It may be observed that three out of the five are at present in the employ of the Government.

That accounts for it!!

THE AGITATION!

As time goes on public interest and onthusiasm does not seem to wane and vanish into thin air, as was prophesied by the wiseacres, who predicted that e excitement anent the Jesuit ques tion would be a nine days' wonder. The opposite appears to be the fact, and the longer the ball rolls the more moss does it appear to gather. It seems also as if the moss intended to stick.

The thoughtful and manly utterance of Mr. Carnegie, Rev. D. J. Macdonell, and Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., at Peterbrough the other day ought to be care fully perused by all those who take an interest in this all absorbing and somewhat complicated question.

It cannot be too clearly laid down that this question is not at all one between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. If that view be adopted and that line of fanatical argument taken we will alienate from ourselves a large number of thoughtful men, staunch Protestants too, who only see in this agitation a struggle for religious equality before the law-for all. It is a question of civil rights to them, and not one of religion—what they contend for is "equal rights for all, and favor for none," and while others with stronger feelings on the narrower issue, resent what they believe to be Romish ggression in Canada, and are evident ly determined to make themselves felt as a power against such unwarranted ssumptions on the part of Rome and her followers, and who propose to stand to their guns honorably and unflinchingly, yet they must give credit for just as much sincerity of action and honesty of purpose to those who are aiming at the same end as themselves through the channel of law and civil rights intead of through religious prejudice.

The fair and honest way to look at the religious part of the question is that in this country before the law all classes, and all sects, and all denominations are equal. Freedom of worship is granted to Roman Catholies and Salvation Army followers alike, and to all grade between, but it most stop there, and no sect has a right to demand, or to expect any special privileges, or special endowments out of public funds.

The peculiar position of the Church of Rome in the Province of Quebec is not now up for discussion. We are taking broad issues now and we wish in what manner and form as seems to them best-perfect freedom, perfect equality, perfect liberty of action—but

Now as to Jesuits and their right to an incorporation and to a slice of public money as a supposed payment for something they have no claim to, the case is different.

ants and Roman Catholics alike can agree and take common action, and forces and make a common enemy, our good Canadian fellow citizens who are loyal British subjects as well as loyal Roman Catholics, that our common enemy is Jesuitism, a society disorganized and disbanded by no less a power than a Pope of their own elec-tion, whose diatribes hurled against so intriguing a body as they, if voiced by a Protestant, would be called the acme

Jesuits and Roman Catholics are not synonymous terms, for while no one can be a Jesuit without being an adherent of the Church of Rome, yet

of any or all of her adherents, yet let some good. A person that lives and dies without doing good lives in vain.

of any or all of her adherents, yet let us acknowledge their just claims and their equality with us all in civil matters on this free British soil, and under this fair Canadian sky,

and even honor those who desire to live amongst us on that basis, but as against the claims of Jesuits and their right even to be incorporated to say nothing of their monstrous claim to millions of our money, of which they openly boast disallowance and 5 for, those who voted that the \$400,000 is only a first instal ment, let us close up our ranks and make a bold and determined fight—no quibbling, no interference of party politics, no political exigency, no truck-ling to the balance of power, nothing in fact must stand in the way of our fixed determination to obliterate from the tatute book this hidden danger to the State, and to uphold the honor of our flag and the supremacy of our Queen in this wide and glorious expanse of British territory.

WHO BUILT UP THIS GREAT DOMINION?

Written for The Anglo-Saxon by C. I. H. Chipman, M.D., secretary of Bowood Lodge

Had William Pitt displayed a greater nowledge of the Church of Rome and more foresight with regard to the province of Canada, the Quebec Act of 1774, which had for its object the mainaining of the loyalty of the people of Lower Canada by allowing them to remain French and Roman Catholic, would scarcely have been carried out. When the Union of Upper and Lower Canada took place in 1840, Lord Durham in his report said, "it must henceforth be the first and steady purpose of the British Government to establish an English population with English laws and language in this province, and to trust to its government to have a decidedly English legislature." But even at that date the French Canadian nationality had, with the aid of their church, gained too firm a hold, and they have been steadily increasing it ever since. Lower Canada by allowing them to re-

.The "Toronto Mail" in a recent edi-The "Toronto Mail" in a recent editorial commenting on Senator Trudel's treatise lately published, points out the power gained by this nationality in late years, and how it has used that power to aid the Roman Catholics in New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and even going so far as in the case of Riel to practically declare that as a representative of the French race he was above British law.

And what is their position to-day—they rule the whole province of Quebec, and have got a hold on every province in the Dominion.

AND HOW HAVE THEY DONE THIS?

AND HOW HAVE THEY DONE THIS? Is it by superior industry and intelli-gence? By no means.

Who have made the city of Montreal the commercial capital of the Domin-ion? MEN OF BRITISH ORIGIN! Who established and have maintained its most important educational institu-tions, and its best hospitals? STILL MEN OF BRITSH ORIGIN!!

Who built the Canadian Pacific Railway and have brought this Dominion prominently before the Mother Country and the people of Europe? STILL MEN OF BRITISH ORIGIN.

No, their ascendancy is a purely numerical one—controlled as a unit by one head, the Church of Rome.

The following charming sentiment is from the pen of a well known Canadian

Shamrocks and thist Joined to the maple Now and for aye.

But when the fleur de lys in combination with the maple tree wants to take up the whole shield of our coat of arms—the ROSE-WREATH must have a say in the matter.

To put aside race prejudice is very fine in theory—but what is the practical result of British toleration towards French-Canadians? In the city of Montreal, for instance, every official position is given to a French-Canadian. Only the other day the election of an English-speaking citizen of long experience in the duties of a certain office rince in the duties of a certain office was received with hisses and has since been protested against. A French-Canadian recently appointed as Chief of the Fire Brigade, proposes to make the whole force Roman Catholic by driving out everyone connected with any secret society. Mr. Benjamin Sulte says that in twenty years,

Sulte says that in twenty years,
ONTARIO WILL BE UNDER FRENCHCANADIAN DOMINATION,
but that they will treat the Englishspeaking people with consideration.
The consideration shown by Pharoah
to the Israelites in the land of Goschen
—would be about the amount of it.
The Public Schools of Ontario are
even being invaded by men who presume to teach French to the exclusion
of English, and they are upheld by the
Ontario Minister of Education.
Those of lively imagination talk to
us about a grand Canadian nationality,
with all the different elements harmoniously blended and working together in unison to build up this great
Dominion. A noble idea—'tis true—
but the prospect looks very distant at
present.

But are we Britons, whose fathers

But are we Britons, whose fathers gave their blood and treasure to make this country what it is—who have given it civil and religious liberty and just and enlightened laws—to sit down quietly and allow ourselves to be overwhelmed by mere numbers? I trow not.

BRITISH PLUCK AND DETERMINATION have not permitted such things in the past, and the fighting blood of Englishmen still runs in our veins. The English language and British Institutions must be in the ascendant in the future or the Dominion of Canada must come to an end.

SHAKESPEARE. III. THE PASTIMES OF THE PEOPLE. (Continued from May Number.)

Now, strangely enough, a great many clergymen of the time held similar vs and denounced masques, musi and theatres bitterly. One of these Puritan writers, Stephen Gosson, was an Oxford student, a play-writer, a poet, and an actor himself before he turned his quill against the stage and other public amusements; but in 1579 he published his "School of Abuse" wherein he writes as follows:-"Let us but shut uppe our eares to Poets, Py-pers and Players, pull our feet back from resort to Theatres, and turn away our eyes from beholding of vanitie, the greatest storme of abuse will be overblowen, and a fayre path troden to amendment of life. Were not we so foolish to taste every drugge and buy every trifle. Players would shut in their shoppes, and carry their trashe to some other countrie."

Luckily for Shakespeare and so far the English nation, the Puritans were in a minority, for the whole nation cried out with Gratiano,

"Let me play the fool,"
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles co So they held high festival on every opportunity—at Candlemas and Christ mas, Maytime and Harvest-tide, Easter and Witsun, Old Year and Twelfth Night. They beat the bounds of their parishes in Rogation Week. Shakespeare speaks of "Pentecost, when all our pageants of delight were played." Particular customs clung to certain days. On St. Distaff's day it was usual for the men on their return from work to find and burn all the women's spinning flax and the woman, knowing the attack to be annual and fatal, resisted the men by throwing pails of water over them. In some districts men and women indulged in a sport called "Heaving" or "Lifting" at Easter-tide. On Easter Monday the men heaved the women in chairs and kissed them; while in revenge on Easter Tuesday the women would heave the men in chairs and make them pay sixpence apiece for the kissing. New Year's Day was the occasion of visiting and offering gifts. Queen Elizabeth received presents from nobles, bishops, officers, ministers and members of the royal household, both in money and kind. Her wardrobe was largely maintained by these annual gifts. On one occasion a peer of the realm presented her with some fine jewellery and a dustman gave her two bolts of cambric. Her Majesty graciously accepted them both with equal

Then indeed lived the men of "Merrie England," who had a delight in all things present and a constant hope of joys to come. England was never so thoroughly merry before or since.

All over the land roamed bands of gipsies, minstrels, dancers, wrestlers. tumblers, ballad-singers and strolling players. When any of them came to a town or village, work was more or less abandoned for the time, and men, women and children enjoyed the sight.

Perhaps the most thoroughly rural entertainments were the May Games and Morris Dances, which were celebrated all over the land. It may be interesting to notice this old and dead

Early on May-Day morning, as soon lasses went off to the woods, gathered the "May," which were blossoming branches of trees, and made garlands of spring flowers. They came back about sunrise and the doors and windows of every house were decorated, so that each street was literally turned into a garden. The May-pole was also brought in, decked with garlands and long ribbons of various colors, and set up in a central position. Summer houses and bowers were also erected in its vicinity. Tables were spread and so everyone contributed to the feast, there was no lack of meat and drink for the day. The health of the May-pole was drunk as often as any one proposed it, and England in that day knew nothing of Blue Ribbon Armies or Local Op-tion. Old Herrick, who has preserved so much of the Elizabethan spirit for us in his quaint old melodies, thus

"The May-pole is up Now give me the cup;
I'll drink to the garlands around it;
But first unto those Whose hands did compose The grory of flowers that crowned it.

Hawthorn was the flower of the day and everyone wore it in his hat or in her hair. The May games varied in de tails; but were substantially the same in all places. The chief characters were Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, Little John Will Stukeley, Maid Marian, the May

round the May-Pole all day long Fool with an inflated bladde ed antics and rained blows on all w came within his reach. Friar Tuck ca ried a long pole and dropped it o people's toes, telling them to say the prayers and count their beads. was thrown by Much, the miller, into the crowd. The Dragon flapped his paste-board wings and frightened the young folks. Then everyone fell to and danced around the pole. The legend of Robin Hood was perpetuated in the May games and was ever a story of dear delight to English hearts.

(To be continued.)

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will find THE ANGLO-Saxon a superior advertising medium. A limited amount of space will be devoted to that purpose, and none admitted but reputable houses engaged in reputable business. The advertising atronage of such firms is solicited. THE ANGLO-SAXON,

Box 296, Ottawa.

mingled sary, we most ha The m the eve Mr. W. of "Old follows, Mr. (honor a of prop the toas England

Communications intended for publication should reach us not later than the last Thursday of each month, to ensure insertion. Address, Anglo-SAXON, Box 296, Ottawa.

A TRULY LOYAL JOURNAL.

In the editorial columns of its issue of Friday, 24th inst., the Montreal Herald has not a word of congratulation on, or even the most remote allusion to, the fact that on that day Her Most Gracious Majesty, our Queen, attained the seventieth year of her age and within a few weeks of the fiftysecond year of her glorious and beneficent reign! This significant omission s rather premature—Quebec is not a state of the Union yet.—Belleville Intelligencer.

The City of Toronto.

It is estimated that Toronto, the Queen City and Capital of the Province of Ontario, has a population of about 180,000. It has grown amazingly, and it is continuing from day to day its marvellous progress. In 1884 was celebrated the semi-centennial year of the city, and during the ten years immediately preceding that event the population of Toronto doubled itself. Opposite the city, just across the Bay, is a long narrow island stretching in a crescent shape along the shore of Lake Ontario. This island is used as a summer resort. Hanlan's Point is the extreme westward section of the island. and is named after Edward Hanlan, the once famous oarsman, who for years was the champion sculler of the world and a native of Toronto city.

The principal business streets of Toronto are King, Queen and Yonge, which are occupied almost entirely by retail storekeepers, Stroud Bros. Tea stores being among those which rank as Al, more especially in the tea and coffee lines. This leading Tea firm has no less than three stores in the Queen City for the accommodation of their customers, viz., 367 Yonge street, 28 Queen street West, and 408 Queen street

Toronto has also numerous public buildings. Toronto University, which stands in the Queen's Park, is one of the few buildings which, owing to its beautiful proportions and massive build. can never look other than imposing. Within a stone's throw of the University the walls of the new Provincial Parliament Buildings, which are to cost \$1,000,000, are now being built. Among other fine edifices worth visiting, may be mentioned Osgoode Hall, the Normal School, the Banks, the Y.M.C.A. Hall, also Shaftesbury Hall, now the pro perty of the Sons of England. But let us again remind our readers, that if you want some choice, good flavored tea, don't forget that Stroud Bros., has the est as well as the cheapest, Stores also in Bellleville, Kingston, Ottawa and Montreal.

NGLISHMEN.

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

Oh! Because you have SCIATICA, RHEU-MATISM and KIDNEY DISEASE.

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

It is a true specific, used by thousands.

Try 11. Price \$1.00, all Druggists.

THE WRIGHT MEDICINE CO.,

British Columbia.

"Old England, Our Native Land."

THE ABOVE TOAST.

St. George's Day, 1889, was not allowed to pass innoticed in Victoria, B.C., judging from the eports in the press of that city. In the evening goodly number of Englishmen and descend-ints gathered around the festive board to revive

of "Old England, Our North perusal:

Mr. Chairman,—I have the distinguished honor and pleasure on this interesting occasion of proposing the toast that must be regarded as the toast of the evening, inasmuch as it is, "Old England, Our Native Land," and I have that England, Our Native Land, and I have that pleasure because well assured that such a toast in honor of our beloved country, at this festive gathering of the Sons of St. George will receive a generous welcome and a hearty response. Colonial life naturally means, at least in the meantime, separation from England, but although thus generated we are nevertheless. though thus separated we are nevertheless Englishmen, cherish English feelings of love and respect for the land of our birth, and hold in affactions to response the control of the ce her green fields, in affectionate remembrance her green fields, hawthorn hedges and the happy days we spent there. Englishmen, as you know, are generally spoken of as John Bull. You are familiar with the portly form and figure of this John Bull so often appearing in illustrations of "Punch" an re, and as thus represented supposed to ypical Englishman. We look upon this nal portrait of ourselves with general satis-on. We notice with admiration the subfaction. We notice with admiration the sub-stantial build of this John Bull—his robust form, his broad shoulders, his spacious coat-tails, and those jolly old top boots that he wears, but more especially we notice his open, honest face, beam-ing with good nature. (Hear, hear.) Well, now, it is to this John Bull and his forefathers, that the world is largely indebted for many of its present advantages. He, indeed, has played no insignificant part in the world's history; but while thus speaking of his achievements, I am not unmindful of what has been done, also, on the part of Scotland and of Ireland and services rendered. Vet I feel I should not be deiny rendered. Yet I feel I should not be doing am ple justice to John Bull if I did not on this occa a point out, and this, I submit, is the right and proper time to do so, that at certain periods in the history of our country, say for instance in the 15th and 16th centuries, when great ques-tions had to be settled, and battles fought, it was this John Bull of ours,

SINGLE-HANDED AND ALONE,

unassisted by any other nationality, that had to meet those difficulties, and brave these had to meet those difficulties, and brave these dangers, and who was the pioneer out of those discordant materials to lick into shape present British civilization. The mere mention of one of those events that marked those troublesome times will be sufficient to show the nature of the difficulties that had to be sometimes encountreed by our illustrious countrymen. I refer to that memorable event when Spain, aspiring to universal dominion sent her formidable, and as she boasted, her "Invincible Armada" to our shores to conquer England and enslave her people, but as you can easily imagine, it ill-suited men of the pluck and courage of the John Bull race to tamely submit to this indignity; at this critical period when our country was placed in such imminent peril, our English forefathers nothing daunted by the tre English forefathers nothing daunted by the tre-mendous odds they had to encounter, buckled on their manhood, boldly faced the enemy and sent him away so defeated and humbled from our shores that no encouragement was given for a second visit. From that day Spain never held up her head, but kept going down to her present insignificance. It seemed like a judg-ment upon her, whereas, on the other hand,

PLUCKILY LITTLE ENGLAND FIGHTING HER WAY THROUGH A HOST OF DIFFICULTIES, which has left its mark on every page of her history, kept going up and up until attaining to present glorious ascendancy. At that hour of present glorious ascendancy. At that hour of trial of our country, Scotland and Ireland, that trial of our country, Scotland and Ireland, that trial of our country, Scotland and Ireland, that of modern days have been with us, on that ocim modern d casion were nowhere—they stood aloof. At this particular crisis England found not in them a friend, nor a pitying foe, and yot they were as much interested in the result of this conflict as we who fought the battle, and gained the victory, and who now share equally with us the advantages of the civil and religious liberty enjoyed, and which the success of this Armada. advantages of the civil and religious liberty enjoyed, and which the success of this Armada in
would have so seriously jeopardized and altered
the whole course of history. Our country since
that time has been engaged in many great and
important battiles, but never in any such battles
would defeat have been so disastrous, or victory in
more important than in this conflict with the
Spanish Armada. Mr. Chairman, I venture to
submit if ever there was a proper time—if ever
there was an appropriate occasion, in which we
might be allowed to indulge in a little self-glorifleation over the noble actions and brave deeds
of our forefathers, it is on such occasions as the
present, when we meet in festivity together to
celebrate the natal day of our patron saint, and
who knows but what at some time or other it
might have an inspiring influence for good I
tet it not for one moment be supposed that in
indulging in this glorification it is at the expense
of our brother subjects of Scotland and of Ireland, or to introduce invidious distinctions, for
since their union with us in government, by their land, or to introduce invidious distinctions, for since their union with us in government, by the ability displayed—by their patriotism—by their bravery in fighting our battles—by their aid in the great work of colonization, and in other ways too numerous to mention they have rendered invaluable service to our country. And as the result, the grand result of this combinabination, of this union in government, there has been built up an empire, that for power, for wealth, for influence and importance, aye, and withat for toleration that has never been equalled. Seeing that our country has attained to this ascendant position, the question is sometimes asked as to what cause, or causes she is to this ascendant position, the question is sometimes asked as to what cause, or causes she is mainly indebted for this ascendancy? Some have imputed it as largely owing to those two great arms of her strength—the Army and her Navy—others have considered it was more owing to the enterprise and industry of the people; then, again, the influences from her vast min.

PORGETTA, CAPADA

St. George's Day Banquet in eral wealth and boundless manufactories have been brought prominently under notice not forbeen brought prominently under notice not for-getting her admirable form of government, and the equally admirable administration of her laws, but in truth, sir, it is not to any one of these causes singly more than another, that our country is indebted for her greatness, but rather

JUDICIOUS AND HAPPY COMBINATION

SPEECH OF W. K. BULL IN PROPOSING of them all; but if it were left to me to say our country's proud position arose from any one thing, it would suit my feelings and my judg-ment much to say it might be imputed to her moral worth, to her love of what is right, and her contempt of what is wrong. And alth doubtless she may sometimes be charged with errors of omission and commission, yet to atone for such failings there are great redeeming vir-tues, and the national heart is sound. And, old memories of the motherland in feasting, mingled with speeches and songs. It is unnecessary, we think, to inform our readers that a most happy and enjoyable time was spent.

The most important and enthusiastic part of the evening's proceedings was the speech of Mr. W. K. Bull, when proposing the toast of "Old England, Our Native Land." It was as follows, and is well worth perusal: touch with the Mother Country, that we can now learn every day not only what is going on there, but also in her widespread domain, which naturally intensifies the interest. Speaking on one occasion of the gratification I felt in watch-ing the progress of these events as affecting our country, I was met with the observation of sur-prise that I should trouble myself about such a distant matter, as my interests were centered here. I hold, Mr. Chairman, such parochial and ignoble sentiments in supreme contempt. True it is, I have no property in dear Old Englandno broad acres, nor titles, yet, nevertheless, when I hear of her prosperity, I am as well pleased, and on the other hand, when I hear of her troubles, as much concerned as if I did hold such possessions, and this. I submit, is the right and proper feeling that every Englishman should have towards his country. If I am asked wh I am imbued with these patriotic feelings, my swer is, it is from the conviction arrived at the result of observation of a life extending con-siderably over the three-score years and ten allotted to man, that in the

EXTENSION OF BRITISH POWER, in the promotion of British manners and British ways, there is that done which is most in harmony with the welfare and best calculated to advance the happiness of the human family I am well aware, Mr. Chairman, for I keep my self informed of what is going on in the world that at the present time our country has many recreant sons in her bosom, who for gratification of a crochet, or promotion of a party, would sacrifice her best interests and jeopar position and had they the power would perhaps rend her asunder. Never, therefore, at any time was there more required generous an true-hearted loyalty

"To the flag that's braved a thousand years The battle and the breeze."

This world seems to have a cruel pleasure This world seems to have a cruei pleasure in tormenting John Bull. What with troubles from within and troubles from without, he never gets a moment's peace; such is the price and penalty he has to pay for his high position, but which high position, notwithstanding these troubles and annoyances, he knows so well how to maintain, to the intense gratification of those nterested in the national welfare. I hold it is the bounden duty of every man to be

PROUD OF HIS COUNTRY; that no man can be a good citizen unless he is thus proud, and more especially is it incumbent upon Englishmen with such a country and such a history. If I belonged to any other nationality—if a Frenchman, a German, an American, a Scotchman, or an Irishman—I should feel it a Scotchman, or an Irisiminal—I should be my duty to be proud of it, for doubtless I should be able to find sufficient reason why I should be thus proud; but as I do not happen to belong to any of these nationalities, I am thankful, and why? Because I infinitely prefer being what I am. I have no desire or ambition to be and why! I have no desire or ambition to be anything better than being an Englishman, endorsing as I do to the full the sentiment so dmirably expressed

That it's a glorious charter, deny it who can! That's breathed in the words, "I'm an English

The toast, if you please is: "Old England our Native Land." (Given with three cheers.)

The BELLEVILLE people who relish a good cup of Tea all pur-

A new publication, called the "Cana- into tens of thousands. A new publication, called the Calardian Eagle Knight" made its appearance on the 1st of last month, in Ottawa. It is to be published monthly in the interest of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. It is a neatly printed society paper, and will no doubt be a source of strength to the benevolent Knights.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Anglo-Saxon SIR,—The subjoined I clip from the "Ottawa Citizen" of this morning:

"Ottawa Citizen" of this morning:

"Rev. Care Labelle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, says he does not place much faith in the repatriation of French-Canadians from the States. 'I LOOK FOR THE BUILDING UP OF A FRENCH NATIONALITY IN THIS PROVINCE Father to France, to Savoy to Belgium and to Switzerland."

The Rev. Deputy Minister does not seem to share the opinion of the Rev.

seem to share the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Herridge that the fate of Canada was settled on the Plains of Abraham. In the face of such a statement as that of the Cure Labelle does it not behove every lover of British connection and British Institutions to be on guard against Romish and French usurpation. The importation of ALIENS TO BUILD UP A FOREIGN NATIONALITY in a portion of the British Empire would to ordinary minds be a treasonable idea.

Yours, BRITISH AMERICA.

Tability interest of the State of the August of the State of the Stat

LENT SOCIETY.

Objects, Aims, and Benefits, of the Order.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW COUNTRY-MEN:—As the question is so often being asked: "What are the objects of the Sons of England Society?" we have been led to present this Circular with the view of giving the desired information:

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

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

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

fest by the good work accomplished. The rapid growth of the Order ha far exceeded the most sanguine expect ations of its founders, and it is steadily extending itself into the hearts of our countrymen, and we are confident that when the objects and aims are more generally understood, it will become one of the grandest and most useful of Benevolent Societies.

The Order has branches as follows:-In Toronto 20, South Africa 8, London 5, Ottawa 4, Montreal 4, Hamilton 2, St. Thomas 2, Orillia 2, Peterboro 2, Kingston 2, and one in each of the following places: Oshawa, Whitby, Port Perry, Cornwall, Port Hope, Belleville Bow-manville, Lindsay, Woodstock, Galt, Barrie, Collingwood, Bracebridge, Brantford, Almonte, Dovercourt, Newcastle, West Toronto Junction, Weston, Little York, Aylmer, Exeter, Eglinton, Gravenhurst, Guelph, Aurora, Hensall,

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

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

We recognize the teachings of the Holy Bible.

The Sons of England Society offer advantages peculiarly suited to your nationality, and is second to none, and whatever benefits you receive are not charity but right, and paid to you by the proper officers without explanation or apologies; and all that is required of you is a small initiation fee, and prompt payment of your dues. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars have already been paid out for benefits.

The Beneficiary Department en-

ambles its members to insure their lives for \$500 or \$1,000, and has already Estimates Given for Quantities, the the last pres seven day befreat your

Topics - A wise who writing plays

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

The benefits are medical atte and medicine, on joining; full sick and funeral benefits after being 12 months a member; in case of sickness the benefits are \$3.00 per week for 13 weeks, and \$1.50 for the next 28 weeks; \$30.00 on the death of a member's wife; \$7,00 on the death of any of his children between the age of 5 and 15 years, \$100.00 on the death of a member. New members are entitled to half funeral and sick benefits at the expiration of six months.

The Initiation Fees are-18 to 30..... \$3 00

| (\$150.00B) | 45 " | 50 | | 7 00 |
|-------------|--------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 50 " | 55 | 100.00 100 | 10 00 |
| 94 (A) | 55 " | 60 | | 15 00 |
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| | 18 to | 30 | | 10 cents. |
| | 90 " | 45 | | 13 |
| | 45 " | 15 | | 15 " |
| 1 | 50 " | 55 | | 20 |
| | 55 " | 60 | | 25 " |

30 445..... 4 00

On the formation of a Lodge, charter nembers are received on the first scale of payments, as regards initation fees. In conclusion we ask you take this matter into your earnest consideration, and if there is not a lodge near you, agitate among your fellow countrymen and as soon as you can get 12 good men

together notify the undersigned, and all the assistance required will be given to organize you into a lodge. You will then be astonished how your member-ship will increase, and will wonder how it was so many Englishmen were living all around you without being known Any information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Supreme Grand Secretary, Shaftesbury Hall,

April, 1889.

119 RIDEAU STREET

Gents, we are selling for the above price a light Oxford Shoe.

Our \$1.50 Gents' Balmoral is equal in style CASH and finish to any \$3.00 Shoe made.

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Dominion, that he may help to fight, in his new home, the foes of his adopted country. The

Anglo=Saron

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

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Men's Suits,

Boys' Suits, and Hats.

GRAHAM

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

Use only Clapperton's Spool Cotton, the best. Bryson Graham & Co.

conjuids of or or military sid to esaparennelinge.



Oklahoms, and—
Clerk—Step right this way and let me allow you our repeating rifles. We also carry the finest line of revolvers and bowle-knives in the city. They keep Gatling guns across the street, where my brother works.

An old man was arrested on Champlain street the other day for kicking up a disturbance, and on the way to the station he said to the officer: "I don't want to be locked up, and I'll give you ten cents to let me go."
"No, sir.—oo, sir." "I'll make it twenty."
"No, sir.—oo, sir." "I'll make it twenty."
"No, sir.—oo, sir." "What! Fifty cents!
Say, this must be a mighty serious matter, old fellow. But you've got the fellow who stole Charlis Ross?"

The hould not feel so terribly g the less of your dog. It will do mourn over it. Learn to take it as they come.

I can take things as they come all it breaks me all up to let go of as they go.

all his work, and Julian Hawthorne only uses black when his favorite inh is anobtenable. Business and social letters written by the Century editor, Richard Watson Gilder, are invariably in violet inh. Chasles Dudley Warner's passion for the colog extends to the violet flower. It is extremely selden that any "copy" by him is seen in black inh. Bayard Taylor always dipped his pen in a stand of violet ink when in his study. Among wemen writers, strange enough, the practice does not seem so marked. Mrs. Custer is given to it and likewise is Augusta Evans Wilson and Grace Greenwood. One explanation of the practice is undoubtedly that the violet is softer to the eye, and this is an important consideration with people who constantly use the pen.

A Most Stagular Section 21.

A singular fresh of nature has presented itself in El Paso. On Saturday Mrs. T. Howard, of that place, witnessed a balloon ascension, and on the succeeding Tuesday presented Mr. Howard with a nice little presented Mr. Howard with a mice little boy, which bears a singular birthmark, which is nothing more or less than a perfect representation of the balloon. The photograph, as it might be called, is leasted just above the eyes on the forehead, and every outline of the balloon is boldly portrayed in purple lines in the skin of the infant. Even the patch on the air ship can be seen, being reproduced by a patch of white skin. The photograph is perfect. Mr. Howard and wife want to El Paso with the Mexican theatrical company, and are well known in the atrical company, and are well known in the profession.

A worthy pricest in a suburhan neighborhood met one of his parishioners early the other morning walking toward the church.

"I'm glad to see you're going to church this morning, Michael," said the good

own-Where's that fiver I laid on the

Mrs. Brown—You never expected to see that again, did you?

Brown—And why not?

Mrs. Brown—I suppose you understood enough of parliamentary practice to know that when a bill was laid on the table it was seldom heard of again.

Here is our old salt's story of how he go

Here is our old salt's story of how he got a glass of grog: When at the wheel Captain South says:

"How shall she head?"

Southeast by south half south, a little southerly, Captain South.

"Put snother 's' to that, my man, and you shall have a glass of grog," says the Captain.

"Southeast by south half south, a little southerly, Captain South, sir."

The grog caire.

WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY?

In the ordinary course of trade the consumer buys his tea from the retailer, the retailer from the jobber, the jobber from the importer, the importer from the producer: This is commonly known as the regular channel of trade. This is necessary in most cases as many merchants, both whole-sale and retail, have not sufficient trade to purchase from the place of growth.

are one of the few firms who have built up a trade sufficient to enable them to purchase from first hands and the benefit of such buying enables them to be the medium through which the Consumer of Tea can purchase that article WITHOUT PAYING SEVERAL PROFITS.

STROUD BROS'. name has become an household word in every home in this great Dominion and their teas are noted for their

PURITY, FRAGRANCE and STRENGTH!

STROUD Bros. strongly recommend the tea drinking public to try any of the following brands:

BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN AT 30 cts. ASSAM (Specially recommended) at - . -30 cts.

THIS IS AN EXTRAORDINARY TEA FOR THE MONEY.

this morning, and the morning, and many sources and the prize source of the content of the conte ALSO THE

EACH POUND is a wonder to the trade that such value can be given:

Buying from first hands and Selling at a Small Profit is the Secret of Our Success.

(MONTREAL,

Stores at

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CHARLES REEVE, A motion in favor of the disestablis



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AT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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THE CARADIAN ADVANCE.

YEIGH & CO., 10% ADELAIDE STR TOBONTO, CANADA.