



Vol. VI. 6th Year of Publication.
No. 121

OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, MARCH, 1, 1893.

\$1.00 A Year.
Single Copies 3 Cents

ANOTHER MANITOBA LODGE.

LODGE ANGLO-SAXON ORGANIZED IN MORDEN, MAN.

The efforts of this Journal ably recognized—Members of the Oddfellows Grand Lodge Take a Hand in the New Organization.

Winnipeg, Feby. 20, 1893.—It having come to the knowledge of the D. D. that several Englishmen in the township of Morden, Manitoba, were desirous of forming a lodge of the Order S. O. E. B. S., Bro. T. C. Andrews, P. P. of Westward Ho lodge was deputed to the office of organizer for the occasion.

Striking the little town just as it was struggling in the convulsive throes of the excitement induced by the visit of the delegates from all parts of the Province, to the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., then in session, the visitor from Winnipeg began to fancy he had left his top coat somewhere, but chiding himself with such old saws as *nil desperandum*, "all things come to him as waits," et al, the Winnipeg man determined to wait, the after results amply justifying any extra expense incurred. Several leading members of the organization just mentioned lending most valuable assistance. After interviewing Englishmen in all sorts of conditions of life, it was determined to call a meeting to ascertain what was the general feeling in regard to the advisability of founding a lodge of the Order S. O. E. in Morden. Mr. J. H. Smith the editor and proprietor of the *Morden Monitor*, kindly lent his office for the purpose, and a numerous and enthusiastic assembly gathered at the rendezvous on Saturday evening. After the meeting had been called to order, Mr. Smith and Mr. G. Rutland were respectively elected to the offices of chairman, and secretary for the occasion.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

Mr. T. C. Andrews then explained to those assembled the aims and objects, of and the advantages to be gained by belonging to the Sons of England Order.

The speaker continued, "According to my own view, the objects of the Society are two fold, viz., those of a beneficiary nature, as just quoted, and that of a patriotic reverence for the "old flag," as the emblem of what our forefathers have done by land and by sea to build up our grand and glorious British Empire as we find it to-day. It must be admitted, that it is hard to feel exuberent and patriotic in dull times, and in times of profound peace. But it is then the political agitator gets in his work. It is then he promulgates his quack panaceas for hard times, reciprocity, annexation, or independence.

In the struggle against these political schisms, the S. O. E. B. S., comes to the rescue. Twice a month, you, its members assemble, and under the inspiring oasis of that time honored flag, have an opportunity of shaking off the mildew which has been gradually incrusting the patriotism of your nature. Once again you will be made to feel that a loyal adherence to the present order of things, as far as British connexion is concerned, is the necessity of the day, and after attending a few meetings, you should, and will, feel a pride both as individuals, and as a lodge, in letting the outside world see that whatever members of other na-

tionalties may be, we, English Britons, "never will be slaves," either to the United States, or any other foreign country, no matter how tempting may be the offer of temporary present advantage.

At the conclusion of the address and after the speaker had replied to some enquiries upon technical points in relation to the constitution, it was unanimously resolved, that it was advisable to start a lodge of the S. O. E. B. S. in Morden.

Upwards of twenty individuals then and there made application to the Supreme Grand Lodge for a charter by signing the usual proposition form. After a lively discussion as to the name by which this the newest of lodges should be known to the world. Mr. Smith's selection,

ANGLO-SAXON LODGE,

carried the day. So now there will be an Anglo-Saxon in Morden, as well as Ottawa.

It may be here mentioned that the continued efforts which the ANGLO-SAXON newspaper has long been making to bring that great field of English immigration, the Northwest, prominently before our authorities in the east have made a powerful impression on the mind of the Editor of the *Morden Monitor*, and by a collary of reasoning has suggested to him its title as an appropriate name for the first lodge formed in a hitherto neglected region in the West.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Winnipeg member for his arduous efforts in their behalf in this connexion, closed the business of the evening. The writer trusts that it will not appear invidious to mention the names of a few prominent members of the I. O. O. F., who so kindly assisted the efforts of the organizer, viz., Messrs. J. H. Smith, N. Taylor, W. Garrett and Messrs. W. P. Duncafe and Gurney Rutland.

STRICTURES REMOVED.

In reference to the strictures upon the apparent apathy of Supreme Grand Lodge officers in the matter of providing some system for the organization of new lodges in the Northwest, the writer distinctly wishes it understood that neither the Supreme Grand Secretary of the Order, or the District Deputy of Manitoba, are, or can be referred to in this connection. They both to the writer's knowledge have done, and are doing all that is possible with the very limited authority and means that they have at their disposal.

The charter was signed by Supreme Grand President Stroud on the 27th, and the lodge supplies forwarded on the 28th ult.

Canadian vs. American Sabbaths.

Rev. R. C. N. Grandison, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina, the famous colored orator, who has spoken to immense audiences during his visit to Ottawa, on the negro question as affecting the United States, congratulated the Canadians on their reverence for the Sabbath, and stated that never since he had left the plantation had he enjoyed such a peaceful day. It was well for the future of this great American continent that in one part of it at least the laws of God were respected, and that the day of rest was free from the broil and tumult of commercial strife. He urged that Canadians would consider well the question of annexation now being agitated, and would at least wait until the Americans had learned to reverence God's holy day before they thought seriously of the matter.

OUR INTERPROVINCIAL NEWS.

THE WORK OF THE ORDER FROM ALL PARTS.

The "Anglo-Saxon" made the Medium of Spreading the Order—Many Happy Events—Addresses and Socials. A SUCCESSFUL UNDERTAKING.

Lodge Richmond, No. 65, of Toronto, held its usual meeting on Tuesday the 14th ult., at which the committee appointed to arrange a concert on behalf of sick Bro. Laurent, reported that the receipts amounted to the handsome sum of \$107.95, after deducting expenses they had handed over to Bro. Laurent the sum of \$95.00. A vote of thanks was accorded to the committee, and the secretary was instructed to thank the various lodges for their very generous support, and to ask the manager of the "ANGLO-SAXON" to do so.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Bro. A. J. Thomas, of Fredericton, writes as follows:—We are keeping up the interest of our lodge. Received four applications for membership on our last night of meeting, and held a W. R. meeting at close of the regular meeting, when two of the brethren were initiated into the mysteries of the degree. Twenty-one of our members have been initiated into the W. R. degree.

I sent a copy of the ANGLO-SAXON along with some of the aims and objects and a copy of the constitution to St. John, which through the kindness of Mayor Markham of the St. John Sun, was placed in the reading room of the St. George's Society.

HONORED BY HIS COMRADES.

At the meeting of Worcester lodge, No. 47, Toronto Junction, past president, Enoch Blundall, sr., was made the recipient of a jewel and the following address, to which he made a suitable reply:

HONORED AND WORTHY SIR,—In preparing a letter of thanks with this presentation to you, our committee feel that we can but feebly express the appreciation your services deserve. Since your connection with the lodge we have had ample proof of your sterling worth as an Englishman, and a member of the Sons of England. Your careful deliberations and impartial judgment while occupying the position of president earned for you an enviable place among the past presidents of our order. Your election to the town council is a pleasure to us, and we are proud to see you taking such an active part in the municipal work of our town. In your future relations with the lodge we crave the indulgence of your past experience, and hope that you may be long spared to practice the loyalty to the mother country which is characteristic of Englishmen, and now on behalf of Lodge Worcester we beg your acceptance of this past president's jewel, and may it long adorn your breast, hoping you and yours may be spared to enjoy all the blessings that this world can afford.

PRESENTATION.

Portsmouth Lodge, No. 45, of Toronto, at its last meeting, Feby. 15, did a very graceful act to Bro. C. H. Ward, who has been its treasurer since the formation of the lodge in 1887, by presenting him with a treasurer's jewel. Bro. John W. Carter, S. G. S., making the presentation.

Bro. F. J. Drewitt, in a few chosen words, expressed the self-devotion of Bro. Ward, to his duty.

Bro. Carter then presented the jewel, speaking of their associate work for the last 17 years, and spurring him on to

fresh exertions in the future. He also urged upon the members the necessity of individual work, every member doing his utmost for the lodge and society.

Bro. Ward thanked the brethren for their gift, stating how it had been and always would be his greatest desire to see the society prosper.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the S. G. S. for his presence to which he responded, expressing the pleasure it gave him to assist the lodge in this pleasant duty, but the duties of his office were now so great that he had very little time to spare. The lodge also initiated one new member and received the proposition of another.

A HAPPY RE-UNION.

On Thursday night, Feb. 9th, lodge Worcester, No. 47, of Toronto Junction met at 7:30, rushed the business through and closed at 8:10. The doors were then thrown open to the ladies and friends of the members, about one hundred and fifty of whom accepted the invitation. Amongst the guests were Mr. A. Haines, Chief of the Sons of Scotland, and Mr. W. J. Wadsworth, President of the Sons of Ireland Protestant Association, both of whom delivered short addresses during the evening. Bro. Blundall, P. P., gave a stirring and patriotic address and Bro. Drewitt, P. D. D., gave an excellent address on the growth and prosperity of the order. Songs were rendered by Misses Mitchell and Blundall, Mr. and Mrs. Blundall, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Messrs. Hamilton, Haworth, G. Bain, A. Bain, Newson and E. Blundall Jr. Refreshments were provided during the evening, and a very enjoyable time was spent by all. The party was dispersed about 12 p.m. after giving a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, Bro. Joseph Raybould, and singing the national anthem.

During the evening names were secured of twenty ladies who are going to start a Daughters of England Benevolent Society in the town.

TORONTO.

On Monday evening, 20th, ult. Lodge London, No. 31, held their eighth annual supper at the Clyde Hotel. A very enjoyable evening was spent by the eighty or more brethren present. Among those present were S. G. Sec. Carter, S. G. Treas. Hinchcliffe, whose speech in response to the toast of "Our Order" was highly interesting to the members; P. S. G. Pres. Bro. Caddick and Skippon were also well received, as was P. D. D. Bro. Lomas, whose speech in response to the toast to the navy was one of the features of the evening. The musical entertainment was greatly enjoyed, Bros. Spooner, C. McReath, Rapson, Skippon, Hine and Brown contributing some capital songs. Mr. Corning and Mr. Mallory also contributed. At an early hour the company broke up by singing "God Save the Queen."

By request we publish for the second time the list of Delegates to Grand Lodge for 1893, there being several additions in the personnel of the representatives.

An Englishman's Opinion.

Writing under date of Feb. 26th "Your paper is doing most excellent work and faithfully fulfilling its mission amongst the English branch of the Anglo-Saxon race in this country, and it certainly behoves every Englishman who has the interest of the British Empire as one of his patriotic aspirations, to aid in extending its circle of influence by according it his own patronage and personal recommendation."

GENERAL S. O. E. NOTES.

The last meeting of the Executive of the year 1892-3, will be held at the office of the Supreme Grand Secretary, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on the 7th of March.

We hope the Revised Constitution has reached the subordinate lodges. Expression of regret reach us that the revision was not concluded at an earlier date.

Bedford Lodge, No. 21, of Woodstock, at its meeting on Feby. 14th, initiated one candidate and received four propositions. The juvenile lodge is also making good progress.

We draw the attention of our readers to the lodge card of Richmond lodge, No. 65, Toronto, which appears in our columns for the first time, President, Bro. A. E. Parker; Bro. Geo. Streeter, Sec.

In a letter from Bro. G. A. Readshaw, Gravenhurst, the ANGLO-SAXON is pleased to learn that Lodge Dover, No. 72, is in a flourishing condition. Bro. G. A. Readshaw is secretary to lodge Dover, and also representative to Grand Lodge.

We are sorry to hear of the sad bereavement in the family of Bro. W. Lemon, Middlesex lodge, he having lost his eldest son by death. We are sure he has the heartfelt sympathy of all the members of Middlesex lodge.

Some of Toronto lodges have been very unfortunate during the past week in the loss of members by death. Bro. Geo. Harris, of lodge St. Albans, died on Wednesday the 22nd, and Bro. Jos. Green, jr., of lodge Manchester on the 23rd. We understand Bro. Green was a member of the beneficiary.

The ANGLO-SAXON regrets to hear of the illness of Bro. Barstow, an old and esteemed member of Albion lodge. He is almost one of the founders of the Order having joined the society on Dec. 1st, 1875; a past president of the lodge, and also filled the office of secretary for five years.

Albion lodge W. R. Degree members intend holding an at home on their meeting night, March 31st. A committee has been struck to carry out the arrangements. A good time is expected as those who have it in hand, viz., Bro. F. Coulter, R. G. Leamen, R. C. Worsdall and W. Howard, are working with a will to make it a success.

We draw the attention of the brethren to the advertisement, in another column, of the Albion Hotel. Its situation is very convenient to the Orange Hall, on St. James street, where the Grand Lodge will hold its sessions. The brethren who require accommodation in Montreal, will find it to their advantage to patronize the Albion Hotel.

The ANGLO-SAXON extends its sympathy to Bro. Levi Morris, worthy Past President of Wellington Lodge, No. 19, Bowmansville, in the terrible bereavement that has befallen his brother-in-law, Mr. Leonard Smallecome, at Holland, Manitoba, by the death of his two daughters, two sons and devoted wife, by scarlet and typhoid fevers. The first death occurred on Christmas Day last, and within the short space of two months mother and four children lie side by side under the cold prairie sod in the little Methodist burying ground at Holland. One son and the almost distracted father, and husband, are the only members left of the bereaved household.

Correspondence.

While we give full publicity to the views of our correspondents, we wish it to be distinctly understood, we do not hold ourselves responsible for them.]

Membership in the S. O. E.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON.

In your last issue you kindly allowed me to direct your readers attention to a very important suggestion made by the S.G.P. at a District meeting in Toronto, affecting the basis of membership in the Society.

Practically it resolves itself into the question whether the simple fact of being an Englishman, in good standing in the lodge and enjoying the esteem and confidence of his fellow-countrymen, is a title sufficiently good for allowing him to be elected to fill any office his abilities fit him for? or is it necessary for him to buy with money his way into office and power, which are denied to personal merit and sterling manhood? Because not only is office and voting power given to a member on the "active" list who may be paying for benefits he does not seek, but, even the so-called "honorary" member, according to clause No. 89, of the constitution can by payments there named, vote on all financial matters and occupy certain specified offices which are denied to him otherwise.

These present provisions of the constitution betray a hesitancy and doubtfulness of purpose, as to what use or work to put an Englishman to in the society, who is not seeking its monetary benefits, but who may be actuated by the feelings of strongest natural sympathies towards his fellow countrymen, in their patriotic desires and efforts to maintain the integrity of the British Empire. Further, instead of winning to the society's ranks the foremost men of our nation, they largely act so as to repel such, and gather in the needy, whereas in a National Society we want men of all positions and abilities—not a class—to represent Englishmen in Canada.

The S. G. President's remarks, however, merely pointed out the simple fact that if full membership in the society were based on the qualification of being worthy Englishmen and all other distinctions obliterated in the lodge rooms, so that nationality ranked first and the monetary benefits accorded made subsidiary in the society's aims and objects, it would open the door of usefulness and legitimate ambition in the society, from which many good Englishmen, for various reasons, are now debarred. Also, that if say, one half of the lodge derived no benefits, but paid their half of all lodge working expenses, the other half who were deriving sick pay, etc., and insurance benefits, would have those special funds relieved of all the ordinary working expenses of a lodge room; so, that, while all derived the pleasure and advantages of national association together in the lodge room, the poorest of the members would derive the largest amount of benefit, in having the whole memberships aid to minimize the cost of procuring financial help during sickness or death by having those special funds relieved of all lodge working expenses.

To accomplish such a result all that is necessary is to make all direct monetary benefits to be departmental—like the Beneficiary at present. Quarterly subordinate lodge meetings, or oftener if necessary, could be held of all those directly connected with the departments, and all business between them and the Managing Boards could be dealt with and voted on by those interested therein only. Changes in the constitution affecting these departments could be voted on by those interested therein, by ballot in the subordinate lodges, and the results reported to Grand Lodge for ratification. Changes in the membership of the Boards could be similarly arranged, without taking up the short time of Grand Lodge in discussing the proposed amendments to the exclusion of all proper consideration to the large and momentous issues of national principles, of national importance to every true Son of Old England; issues which demand from us all, as one grand united body, a united voice expressive of mind and resolute purpose of Englishmen in Canada, on all great public questions that claim from us an oath-bound fidelity to Protestant truths and to the ties that bind us in warm-hearted devotion to our Motherland, to our glorious institutions, as the source of all the most cherished liberty which the free men of the world enjoy to-day especially under the folds of the Union Jack.

When the yearly meetings of Grand Lodge mean that not only are the bodily needs and ailments of Englishmen receiving their prudent provisions, but

that the Englishmen of this great Dominion have met to say their "Yes" or "No" to all or any legislative proposal affecting Protestant truths and liberties, and our political status in and relations with the rest of the Empire, it should be a voice heard with no uncertain sound by politicians, irrespective of all party interests; then it will be a time when patriotic watch-fires shall be kindled never to die out; when brave and true men shall return home and tell, with warm and full hearts, their children of a cause worth living and worth dying for.

Go on, Bro. Stroud and those ably working with you, to give all Englishmen a real National Society, and may God bless you is the fervent wish of

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT. Toronto, Feb. 14th 1893.

[The above communication was received too late for our last issue.—ED.]

No Change Necessary.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Dear Sir,—I have read with interest the letter published in last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON re Supreme Grand President Bro. Stroud's remarks at the district meeting in Toronto, as reported by your correspondent, "One who was There," also your editorial referring to the same. I cannot say I fully comprehend the purport of Bro. Stroud's remarks as there specified, but I certainly feel sure it would not be for the best interest of the Order to give any member who neither paid for or wished to claim aid in time of sickness, or desired funeral benefits for his family on his death, a power of voting on financial questions.

No, readers of the ANGLO-SAXON, for the Northwest at least, let us retain our constitution as it stands in regard to membership. If we desire honorary members let us have them and not charge them for the privilege, but if a lodge wishes to confer honorary membership on any loyal, true and patriotic public man, give them the power of conferring the "honor" upon him, irrespective of his nationality.

In the matter of District Deputies and Grand Lodge Officers, of course it will be better to have men of good social standing if such can be obtained, provided they will perform the duties of the office, but even in this case men who have shown their zeal for the cause by the work they have done should never be overlooked.

WINNIPEG FREE LANCE.

Winnipeg, Feb. 15.

Satisfactory.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Sir,—I am perfectly in accord with the sentiment conveyed in the closing paragraph of Bro. Price's letter, in matters where anything like spite, or lodge jealousy can be implied. In the case in question there was a merely humorous allusion to a certain transaction, which no one is likely to comprehend save the parties implicated. That the shaft has struck home is sufficient, and so far as the writer is concerned he has no desire to refer to it further through these columns.

YOUR WINNIPEG CORRESPONDENT. Winnipeg, Feby. 20th.

Sons of Albion.

Again we have pleasure in recording another successful meeting of Old Albion. Bro. W. Howard who wields the truncheon of authority opened up business punctually at eight, after roll call the committee reported Bros. Brennan, Collett, Richards, Page, Stens, Leamen, F. E. Smith and J. Washington on the sick list. One candidate was initiated into the mysteries of the Order. Bro. R. C. Worsdall reported that the combined picnic committee of the Toronto lodges had decided to hold a grand demonstration on Queen's Birthday, and all lodges outside of the city will be invited to take part, and on Dominion Day a grand excursion to Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Bro. Glaybrook was not ready to report on labor bureau, but would try and do so next meeting. Bro. H. C. Wilson's notice of motion in regard to picnics, excursions, etc., was, after some discussion laid over until quarterly night, when a larger number of members would be present. The president and several members of Avondale lodge being present a few moments were given for speeches. Avondale's president was first called upon; he congratulated the officers on their ritualistic work, and had greatly benefited by being present. Several others gave short speeches. It was decided to have the yearly reports printed, and sent to the members with their next quarterly account. After a few minor matters were disposed of the lodge closed.

HAMILTON'S SONS OF ENGLAND.

OPENED THEIR NEW QUARTERS WITH A UNITED CONCERT.

A Royal House-Warming by St. George's Society and the S. O. E.

Hamilton, Feb. 18th.—The formal opening of the new hall of St. George's society and the Sons of England on Macnab street north took place Friday night the 17th. In spite of the stormy weather the attendance was large. The hall was nicely decorated, the walls being adorned with many Union Jacks and bunting and the portraits of past-presidents of the St. George's society. Wm. Hancock occupied the chair. He made a few introductory remarks, referring to the good work done by both of the societies. He said the Sons of England society was organized sixteen years ago, and since then it has steadily grown until now there are 173 lodges with a total membership of 12,000.

The programme was an unusually good one, and was much enjoyed by the audience. There were eight vocal numbers and three recitations. Mrs. Mackelcan, Miss Schumacher, E. G. Payne and H. Morton sang two selections, C. Hush Thee My Baby, by Sullivan, and All is Fair in Love or War, from Robin Hood, both quartettes being encored. Mrs. Mackelcan was a great favorite, as usual, her solo, The Flight of Ages, being enthusiastically encored. In response she sang Dear Old England, which greatly pleased the loyal Englishmen. Why Beateth So, O Heart was Miss Schumacher's selection. She was in excellent voice and was encored, but did not respond. There were two trios, one O Memory by Miss Schumacher, Mrs. Mackelcan and Mr. Payne, and the other, Tickling, by Miss Schumacher, Messrs. Payne and Mr. Morton. Two solos were sung by Mr. Payne and Mr. Morton. The former's selection was On the Goodwins, and for an encore he sang a comic song. Mr. Morton sang Trotiere's The Deathless Army. Miss Effie Hext gave three recitations—Briar Rose, Grandma at the Masquerade and Aux Italiens. She was more at home in the first two selections and they took better with the audience. For an encore she recited In the Usual Way. She also posed in Greek costume, giving forty different attitudes. E. Pearce played the accompaniment for the singers in a highly satisfactory manner. The acoustics of the hall are excellent, and the societies expect that many concerts will be held there.

The committee having charge of the entertainment was composed of Wm. Hancock (chairman), Fred. Walter (secretary), Charles Blackford, S. J. Whitehead, J. Gadsby, Hedley Mason, John Tulk, Ald. Hannaford, R. Hannaford, W. Buscombe, H. Robinson, H. Walker, J. Sweetlove, J. Jackson and H. Vernon.

Ottawa.

Bowood lodge, No. 44, at its regular meeting held on Feb. 16th, enjoyed a pleasant evening, all the officers being in their places. The business of the lodge was carried out with despatch. The initiation of two candidates was performed in the most perfect manner by the officers.

Russell lodge, No. 53, held their regular meeting on February 7th, with a good attendance of members, also of visiting brethren. After the general routine work of the lodge was over Bro. Foss, president of Stanley lodge, addressed the members, and asked for a committee of two to be appointed to meet a similar number of members from the other lodges comprising the district. Bro. R. Tink and W. Dawson were appointed.

Stanley lodge, No. 55, held its regular meeting on Feb. 9th. This was also a special meeting, called by order of the president, and the members showed up well. After the initiation of a candidate, the object of the special meeting was brought forward for discussion. After a full explanation of the pros and cons of the question, it was unanimously decided to agree with the object of the meeting, as it would be to the interest of the lodge.

Montreal.

The new officers of Yorkshire lodge No. 39, Montreal were installed by D. D. Bro. Setters, as follows:—T. Walton, past president; W. Thom, president; C. H. Timm, vice president; H. Y. Baker, secretary; A. Owen Gee, treasurer; J. H. Graham, chaplain; C. Dyke, A. Furniss, J. Hulmer, T. Jubb, R. Hardeastle, H. Newton, T. G. Thornby, committee; J. Strickland, outside guard; T. Lee, W. R. Whiting, trustees; E. Hampshire, A. Benn, auditors. The Grand Lodge delegates are B. T. Sellars and W. R. Whitney.

Growth of the Empire.

The following information in regard to the amount of territory added to the British Empire since 1838 will no doubt prove of interest to the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON.

Leaving out of consideration a few little islands and places of no particular consequence, such as Jebebu in the Straits Settlements, the North Somali Coast, and Negri-Sembilan; taking Egypt as an acquisition and addition to the Empire, which it really is, though that result was hardly contemplated by Mr. Gladstone; and counting Afghanistan and Zululand as independent States, although they are practically dependent Protectorates; the following will be found a correct statement of the situation:—

Table with columns: Place, Date, Area in sq. miles. Rows include Rotumah, Tonga Isles, Egypt, Upper Burma, Royal Niger Co., Pahang, British East Africa, New Guinea, British South Africa.

Grand total..... 2,190,835 The population of many of these vast territories is impossible to accurately determine at present. Sections of those in Africa are swarming with human beings, whilst other portions are decimated by the warfare and the slave trade of the past. Mr. Gladstone's Government lost to England the sovereignty of the Transvaal and of Zululand, the great plains of the Sudan and other portions of Africa, which should have been guarded by Britain in the interests of Christianity, civilization and peace.

With all mistakes considered, however, and the difficulties of England's great position duly appreciated, this is a magnificent imperial record. It is unequalled in the modern world, as indeed the structure, size, evolution and Government of the British Empire are unparalleled in all history.

Another Warning to Delinquents.

A decision has been rendered by the Kansas Court of Appeals which is of very great importance, and ought to be remembered by all members of fraternal death benefit orders. A certificate holder named Harvey had been suspended by a Kansas City lodge of the A. O. U. W. for non-payment of an assessment, of which he had been duly notified, and which was due on the 29th of January, 1890. Three days thereafter he died—the assessment still unpaid. If Harvey had been sick and unable to attend to the call made upon him, the order would not have been justified in resisting the claim. But there was no evidence of such being the case.

It was contended by the plaintiff that it was the custom of the finance officers of the lodge to accept assessments after the 28th of the month, or any time prior to the report being forwarded to the Grand Recorder. But the Court of Appeals held, and that properly, that no officer of a subordinate lodge had the power to dispense with the positive requirements of the order; that it was the duty of the member to pay his assessment on or before the day required, or in default become suspended. Any member, as we have on other occasions emphasized, doing otherwise, takes the chance of dying while under suspension, and so forfeiting the benefits of membership. The decision made is another evidence that the courts will sustain the laws of beneficiary organizations when these are fairly and clearly presented for adjudication. — Insurance Economist.

S. O. E. Lifeboat Subscriptions.

The receipt of the following subscriptions from the undermentioned persons for the Lifeboat for Toronto Bay is acknowledged with thanks by Mr. Richard Caddick, chairman of committee, 24 Adelaide st., east. Additional subscriptions are earnestly solicited and needed:

Table listing names and amounts for Lifeboat subscriptions, including Charles Cockshutt & Co., Lodge Mercantile S. O. E., Fred M. Brown, Caldecott, Burton & Spence, B. Davis, James Robertson & Co., G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., Sir Oliver Mowat, James Worthington, Brighton Lodge S. O. E., Mrs. Catharine Cameron, Dup. Wiman & Co., Bristol Lodge S. O. E., The T. Eaton Co., Ltd., The Copp Clark Co., J. W. London, Alexander Manning, M. Keachie, Bedford Lodge S. O. E., Woodstock, Ont., Capt. Goodin, schooner Severn, W. A. Murray & Co., Perkins, Ince & Co., S. R. Wickett.

Victoria, B. C.

Princess Alexandra Lodge, Daughters and Maids of England, was organized on the evening of Feb. 17th by District Deputy J. Critchley. Twenty-seven candidates were initiated and the following officers were elected:—W. P. P., Frank Reeves; W. P., Mrs. Sherwood; W. V. P., Mrs. F. T. Plows; W. C., Miss Bullman; W. Sec., Miss Gladding; W. Treas., Mrs. Robertson; Surgeon, Dr. Wade; Committee: Miss Robertson, Miss Winter, Mr. C. Winter, Mrs. Nankivell, Miss Pearce and Mrs. Wolf; Inner Guard, Mrs. Temple; Outer Guard, F. T. Plows; Trustees, Capt. G. W. Robertson and F. T. Plows. Ladies wishing to join can make application to Dr. Wade, Government Street.

MERCANTILE LODGE S. O. E.

About 80 brethren assembled on Saturday night at the regular fortnightly meeting of Mercantile Lodge, No. 81. Three candidates were received into beneficiary membership, and Vice-President J. F. Scott of Middlesex Lodge was elected an honorary member. The final report of the dinner committee was received and the committee discharged. Bro. Chas. E. Stone was elected to a seat on the executive committee. After the lodge closed the brethren stayed for an hour's social intercourse.

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

- Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang. Belleville, Ont.—Thos. Waymark. Bowmanville, Ont.—W. E. Pethick. Brantford, Ont.—G. G. Lambden. Brockville, Ont.—Arthur C. Bacon. Calgary, N.W.T.—E. Doughty. Capetown, Que.—Alfred Hansford. Campbellford—Nathan E. Grills. Chatham, Ont.—Chas. F. Chantler. Chedoke, Barton, Ont.—Sackville Hill. Charlottetown, P.E.I.—J. Ed. Rendle. Clinton, Ont.—W. S. Swaffield. Cornwall, Ont.—E. Hunt. Fort William, Ont.—Ed. Oakley. Fredericton, N.B.—A. D. Thomas. Galt, Ont.—Chas. Squire. Gananoque, Ont.—J. H. Baxter. Guelph, Ont.—H. Bolton; J. Taylor.

Halifax—John Redford, 16 George St.

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NORTHWEST LODGE DIFFICULTIES

NECESSITY FOR REELECTING THE G. L. OFFICERS.

Winnipeg's Hands full of its work—A Building Committee Wanted—A Brother in Distress.

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]
For the first time in its history since the institution of the S. O. E. in the Northwest, one at least of the lodges here has been compelled, in justice to its own members, to deny pecuniary assistance, in reply to an appeal for aid to a distressed brother, made by an eastern lodge. It seems to your correspondent that some explanation of the peculiar relations which the few and far divided lodges of this vast region bear to each other, and to the Order in the East, would be better for all concerned.

Winnipeg is the *entrepot*, the jumping off place as it were, for all the immigration into this vast country. Accidents of one kind or the other will happen amongst such a vast throng of human beings in the throes of migration. That of the English race being about two-thirds of the whole, people of that nationality settled here have consequently more call upon them for assistance than those of any other. It sometimes happens members of the S. O. E. are stranded and it is necessary to send them home from the coast to Toronto say; this means seventy dollars for fare alone, with incidentals another ten, or twenty dollars a piece for the two lodges in Vancouver and the two in Winnipeg. This is only a single point; there are others, though not so costly, which are still expenses incident to the situation, and it would seem that, considering this state of affairs, our Eastern brethren should be chary of asking us for that aid which it pains us to refuse, but which, under present circumstances, self-preservation makes it our duty to withhold.

If the efforts of our Supreme Grand President, and others of the Supreme Grand Lodge, in the direction of making a vigorous effort for the extension of the order in these territories, are crowned with success, so will its influence and power for helping its members travelling and in distress be extended, and that which is now a tax upon the few will, when divided amongst the many, become a burden slightly felt.

NORTHWEST EXTENSION.

In reference to the extension of the Order in the Northwest, as this will likely appear in print before the great annual assembly of delegates to the Supreme Grand Lodge now so shortly to take place, it would perhaps be well through the medium of this paper to call the attention of members from all parts of the Dominion to the absolute necessity of extending every facility for furthering the autonomy and extension of the scope of the influence of the Order in this section by forming a lodge in every place that a sufficient number of Englishmen can be found to make one self-supporting. In making this demand the writer feels well assured that he is voicing the sentiments of every member of the three Winnipeg lodges. That the assembly will take cognizance of the desire of the lodges here to form a hall and building association under the auspices of the Order is another matter for their consideration. Why Hamilton or Toronto should be favoured in that respect while Winnipeg has been refused, is a problem none of us here can solve.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

For the best interest of all lodges so remote from the centre of government, it is indeed to be hoped there will not, this year at least, be any drastic change in the officers at the head of affairs, for, as was recently explained by our D. D. The rapid increase of the Order within the last year or so has rendered the original order of things totally inadequate to meet the ever increasing business, and consequently considerable changes will have to be made in the system on which the S. G. Executive conducts affairs.

If such is the case there can surely be none so likely to be efficient officers in the future as those who, under great disadvantages, have done yeoman service in the past, and from the experience thus gained have devised ways and means, and methods likely to meet the ever-increasing demands of an organization which already, under Providence, is extending a beneficiary influence from one end of this Dominion to the other.

A BROTHER'S NEED.

An apt illustration of the advantages of belonging to a live lodge in a live order, was evidenced in this city at a

very recent date. At an early hour on the morning of the 4th inst. the citizens of the south end were aroused by an explosion, and on looking outside were horrified to see a large brick veneered block in flames, above, below and from one end to the other. On rushing to the scene with as little delay as possible your correspondent heard one man had been dragged out alive, but badly burned. With the natural sympathy we all feel for a fellow creature under such dreadful circumstances, to locate the man and ascertain the extent of his injuries was the next impulse, for it was but too evident that if any more unfortunates were in the now raging furnace their fate must have long since been decided.

The injured man was found at a neighbouring hotel nearly demented with pain and horror, the hair being burned off his head and the shirt from his back. The crowd around were full of sympathy, but no one seemed to know what to do. A Son of England came in and recognized in the sufferer a brother of his own lodge, Westward Ho.

To run over to the Manitoba hotel, where a grand ball was in full blast fortunately, and fetch out the lodge surgeon, Dr. Orton, and with him the lodge surgeon of Calgary lodge, Doctor Lindsay, was the work of a very few minutes, and the clothes were cut off, and wounds dressed, and the patient placed comfortably in bed as quickly as possible. No brothers, had they actually and literally borne that relationship to the victim of circumstances, could have acted more promptly and humanely than was done on this occasion.

The injured man is entirely without relatives here, and, though insured to some extent, could get no money, what he had being burned, so members of the lodges had again to come to the rescue to rig him out so he need not feel ashamed, for fig leaves are very hard to get here at this season, and garments made of them are not held in very high estimation when the thermometer is away below the forties.

The juvenile concert will be held, D.V., on the 21st inst., Westward Ho, No. 98, having called its regular meeting for an early hour, so enabling it to donate the use of the room for the purpose on the evening in question.

SPREADING WESTWARD.

An application for the opening of a new lodge at Brandon, Manitoba, is on the tapis.

Results of Democracy.

So far as concerns the punishment of crime and the consequent protection of life and property—the primary object of civilized government—the American republic is a gigantic failure. Americans of the better class are ready to admit this. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University and ex-Minister to Germany, says in a recent magazine article: "I will say that the United States is to-day among all the Christian countries in the world; that in which the highest crimes are most frequent and are least punished." In 1890, he finds there were 4,000 in this country, and in 1891 no fewer than 6,000, and as to the proportion of retribution, he says, "Statistics show that only one murderer in fifty ever receives capital punishment." In attempting to trace the cause of this appalling state of affairs he thinks it is largely due to sentimental sympathy or pity for the criminal, and he is partially right. He might go farther and trace that maudlin sympathy to the emasculated theology which has had such sway in New England for a hundred years. But even then he would not find the whole explanation of the case. Account must be taken of the effect of republican institutions upon the human mind. There is nothing in them to touch the imagination or set forth exalted ideals. Regard for authority is lost. Reverence toward divine things disappears. The state as an entity falls into contempt. Children cease to obey parents. Violations of law become too frequent to receive notice. Evil-doers learn to trifle with the courts. Then the immunity of crime from punishment leads to general insecurity and occasional popular frenzy. And yet most Americans fancy they constitute the vanguard of modern progress, and that Canadians are aching for annexation!

A Splendid Programme.

Suffolk lodge of Brockville, held a most successful concert on the evening of Feb. 6th, which despite the inclement weather was largely attended. The committee provided a good programme. The singing of the National Anthem brought the evening to a close after president Thomas Guest had delivered a short address.

PATRIOTIC UTTERANCES.

County Crown Attorney Crerar, Hamilton, addresses a United States Body.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst., County Crown Attorney Crerar, of Hamilton, addressed the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and after dealing with the trade questions of the day he gave vent to some noble patriotic utterances, wherein he expressed the honest sentiment of a man who has pride in his country, and faith in his country's future. He scouted the notion that any considerable number of Canadians favour annexation. "There has," he said, "been a party of annexationists in Canada, as well as three Tailors in Tooley street, for the last thirty years. But he intimated in very plain language that the three tailors are not the people of Canada, nor are they authorized to speak for the people of Canada. Then briefly, Mr. Crerar gave his audience some idea of the magnitude and capabilities of the Dominion. Ontario alone, he said, is 10,000 square miles larger than the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan combined; 11,000 square miles larger than Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and 25,000 square miles greater than the six New England States, with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania or Ohio in agricultural capacity, that it produces the best sheep, the best cattle, the best barley and that 'its climatic conditions especially fit it to grow men.' This magnificent country, said Mr. Crerar, is peopled by the same race which founded, built up and now dominates and directs the energies of the American republic—the Anglo-Saxon. "Can you name another race," he asked, "surpassing it in endurance, courage and self-reliance, more hopeful in defeat or difficulty, more magnanimous in success?" "And yet," he continued, "it is rumoured that the Canadian section of this dauntless race, whose blood is of the same strain as that which has been the heritage and boast of the American people, is shrinking from the task of working out its own independent destiny, and, cravenlike, is pleading for shelter and sustenance at the hands of its neighbours and kinsmen. Sir, the Canadian born is not one

"Who never to himself hath said
This is my own my native land."
"He not only loves his country, but has ever been in deepest sympathy with all who do."

The Feeling Towards Canada.

It is understood that the recent message of President Harrison on the Canadian railroads will be followed up by an order from the Secretary of State to the United States Consuls at Vancouver and Montreal not to permit the sealing of cars loaded with foreign merchandise for shipment to the United States except under their own hands. The volume of business is so great that the consuls cannot perform it, and shipments from China and Japan over the Canadian Pacific Railroad will go forward to the frontier of the United States without any examination by United States officers. Proper regulations will be promulgated by the Treasury Department for the inspection of goods at the frontier, and these regulations will be of such a character as to require in most cases the unloading of the cars. The large volume of traffic which goes over the Canadian Pacific Railroad because that road is able to offer lower rates than the American transcontinental lines, will thus be impeded in such a way as to throw the traffic over the American roads if the President and his Cabinet are not mistaken as to the effect of their action. It is not intended to interfere with importations originating in Canada, and if the work of sealing them for interior points of the United States is too heavy for the consuls to perform, an appropriation may be asked of Congress to provide them with assistance. — Journal of Commerce.

England's Shipbuilding.

The annual shipbuilding returns issued by Lloyds show that during the year 1892 the total tonnage of new shipping launched in all countries was 1,696,946, of which 1,261,107 tons were built in Great Britain and 405,839 tons in other countries. Out of the aggregate 308,901 tons were accounted for by warships, etc., leaving a balance of 1,388,045 tons for merchant and other vessels, 1,109,950 tons of which were built in the United Kingdom and 248,095 in other countries. The output of the year in the United Kingdom falls short of that of 1891 by about 21,000 tons. In both years the proportion of sailing tonnage has been unusually high, having amounted last year to over 22 per cent, and this year to over 24 per cent, of the total production.

OUR PATENT COLUMN.

Inventive Progress—Profits on Patents—What is Patentable.

The remarkable inventive genius developed in the Dominion of Canada within barely a generation may be ascribed to the robust originality of the Canadian people, coupled with the stimulus of great financial rewards guaranteed by favorable legislation.

The Canadian patent system, which had its birth one hundred years ago, has witnessed a wizard-like transformation in mechanical appliances, in the utilization of nature's forces, and in all the conveniences and accessories of life. If we consider the stride from the primitive plow, with which the ancients tilled the soil, to the marvelous farm implements of to-day; from the burnt-brick

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libraries of Babylon and Nineveh to the superb treasures in movable types and sumptuous bindings that stand, piled tier on tier, in the British Museum and the Library of Parliament we may truly realize how the world has progressed. Yet the most wonderful part of this advancement has been made within the period just mentioned. During that time we have had the discovery of the telegraph, the electric light, and all the various uses of electricity. Within the same period we have seen the evolution of the printing-press from the clumsy hand-lever contrivance of Franklin's time, to the marvelous Hoe machine which prints and folds seventy-five

A. HARVEY,

Patent Attorney and Notary Public,
Office, 135 Sparks Street,
Ottawa, - Ontario.

thousand copies of a complete eight-page newspaper in an hour. In that time the locomotive engine, the steamboat and the luxurious sleeping car have supplanted the primitive modes of travel which preceded them, and we have advanced from the old hand-spinning wheel to the wonderful weaving-loom and knitting machines of the present day. Besides all these we have had the discovery of the telephone, which conveys the human voice in conversation hundreds of miles; the phonograph, which records the sound of the voice and repeats its tones at the will of the operator; the sewing machine and the typewriter, which revolutionized methods in important branches of business, and even the convenient little lucifer

PATENTS PROCURED

in Canada, United States, England
France, Germany and all
foreign countries.

fer match which replaced flint and friction. Let any man try to imagine the comparative condition of life and society if these patented discoveries had never been made, and he will measurably appreciate the benefits of the system that inspired them.

In the early days of the English patent system a patent granted by the Crown was not even *prima facie* evidence of novelty, but the poor inventor was obliged to maintain his claim as best he could in the courts. The United States laws previous to 1836 were afflicted to some extent with similar defects, but under the new act of that year the Patent Office was vested with quasi-judicial as well as executive functions, the patent being ad-

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judicated upon in advance, and possessing as soon as granted the attributes of a patent which, under the old system, had been tested by expensive litigation. Thus the patent acquires an immediate commercial value, and thus, under the stimulating effect of fostering laws and large profits, inventive genius has developed and great results have been achieved. From three patents in 1790 there was a growth to 26,290, and where one hundred years ago Franklin, a man of science, was content to leave the printing press as he found it and as Guttenberg had left it three hundred years before, the last hundred years have seen it advanced to one of the most wonderful mechanisms in the age of wonders.

(To be Continued.)

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ESTABLISHED 1867.
THE ANGLO-SAXON
 OTTAWA, CANADA.

PUBLISHED,
 On the 1st and 15th of every month.
 Except when the 1st and 15th fall on Sundays
 when the paper will be dated and
 published the following day.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CO.,
 OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA.
 E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

Ottawa, - - - Canada,
 MARCH 1, 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.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Before another issue of the ANGLO-SAXON reaches our readers the Grand Lodge of the S. O. E. will be in session. That it may be the best yet held in the history of the Order every member will devoutly wish. Not only is this desirable in its harmony day by day of the sitting but in the future results of the gathering. While substantial progress has marked the past, the future opens enlarged opportunities and increased responsibilities. Our forefathers were grand English workers, grand English warriors and grand English statesmen, and must we not as Sons of England, with such a heritage, characterized by wisdom and earnestness, endeavor to put forth our every effort to maintain the close relationship now existing between the colonies and our motherland. Let us, as true Sons of England, be determined and aggressive, prompted by unselfish interests, to further the well-being of our fellow countrymen. Our Society is now in a position that calls every member "to action." This done the Sons of England Order would multiply and rise with a rapidity hitherto unknown in society history.

In another column will be found a list of the late subscribers to the S. O. E. Lifeboat which for a year past has been doing noble service on Toronto Bay. When it is learned that thirteen lives have been saved by the boat and its crew during the past twelve months, and that there is a deficit of \$100 still attached to the running expenses, the need of more widely extended sympathy will become manifest. Bro. Caddick states that it costs \$500 per year in order to keep a man constantly in attendance whose duty is to watch for opportunities of life-saving. The S. O. E. life-boat scheme is worthy of full support by the brethren. Those who have subscription books in hand would greatly assist the treasurer in his labors by sending them into him at once, with all monies collected.

ANNEXATION DYING.

During the past two weeks there has been less agitation of the subject of annexation and the blatant few who were so widely publishing in the United States declarations to the effect that Canada was anxiously expectant of the arrival of the grand moment when she could fly into the open arms of Brother Jonathan have been generally ignored. The leading men, with many of the best journals of the States, have seen enough of Canada to know that while there are only two ways of obtaining a realization of their dream for still greater territory the first of these—conquest—can never be accomplished as long as a British man-of-war is afloat on old ocean, and that the second—coaxing—will not avail much with the race of hardy men who dwell in this northern half of the American continent. One year since there may have been a strong feeling in Canada favorable to commercial union, but when it forced itself upon the minds of our people that underneath the project there was embedded the thought of political union, a revulsion of feeling came about, and the project received its quietus from stabs given by its own friends. It needs no great spirit of prophecy to predict that the agitation carried on by the aid of Farrars, Goldwin Smiths, Macdonalds, et al., will result in burying themselves in disgrace and causing a greater love of country among Canadians. That such is already resulting may be perceived by the fact that less is heard of these

men to-day than a month since, and that Canadians generally are taking every opportunity of declaring that while we may have our drawbacks as a colony, we still love the land we live in, the Queen upon the throne, and have a better heritage than all the world beside.

An amusing incident is told in the Chicago Journal. A brother Englishman, Rev. Mr. Clarke, coming direct from the old land to fill a curacy in that city, forgot himself at the morning service and uttered the prayer in behalf of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. Before the audience realized what they were praying for they responded heartily and then there flashed across their minds the fact that the Republican States had actually prayed for the proud ruler of the British Empire. There was some tall thinking in that congregation during the remainder of the service.

THERE are always to be found in every community a body of men who are chronic grumblers and often the disease which so affects them becomes epidemic and the results spread like fire on the prairie grass. In Canada there are a few comparatively speaking of this class and many of us passing in and out among such a contagious affection are apt to become lightly infected. But Canada has little to complain of in comparison with some other countries. A despatch from Finland states that more than 200,000 persons are now dependent upon charity there while the towns and villages are filled with mendicants. Typhus fever is carrying off large numbers of the population, while the degree of poverty brought about by lack of employment and loss of trade has thrown half a million peasants into such a condition that they killed their beast of labor to provide food for their families.

A YANKEE DODGE.

The annexation of Hawaii to the United States is likely to prove a blot upon the escutcheon of the United States. It becomes more evident every day that the whole agitation has been fomented by the few Americans who have acquired large tracts of land upon the Island, and have extensive business interests with the natives. The result has been that they have gradually affected the minds of the simple minded Hawaiians and induced them to ask for a protectorate by the United States. But neither the deposed Queen nor her highly educated daughter who was to have succeeded her will lose their right to the throne without a remonstrance. Already Queen Lilokalani has addressed a touching appeal to the President of the United States, and her daughter is en route from an English college to plead her own cause before Congress. The object of the conspiracy on the part of the Yankee traders in Hawaii is gradually becoming apparent when it is learned that Hawaii lies midway between the western American ports and Australia and coming under U. S. control vast oceanic trades will be affected, especially those relating to Canada. The proclamation making the Island subject to the U. S. has practically become law, but the natives will yet have to see that no great gain has been made by their transition from their own government to one by the United States for they will sooner or later learn that their interests will be made largely subservient to the greater requirements of their yankee rulers.

According to a Montreal paper Englishmen are getting too thick in that city to suit some patrons of the community, and it is rumored that radical changes are to be made in the personnel of the street railway official list. A number of the best officers being Englishmen are to be discharged shortly as the French-Canadian shareholders object to the employment of so many Anglo-Saxons occupying leading positions under the company's direction. The question naturally arising is whether the incomers will do their duties better than those to be dismissed.

The Ulster Disaffection.

A movement is on foot among a number of Englishmen in Ottawa that should any trouble arise over the settlement of the Irish Home Rule bill, through the disaffection of the Ulster Irishmen, to form a volunteer contingent in Canada. The ANGLO-SAXON has been asked to receive any letters on the subject, when the promoters will give further information. If letters are addressed in care of this office they will be forwarded to parties interested.

HOMESTEADS FOR EVERYONE.

WHAT THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST OFFERS TO FARMERS.

Good Land—Excellent Schools—Ampel fuel—Fine Roads—Increasing Railroads and Healthy Climate.

Manitoba is as nearly as possible the exact center of the Northern American continent, and has an area of about 74,000,000 acres, only a small proportion of which has yet been brought under cultivation. The province is divided into five districts, each made up of a group of municipalities corresponding to the counties in Ontario.

In regard to climate, the idea has largely prevailed that it is a frozen wilderness, the abode only of Indians and wild animals. No opinion could be more incorrect than this. The climate is cold in winter and warm in summer. But as the atmosphere is wonderful dry and bracing, neither the cold nor the heat is felt as they otherwise would be.

THE SOIL.

As in every other country, the soil of Manitoba varies considerably. Generally speaking, the first two feet is rich black loam, with a sub-soil of clay, but on river banks and high lands this loam is largely mixed with sand, and the sub-soil often almost pure sand. Many were prejudiced against this kind of land, fearing that it would soon become exhausted, but experience has proved that it has many strong points in its favor, being early, bountiful, and easily worked. So that if the immigrant, having selected a homestead for the rich appearance of the soil, finds some of it lighter and more sandy than he anticipated, he need not be disappointed, but should rather congratulate himself that he has a little of everything on his farm.

Speaking generally, the surface of the country is a rolling prairie, largely divested of trees; and in the majority of cases largely covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, which, renewed year by year, has for centuries fed the vast herds of buffalo, millions in number, that roamed over its surface. This land is ready for the plough.

FUEL.

The fuel question has been satisfactorily solved. While as yet no difficulty has been experienced in regard to this, the visible supply was by no means inexhaustible. The opinion that has for some time prevailed that there were enormous coal deposits here has been fully verified. It is now known that there are vast coal areas within and contiguous to the province of such extent as to be practically inexhaustible. It has been discovered that between Red river and the Rocky mountains there are some 65,000 miles of coal bearing strata. This coal is without doubt good for domestic purposes, and is believed to be equally so for steam and manufacturing purposes.

EDUCATION.

The educational system of Manitoba is second to none. There is a provincial university liberally endowed, with which some five colleges are affiliated. These colleges, except the medical, are under control of different religious denominations. High schools form the connecting link between the public schools and the colleges.

The public schools are national in character, recognizing no class or distinction of any kind. They are free and of a high standard, embracing as the system does, the most approved features to be found in other old and new world systems. It is regarded by educationists as one of the most complete now extant. Public schools are established upon the request of the people as soon as the necessities of the latter demand them.

TAXATION.

All that is needed to make roads second to none, is to throw bridges across the rivers and streams that intersect the country in every direction, to fill occasional depressions and now and again to make a bit of drain to convey off surface waters. As a consequence of nature's kindly provision in these matters, taxation for municipal purposes need never be high unless induced by carelessness.

What is true in all these cases of Manitoba is equally the condition of affairs in the whole Northwest, the march of civilization keeping pace with the incoming tide of settlers.

STILL IMPROVING.

The Cariboo Mines to be fully developed.

Mr. John Barker, of Quesnelle Forks manager of the South Forks Hydraulic company, who is wintering in Victoria, B. C. predicts great things for his section of the country next year. The South

Fork company have had a gang of men working all winter making preparations for hydraulicing, and the company expect to have their monitor at work by June. Their reservoirs are completed and a ditch of seven miles will give them sufficient water to begin work with. The Victoria Hydraulic company, he says, have taken in during the winter a couple of thousand feet more piping and will tap their big ditch to carry water to their claim at Kerthly point on the North Fork of the Quesnelle, where they will begin hydraulicing this summer.

In the Horse Fly a number of C.P.R. officials have bonded the Dunlevy-Dupont, McCallum claim, and have a number of men at work this winter preparatory to enlarge on the present works in the spring. A tunnel is being run into the hill and sufficient water will be brought from a lake in the mountains to carry on hydraulicing on a large scale. The hydraulic claim has been successfully worked on a small scale for some years past.

The Dominion Government has appointed Mr. John A. Kerr, hardware merchant, immigration agent to Ireland. It is expected that his visit will be productive of much good.

HIGHLY SATISFIED.

An Ottawa Alderman's Opinion of North-west Farming.

Ex-Alderman Lewis came into Ottawa from the west last Wednesday night and was warmly greeted by his many friends. He has been spying out the land in the Northwest for the past six months and has decided to go into mixed farming at a point above Red Deer, lying between Calgary and Edmonton. He is purchasing 620 acres of land for this purpose. He speaks of the land around Calgary as a good country, says he would rather live there than anywhere he has visited, and speaks of the people in a very favorable manner. Since last July fully 5,000 settlers have gone into that region, many of them coming from Idaho and Montana and each farmer being worth from \$4,000 to \$100,000 in one case. Every resident seems

WELL PLEASED WITH THE PROSPECTS, and the general advice from the residents there to visitors is to settle there. An improved farm can only be bought at very high figures and he cited one he was after of 280 acres, 40 of which were cleared being held for \$2,500 but which was originally a free grant. When he visited Melita last July there was but one homestead in the whole ten mile plot—now there is not one farm to be had.

Asked as to the needs of the country he said all the people want is the right to govern their own territory in the same way as in the provinces; the people are quite able to do so, and the Dominion government should at once hand over the country to the people and allow them provincial autonomy and provincial rights.

Dominion farmers and politicians attention! The 40,000,000 British people are calculated to consume yearly, food amounting in value to £300,000,000. Denmark's trade in butter has increased more than 100 per cent. during the last five years, and 90 per cent. of the quantity exported goes to England.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

Ample Preparations to Handle a Large Number of Immigrants.

The interior of the Dominion immigration hall at Winnipeg presents a decidedly improved aspect this spring. The building was closed last summer, and since considerable improvements and additions have been made, and the interior entirely renovated. It is now ready for reopening, and new arrivals alighting at this point, desirous of a rest and opportunity to look about before proceeding to destination, will have comfortable quarters, where every convenience is provided for a bath, cleaning of linen, baking, and clean, warm shelter. In the basement a cement floor has been laid, so that it can be frequently cleaned by large quantities of water from a hose, and here are located, in the east end, baths and closets for the men, and in the west similar conveniences for the women, as also laundry appliances. The furnaces are also located in the basement, with boilers for supplying hot water for the baths and laundry. On the ground floor are the offices, waiting room, dining hall and kitchen, while the first and second flats are arranged for sleeping apartments, those on the first floor being partitioned for families. A system of ventilation has been placed in, which carries all foul air from every room.

Mr. Bennet, the local agent, and his staff of assistants, are pleased with the greatly improved aspect of the building, and anticipate a busy season during 1893.

DAKOTA, UNITED STATES.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR,—If I am to believe the American papers that I read here, a large majority of the Canadians (particularly the farmers) are now ready for annexation, solely with the view of bettering their condition financially. Now sir, if the Canadian farmer understands the condition of his brother farmers here, he will long hesitate before jumping from the fire-pan into the fire. I have had a rare opportunity during the past two years of acquainting myself with the condition of the farmers in the United States by studying their statistics, hearing the speeches of some of their ablest men, and from actual observation, and in this short article I will present a few facts as a sample. Generals Weaver and Field, two of the presidential candidates of last November election, in their joint letter of acceptance in speaking of the condition of the farmer, said this: "By contact with the people we have become acquainted with their wants and sufferings. The people are in poverty. Their substance is being devoured by heartless monopolists, trusts and money sharks. Labour is largely unemployed, and where work is obtained, the wages are for the most part unremunerative and the products of labour not paying the cost of production. This is a matter of serious concern to the whole people." Then again they say: "In the meantime the farmers north and south and wage earners everywhere are proscribed, maltreated, brought in competition with convict labour, and in many instances shot down by hired mercenaries acting under orders of arrogant corporations which have usurped the functions of government and presumed to act in its stead. These corporations dominate the daily press and control the lines of daily communication with the people." I will ask the Canadian farmer if he is very anxious to become annexed to the above condition of things? A leading agricultural journal, the American Farmer of February, 1893, says: "The farmers are fast being reduced to the condition of serfs, and the American workman is becoming the American slave." What is the condition of the farmer in this state (South Dakota)? The only crop is wheat, but last season averaged twelve bushels and one-half per acre, and sold for less than fifty cents per bushel. It now takes eighteen bushels of wheat to pay for one load of good wood ready for the stove. It takes sixty bushels of wheat to buy one thousand feet of lumber fit for house building. It takes twenty bushels of wheat to pay for one ton of good coal. I noticed farmers standing on the streets of this town last week, when the mercury was 40 below zero, trying to sell hay for \$4 per ton. Then take this (Brown) county. A leading Aberdeen paper of January 13th, 1892, said: "More than two thousand of the people of Brown and Spink counties emigrated during the past year, most of them going to the Canadian Northwest." The same paper on September 9th, 1891, said: "Since October, 1890, there have been recorded in Brown county sixty thousand chattel mortgages and forty thousand real estate mortgages." Further on, the 1st of January, the County Treasurer reported that there was \$223,000 uncollected delinquent taxes. As a consequence a little later on, ten thousand farms were advertised for sale for delinquent taxes. Another leading newspaper, the National Reformer of January 15th, said editorially: "There are three million men out of employment in this country and more than 10,000,000 people are dependent on them for subsistence. These do not have one-half enough to eat and wear." Another paper in summing up the year said that during the past year two hundred and twenty-seven persons were lynched, some of them tortured in the most brutal manner. Also, during the past year four rebellions took place in which large bodies of State and U. S. troops were engaged, and in which many citizens and soldiers lost their lives, viz.: Idaho, Tennessee, Homestead, etc. Canadians! have you decided that it is in your interest to annex yourselves to a country where the above conditions exist? I hope not.

W. A. WEBSTER.

Aberdeen, S. Dakota, Feb. 13, 1893.

The Presbyterians of Kaslo contemplate the construction of a church to cost \$2,000, and to be 35 x 60 feet in dimensions. The sum needed to build the edifice is practically secured.

The people of Nelson are about to ask the Governments, Dominion and Provincial, to construct a court-house, a registry office, a hospital, and a custom-house and bonded-warehouse.

GLORIES OF SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

A RICH INHERITANCE FOR INCOMING SETTLERS.

The Home of the Buffalo now Occupied by Cattle—A Country Specially Adapted for Stock Raising, Agriculture and Dairying.

Hail for the West! with its invigorating bracing climate, its millions of acres of rich virgin soil, its magnificent scenery and endless supplies of fuel. Strike the Canadian Pacific railway, join it on the rock bound coast of Nova Scotia, and then old men and maidens, young men and children turn your faces due west and steer for the sunny South of Alberta. Forward up the mighty St. Lawrence, on through the wooded slopes of Quebec and Ontario, round the rugged northern shore of Lake Superior, still onward o'er the vast treeless flat of Manitoba plains until, far in the distance towards the setting sun, the glittering peaks of the mighty mountain range of the Rockies are first caught sight of. Onward yet, right to the base of these giants of nature, and then stop; your journey is finished. Here is the land that many are in search of, but, up till now, few have found. That is a thing of the past. The territories of the Northwest are now the very threshold of man's estate, verging now, right today, on the horizon of life. The old order of things is past—it may be said we are on the dividing line. Here, now, are countless acres of soil unsurpassed for fertility, in a country where nature has scattered her gifts with a wonderfully lavish hand, and with a climate that is admirable, and yet, hitherto, all these bounteous provisions of providence have been reserved for the buffalo and later on for their successors, the more civilized cattle. But as in the natural course of events the buffalo gave place to the cattle, so will the cattle give place to the settlers. It is bound to come so, and it will come so, in all probability, much sooner than most people imagine. There is not another part of the Dominion of Canada that is so well adapted for mixed farming as is Alberta. Indeed, we believe we can go further and include the whole of the continent of North America, and there is not another country in the world today that offers the inducements and advantages to vigorous young emigrants, that Alberta does, and yet, one that is probably less known.

Last year probably, however, opened a new era. Then for the first time in the history of the Territories, comparatively speaking there was a rush of emigrants to a part of them, viz Northern Alberta, and every indication goes to show that there will be a far bigger rush next year. Energetic measures have been commenced by the Dominion Government to encourage desirable emigration to Manitoba and the Territories. Equally energetic have the Territorial government been in bringing the capacities of the territories before the public in the east and in various states.

Now that a railway is in operation into this district, it is reasonable to suppose that many will take advantage of it to spy out the land, and that is all that is wanted. A practical man will not need to look twice to know what this district is capable of. Let us bring to the recollection of our readers the following facts which were published under the auspices of the Macleod Board of Trade, and which was specially designed to encourage immigration to Southern Alberta.

1. That in the Macleod District and outside of the leases still remaining in operation, there are thousands and thousands of acres of the finest land in the Northwest, open for homesteading.
2. That this land is capable of raising, and does raise, as good crops of all sorts of grain, as any other part of the territories.
3. That, for the raising of horses, sheep, pigs, and all kinds of stock, the district seems to have been specially designed by nature.
4. That, for mixed farming, by which is understood, stock raising, combined with agriculture, as well as for dairying in all its branches there exists no finer country out of doors.
5. That, the climate is unsurpassed and unsurpassable.
6. That, to the seeker after health, to the sportsman and tourist, it is little short of an earthly paradise.
7. And that, finally, to immigrants, whether with capital, or with only their own honest toil to depend on, it offers inducements superior to those of any other part of this fair Dominion.

—Macleod Gazette.

The Rush to Slocan.

A dispatch from Spokane Falls says: Excitement and interest on account of the authentic reports of the richness and extent of the mineral discoveries in the Slocan country are increasing every day. Last night's Great Northern train took out the largest delegation that has left this city at one time for the new camps. Governor John M. Burke of Idaho headed a party of eight men. A party of five young men from the east, who are apparently well supplied with money, have proceeded on their way to Kaslo. Several other companies and numerous single individuals were also on the train, all confident of securing wealth producing claims and realizing handsome profits.

The stages are making regular trips from Bonner's Ferry to Kootenay Lake points in connection with Great Northern trains, and will continue to do so until navigation opens on the river.

Mining properties are in great demand, but there is not much anxiety on the part of holders to let go at present, as the excitement is expected to increase, making better prices possible in the spring. Still there are many prospectors having good locations which have made up their minds to sell in order to obtain money to develop others.

The enquiry for town lots in Kaslo is constantly increasing, and prices have an upward tendency, this feature of the camp vying with the mining interests for recognition in the rush for speculative benefits. One Spokane gentleman recently purchased five lots for \$100 each, and has since sold one for \$550. He intends to hold the others until the spring stampede. The excitement is already approaching the Leaville boom.

Icelandic Settlers.

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—Mr. James Thom, of the Beaver Steamship company, left for Montreal well pleased with his visit to Winnipeg and satisfied that his company have submitted very fair proposals to the government re the bringing over of the settlers from Iceland. The scheme has been somewhat changed in that the immigrants are to be brought from six different parts on the island instead of from one as originally intended, but Mr. Thom still thinks his line in as good a position to handle the traffic as any other line running into the St. Lawrence.

"I like the spirit of this western country," said Mr. Thom, "and I would like to do some business with the people here. I don't think it will be eleven years in any case before I visit Winnipeg a third time." In concluding, Mr. Thom stated that the companies interested had submitted their figures to the Government and were now awaiting the action of the latter.

Another Railway.

A well known railway man of the Northwest, Mr. W. D. Barclay, said a few days ago: "The Canadian Pacific will most certainly build a branch line into the Slocan district during the coming summer, and of that fact you can rest assured. The company look upon that section as being their exclusive territory, and it is not their policy to sit back and allow another line to come in and capture the business plum. Their surveying party has found an easy grade into the Slocan district and this will undoubtedly be the one followed when they commence to build in the spring. They fully realize the rich character of the Slocan ores and will make every effort to obtain the carrying trade to the smelting points along their lines. The Slocan ores are peculiarly rich in mineral, and I am confident that the day is not far distant when that region will rival in population and ore production the best developed districts in America. While it is true that American citizens and American money have done much toward bringing the Slocan country to the front, yet we do not concede to the Americans the right to monopolize everything, and you will find that the Canadian Pacific will be operating a line in there long before they have commenced to build from the American side of the line."

It is stated there will be an extensive emigration of Swedes and Norwegians from the New England States to the Canadian North-west during next summer.

New settlers are arriving every week at Carnuff. Among those expected in the spring is Mr. H. Lyn, from St. Thomas, Dakota, who purchased a section of land there last spring. He will arrive sometime in March with several cars of horses and effects, to break up a large area of land.

THE SEASON'S IMMIGRATION.

SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR PREPAID PASSAGES.

Passenger Rates on Ocean Steamships to be Raised—The Great Icelandic Transportation Scheme.

A Montreal paper gives the following information regarding Immigration. "How do you consider the prospects for immigration this year?" was the question put by a reporter to the passenger agent of one of our leading steamship lines this morning. "I think we are going to have a good year," was the reply. "We expect, from the reports our agents have sent us, a large volume of emigration from England, Scotland, Norway and Sweden Finland, Iceland and Mennonites from the South of Russia." From the continent proper, however, a large volume of emigration is not anticipated. The World's Fair in Chicago, steamship men expect will prove something of a bonanza. The proof of this belief lies in the fact that the regular lines running to Montreal have decided to increase passenger rates all round for the coming season. Cabin rates will be from 10 to 15 per cent. higher, intermediate rates will be advanced fully \$5 per head, while it will cost steerage passengers fully \$6 more to come to this country next season. The agents of the lines here lately had an interview in Ottawa with the Hon. Mr. Daly, Minister of the Interior, and talked over emigration matters and prospects generally. The agents called the attention of the Minister of the Interior to the fact that the agents of the Hamburg-American Packet company in Chicago were already booking emigrants from Hamburg prepaid to Chicago. They asked the minister if it was the intention of the government to allow these emigrants to come into this country next season. The minister replied that no order had been issued prohibiting such immigration, but that it was in the interest of the steamships not to bring passengers from infested ports, as if any of the steamships were found to have disease, such steamships would be immediately quarantined, and would lose all the business. Another matter that was urged upon the attention of the Government was the establishment of some system for prepaying passages to Canada from this side. The steamship companies have already agents established through the Northwest, who are prepared to sell prepaid passages, but this scheme does not always work. Most people who go to the Northwest, and wish to bring their friends out send them the money instead of tickets. At times the necessities of these friends are such that they utilize the money, or, else, if they start to purchase a ticket, some glib steamship agent persuades them to buy a ticket for some part of the United States. On this account the steamship agents think that the Government might establish some system of prepaid passages that would do away with this. The Government at the present time pays the agents in the old country \$1.75 for every passenger they book for Canada, and the steamship men think that an agent who books a prepaid passage on this side should be entitled to the same bonus.

"In my opinion," remarked a steamship agent to-day, "it would be better for the Government to go back to the old system of assisted passages, if some discrimination could be used." At the present time the Manitoba government is arranging for the transportation of a colony of 1,000 Icelanders in the prairie province and they have done well. These Icelanders will first be brought to Leith, then to Liverpool, and from Liverpool to Montreal. It is understood that all the local lines have made offers to the Manitoba government for the transportation of these people.

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.

C. P. R. Improvements.

General Superintendent Abbott, of the C. P. R., said a few days ago at Vancouver: "I am authorized to spend \$750,000 on the Pacific division this season in renewals and permanent improvements, replacing the wooden culverts and bridges with iron and stone ones, and giving employment to a large number of men. The enlargement of the wharf at Vancouver will be proceeded with at once. Nothing will be done with the general offices in the city pending the action of the Northern Pacific in its constructions, should that road reach the city. Work will commence on the Vancouver and Lulu Island tramway so soon as the weather is propitious. The line will run along Granville or some parallel street to Hastings street, which vicinity will be the terminus. The Australian steamship service will not be put on until after the fast Atlantic service is established. The C. P. R. is negotiating with a view to operate the Spence's bridge and Nicola R. R. after its construction. As soon as the people themselves decide the best route for running their line north from the trunk line into Cariboo, something definite will be done. From Kamloops along the Thompson River seems the most feasible route. Steamship service will be put on Okanagan Lake. The outlook for the Okanagan country is very promising. There will be a line from Revelstoke to the Upper Arrow Lake. When actual development of the mines takes place we shall, in short, do everything in our power to build up and develop trade between the coast cities, the mining camps and the wholesale centres. In Kootenay the C. P. R. has secured the control of the Galt road running from Dunmore in a southerly direction towards the Crow's Nest Pass, and 100 miles from it. This road will be extended in the Spring and will also be carried in a northwesterly direction through Nelson and will eventually accommodate the miners in all parts of Southern Kootenay."

What They Say of the "Anglo-Saxon."

Bro. T. J. Clarke, Chicago.—I like the paper very much and will gladly subscribe for it.

C. Snowdon, Toronto.—It is quite a spicy and interesting paper, and every member in the Order ought to subscribe for it. I herewith hand you my subscription; kindly send to my address.

Dr. John S. King, Toronto.—The ANGLO-SAXON is the best Society paper in Canada. It should be in every member's home. I subscribe for a number of papers, but it beats them all. I find interesting matter in connection with our Society, and, after perusing one issue, am anxiously awaiting for the next. I wish it every success.

E. S. Busby, Owen Sound.—Enclosed you have \$1.00. I find that I cannot do without the ANGLO-SAXON, a paper that is loyal to the heart's core, and is not afraid to voice the spirit of its conviction. Wishing you every prosperity during '93, and that you may long be spared to continue the good work.

The Johnson Smily Recital.

Miss Pauline Johnson, as the daughter of an Indian ex-chief and Canadian authoress, won the interest and favor of a large audience at the Ottawa opera house, last week. Aply supported by Mr. Owen A. Smily, the affair proved an elocutionary menu of no common order.

Mr. Smily dealt entirely in comic and dialect selections and was well received, particularly in Dicken's story of the Artful Dodger before the court for pocket picking. In this Mr. Smily capably took off six different characters. Hood's "Demon Ship," the first selection, made him solid with the audience.

The ANGLO-SAXON is pleased to note that Mr. Smily is an active member of the Sons of England of Toronto.

It is reported that the Manitoba Government will arrange with Mr. Thom of the Beaver steamship company to bring out two thousand Icelanders next summer, and that the intention is to bring from Iceland the entire population if possible, some 60,000 or 70,000 souls.

Mr. M. A. MacLean, of Vancouver B. C., has been sent to Oregon and Washington for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of settlers there and to state the advantages of British Columbia for settlers. He will be absent about a month and will report the results to the Minister of the Interior.

MOVING INTO MANITOBA.

FARMERS LEAVING CUMBERLAND AND VICINITY.

Taking out Car Loads of Stock—Visits made to the Northwest—Convinced that Manitoba and the Northwest will be the Home of Millions.

A representative of the ANGLO-SAXON interviewed Mr. T. Dagg, of Navin, Cumberland, when in Ottawa last week, and learned that Mr. Dagg was about to settle in Manitoba, and would leave here for the west about the end of March. He is a farmer of wide experience, and a man who is highly esteemed.

Mr. Dagg took advantage of the C. P. R. excursion to visit Manitoba and the Territories, leaving Ottawa on the 6th of September, 1892. Arriving in Winnipeg, he saw the many attractions which that city offers to visitors—which, by the way, is one of beauty. He then proceeded to Portage la Prairie, which is called the Garden of Manitoba. While there labor was in such demand that he was asked repeatedly to assist in gathering in the harvest. Farmers were offering \$2.75 per day for experienced help, but he could not accept the offer, and continued his journey by the Northern Pacific to Nepawa, where he surveyed the country, travelling some miles northwest to the

RIDING MOUNTAINS.

He found the Riding Mountains to be covered with heavy wood. The prairie around the hills is of a rolling nature towards the south. While walking through the fields he pulled some grain which was left uncut by the machines, and out of curiosity measured the straw and shelled the grain. The straw was three feet three inches in height and the grain full headed. He states that he never saw wheat to equal it.

THE LAND

around this district is of a very heavy dark clay, with small scrub growing. The railway lands average about \$6 per acre, the land held by speculators ranging from \$10 to \$15. Mr. Dagg has taken up a section of land in Belmont, which is about 60 miles south of Nepawa on the N. P. Railway. He will leave the east for his future home, about the last week in March, taking one load of stock and general settlers' effects. He is going in, chiefly, for stock raising.

OTHERS OFF FOR THE WEST.

Mr. Jas. Spratt, from Cumberland, who has resided for a year in the Souris District, has decided upon settling in that district, and will leave the latter end of March. He will also take out with him a car load of stock and general settlers' effects.

Mr. W. Fraser, of Bearbrook, is leaving this spring in time to crop his claim, taking with him some first-class stock, and speaks in most glowing terms of Manitoba.

THE
SONS OF ENGLAND
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.
Assessment System.

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

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

Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certificates.

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

Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability clause.

The rates of assessment in Class B is the same as in Class A, and until such time as an assessment realizes \$1,000, the heirs or legatees of a deceased member shall be entitled to receive only such an amount as shall be realized by an assessment made upon all members in good standing in Class B at the time of his death.

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

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

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

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

JOHN W. CARTER,
S. G. Secretary.

Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

(Continued from our last.)

Capa Breton 1758.

Scenes of great importance were now about to be enacted in North America. The Government had assembled 50,000 men 22,000 of whom were regular infantry of the line.

About 12,000 were destined to undertake the siege and reduction of Louisbourg, on the island of Cape Breton.

The general reserved some 16,000 for the reduction of the fort at Crown Point; while 8,000 under Brigadier-General John Forbes, were detailed for the conquest of Fort Duquesne, near the Ohio; and a considerable garrison was left Annapolis, in Nova Scotia. The reduction of Louisbourg, being an object of immediate consideration, was undertaken with the utmost despatch.

Major-General Amherst, on being joined by Admiral Boscawen, embarked his column at Halifax, on the 28th of May, when the whole fleet, consisting of 157 sail, put to sea.

The armament came to anchor in Gabarus Bay, seven miles from Louisbourg, then an important and flourishing city, which had been captured by our fleet, and forces in 1745, but was restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The garrison, under the Chevalier de Droucourt, consisted of 2,500 regular infantry, 600 militia, and 400 Canadians and Indians.

The fleet was six days off the coast—days of fog, wind, and a heavy surf bursting on the shore—before landing was attempted; but on the 8th of June the violence of the weather abated, and the troops left the fleet in three divisions. That on the left, which was destined for the real attack, was commanded by Wolfe, and was composed of the flank companies of the army, with the Fraser Highlanders.

Before daybreak the troops were all in the boats; the center division was led by Brigadier Lawrence, the right by Brigadier Whitmore.

"The enemy acted very wisely," says the *London Gazette*; "They did not throw away a shot till the boats were close in-shore, and then directed the whole fire of their cannon and musketry upon them. The surf was so great that a place could hardly be found to get a boat on shore. Notwithstanding the fire of the enemy and the violence of the surf, Brigadier Wolfe pursued his point, and landed just at the left of the cove, took post, attacked the enemy, and forced them to retreat. Many boats overset, several were broken to pieces, and all the men jumped into the water to get on shore."

The place where the flankers and Highlanders landed was occupied by 2,000 French infantry, under Colonel St. Julien, entrenched behind a work armed with eight pieces of cannon and ten swivel-guns. The fire of the latter knocked many of the boats—fully one hundred of them—to pieces; thus numbers of men were killed or drowned before they reached the shore.

As they struggled through the surf, Captain Baillie and Lieutenant Cuthbert, Lieutenant Nicholson, and thirty-eight men, were killed and fifty-nine of all ranks wounded; but nothing could stop our troops when led by such a general.

Some of the light infantry and Highlanders, got first ashore, and drove all before them. The rest followed, and being encouraged by the example of their heroic commander, soon pursued the enemy to the distance of two miles, when they were checked by a cannonade from the town.

The latter enabled the general to prove the range of the enemy's guns, and to judge the exact distance at which he might make his camp for investment. The regiments marched to the various points assigned, and lay all night on their arms; but as the wind blew a gale, nothing could be obtained from the fleet.

In the pursuit about seventy prisoners were taken; a French officer, several privates, and an Indian chief were killed.

Seventeen pieces of cannon, two mortars, and fourteen swivels were taken after St. Julien was routed.

On the 11th the six-pound field-pieces were brought on shore by the artillery, who numbered 300 men; and 3 days after a squadron of the fleet, under Sir Charles Hardy, was fairly blown out to the sea. On the 19th a French frigate, *L'Echo*, 32 guns, which had crept out of the harbour in the night

intending to reach Quebec, was taken by his Majesty's ships *Juno* and *Searborough*. On board of her was found Madam de Droucourt and many other ladies, with all their plate, jewels, and most valuable effects.

By the 24th Colonel Bastide, the chief engineer, had thirteen twenty-four-pounders and seven eighteen-pounders in position against the place. The first operation had been to secure a point called the Lighthouse Battery the guns from which could play on the ships and on the batteries on the opposite side of the harbour. This duty was assigned to Wolfe, who executed it with his usual vigor and activity, at the head of the flank companies and Highlanders, with very small loss. On the 25th the fire from this post silenced the island battery immediately opposite. An incessant cannonade was, however, kept up from the other batteries and shipping of the enemy.

On the 9th of July the latter made a furious sortie in the night, on the Brigade of Lawrence, and, says General Amherst, "I am afraid they rather surprised a company of grenadiers of Forbes, commanded by Lord Dundonald posted in a fleche on the right."

In repulsing them, William, seventh Earl of Dundonald, was killed, and there were twenty-one other casualties. Captain the Chevalier de Chauvelin, who led the French, was also killed, with seventeen of his men.

On the 16th Wolfe pushed forward and took possession of the hills in front of the Barasay Battery, where a lodgement was made, despite the guns of the town and ships. One of the latter, a line-of-battle ship, caught fire on the 21st, and blew up. Her burning brands ignited other two, which burned to the water-edge, and these events nearly decided the fate of Louisbourg. The batteries there were almost silenced, and the fortifications shattered to the ground; but to effect the capture of the harbour one decisive blow yet remained to be struck. For this purpose the admiral sent six hundred seamen in boats, with orders to take or burn two ships of the line that remained, resolving, if they succeeded, to send in some of his larger vessels to bombard the town from the harbour.

This enterprise was most gallantly executed by Captain Laforey, and Captain George Balfour, an officer who lived till 1794. They succeeded in cutting-out *Le Bienfaisant* and *La Prudente*, two sixty-four-gun ships. While the boats crew were about this desperate service, "I ordered," reports General Amherst, "all the batteries at night to fire into the enemies' works as much as possible, to keep their attention to the land. The miners and workmen went on very well with the approaches to the covered way, though they had a continued and very smart fire from it, and grape shot and all sorts of old iron from the guns on the ramparts. We continued our firing without ceasing. The boats got to the ships at one in the morning, and took them both. They were obliged to burn the *Prudente*, as she was aground; and they towed off the *Bienfaisant* to the north-east harbour."

Six ships were to have been sent in next day to bombard Louisbourg from the water, when articles of capitulation arrived from the Chevalier de Droucourt, as the works were ruined, and out of fifty-two pieces of cannon on the walls, no less than forty were now broken, dismounted, or otherwise un-serviceable.

The terms agreed upon were that the garrison should become prisoners of war; that all artillery and warlike stores should be delivered to His Britannic Majesty's troops; that all merchants and inhabitants should be conveyed to French soil in British ships; and the prisoners should be transported to England, until exchanged.

Louisbourg was surrendered on the 26th of July, and the gate called Porte Dauphine was given up to the troops of General Amherst. Next day Andrew Lord Rollo of Duncrub, colonel of infantry, marched in and took possession of the town, where the garrison was drawn up under arms, with colors flying. The latter, to the number of eleven, with all the arms and stores, were surrendered.

There were here taken twenty-four companies of marines, of the usual garrison, and two of artillery; the 2nd battalion of the *Volontaires Etrangers de Clermont-Prince*; a battalion of the Regiment of Artois, another of Cambise, another of Bourgoyne: The total number of prisoners being 5,637 men and officers, with 18 mortars, 120 pieces of cannon, and 7,500 stand of arms.

Save Lord Dundonald, no officer of rank was killed, and our total losses were 525 in all. Eleven French ships of war, mounting in all 498 guns, were sunk, burnt, or taken.

THE VOICES OF THE PLAINS.

INDIAN MONUMENTS AND MONUMENTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Miles of Stones Densely Arranged to Mark Some Great Events—A Much Reverenced Stone—Rev. John McLean's Researches Around Southern Alberta.

Boulder mosaics stud the prairie in oft repeated spots under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains. The observant eye of the lover of nature seizes with keenest relish, in the early spring time, rare specimens of wild flowers which lie in rich profusion among the foothills, where dwell the prairie Gods. When nature has laid aside her garments of green, and the scorching tongues of the prairie fires have licked the ground free from the luxuriant grass, the black, dismal looking surface reveals circles of stones and long lines of boulders which the natives of the plains, in the years gone by, have placed to mark some deed of daring or mysterious rite performed at the request of the Gods upon the plains. In southern Alberta stone circles are oftentimes seen upon the prairie, marking the spot where the Lodge has been pitched in travelling. A simple occurrence indeed, yet one which is apt to be surrounded with mystery and magnified by the tyro in western lore. Cairns of stones designate the spot where an Indian battle has been fought, or a famous warrior or chief has fallen. Within the primitive hamlet of Macleod there stands a line of stones, ending in a circle, which is a sacred record made by faithful native historians concerning the fate of one of the noblest chiefs of the Black Foot confederacy. Not far from the Blood Indian reserve a line of small stones, about three miles long, silently tells the story of some great adventure. Mystery enshrouds the record of a line of massive boulders which stretch from the St. Mary's river to Blackfoot crossing, a distance of 150 miles. The natives speak in hushed tones of a period in the dim ages of history, when Napioa, the "Old Man," the secondary creator of the Blackfeet, was pursued by a massive rock, which was angry at him for some deed of mischief, and so quickly did it follow that it flew into pieces becoming strewn across the plains.

The imagination of the dwellers in the southern Lodges must have been greatly excited, as they followed the course of the Belly river until they reached Lethbridge, gathering, as they went, the petrified fish which are found in the gravel of the river. A score of years has not passed by since a famous battle was fought between the united tribes of Bloods and Piegiens against the Crees on the banks of the river, opposite the coal city of Southern Alberta. Interested storytellers still sit in their lodges, surrounded by a group of young men, relating the stirring deeds of that memorable day when the Cree Indians were subjected to a terrible defeat. Upon the lower banks of the river, formed by the alluvial deposit, there stands a sacrificial stone which, during the regime of the whiskey traders, was revered by the natives, a sacred stone of mysterious import. Numerous gifts encircled this stone of mystery, emblem of the devotion of the Red men. It was painted with the brown earth, a near approach to the red color, symbolic of the sacrifice for sins, and the cleansing power of blood. Memory lingers awhile to seize upon the ideas common to the red and white races, which are found in the religions of these people, the hope of immortal life, an overruling providence, punishment for sin, the power of prayer, salvation by means of sacrifice and the blessedness of a pious life.

Westward from New Oxley stands a relic of bye-gone years, a fort with stone walls, circular in form, with an approach, striking indications of the arts of man. It is filled with sand and brush. Upon a mound this strange relic is erected, widely separated from an eminence, and well suited as a mound of observation and a fortress for defence. Having examined it hurriedly it seemed to be a freak of nature, but upon a more thorough investigation there might be disclosed evidences of man's handiwork, and here we might be able to read a page of unwritten history, giving unto us a relation of the ages.

Northward the traveller pursues his way until, beyond Sheep Creek, his attention is arrested by a massive boulder, quietly sitting on the hillside, bearing on its shoulders another boulder of large dimensions. How came it there, is the query of the traveller, but he listens vainly for an answer. We are dwelling in a land of mystery. The monotonous prairie is silent no longer,

but the language spoken needs an interpreter. Thrilled with the stories of the past, we silently sit awaiting the revelations of the future, for the hills and valleys of this western land are filled with traditions of the ancient days, and sometime the soul, in its waiting attitude, attuned to the spirit of the time, will become the blessed recipient of unwritten story and song.

British Arms.

The British section at the World's Fair will be decorated by some seventy banners bearing respectively the arms of different municipal corporations in the kingdom such as London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Ayr, Canterbury, etc. The British Royal Commission invited the corporations to furnish the banners, and some loaned those they possessed, while others had their official insignia reproduced for the occasion. In the Fine Arts exhibit will appear three pictures from Windsor Castle, by Queen Victoria, and several from the Prince of Wales' collection.

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X SPRING POETRY AND SPRING HATS X

appear simultaneously, Spring poetry is copious and generally bad. It vexeth the soul of the editor and maketh his readers very tired. Spring Hats appear with the first stanza that mingles the daffodil with spring chicken. Spring Hats are good, bad and indifferent. The best are the outcome of genius. Genius is limited. That is why you have to pay \$3 for the very best that is made to-day. We keep a comprehensive range. The best and other grades that are not the best, but that are good enough for ordinary purposes. A matter of choice and price. We can suit you in both respects.

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W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.

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are the best regulator for the system that humanity

can use. Life is as the time-piece: frail and delicate

are many of its works. A tiny particle of foreign

substance adheres to the smallest wheel in the works,

and what is the result?—at best, only a slight difference

is perceptible in its time-keeping; but wait you; as

the obstruction grows, the irregularity becomes

greater, until at last, what could have been rectified

with little trouble, in the beginning, will now require

much care in thoroughly cleaning the entire works.

So it is in human life—a slight derangement is neglected,

it grows and increases, imperceptibly at first,

then rapidly, until what could, in the beginning,

have been cured with little trouble, becomes almost

fatal. To prevent this, I advise all to purify the

system frequently, by the use of Morse's Pills, and

so preserve vigor and vitality.

Yours faithfully,

H. F. ATWELL.

The Travellers' Safe-Guard.

AMAGADUIS FORD, N.S., Jan. 27, '90.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—For many years, I have been a firm

believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills."

Not with a blind faith, but a confidence wrought by

an actual personal experience of their value and

merit. My business is such that I spend much of

my time away from home, and I would not con-

sider my travelling outfit complete without a box of

Morse's Pills.

Yours, &c.

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A valuable Article sells well.

BORACIOUS HARDOR, N.S., Jan. 13, '90.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I deal in Patent

Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell

more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all

the others combined. Their sales I find are still in-

creasing. Yours, &c.

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THE LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR 1893.

Englishmen who will legislate for the maintenance of British connection—Representatives of 15,000 Englishmen from all parts of the Dominion—A noteworthy gathering.

The following Englishmen will represent the subordinate lodges throughout Canada at the Supreme Grand Lodge which will be held in Montreal on the 14th March next. The ANGLO-SAXON congratulates the lodges, and feels sure they have entrusted their interest with worthy Englishmen.

- Almonte—S. Proctor, A. G. Horton. Brantford—D. J. Richardson, Wm. Irwin, G. G. Lambdon. Belfountain—A. Collier. Bracebridge—Geo. W. Sibbett. Bowmanville—Levi Morris, M. A. James. Belleville—R. C. Hulme, J. W. London. Burlington—W. Little. Cornwall—Rev. Gower Poole, H. Williams. Campbellford—N. E. Grills, C. E. Dunk. Canton—Abraham Bean. Fredericton, N. B.—F. B. Edgcombe, G. H. Parker. Guelph—J. Hower, J. Taylor. Galt—Chas. Squire, Jas. Lomas. Gravenhurst—G. A. Readshaw. Hamilton—John Jackson, Wm. Hancock, A. Hanaford, H. H. Martin. Geo. Parrott, M. B. Skedden, Hedley Mason. Huntsville—Wm. Gall. Kingston—Ed. Scrutton, John Green. London—H. J. Carter, Jas. Hook. Lakefield—R. J. Jorry. Lindsay—J. D. Graham. Lennoxville—Hy. Allen. Montreal—J. A. Edwards, Robt. Penk, John Craston, Alf. Webb, Chas. H. Beckett, John Salsbury, Jas. Field, E. T. Perry, T. B. Dodd, R. H. Bartholomew, T. E. Sellars, W. R. Whiting. Niagara Falls—Thos. Sills, W. P. Lyons. New Glasgow, N.S.—R. Maynard. New Westminster, B.C.—G. E. Corbould, M.P. Ottawa—Jas. Hope, W. H. Snelling, E. J. Reynolds, Geo. Low, (senior), Fred. Cook, H. T. Pritchard, Ed. Ackroyd, F. J. George, E. Aust. Port Perry—A. W. Allin. Peterboro—Wm. Saxby. Port Hope—Hy. White, Alf. George. Quebec—T. Teckle. Richmond—Wm. Guymer. Sherbrooke—Edwin Avery, C. J. Pearce. Smith's Falls—G. T. Martin. St. Lambert's—Wm. King, T. Riddington. Toronto—Dr. J. S. King, R. C. Worsdall, Rich. Caddick, F. H. Herbert, J. C. Swait, T. R. Skippin, B. Norwich, T. W. Barber, T. Cannon, J. F. Johnson, E. Davenport, H. J. Boswell, E. Davis, H. Doble, J. Pritchard, J. R. Grant, A. Oldfield, T. W. Horn, J. L. Nichols, George, A. Riddiford, H. H. H. Clarke, F. Ferguson, Rev. W. H. Clarke, Chas. Meech, J. Rabbits, J. G. Bent, S. Hine, Dr. Pollard, F. J. Davis, G. H. Evans, R. Patching, F. J. Cashmore, Dr. W. Nesbitt, E. J. Lomnitz, G. R. Moore.

The following hotels and prices per day will be a guide to the brethren: St. Lawrence Hall, \$2.00. Balmoral, 2.00. Albion, 1.50. Turkish Baths (Temperance), 1.50.

The Executive officers will put up at the Balmoral hotel. The S. G. L. sessions will be held in the Orange Hall, 246 St. James street, near McGill.

Carleton Place. Beaconsfield lodge, No. 177, Carleton Place, Ont., elected the following as officers for the current year:—H. Kemp, president; S. E. Corey, past president; W. A. Hudson; vice-president; Jas. G. Bate, secretary Box 49; J. Rigby, treasurer; H. Hale, chaplain; R. Morgan, J. S. Jackson, E. Davenport, W. H. Williams, committee; E. Lunn, inside guard; R. J. Morgan, W. W. Cluff, auditors; J. Rushworth, J. J. Davey, H. Corbett, trustees. This lodge opened with 26 charter members, and are adding new members each night of meeting.

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Boys of England.

Ottawa.

Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month. E. Ackroyd, Pres., A. J. Cawdron, 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. Walton, 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. Midgley, 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. Hector H. Martin, Sec., B. Batten, 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. E. K. May, Pres., 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. Harry Gwird, Pres., Bro. Bennett, Sec., Box 217.

Aylmer, Ont.

Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. E. A. Miller, Pres., A. J. Elliott, Secretary.

Barrie.

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

Brantford.

Salisbury No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 5th, 1893, at the A.O.F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Irwin, Sec., F. O. Box 685, 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. Oliphant, Pres., Belleville.

Blackstock.

Crimsby No. 109, 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 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (1st) 1st Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec., W. H. Edwards, Pres., Box 75.

Bowmanville.

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

Clinton, Ont.

Sherfield 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 Scrutton, Sec.

Calgary, N.W.T.

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

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters' Hall, King st. John T. LeCocq, Chas. F. Chantor, President, Secretary.

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Box 694, Sec. Collingwood.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. E. Hunt, Sec., Hy. Smith, Pres., Cornwall.

Capleton, Que.

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

Fort William.

Galiford 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.

Fredericton, N.B.

Wellington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 5th, 1893. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. K. Allen, M.P.P. Pres., A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Galt.

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

Goderich.

Liverpool No. 146, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the A.O.Y.W. Hall, W. S. Knights, Pres., W. J. Dowling, 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.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Towell's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec., W. M. Stanley, Pres., Box 216.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James streets. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Wm. Hunt, Pres., 101 Oak Avenue.

Acorn.

No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, in the St. Matthew's Hall, Barton street, east. 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 1st and 3rd 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. Matthew's Hall, Barton street, east. Visiting brethren welcome. T. Trebilcock, 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, corner James and King William Sts. Visiting brethren welcome. W. H. Buscombe, Pres., T. Leurgton, Sec., 385 Main St. W.

Hamilton, Ont.

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., 633 King St. East.

Halifax, N.S.

Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday each month at McLean Hall, Barrington st., Halifax, N.S. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. W. O'Brien, Pres., John Redford, Sec., 16 George st.

Huntsville.

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

Hull, P.Q.

Tenby No. 195—Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday at Marston's Hall, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Chitty, Pres., Chas. Skipworth, Sec., 41 Brewery St.

Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, corner of Prince and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. J. F. Martin, Pres., Albert st., Williamsville.

Type No. 79.

Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Fraser's Hall, King st. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren. Geo. Reed, Pres., W. Dumbilton, Sec., Albert st., Williamsville.

Lachine.

Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 339 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome. A. Parr, Pres., F. Goucher, Sec., Box 2, Lachine.

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

London.

Kensington No. 67—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. F. G. Truvill, Sec., 125 Dundas st.

British Oak No. 82.

Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. J. Anderson, A. Isaac, Sec., 748 King St., President.

Pleasantly 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 always find a hearty welcome. J. E. Taylor, Pres., Bond Lawrason, Sec.

Midland.

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

Montreal.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. Walter Thom, Pres., Thos. H. Baker, Sec., 114 St. James st.

Excelsior No. 38.

Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 6 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. Hammersley, J. T. Gaffney, President, Secretary.

Grosvenor No. 120.

Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 468 St. Urbain st. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres., M. H. Howell, Sec., 61 Emile St.

New Glasgow, N.S.

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

New Westminster, B. C.

Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday in Union Hall, New Westminster, B. C., Conversation every 4th Thursday. White Rose 2nd Wednesday. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. H. Boycott, Sec., R. C. Baker, Pres., 164 Spadina Ave., Lorne street.

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 Gilham, 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. Anst, Sec., L. Williams, Pres., Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Bowood No. 44.

Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. L. Broadbent, Sec., 193 Bay street. A. J. Pritchard, Pres.

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.

Russell No. 56.

Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec., R. Pink, Pres., 21 John st.

Clarendon.

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

Pembroke, Ont.

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

Peterborough.

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

Prince Edward Island.

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

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec.

St. Thomas.

Trauro 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. W. T. Ponsford, Pres., Jos. Hoare, Sec.

Chester No. 18.

meets in the Foresters' Hall, Ernatinger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. John Leach, Pres., W. A. Hollins, Sec.

Smiths Mills.

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

Stanley, N. B.

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

Stratford.

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

Sherbrooke, Que.

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

Selkirk, Man.

Rannymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters' Hall, Coleclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. R. Litter, Pres., Chas. E. Page, Sec.

St. Lambert, Que.

Lincoln, No. 152—Meets in St. Barnabas Hall, St. Lambert, Que. 2nd and 4th Fridays. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. King, Sec., Box 5 St. Lambert, Near Montreal.

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. Syme, Sec., 140 Grange Ave.

Keat 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., 256 Sackville st.

London No. 31.

Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in Dingman

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE.

COL. GEO. T. DENISON, ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Annual Council Report—Preferential Trade Resolutions—Election of Officers—Trade with England.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Montreal, 18th Feb., 1893. The annual meeting of the Imperial Federation League was held to-day in the Windsor Hotel, and the proceedings were unusually animated. Alex. McNeil, Esq., M.P. for North Bruce, occupied the chair, and among those present were Principal Grant, Kingston; Messrs. Cockburn, Tyrwhitt, Denison and O'Brien, members of Parliament; Sandford Fleming and I Macfarlane, from Ottawa; Judge Croft, Prof. Johnson, Henry Lyman, Archd. McGoun, Jr., H. H. Lyman, many other Montrealers, and several members from New Brunswick.

COUNCIL REPORT.

The report of the Council, which was read by Casimir Dickson the hon. secretary, gave prominence to the divergence of policy which has gradually become visible betwixt that of the parent league and the principles adopted by the Canadian Branch. It recites that as long ago as 1888 the Imperial Federation League in Canada made it "one of the objects of their organization to advocate a trade policy between Great Britain and her colonies, by means of which a discrimination in the exchange of natural and manufactured products will be made in favour of one another and against foreign nations." The report also quotes the other resolutions to a similar effect which were subsequently passed. These were only recommended to the consideration of the League in England, a special committee of which, on the 16th Nov., '92, reported certain proposals for accomplishing Imperial Federation, which altogether ignore the Canadian resolutions. With regard to these circumstances the Council expresses itself as follows: "It is with no feelings of pleasure that your Council is compelled to comment in this manner on the conclusion that the Deliberative Committee has in its report arrived at; and your committee did not suggest the question of inter-Imperial trade as one of the subjects for discussion at the proposed conference, to which subject this League, as your Council believes, still attaches the very greatest importance." The meeting sustained the Council in these remarks, for the report was adopted after a few trifling alterations.

Lieut.-Colonel O'Brien, M.P., then proposed a resolution in favour of a reduction of duties in English goods, but, as notice had not been given, the chairman ruled that the motion was out of order.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Mr. Merritt, of Toronto, then proposed that the resolution which had been passed by the Dominion House of Commons on the 25th April last, with reference to preferential trade, be approved, and that the thanks of the meeting be voted to Mr. McNeill, the author of the resolution. The latter, which has now become celebrated, is as follows: "That if, and when the Parliament of Great Britain admitted Canadian products on terms more favourable than the products of foreign countries, Canada would accord corresponding advantages of a substantial reduction of duties upon British manufactured goods."

In amendment to Mr. Merritt's resolution, it was moved by Principal Grant, and seconded by Col. O'Brien, "That the first step towards arriving at a system of preferential trade with the Empire should be for the Government of Canada to lower the customs duties now imposed upon goods manufactured in and imported from the United Kingdom." In support of his amendment Principal Grant argued against preferential trade altogether, and partly on the ground that it would never be conceded by Great Britain. A long discussion then ensued upon the trade question generally, and ultimately an amendment was proposed by Mr. Atkinson, of Chatham, Ont., thanking Mr. McNeill for his exertions in parliament, without committing the meeting to an approval of the terms of his resolution.

Proceedings were rather confused towards the close but ultimately the office boards were elected Col. Geo. Denison of Toronto, being elected president. Upon the whole it may be said that the attempt of several of the members to obtain a revocation of the commercial policy of the league in Canada resulted in failure and that it still stands committed to the advocacy of inter-Imperial Trade progress.

Correspondence.

While we give full publicity to the views of our correspondents, we wish it to be distinctly understood, we do not hold ourselves responsible for them.

"Johnny Comes Marching Home."

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Sir,—While reading the communication signed by John Reginald Hooper, Ottawa, which appeared in your issue of February 15, I was stirred with the deepest emotion, and the smoldering coals of patriotism, long slumbering in my breast, burst into flames. Since becoming a constant reader of the ANGLO-SAXON I feel myself an exile, and regret the step that led me to abandon the flag of my birthplace; but, as soon as I dispose of my property, now "up for sale," I will return and join the Sons of England Society, to live and die under the grand old British Flag, for I can no longer remain under the star spangled banner, an alien from the land of my forefathers.

"Breathes there a man, with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said: This is my own, my native land?"

You will greatly oblige by giving the above publicity in your valuable paper, as I look upon the ANGLO-SAXON as the guiding star of Englishmen. Please send me ten extra copies of next issue, and find enclosed stamps in payment of same.

Yours truly, J. T.

Chicago, Feby. 22, 1893.

How the Beneficiary Works.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR,—Being an old member of the Beneficiary branch of the S. O. E. B. S. I was naturally interested in reading, "How the Beneficiary Works," a correspondence, by HAYWARD, which appeared in your issue of February 15th. Judging from the remarks therein contained I agree with HAYWARD that changes could be made in several ways, or at least in connection with the cost of each call. In this respect I imagine a considerable saving could be made. For instance, we have a membership of 2000 in the Beneficiary, and I can well understand what causes the expense in connection with each call. Well, I would like to suggest the following: Would it not be well to approach the ANGLO-SAXON, our most reliable and best source of information on all matters pertaining to the welfare of our grand society, and ask the proprietors of said paper, what they would supply 2000 copies fortnightly for—one copy to each member of the Beneficiary—containing the required information in that direction, to be supplied by the Grand Secretary. I think a satisfactory arrangement could be arrived at, and I am convinced that such a reduction could be made in the present expenses that in a few years we would draw for other purposes more benevolent than laying it out in postal cards, etc. Not only that, our Grand Secretary would have a better opportunity of enlightening his brother members in the Beneficiary more regularly and constantly in regard to that particular branch, and not only members of that particular department, for it would be there in black and white before all members. I hope this matter will not be lost sight of. Some delegate to our Grand Lodge meeting to be held in Montreal should make it is duty to propose some such scheme, and I think it one of the best, for the more ANGLO-SAXONS we can spread throughout this vast Dominion the better for our Order and the nationality of which we so proudly boast. We are becoming more and more respected, responsible and powerful, and we have in our ranks some of the foremost men of the country, so I claim, again, to be a success we must spread the intelligence of our Order, and the best means I know of for so doing is the ANGLO-SAXON.

Yours, etc., BENEFICIARY.

Hamilton, Feby. 23.

English Hearts.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR,—Now that annexationist discord is ripe, I would like to see the following lines in your truly loyal paper:

Our English hearts are strong enough, Unshaken and serene, Like English oak trees true and tough Some old, but glad and green.

Our English hearts! Aye, God we praise, That we in patriot pride, An English cheer can ever raise, Above the Annex-tide.

We're safe enough, and sound enough, It thrills the heart to feel, A man's a bit of English stuff, And true from head to heel.

MONTREAL, QUE.

QUEEN OF THE WEST.

Juvenile Lodge of the Sons of England Concert.

In spite of all meteorological and theological, adverse conditions, this long-promised entertainment has come off at last, and that too with an amount of financial success, which may be considered phenomenal, considering the strained condition of monetary affairs.

At the close of the bi-monthly regular meeting of Lodge Westward Ho, in Winnipeg, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, which was called for an unusually early session, that the lodge room might be available for the purpose, Bro. Clark, president of the Juvenile lodge, assumed the chair and opened the proceedings with a somewhat brief, but appropriate address, which was immediately followed by the following programme: Song, "Men of Merry England," Bro. Lee, P. P. of Lodge Shakespeare; piano solo with whistling accompaniment, "Mocking Bird," Mr. Walley; encore. Song, "Across the Bridge," (piano accompaniment by Bro. Broughton), Bro. Jesse Marshall, Comic song, "Solomon's Proverbs;" "Nice Young Man," Mr Richards. Recitation, "You put no Flowers on Papa's Grave," Bro M. H. Saunders, Duet, piano and oboe, by Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Negro melody, Bro F. Roo, Song, "Hoop La," Bro. Johnson, Song "Beautiful Birds," Miss Smally, one of Englands Juvenile daughters. Club swinging by Sergt. Judges, R. C. D. This performer, by his exquisite manipulation of his somewhat unwieldy weapons, displayed an amount of skill in athletics which is but seldom, if ever, surpassed. Clog dance, by the imitable, Fred Roo, Duet, oboe and pianoforte, "Fra Diavolo," Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Song, "No Place like Home;" encore, mouth organ recital. Comic song, "Old Man on the Common," encore; Mr. Richards. Recitation, "Boys Rights," juvenile Bro.

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 Mother land; 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 greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, unsurpassed by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

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

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

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

John Cuthbert, Song "Playmates," Bro. Johnson, Song, "Maggie Murphy's Home," Mr. Mason, Song "Cathleen," Bro. Jesse Marshall, Song, "Hearts of Oak," juvenile Bro. Geo. Storrar, Recitation, "The Course of True Love," Bro. M. H. Saunders, "God Save the Queen," by the audience brought the entertainment to a conclusion, and if one might judge from the sturdy resonance with which was rendered the familiar words by those assembled the would-be annexationist has yet a very hard row to hoe.

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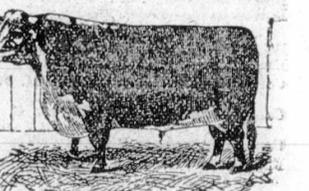
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