



General Field Notes.

Such is the general healthfulness of the Manitoba climate that the lodges already formed, and the promoters of those in incubation, consider the appointment of a special lodge surgeon a luxurious appendage for all purposes save that of the examination of candidates, and that this service should be paid for by the applicant for admission into the Order.

"At home."—On Thursday evening, March 20th, the members of S. O. E. Westminster lodge, No. 20, Lindsay, and a number of invited friends spent a very enjoyable and pleasant evening, it being the occasion of their annual "at home" entertainment. Mr. Somerville, secretary, occupied the chair in his usual pleasant manner, and after a few introductory remarks called on those who were to take part in the programme. The entertainment, which was enjoyed by all present, was brought to a close by singing God Save the Queen.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the Grand Lodge card of the Daughters and Maids of England, which appears on page 9.

A very entertaining and successful social was given by the junior Sons of England of Kingston last week. The programme was full and well carried out. Past President Bro. Dr. E. H. Smythe, Q. C., occupied the chair.

Lodge Richmond, Toronto, held their 6th annual dinner on the 10th inst. A good time was enjoyed by all present.

"A Short Route to the Sea," which we published in our April 2nd issue, from our Winnipeg correspondent, was copied in full and credited to the ANGLO-SAXON, by the *Nor-Wester*, of Winnipeg, on the 11th inst. Our correspondent is known to be one of the best informed men in the Dominion.

We print on page 2 the first part of Bro. Thos. Elliott's report to Grand Lodge. Next issue will contain his recommendations to Grand Lodge.

On page 7 will be found the United White Rose degree card of the united lodges of the city of Winnipeg. Bro. A. Bush, president; Bro. Jos. Harrison, secretary.

A LAW THAT IS NOT SATISFACTORY.

Owing to the laws of the Ontario Friendly Societies Act calling for the presiding officer of any society to reside in that province, Bro. J. A. Edwards, who filled the office of Supreme Vice-President in the Grand Lodge of the Sons of England during the past year, was prevented from being elected to the office of Supreme President. A resolution was therefore passed by the Grand Lodge session held at Toronto recently, calling upon the executive to have the Sons of England Society registered under the Dominion Act for Friendly and Benefit Societies. As the Order has now lodges extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it was deemed advisable to take this step. To recognize the services of Bro. J. A. Edwards a resolution was passed by the Grand Lodge to present the Past Supreme Grand Vice-President with a Grand President's jewel.—*Star*.

OTTAWA.

Bowwood lodge, Ottawa, mourn the loss of its surgeon, Dr. Ianson, who died on Friday morning, the 6th April, after a very short illness. His remains were taken to Toronto on the 10.30 at night, to be interred in Mount Pleasant Ceme-

tery. Bro. Rev. A. W. Mackay, chaplain of Bowwood lodge, conducted the funeral service. There were some 600 present at the funeral, the St. George's Society and the Sons of England lodges being strongly represented. The late Bro. Ianson was a native of Darlington, England, and was 40 years old.

The floral tributes were very handsome, including a wreath from Bowwood lodge, a garland from the Clinical society, a cross from the Select Knights and a cross from Ald. and Mrs. Morris. Mr. Samuel Rogers, of Toronto, father-in-law of deceased, Mrs. Ianson and Ald. Morris, accompanied the remains, which were encased in an oak casket with broadcloth covering.

CONCERT.

The concert given by Stanley lodge on Thursday night, 12th. inst., was one bristling with pleasant events. Bro. W. R. Stroud, P. S. G. P. of the order, made an ideal chairman. He opened the meeting by an address of congratulation to the members present.

The programme, which was varied and entertaining, was as follows: Overture by the Danburgh orchestra, the Misses Clouston, recitations; Messrs Geo. Andrews and Veale, duet; "Lionel Lincoln," Mr. C. Sharp, solo; Mr. S. Perkins and sons, trio, which was most beautifully rendered and encored. The mock initiation was a novelty and laughable from beginning to end. The song and dance of Bro. Hunt was a treat. There were in all 15 pieces rendered in a most commendable manner and highly appreciated by the large audience. At the conclusion of the programme the assembly enjoyed a splendid hour's dance. The committee who worked so energetically for the success attending the concert were Bros. R. Dowson, B. Cheetham, C. J. Folkes and E. J. Reynolds. It was a financial success.

Lion Lodge No. 9, held its meeting in Derby Lodge Room on the 10th inst. A. Benbow was initiated. An amusing recitation was given by Bro. Howard Reynolds. The Lodge closed at 8.30 p.m.

SMOKING CONCERT.

The week of S. G. L. session was fittingly closed by an open smoking concert, tendered by Lodge Chesterfield, Toronto, on Saturday evening, 17th March, and the delegates who were unable to be present missed an evening of rare goodfellowship, story and song, to say nothing of more substantial elements of enjoyment. Among those present were T. R. Skippon and R. Ivans, P.S.G.P.'s; J. A. Edwards, Montreal, P.S.G.V.P.; Geo. Clatworthy, S.G.V.P.; G. H. Evans, D.D. G.P., Centre Toronto; W. Barker, P.D. D.G.P.; D. T. Symons, President, and J. Herbert Mason, Past-President, St. George's Society, Toronto, and a large number of Presidents and Past-Presidents of city and country lodges. After regular business, a most enjoyable programme of songs, recitations, etc. followed, contributed by Bros. H. M. Blight, H. E. Fielding, H. M. Bennett, Harry Brown, E. R. Pigott, Capt. Andrews, J. L. Nichols and W. L. Hunter. Bro. Tom Skippon made an usual ideal presiding officer, and exactly at midnight the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

Bristol Lodge paid a fraternal visit to Kent Lodge on their last quarterly night. They were very enthusiastically received and entertained by the lodge members present.

The Old Story.

I, Machasha, induna of the Insuka regiment, tell you these things. We were 6,000 men against your thirty-four. They rode into the track and linked their horses in a ring and commenced a heavy fire upon us and our men fell fast and thick. We opened a fire upon them and killed all their horses. Then they took to cover behind their horses' bodies and killed us just like grass. We tried to rush them. Twice we tried but failed. After a time they did not fire so much and we thought their ammunition was getting short. Then, just as we were preparing to rush again, they all stood up. They took off their hats and sang. We were so amazed to see men singing in the face of death we knew not what to do. At last we rushed. You white men don't fight like men but like devils. They shot us until the last cartridge, and most of them shot themselves with that. But those who had none left just covered up their eyes and died without a sound.

The above narration of the facts connected with the heroic deaths of Captain Wilson and his troopers in Matabeleland—as learnt from the Indiana in command of the enemy—is such that no man with British blood in him can read without feelings of passionate admiration for those heroes who so nobly sacrificed themselves for their country.

We think of the "English, Irish and Scotch" who formed probably that little band of 30 troopers against 6000 savages, we feel it to be a fresh link in the bond of national unity, which should make every citizen of the three kingdoms feel a kindlier feeling one for the other for the sakes of those true men who thus lived, bled and died together—faithful even unto death, whose souls rose to the true apprehension of the greatness of the hour, and what alone was worthy of them as men whose national privilege it was to have lived and died under the shelter of our glorious old "Union-Jack," with all that it symbolizes to human freedom and blessing. The men who with death staring them at the moment in the face "stood up" from behind all cover, "took off their hats and sang" the national song, retaining their last cartridge to end their own lives, are men made of such genuine stuff that we feel it to be an impertinence to offer our praise, but reverentially, to their glorious memory, do we bare our own heads and join in genuine sympathy in the nation's sorrow at the loss of such men, whom it is her proud lot to call *her sons*.

TORONTO S. O. E. NOTES.

(Communicated.)

Bro. F. C. Broomhall, the genial past president of Litchfield Lodge, was presented with a very handsome jewel, at their last meeting. Bro. E. J. Cashmore, D.D. for East Toronto, made the presentation.

Windsor Lodge are making great preparations for their annual concert which takes place on April 20th. A splendid array of talent has been engaged. The committee are sparing no pains in making this the best in the history of the lodge. A bumper house is expected.

The S. G. V. P. Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, received a great reception at Cheltenham Lodge at their last meeting, it being the first since Grand Lodge meeting. Grand Lodge honors were accorded him, and presented with an address congratulating him on his elevation to a position on the executive. Bro. Clatworthy thanked the brethren for the handsome manner in which they had received him.

Chatham Lodge, as we predicted some time ago, after the official visit of the Supreme Grand Secretary, would go ahead. We are pleased to note that initiations are taking place nearly every meeting, thus showing the pledges given to Bro. Carter, S. G. S., are being faithfully carried out; we wish Chatham every success.

It is with sadness and regret we have to report the death of Bro. Horswell, the immediate past president of St. Albans' Lodge, which took place on April 6th. Bro. Horswell had been ailing for some time, but seemed to battle on bravely, and always seemed in the best of spirits. The funeral took place on April 8th.

St. George's Society has sent all lodges in the city invitations to accompany them to their annual church service, in St. James' Cathedral on Sunday, April 22nd, leaving their hall on Elm St., punctually at 3 p.m. This is expected to be the largest turnout in the history of the Society.

We regret very much to hear of the death of Bro. John Coombes, better known as "Uncle Coombes," of London Lodge, who has lived for over a quarter of a century on the old Mill Road, now Broadview Ave. He was one of the oldest members of the order, having joined Albion Lodge in April, 1876, and was one of the founders of London Lodge. He has been a great sufferer from rheumatism. He was a man of a large heart, always distributing to the poor in his neighborhood. By the death of Bro. Coombes London Lodge loses one of its best members. His hospitality knew no bounds, and he will be greatly missed by all who knew him. The funeral was one of the largest that has left Riverside for many years.

Lodge Princess Alberta, Daughters of England, held a very successful meeting in Dingman's Hall last week; great interest was taken in the meeting by the large number present. Four candidates were initiated and three propositions were received. This lodge is making great progress, and bids fair to become the largest in the city.

Bro. Evans, the newly elected District Deputy for Centre Toronto, paid his first official visit to Albion Lodge at their last meeting. He was very enthusiastically received.

At the last meeting of the Beneficiary Board 30 new policies were issued, representing thirty-eight thousand dollars, in class A and B. This Branch of our Society is making rapid strides, and materially strengthens the whole body; there will be a call for two deaths payable in May.

We are pleased to hear that Bro. Jas. Lomas has fully recovered from his late illness, and we trust he may continue to enjoy the best of health.

The auditors' report, given at the last meeting of Albion Lodge, showed that the past quarter had been an exceptionally heavy one on the funds; no less than \$400.75 had been paid out in sick pay, and \$78 from contingent fund. The above will show that the Mother Lodge has been fully awake to the necessities of members during the last three months.

The lodges throughout the city are beginning to talk constitution, as all amendments or proposed alterations and suggestions must be in the hands of the committee appointed by Grand Lodge on or before May 31st.

Queen City Juvenile Lodge held their annual at home in Shaftesbury Hall last Friday, which was a great success, the large parlour being full to overflowing.

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REPORT OF
Bro. Thos Elliott, S.G.P.

To the Officers and Members of the
Supreme Grand Lodge of the Sons
of England.

A REVIEW OF THE WORK.

BROTHERS,—It is with pleasure and gratitude that I am permitted to meet and welcome you to this the nineteenth annual session of our Supreme Grand Lodge. Last year our meeting was held in the metropolis of the Dominion; this year we meet in the metropolis of the Province of Ontario, a city noted for its rapid growth, its commercial, as well as its manufacturing interests, and its well-known public enterprise. I heartily trust that those of you who do not reside here may fully enjoy your visit to the Queen City, and that those who do reside in Toronto may enjoy your visit with the brethren from a distance; and that a good fraternal spirit may prevail, so that as Englishmen you will greet one another as brothers.

Toronto contains some thirty-four lodges of the Order, and those of you who may feel so disposed, will find no difficulty in making a visit to some one of them, where you will receive, I am sure, a cordial reception.

In submitting for your consideration the following official report, I think I may fairly say that the year has been, considering the financial depression existing everywhere, a peaceful and prosperous one.

From information I have obtained from other Societies, I think we may congratulate ourselves upon being able to show an increase in our membership of some 1,500 new members, when so many of our members have been called upon to curtail their expenditures. Still, we as a people upon the whole are much better situated than many others, and especially our cousins across the line.

Immediately after last Grand Lodge meeting, I had the proper certificates of appointment filled out and forwarded to the District Deputies, a list of whom will be found in the Supreme Grand Lodge report. These officers have in many cases materially aided me in securing information in connection with the Order in their districts, for which I desire to thank them.

The meetings of the Executive have passed off with their usual degree of pleasantness, and the officers generally have extended to me a cordial support in my endeavors to carry out the duties pertaining to my office.

There has been but little disputing in the lodges, and few cases, indeed, of a serious nature have come before your Executive to adjudicate upon. The three that have been appealed to this Supreme Grand Body will come before you for the disposal of same, and all the evidence will be laid before you. There are also two from the Beneficiary Department. One is regarding the payment of a beneficiary of our late Bro. Hall, and the other on account of refusal to grant a policy to an applicant who was an engineer. It will be for your hon. body to say if the former shall be paid, and the latter granted, the risk being considered hazardous.

EXTENSION OF THE ORDER.
During the year there have been twenty-five lodges instituted, a list of which is embodied in my report. Nine of these, I am pleased to inform you, are west of Fort William, a majority of which were instituted by the Sup. Grand Secretary and myself, during our trip through the western lodges and territories. Eleven have been instituted in Ontario—a goodly number, when we consider the condition of the territory; I mean by this that opportunities are not so numerous as formerly; two in the Province of Quebec, and two in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Your honorable body last year granted an appropriation of five hundred dollars for the extension of the Order in the Prov. of Manitoba and the territories. After consulting several times at the Executive meetings, as to organization, your Executive thought best that if possible an official visit should be made by the Sup. Grand President and the Sup. Grand Secretary, in order to obtain a knowledge of the members, and a general information as to the prospects of spreading the Order in those districts. Before starting I, with the Sup. Grand Secretary, endeavored to open up communication with the District Deputies, the subordinate lodges, and through them, with any Englishmen living in any town, city or locality where it was thought a lodge might be started.

Having gathered all the information we could, we left Toronto in September last, and commenced our journey, calling at Owen Sound, Port Arthur, Fort William, and Winnipeg, and all points where a lodge existed between that place and the Pacific coast. We met with the most cordial reception at Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, in each of which places joint meetings were held and addresses given by the Sup. Grand Secretary and myself. The reception at these points will never be forgotten by us. I was certainly surprised at the musical talent displayed at Fort William. The hospitality at Winnipeg could not be exceeded. At Calgary we found enthusiastic brothers, a lodge room second to none in Toronto, and a nicely furnished reading-room in the rear, the table covered with the best of English magazines and journals, and open every evening, for the benefit of the members.

Vancouver and New Westminster gave us the same warm welcome that the other cities had done, and did all in their power to make matters pleasant and agreeable to us. Big fish (yarns) abound in these cities, and Bro. Townsend, the Past D. D. at New Westminster, can tell them with a genial western smack. At Victoria our trip was done. Here, on the island and in the noble city with a queenly name, we got a genuine English welcome. We were received with open arms, and many questions were asked about the Order in general, in fact it would require pages to contain all the queries put to us, for answering which we were called "jolly good fellows," and given a good western vote of thanks. The Order on the island, at Victoria, is flourishing, and when we saw such men as Col. Prior, Capt. Robinson, and others, among whom I must not forget the ever-ready Bro. Critchley, it is easy accounting for their success.

I have not attempted to describe in even a small measure the pleasure that seemed to possess the brothers west of seeing us. Brandon, with its juvenile lodge, turned out and gave us a warm welcome also.

I feel satisfied that the money expended, although exceeding the appropriation a little, has been well invested, and that the effect will be of benefit to the Order, in the knowledge obtained, and also in a better feeling existing between all concerned.

This Society is now planted firmly in the west, and I fully anticipate a good and solid growth in that direction, that will tend to make Englishmen come together for their mutual benefit in that large and vast territory of country, to which so many are now making their way, and whose children will grow up to become the mainstay of our Dominion, in their western homes. The expenditure may to some seem heavy, but when I tell you that one Society, similar to our own, paid an organizer for five months, to act for them in that country, and that after an expenditure of upwards of one thousand dollars, the Order was only increased by ten lodges, while we have at least secured nine, I think you will agree with me that the course pursued was in the best interests of our beloved Society.

I might extend this part of my report for some length, but, as I gave an outline of the visit after our return, in the "ANGLO-SAXON," it might become wearisome; suffice it to say on this point, that I am satisfied that the acquaintance made with the brothers west, and the fund of knowledge gained, besides the spreading of the name of the Order throughout that country, by the Press—who treated us very kindly, and the new lodges instituted, has fully proved the wisdom of the course taken by your Executive. Many inquiries are now on foot that never would have been heard of by the small sum \$500 being paid to an organizer.

Patriotism is and must be a very large feature in the extension of this Society, owing to the limited lines we are compelled to draw from, in order to increase our membership.

I might say that the name of the Sup. Grand Secretary was well known to the members in the west, but many of them were very little acquainted with any other of the Executive Officers, past or present.

There is a small increased expenditure, as shown by the Sup. Grand Secretary's returns. This is largely owing to the amount paid for printing the proposed new Constitution, the cost of which was about \$400. It will thus be seen that although the Executive was composed of members of the Order who resided some distance apart, that the management

during the year has been conducted in an economical manner as consistent with the interests of the Order.

It has been the practice for some time, in the city of Toronto, for members who were doing business or living adjacent to the Executive office, to call there and pay their dues to the Sup. Grand Secretary, thus necessitating the money being passed through two or three hands before reaching the treasurer of the lodge. It was thought advisable that this should be stopped, as it entailed extra labor in the office, and disputes might arise, or mistakes be made, which might cause trouble. Your Executive therefore ordered that no money should be received from members at the executive office, and suggested that the same should be paid direct to the lodge Secretaries.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGES.

I found the question of establishing Grand Lodge throughout Manitoba and the Northwest provinces had been agitated in various subordinate lodges, but there was a great difference of opinion as to the advisability of establishing the same. I feel satisfied that owing to the distance apart of the localities in which subordinate lodges may be instituted in that country of magnificent distances, that it would be well to leave the matter to a great extent in the hands of the lodges themselves, with the privilege of allowing them to petition the Supreme Grand Lodge for the establishment of a Provincial Grand Lodge or a District Grand Lodge, the latter to be composed of any number of lodges that would be sufficient in strength, whether existing in one province, or conveniently located for the establishment of such District or Grand Lodge, regardless of boundary.

LODGE BY-LAWS.

Your Executive have exercised considerable latitude in the matter of allowing the lodges west of Fort William to make by-laws not altogether consistent with the provisions as laid down in our Constitution. This privilege, I think, was wisely given, as the expense of living and procuring medical attendance, and all other matters required in the proper conducting of the lodges in that portion of our Dominion, is much greater than in Ontario and the eastern provinces. This permission was only given after careful enquiry by your Executive, and the conclusion arrived at that it was necessary in the interest of the Order, and that circumstances fully warranted the same. A copy of all by-laws in which such privileges referred to were given is on file in the executive office.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

I have endeavored during the year, to the best of my ability, to try and obtain a knowledge of the standing and working of this Society, and I feel satisfied that it is almost impossible, not to say impracticable, for the Sup. Grand President to become much in touch with the lodges and members of the Society in one year. The Order covers a large territory, reaching, as it does, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, and numbering now nearly two hundred lodges. I think it is advisable that the Sup. Grand Secretary should devote his whole undivided time to the interests of the Order, and I have in this report made suggestions with a view to this change, which I am convinced, after careful consideration, is necessary. This Order is to-day carrying a larger amount of benefits for its members, and has attached to it more financial responsibility than many of our sister societies which are much more expensively managed. The time required from officers of your Executive, in order that they may obtain even a crude idea of the workings of the Order, and to keep in touch and connectedly carry the different facts of interest from one meeting of the Executive to another, and properly understand the requirements of each case, is much greater than many of the members of this Grand Lodge are aware. Knowing this, I feel justified in recommending the changes in the Executive office I have referred to in another part of my report.

USE OF THE SOCIETY'S NAME.

I think the time has arrived when this Supreme Grand Body should settle the matter as to whether the name of this Order is to be used in connection with what may be termed outside branches of the institution. If this lodge decides to allow its name to be used in connection with any institution of a monetary or any nature, it should at least require that a quarterly financial statement, properly audited and certified to, should be made to the Executive, during the recess of this Grand Body, and by them referred to

and brought before this Supreme Grand Lodge, at its regular session. The wisdom of allowing the name of this Order to be used in connection with the institutions referred to above is open for considerable discussion, and demands careful consideration and immediate attention and decision.

JUVENILES.

The Juvenile branch of this Order is one that does not receive that fostering care which is its due, and that might be bestowed upon it by the senior portion of this Society. I feel satisfied that if properly looked after and encouraged, the Order would be well repaid in the future by the strength it would derive from the membership derived from this source. During the year there have been several members received into senior lodges from the Juveniles. The number would be greatly increased in the future, if proper encouragement were given to them. A report as to their standing will be laid before you by the Supreme Grand Secretary, and I trust that some action will be taken to in some manner provide for a better Ritual and Constitution, and give such encouragement as the junior branch deserves. I visited a mass meeting held by London Lodge, in Toronto, on their behalf, and too much credit cannot be given to members and especially their ladies, who gave such a treat as the Juveniles there received. Others should do likewise.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Naval Brigade has not furnished me with any return as to their standing or improvement made during the year, therefore I am unable to make any reference or recommendation in connection therewith.

The Hospital Board, I am informed, is doing good service, and many have felt the comfort derived from the action of the brethren who are carrying on this benevolent work. I am unable to say the number who have received a benefit from this source, as I have no authentic information to hand.

During this session you will be called upon to consider the petition of the Daughters of England for recognition, which was deferred from last Supreme Grand Lodge meeting.

During the year your Executive has twice received communications from South Africa of a favorable nature. These will be dealt with by the Supreme Grand Secretary in his report.

I have also just received the Report of the Second Annual Meeting of Grand Lodge, South Africa, unfortunately too late for comment.

Your honorable body at last Grand Session nominated the Supreme Grand Secretary, Brother Carter, as delegate to the Fraternal Association, but did not make any provision for the payment of the membership fee which amounts to the sum of fifty dollars. Upon receiving notice of meeting, and request of payment of this fee your Executive thought it wise to defer the payment of same for the consideration of this Grand Body, especially as they were not convinced of a corresponding benefit for the amount claimed.

During the year the lodges Hampton and Rose of Couchiching were amalgamated, retaining the name of the latter. This was done by Brother John Nettleton, D.D., under instructions from the Executive.

Owing to the death of P. S. G. P. Brother Caddick the solicitorship became vacant and your Executive appointed Bro. H. L. Drayton, a Past President of St. George's Society as solicitor for the Order.

There are three appeal cases to come before this Grand Body, viz.: S. Kippon vs. Moor, and those of Brother Martin and Brother Mitchell of Devon Lodge. The evidence and papers in connection with same have all been filed and will be passed over to the committee. There are also two from the Beneficiary which will require your attention.

Although, in a large measure, the Supreme Grand Secretary is held responsible for the proper carrying out of the work in the Executive office, still, I am of the opinion that any change in the staff of that office should not be made without first consulting the Executive, and all names of parties applying or receiving appointment in said office should be first submitted to and receive the sanction of the Executive, who should fix the salary for the persons employed and the manner of paying same.

The Ontario Statutes provide that the Auditors of the Beneficiary accounts shall be independent persons, or persons not members of the Beneficiary Board. Clause 178 of the Constitution ought to be so amended as to provide accordingly and be consistent with the Provincial Act of Ontario.

The number of deaths this year in

the Funeral Department of members was sixty one, being a decrease of seven from last year. The number of deaths of members' wives this year and forty-nine, being a decrease of three. The number of children's deaths this year is thirty-nine, being an increase of three. There is a slight increase of expenditure this year in this department, but it is owing to the increased amount paid at the death of a member's wife. The receipts amounted to \$10,968.45, an increase of \$808.75. The amount expended was \$8,377, the increased expenditure was \$468.00, thus leaving a surplus for the year of \$340.75.

The only amount paid out during the year from the Guarantee Fund was the sum of \$24, being an old claim that was unsettled in connection with Bristol Lodge. The amount received from this source was \$220.00, or \$41.79 less than last year. We have a credit of one thousand and thirty-one dollars and ten cents to this fund. This shows that the small levy made is sufficient to maintain the same and provide for claims that may be made on this account.

The amount at the credit of Grand Lodge General Fund in 1893 was \$382.22. The amount of the same account this year, 1894, is \$4,190.87, showing an increase of \$357.95. This is a favorable showing for the year, and I think you will agree with me when I say that it denotes a desire on the part of the Executive to keep within the limit of receipts in the matter of expenditure.

THE BENEFICIARY.

Department seems to be working fairly well, and three calls have been paid from surplus.

There were 18 deaths in all under this department during the year, and all have been promptly paid. The members of the Order should give this department more attention, and it will require careful consideration and legislation in order to make it a continued success.

There are many and varied schemes for making assessments, and many of our members have had experience in other societies. It will be for you to say which you shall adopt. The new Constitution affords a proposition of one form and the Supreme Grand Secretary, under the able advice and assistance of Bro. P. S. G. P. T. Kippon, produces another, which appeared in the ANGLO-SAXON; besides that we have the present system.

My attention has been drawn to the fact that in some instances the examination of candidates has been remarkably lax. This should not be, and any medical examiner known to have been derelict in his duty should be informed at once that such conduct would be rewarded by dismissal from his position.

The present Constitution is very indefinite in the provision made for the appointment of a Chief Medical Examiner, and I think it necessary that you give the matter due consideration. I have made a recommendation on this point. I wish it distinctly understood that I am not finding fault with the present physician who is acting in that capacity, but that I think the officer should be chosen by this Supreme Grand Body, and that the fee paid, and all matters connected with this, or any other important office, should be here acted upon and fixed.

I am pleased to state that the use of the Press has not been resorted to by the members to any great extent during the year for the purpose of ventilating grievances. This is commendable, and I trust will be still further discontinued in the future. We have our arbitration committees and lodge rooms, besides this Supreme Grand Lodge, in which to bring any matter of complaint, and I think they are amply sufficient for the purpose.

The Installation of Officers is not fully provided for under the present Constitution, and I have made a recommendation in connection with the same. I think if it is adopted it will result in a saving to the expense fund, and in no way injure the workings of our Society.

The consideration of the New Constitution has been a burning question throughout the year. The various subordinate lodges have no doubt fully considered the matter, and you as their delegates are in many instances prepared to vote upon its adoption or rejection. There are many points commendable in the New Constitution, and there are some that require a very guarded examination. The matter of expenses must be carefully watched. I do not wish to try and exercise an undue influence on the minds of the delegates, even if I could, but I am persuaded that by careful management and judicious legislation in the matter of amendments, and a proper indexing of the Old Constitution will be found to answer a good purpose, if necessary, for a little time yet. There are many who think different, the majority must rule. I care not what Constitution you get, it will be amended from time to time, and always be a source of long debate and changeable legislation. Many points are continually arising that necessitate changes, and different ideas are always being introduced in this as in other Societies.

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ESTABLISHED 1887.
 THE
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Ottawa, - - - Canada,
 APRIL 16, 1894.
 NOTICE TO READERS.

THE ROMANCE OF EMPIRE.
 It is too customary for persons engaged in purely commercial pursuits to regard the world of romance as lying outside of the world of fact. But how often are matters of fact full of romance! The world-wide Empire of the British race has grown to its present dimensions, not because of any dominant purpose or determination on the part of the British authorities in that direction, but often in spite of their efforts the other way. It is not so long ago since we heard the cry "perish India," and many were the voices raised in favour of "cutting the Colonies adrift." Such talk is no longer indulged in because it is no longer popular with any considerable section of the people, and we hope to have heard the last of it. The story told by the old Zulu induna of the fate of MAJOR WILSON and his gallant band, and the way in which it was met, stirs the heart with a burst of pride, and Englishmen all over the world for years to come will continue to feel some reflection of the glory with which our brave fellows in South Africa have imperishably covered themselves. As it was in Matabeleland—so it is and ever has been. From the time of the Elizabethan heroes, FORBESHER, RALEIGH and HAWKINS, down to our own time, England has never wanted for men of the most absolute courage. It is well for us to remember that however wide-spread have been our conquests both in peace and war, the British flag has ever been the ensign of freedom and civilization. If the seas are covered with our fleet, foreign ships may pursue their way in security without let or toll; our supremacy of the sea has been used for defensive purposes mainly, but also for the suppression of piracy and the slave trade. As LORD ROSEBURY remarked not long ago, the British Empire is the greatest secular power for good that exists today, and it is because it is so that British citizens take such pride and delight in it.

Englishmen in Canada have duties to perform not less arduous, though less outwardly heroic, than those of our pioneers in South Africa. We are here to preserve Canada to the Empire. Our course in political matters is plain before us and our numbers are sufficient to make that path secure to follow. Both political parties are bending their energies to secure the English vote. SIR JOHN THOMPSON treads in the path of his great predecessor and avows his policy of adherence to the Empire with much plainness, and we believe, sincerity. MR. LAURIER is apparently more anxious to improve our trade relations with than England even with the United States. This is an important concession to the influen-

ce of Englishmen in Canada. MR. MCCARTHY and COLONEL O'BRIEN, though without any visible following in the Commons, are strong in many parts of the country. A great change has come over the sentiment of the Canadians during the last fourteen or fifteen years, due largely to the huge preponderance of English immigration over that of any other race or nationality, but much is due to the loyalty and statesmanship of the late SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

We have only to persevere in our efforts, acting the part of good citizens and loyal subjects to bring Canada into even closer relations with the Empire. The merest common-sense dictates to us our line of action, and we have no doubt that Englishmen in Canada have sufficient political prescience to follow it. We will have SIR JOHN THOMPSON if he will do as he says; we will encourage MR. LAURIER to outbid him in loyalty and devotion to the Empire of which he is so illustrious a citizen; we will lend MR. MCCARTHY such support as may be necessary to maintain him in the very difficult, yet necessary path he has adopted, and we will take for our motto, "Everything for the greater glory and honour of the Empire."

GIRDLING OUR EMPIRE.
 We are glad to notice the cabled reports of the cordial reception given by Lord Rosebery's government to the deputation that was received urging Imperial aid in subsidies to the vast ocean line of steamships between Canada and England and towards the Pacific Ocean cable from Canada to the Australasian colonies.

The Australian Colonies and Canada have taken up these matters in so plucky a manner, not rising to the level merely of urging John Bull to dip his hands in his deep pockets, but have worthily shown a proper spirit of willing to honestly pay up their share in aid thereto as matters of vital Imperial importance to us all as a united Empire. We have no doubt with the colonies meeting the British taxpayer in this way, we are on the eve of great and momentous events, full of far-reaching importance to every lover of British Unity.

Nothing is more fervently to be wished than that all public support should be given to honest effort of the citizens of the Empire to girdle the globe with the continuous links of British commerce, telegraphs, cables and steam-ships, over British territory and waters as far as possible, and controlled and owned by British citizens in all cases.

Although a few wise-acres affect to disdain the wisdom of commercial union within our Empire, it is significant to notice that all the colonial governments are moving in the direction of getting freedom from the trammels of the "most favoured nation" clause of British treaties with foreign nations, so as to be able to offer better terms of trade to each other and to Britain than to highly protected foreign nations. Lord Rosebery's assurance that his government intend having a representative present at the inter-colonial trade conference to be held in June at Ottawa is extremely gratifying—and we are satisfied that ultimately not only will the walls of theoretical prejudice tumble down before the united voice of Britain's colonial Empire, when they offer—not as a temporary arrangement but as a permanent relationship—the Motherland a preferential market for British goods, but we are equally sure that from that hour—although threats of reprisals will be made—that foreign nations will be in that healthy frame of mind as to be willing to enter into just and fair trade between them and the great British United Empire—but not until then.

The Coming of the Immigrants.
 The Summer Tide Has Set in—Lively Scenes at the C. P. R. Station, Ottawa.

The usual spring flow of immigrants to the Northwest has fairly begun. Each of the through trains, the "Soo" or the Winnipeg on the C. P. R., contain companies of one hundred or more who go to seek new homes in the far west. These arrive at Quebec by steamer and are transported from there by rail.

THE SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENTS REPORT.

The highly practical character of this Report to Grand Lodge is such in our judgment that we shall, in course of our subsequent issues, treat it as more or less of a text-book on matters affecting the S.O.E.

Evidence is on every page of careful and matured thought—not the random reckless expressions of vague and ill-defined ideas, but clear, sharp and business like handling of practical difficulties. It will do our readers good, therefore, to carefully study it and let the problems dealt with get a healthy consideration in the lodge rooms, instead of meeting and parting in the ordinary perfunctory manner, not knowing what better to do, yet still to go on wondering why members become faulty in attendance, etc.

On page 3, of Bro. Elliott's report, we are very gratified to learn that Calgary lodge has not only enthusiasm but a lodge room second to none even in Toronto, and what is still better, and which should exist with every lodge, a nicely furnished reading room, the table covered with the best of English magazines and journals and open every evening for the benefit of members. There are evidently no flies on that lodge, and they understand the aims and objects of this Society, to bring Englishmen together, and make the lodge room a rendezvous and central point of interest and meeting for Englishmen. We predict great things for such a lodge and hope to hear of more doing likewise. It is no wonder our grand officers met in the west with such a hearty reception amongst such live Englishmen.

On page 5 the report urges that the question of forming Provincial Grand Lodges or District Grand Lodges be left to a "great extent in the hands of the lodges themselves." Opinion varies largely about the matter and the great distance apart of subordinate lodges in localities to be benefitted thereby renders it difficult to make a rigid rule, but the report urges the privilege of allowing petitions to Grand Lodge for the establishment of a Provincial Grand Lodge or a District Grand Lodge, the latter to be composed of any number of lodges that would be sufficient in strength regardless of geographical boundary.

This portion of the report goes a long way to meeting views often expressed in our columns. We decidedly object to decentralizing Executive authority in the Society, as meeting no practical want that cannot be better met by other means, and as only entailing expense and bringing into existence a lot of semi-independent authorities—which on important occasions a titular body, called a "Sovereign Grand Lodge," could not handle or control. A convenient grouping of subordinate lodges, regardless of boundary, for district lodge purposes could easily be done, which could deal with local needs under the central authority of laws and constitution promulgated by the present Grand Lodge. The District Lodges should then become simply a working degree in the Society, and form the first Court of appeal from the Red Rose degree lodges. But no arrangement will ever be satisfactory which makes it quite an easy matter for lodges in Central Canada to be represented in full force at Grand Lodge, and leaving it such a costly luxury for distant lodges. We should have this quickly realized were the session of Grand Lodge to be held in Vancouver in 1896. A capitation charge on the whole Society is the only just way of paying delegates' travelling expenses to Grand Lodge. We refer our readers to the report published in part in this issue on page 2.

CORNS FOR YANKEE-DOM.

That nation to our south which has yet to learn the difference between liberty and license, between the shadow and the substance of national freedom, has a plethora of indignation for every attempt of John Bull to mind his own business, whether at Corn Island, off the Mosquito coast in Central America, or in the Hawaii Islands.

All kinds of hard names are being hurled at British diplomacy by them, and we are threatened by some frothy-mouthed heroes in Hawaii to stamp down to the earth the very semblance of anything British there. We shall see what we shall see, meanwhile let the bald-headed eagle scream until it is hoarse, and let Coxe's army niggerdom, trade union riots at Pittsburg and riots in South Carolina, and the daily record of national crime do the rest towards building up the "great Republic" of "free" institutions.

OUR MANITOBA LETTER.

MANITOBA, THE NORTHWEST, AND THE NEW TARIFF.
 (From our Winnipeg Correspondent.)
 Winnipeg, April 12th.—That any amount of proposed changes in the tariff should for a moment appease the voracity of those in this city, who could see their way to sending Mr. Martin and his pop-gun to represent them at Ottawa, is not to be expected. That it has entirely met the views of any one is a question. It looks as if the Government were in the condition of the artist in Gay's fable who tried to please everyone, and satisfied nobody. As things stand, it is hard to imagine how it could be otherwise. What the Northwest requires is something tangible, something which will hold out a prospect of present and permanent relief.

The bolstering up of an infantile national commerce by putting a duty on a staple article such as tea, is going to satisfy no one, save, perhaps, a few dealers in the article; of all commodities that is one on which there should be least restriction, save in regard to its soundness and freedom from adulteration. The removal of the duty on lumber is a mere delusion, and must be so for obvious reasons, unless dressed boards are included in the free list. Why this should not be done is hard to understand; it certainly cannot necessarily follow that because dressed boards are admitted free of duty, doors, sashes, blinds, and so forth, should also be so admitted. The granting of this privilege would be a boon indeed, as it is a well known fact that with the high cost of freight there is little or no saving in using rough boards instead of dressed lumber, unless the duty is removed from the latter.

The lowering of the duty upon implements is, of course, hailed with gratification by everyone save the manufacturers' agents. One large firm is already making a poor mouth and discharging some of its help, but as every other institution, including even the C. P. R., is retrenching expenses in this direction, there is not much in that, and as soon as the spring opens, and farming operations really commence, no doubt these employees will be reinstated. The fact of the matter is, absolute free trade and total remission of taxation could not satisfy a large proportion of the community in this section.

That the more thoughtful portion of the community are satisfied, with the exceptions before named, there is no doubt, for they are well assured the government could not do much further without flying for aid to direct taxation.

With wheat at present prices, and so long as it takes the price of one bushel to carry another to the sea, no amount of tariff reform will be likely to induce our people to remain favorable to a government which makes no effort to control that Frankenstein giant, the C. P. R. creature of its own creation, which is now batten on its friends and foes alike in its remorseless voracity. An article in the last issue which comments, under the heading "A Short Route to the Sea," on the advantages of constructing the Hudson's Bay Railroad at an early date, points to another factor which would render any government popular with our people should they feel it was the bona fide intention to carry the scheme into effect.

Independent of all its future advantages, the money spent upon such a great public work must tend immensely to relieve the present depression, and now that there is no boom, it would for the most part remain in the country. That there was no appropriation for public works in Manitoba would seem an oversight also on the part of the Ottawa powers which be. That Mr. Martin would have received much credit for obtaining any sum to be spent in the improvements to St. Andrew's Rapids is a question, and even if he had, it is not likely it would have helped him more than the converse statement "that nothing was done in this direction because Winnipeg chose to send an Opposition member as her delegate."

The whole fact of the matter appears to be that politically things here are about in statu quo, and like the Behring Sea award, something had to be done, and as it was an impossible task to please every one, no person is exuberantly delighted.

Middlesex Lodge intend having a special open meeting on April 19th, when a great time is expected; no pains will be spared by the committee to make this the best social event of the season.

Carman, Manitoba.

A GRAND RECEPTION TO FRED STARKEY.
 Carman, Man., April 10.—On Tuesday evening 29th March, a grand reception was given Bro. Fred Starkey, worthy president of Lodge Manitoba, in the pretty little Oddfellow's Hall, Carman, in honor and appreciation of his valued services as delegate, returning from the Grand Lodge annual meeting at Toronto. The evening's celebration took the form of an excellent supper in the old English style—not forgetting the veritable plum pudding. About 50 members and candidates were present. After doing justice to the good things, Bro. Rev. S. White ably filled the chair, and went through quite a toast list interspersed with a good musical programme. Of course the great event of the evening was "our guest," Here is where Bro. Starkey shines, in a neat, jolly, after-dinner speech, not in that serious gushing strain we sometimes hear, but soft and silky like, giving honor where honor is due. He spoke very highly of the kindly greeting of the Winnipeg lodges on the evening before his departure for Toronto; also the prospects of great developments of the order in Manitoba, and the financial prosperity of the order generally. In conclusion he thanked the Lodge for their kind entertainment.

There is great credit due the reception committee, Bros. Burton, Butchart, Welman and Williams, for the excellent manner in which everything was carried out. This most enjoyable evening closed by fifty strong voices singing the National Anthem.

CONDOLENCE.

Brockville, April 3rd, 1894.—At the last meeting of Lodge Suffolk the following was moved by Bro. W. White, seconded by Bro. J. Fox; that the following letter of condolence be forwarded to our Bro. R. N. Horton, M. D., on the death of his wife, and that it be recorded in the minutes, and in the society's organ, the ANGLO-SAXON:

R. N. Horton, M.D., Brockville:
 Dear Sir and Bro.—At the regular meeting of our lodge held Monday, March 26th, 1894, it was resolved that the brethren tender to you their heartfelt sympathy, and condolence for the loss of your dearly beloved wife, and recommend you in your sad bereavement to put your trust in "Him that giveth and taketh away, and who doeth all things well." While deeply we sympathize with you and your friends, we feel that no words of ours can bring peace to your lonely heart. We, therefore, pray that you will look to God in this hour of sorrow for comfort, and that you will be able to say, as many others have said, "Thy will be done."

Signed on behalf of the lodge,
 THOS. GUST, President.
 A. C. BACON, Fin-Secretary.
 H. DODD, Treasurer.

A TRIPLE WHITE ROSE MEETING.

ST. ALBANS, NO. 76; MERCANTILE, NO. 81; AND CHESTERFIELD, NO. 97.
 These lodges held a united White Rose degree meeting at their lodge room, St. George's Hall, Toronto, on Saturday evening, 31st March, the impression having prevailed that by thus specially amalgamating for the purpose greater efficiency in working the degree would result. This was fully realized, and it is probable that the initiative thus set will be followed by other lodges who realize that nothing short of absolute perfection in the ritual and ceremonies should be acceptable. The officers for the evening were selected as follows:—
 President, G. H. Evans, D.D.G.P., Centre Toronto; P.P., W. Barker P.D. D.G.P., Centre Toronto; V.P., F. Lear, President St. Albans; Chp., W. S. Milne, President Chesterfield; 1st guide, S. A. C. Greene, President Mercantile; 2nd guide, A. Oldfield, Jr., Chesterfield; 3rd guide, J. E. Firth, Mercantile; 4th guide, F. Vipond, Mercantile; 5th guide, W. L. Hunter, Chesterfield; 6th guide, J. Davenport, Mercantile; I. G. A. Oldfield, V. P. Chesterfield; O. G., F. Watts.

Ten candidates were advanced, and it is perhaps unnecessary to state that with such a list of officers the proceedings were flawless, the work of the degree being exemplified in a manner which elicited the warmest expressions of commendation from the large number of members and visitors present, among whom, Bros. T. R. Skippon, J. C. Swait, R. Ivens, P.S.G.P., and over 20 presidents and past-presidents of city lodges were conspicuous.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

ENGLISHMEN WHO GIVE THEIR TESTIMONY FOR THE

Benefit of the English Farmer—Lots of Land and a Grand Farming Country.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF A SETTLER'S LIFE.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Sir,—I received the 25 copies of the ANGLO-SAXON, and distributed them immediately, and I am pleased to be able to state that as a result one new member has already joined the order and another has put in his application. Now, if every D. D. can secure two applications for every 25 copies of the ANGLO-SAXON sent out, I consider the expense a good investment. I trust you will forward me copies at any time, not waiting for me to ask for them, and I promise you they shall be distributed judiciously. While talking to a brother from Lodge Royal Standard last week he told me he did not know there was such a paper in existence, so if you sent one or two copies to Bro. Redpath, President, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa, I think it might be the means of securing you some new subscribers, and while I am touching upon this matter, I would also ask you to exchange copies with "THE LEADER," published in Regina, the sub-editor having joined the S. O. E. quite recently.

Now, with regard to the testimonies of Englishmen who have lived in the Northwest for a number of years, I may say that I have spoken to some, and I think you may expect to hear from some of them shortly. You can easily understand how it is that a man who has lived out here for 8 or 10 years and has not made his fortune, hesitates to make public how it is he has not done so. True, an Englishman with any pluck at all, no matter what he may have been, or what he may have been brought up to in England, can make a living for himself and family (if he has one) supposing he is not afraid to work. But that is a very indefinite expression, as I do not mean afraid to work at just the particular occupation that he was engaged in in the old country, but afraid to turn his hand to any kind of work, and to prove to you that it is absolutely necessary that he should be prepared for any emergency I will give you one example.

A gentleman's son—who by the way was educated for the army, but like hundreds of others, was plucked—came to Canada 10 or 14 years ago with limited means. His intention was to take up a farm, and he expected at the end of three years, or at the outside five years, to go home wealthy. After looking about for some time he eventually selected a quarter section in the Northwest territories, and commenced operations, but as a minute account of the ups and downs of farm life would be tedious to your readers, suffice it to say, that at the end of the three years he had earned the Government grant, which made him the proud possessor of 160 acres.

In 1880 the crop was a failure all over the country, it was a case of leave the farm and work or starve, and of course he did the former, as he had a wife and two children depending upon him.

One fine day in the fall he left his home, and after walking fifteen or twenty miles, he struck a railway camp and asked for work, a new line then being constructed. He was told to get something to eat and then get to work, and being a true-born Englishman, the first order was readily obeyed, the long walk and keen air having sharpened his appetite. As the days were beginning to shorten, the usual one hour for dinner was dispensed with, and he "rolled out" with the rest of the gang after resting about 20 minutes, and was quickly set to work with the "No. 2" gang, that is, pick and shovel. Before proceeding, let me state that it must not be imagined that his failure on the farm was entirely his own fault, through laziness or lack of energy, as that would be wrong. Want of experience in farming certainly had something to do with it, but dry seasons did the rest.

Now, work on a railway is not so easy and pleasant as it looks, particularly when you are thrown among a set of men who have never done any other kind of work. After working about two months the frost got so severe that the engineers were compelled to shut down, and as the amount earned

was not sufficient to keep himself and family during the winter, they all moved into town, and the man was fortunate enough to get some work as a rough carpenter for another three weeks. Winter had by this time set in earnest, and it was a winter, stormy and bitter cold. But now a new trouble looked our friend in the face, that he did not have to contend with on the farm, and that was that he had to earn sufficient to pay rent and fuel. To keep the wolf from the door it was necessary to pocket his pride, and thanks to the extreme cold and the long time it lasted, there was lots of coal being burned, so he set to work coal heaving. This work, with other small jobs, enabled him to eke out an existence until spring.

A tradesman who had given him sundry odd jobs during the winter took compassion on him and advanced him \$150.00 worth of goods, in consideration of a first mortgage on his farm, and having some knowledge of business principles he soon worked up a good business, clearing off the indebtedness on the farm and meeting his notes when due. He was thus enabled to continue in business for about five years, when an unforeseen accident occurred which took his business from him and threw him once again on his own resources. I may as well say here that the business not paying as well as he wished, during the last two years, he applied for and obtained some secretarieships to public institutions, etc., so that when he got out of business he still had this outside work to do and he set himself to the task of obtaining more in the same line, and I may add that at the present day he is making a livelihood for himself and family by his pen.

Now, Mr. Editor, what I wish to impress upon the mind of any Englishman who may think of coming out to this western country is this: He must make up his mind to work hard, winter and summer, and be prepared to do any kind of work. Wages now are not so high as they were 10 years ago, but living and rent are proportionately lower. The idea that fortunes are to be picked up on the streets is a myth and there is only one way to make them and that is by earning them.

REGINALD J. STEEL, D.D.
Regina, Assa., 12th. March, 1894.

PENHOLD, ALBERTA.

Sir,—Being a settler in the Red Deer district for over 3 years, I feel safe in recommending this district as a stock and dairying district, also an excellent district for small grains and roots, also for butter and eggs. There is also an abundance of native hay, which is far better than timothy.

There are several people in this district besides myself who came here with small means, and they are now carrying from 40 to 60 head of cattle, and in a fair way of becoming well off. It is also a very healthy country. We are now having creameries erected at Red Deer, Penhold, Innisfail, Bowden and Little Red Deer, which will be the means of bringing in thousands of dollars cash into the district, which I claim as the best district in the Northwest for dairying.

Yours truly,
GEO. FLEMMING.
March 12, 1894.

Anglo-Saxon Lodge, of Mordon, Man., are giving a Concert and Dramatic performance on April 23rd., in honor of the day when the immortal William Shakespeare was born and died, the proceeds to be devoted to the sick and medical fund of the Lodge.

ALBERTA LANDS.

SEND FOR OUR FREE LIST of farms for Sale near EDMONTON. Reliable and remunerative investments. Address, THE EDMONTON REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT Co. (Ltd.), J. D. CLARKE, Secty-Treasurer, P. DALY, Manager, P.O. Box 45, EDMONTON, Alberta, N. W. T.



Department of Railways and Canals.

Montreal and Ottawa Divisions.

NOTICE TO LUMBERERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, from the opening of navigation forward, no crib of timber having a width of more than twenty-eight (28) feet will be locked through the Beauharnois Lock, Ste. Anne, Carleton and Grenville Canals, and further, that each crib, passing through any of these canals must be in charge of three men, whose duty it will be to keep it clear of the side walls or banks. Non-compliance with the last mentioned regulation will entail a fine of not less than ten dollars in every case.
By order,
EARNEST MARCEAU,
Actg. Suptg. Engineer.
Montreal, 4th April, 1894.

SETTLEMENT OF THE WEST.

IMMIGRATION INTO MANITOBA AND THE TERRITORIES.

The report of the Interior Department for 1893 was laid on the table of the House recently by Hon. Mr. Daly. It shows that the number of homestead entries, although smaller than for last year, is still larger than that for any of the preceding years since 1883, with the exception of 1889, the comparative statement being as follows:

	1892.	1893.
Homestead entries.....	4,840	4,067
Acres of homestead.....	774,400	650,720
Sales, acreage of.....	62,828	46,873

The number of homestead entries, though smaller than for last year, is still larger than that for any of the preceding years.

IMMIGRATION POLICY.

The following paragraph taken from an interesting chapter on immigration in Mr. Burgess' report is worthy of perusal in view of repeated misrepresentation of the government's immigration policy. Mr. Burgess says: "One thing is to be observed with great satisfaction and that is the universal acknowledgment by the close observers among the newspaper correspondents, that if the Government of Canada cared merely for numbers, or quantity rather than quality, there would be little difficulty,

even now, when the governing conditions are so extremely unfavorable, in producing an enormous volume of immigration to this country at comparatively little expense. We do not want people who would either glut the labour market or become a burden upon the country, and we encourage only those who are likely to follow agriculture as a means of obtaining their livelihood."

Advice to English Capitalist.

The Earl of Derby, the ex-Governor General of Canada, made an eloquent and earnest plea on behalf of Canada before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce recently.

He said that the English capitalist should look more carefully than they do into the excellent chances for investment that the Canadian mines, forests and agriculture offer.

Annexation Crumbling Away.

The Times' weekly letters on the Dominion of Canada are helping to shatter any of Goldwin Smith's theories which may be lurking in the minds of Englishmen.

In a recent editorial the Times says that Goldwin Smith's theory, that Canada's only future is annexation with the United States, is crumbling away before Canadian enterprise.

Influx of Immigrants

MR. GRIFFIN HOLDS A HOPEFUL VIEW.

Assistant Land Commissioner Griffin, of the C. P. R., was interviewed recently by a Winnipeg correspondent in regard to the immigration prospects for the coming season.

Mr. Griffin stated that indications pointed to a greater influx from the States than last year. There were numerous enquiries from practical farmers in Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Washington. He believed that the exodus from these states to Canada would be much greater, but from the universal difficulty that is experienced by the settlers in finding a market for their farms, their surplus stock and goods, implements, etc., that they did not require to bring with them, but in spite of this drawback a large number will cross the border. Owing to the unusually large number of applicants for information from Minnesota it was found necessary to send Mr. Forslund the immigration agent, to personally advise the applicants, but he found they had the same difficulty to contend with in regard to disposing of what they wished to leave behind.

"How do you account for the sudden desire on the part of the American farmer to come here?"

"There is no sudden change, and the results are only what we anticipated. There has been a steady immigration from the States for some time, and those who have come are so well satisfied with their condition and prospects that they are urging their friends and relations to follow them while the free land still remains."

"In what parts of the country are they locating?"

"The great bulk will go to northern Alberta this year, as it is a newly opened territory, and they are mostly going in for mixed farming, for which Alberta is admirably adapted. Twenty-eight families and 16 cars of effects are now leaving Clyde county, Kansas, to locate north of Edmonton, and two colonist sleepers have been sent to St. Paul to meet them there."

"Will the immigration from Europe be as large this year?"

"It would be difficult to predict, but the present indications are unfavorable to the formation of such an opinion, but any falling off in this regard will almost certainly be made up from the States, and the class of settlers, owing to their western experience, will no doubt be preferable. American farmers, generally speaking, also come with a fairly good outfit for commencing operations."

English News Notes.

The Queen usually signs about 50,000 documents a year. For her age the Queen lives a very busy life. She rises at half past seven, has prayers at eight after which she walks for an hour, and then works with her secretary until two o'clock.

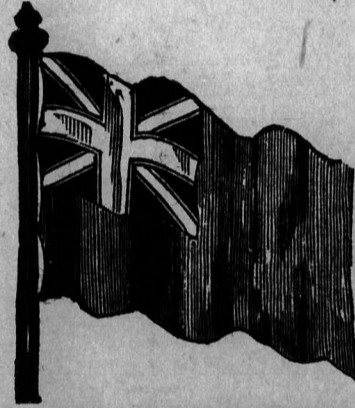
After many years of hard fighting, the Sunday opening of picture galleries in London has just been conceded by the Common Council, but only through the casting vote of the Lord Mayor. The council stood eighty-eight in favor and eighty-eight against the motion, and it was amid much excitement that the Lord Mayor gave his casting vote. A motion to reconsider will come up.

The Earl of Rosebery is the most extensive milk dealer in London. He does not, however, have his name on his wagons, as Lord Rayleigh does, but carries on the business under the name of his manager.

The estimate of the time required to construct a bridge across the English Channel, connecting the Southeastern railway of England, with the Northern railway, of France, is seven years. The line of the proposed bridge is twenty-one miles, and the estimate cost of building \$134,000,000. Elaborate plans have been made by the great engineering firm of Schneider & Hesse, in France, and the project is being promoted by the Channel Bridge and Railway Company, of England.

The Naval Estimates for the year amounts to nearly seventeen and a half million pounds sterling, and the programme includes the construction of thirteen battle-ships, thirty-seven cruisers, sixty-four torpedo destroyers, and six sloops.

If the old Roman learned Greek at 80, the modern Grand Old Man, at 84, has attempted to acquire the language of the Basques. Voltaire once said of the tongue: "The Basques say that when they talk together they understand each other, but do not believe it."



ENGLISHMEN!

Leaving the Old Country for Canada

Will find it to their advantage to keep THIS PAPER in their possession. On page seven will be found the locality of the LODGES of the Sons of England, extended over the whole Dominion. When you reach your destination, look up the nearest Lodge to your place of residence, and at once join your fellow-countrymen. You will meet brother Englishmen, who have years of experience in Canada and who will kindly impart to you their knowledge; Englishmen who will gladly extend to you the right hand of fellowship on your arrival.

The advantages of the Sons of England Benevolent Society are manifold, among others, to foster the loving memory of Old England; caring for each other in sickness and adversity; to bring into organized union all true Englishmen, to maintain the liberties and integrity of the British Empire.

In our Lodge Room social distinctions are laid aside; we meet on the common level of National Brotherhood. The Society extends over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. Cast in your lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies—

"A union of hearts and a union of hands,
A union none can sever;
A union of homes and a union of Lands,
And the flag, BRITISH UNION, forever."

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned Grand Lodge Officers:

- WM. HANCOCK, HAMILTON, ONT., Grand President.
- GEO. CLATWORTHY, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Vice-President.
- THOS. ELLIOTT, BRANTFORD, ONT., Grand Past-President.
- B. HINCHLIFFE, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Treasurer.
- JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Secretary.

And District Officers in the following Provinces:

- A. S. DODSON, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.
- J. H. BELL, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
- REV. CANON COOMBS, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- A. H. B. SPERLING, Qu'Appelle Station, Northwest Territories.
- G. C. KING, Calgary, Northwest Territories.
- ARTHUR LEE, Victoria, British Columbia.
- J. BAILEY, Vancouver, British Columbia.
- T. TRAKLE, Quebec City, Quebec.
- A. D. THOMAS, Fredericton, New Brunswick.
- REGINALD J. STEEL, Regina, Assiniboia District, N. W. T.

ENGLAND.

A. J. CRASTON, Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane Barbican, London, E. C.

HISTORY OF THE UNION JACK

BY "REX HOWARD,"

FOR THE BOYS' LODGE.

PART I.

Probably there is not one here before me to-night but who may think that the flag which we all call the "Union Jack" is one that we can use indiscriminately, but this is not so.

Its use is only allowed as follows:—The Orders in Council, 1864, limited the use of the Union Jack by itself to the bowsprit staff of a man-of-war, and to the flag-ship of an admiral of the fleet, flown at the main top-gallant mast-head. It is also flown at the mizzen top-gallant mast-head, when the Sovereign is on board.

The Union Jack, with a white border one-fifth the depth of the Jack, is permitted to the mercantile marine as a pilot flag, but beyond this, and for all ordinary purposes, the red ensign is the flag for all British ships and subjects, not in the service of the Crown. The first mention that was ever made of the "Union Jack," that is, I mean the words or expression Union Jack, was in a proclamation issued in 1707 by Queen Anne, when it was expressly commanded in the Royal decrees that all ships not belonging to the Royal Navy were to fly "a Red Jack" with the Union Jack which is next the staff.

The coming of King William to England gave us, as simple citizens of this new Great Empire, the flag which we have a right to use. It was also the first appearance in history of that flag, "the Red Ensign."

I will now try to explain briefly what is meant, first, by the word "Union," and second by the word "Jack." By the first is meant the political union of England, Scotland and Ireland, the two former, in the first place, in 1066, when James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England, and the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George were incorporated into one, and made as one, and formed the flag used from that date to 1801, when Ireland and Great Britain were united as one, and St. Patrick's cross was made part of the above flag.

It will not be so easy to explain how the "Jack" came to be used. The first mention that is made about the word "Jack" in this sense is in the time of Edward III, when the King, among other things, ordered for use on board ship 26 "Jacks," and remember these were not flags, but stout leather tunics wadded, and usually strengthened by small pieces of plate armour. On these the red cross of St. George was put, a custom ordained to distinguish friends from foes.

These tunics were a cheap kind of armour, and no doubt called "Jacks" from the short jackets which were introduced about that period called "Court Jacques." These were sent on board the ships for to use in their defence. They were placed in close rows along the bulwarks of the ship, which were usually very low at that period of our country's history, just as the Romans and many other nations or races have placed or used their shields.

There is no record of the actual way in which the word, meaning "an emblazoned coat," came to mean an emblazoned flag. The story is not a difficult one now to trace, now that we understand how that the jacks were used to protect our country and armies, as well as to distinguish "ours" among the many that traverse the seas of today. Of old the Jacks were used to protect the soldiers in the navy, by arranging them in long rows and close together, along the low bulwarks of our ships of that period; to-day they are hoisted to the bowsprit staff of their ships of war, and the mizzen-top-gallant mast-head of our other ships, heretofore described, to show our friends and our foes that—

There is no name in all the spheres So dear to English hearts; No name makes music in our ears Like that which it imparts. We'll never waver, nor fall back From foreign armies, which attack; While o'er us floats the Union Jack!

God bless each son of fair England, In all her wide demesne; May he be true to his native land, And faithful to his Queen. A prayer goes out from white and black; The Zephyrs wait the echoes back; "God bless our glorious Union Jack!"

The two verses are from a poem written by Jessie Gates. You will find the whole poem in the ANGLO-SAXON of March 1, 1894.

A GIRL'S NARROW ESCAPE.

HER FRIENDS DID NOT THINK SHE COULD RECOVER.

A Case Where the Expression "Snatched From the Grave" May be Most Appropriately Used.—A Story Worth of a Careful Perusal by Parents.

From the Penitangulshene Herald.

A few evenings ago a representative of the Herald, while in conversation with Mr. James McLean, fireman on the steamer Manitowick, which plies between here, Midland and Parry Sound, learned the particulars of a case which adds another to the long list of triumphs of a well-known Canadian remedy, and it is of sufficient importance to deserve wide-spread publication for the benefit it may prove to others. The case referred to is the remarkable restoration to health of Mr. McLean's daughter Agnes, 13 years of age, who had been so low that her recovery was deemed almost impossible. Miss McLean's condition was that of very many other girls throughout the land. Her blood had become impoverished, giving rise to palpitation of the heart, dizziness, severe headache, extremely pale complexion and general debility. At this period Miss McLean was residing in Midland, and her condition became so bad that she was finally compelled to take to her bed. A doctor was called in, but she did not improve under his treatment and another was then consulted, but without any better results. She had become so weak that her father had no hopes of her recovery and did not think she would live three months. The lady with whom Miss McLean was residing urged the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and finally a supply was secured. Before the first box was all gone an improvement could be noticed in the girl's condition, and by the time another box had been used the color was beginning to come back to her cheeks, and her appetite was returning. The use of Pink Pills was still continued, each day, now adding to her health and strength, until finally she was restored to perfect health, and has gained in weight until she now weighs 140 pounds. Mr. McLean says he is convinced that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his daughter's life, and he believes them to be the best remedy in the world, and does not hesitate to advise their use in all similar cases.

The facts above related are important to parents, as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood, whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In this emergency no remedy yet discovered can supply the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build anew the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are a certain cure for all troubles peculiar to the female system, young or old. Pink Pills also cure such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work, or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark. They are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes. These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Schenectady, N. Y., and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. from either address, at 50 cents a box, or six for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE LATE BRO. GEO. PARKER'S FUNERAL.

THE FIRST D. D. OF SONS OF ENGLAND IN NEW BRUNSWICK PASSESS OVER TO THE SILENT MAJORITY.

Fredericton, N.B., April 4th.—Since last writing to the ANGLO-SAXON, Islington Lodge has lost by death one of its charter members, Bro. George H. Parker, P.D.D. He was elected past-president at the time that Islington Lodge was instituted, and was a member in good standing at the time of his death. The deceased brother was universally respected as an upright, honest, loyal citizen. He represented Wellington ward as alderman for several years at the Council Board, and was also a leading member of the Loyal Orange Association, with which he had been actively connected for a period of over 30 years. He also took a deep interest in military matters, from the time that the volunteer movement was first started down to the time of his death, being always present at their regular camps.

Walker Lodge, No. 35, L.O.A., in consideration of his long connection with the Order, took precedence at the funeral, but recognizing his standing in the S. O. E. Society, appointed a committee to confer with a committee from Islington, and by mutual agreement, the members of the L.O.A., headed by the 71st Battalion band, in regulation dress, and wearing the respective regalia and badges of their Orders, preceded the hearse, while the members of Islington, with the regalia of the Order, followed the hearse in rear of the immediate relatives of deceased, as mourners.

Three past County Masters of the L. O. A. and three Past-presidents of the S. O. E. acted as pall-bearers. About 100 members of the two Orders marched in the procession, while a large concourse of Fredericton's respected citizens followed in rear of Islington. Following the burial service of the Baptist Church, of which the deceased brother was a member, came the burial service of the S. O. E., and the L. O. A. respectively. The flora, tributes were numerous and very fine.

A. D. THOMAS, D.D.

Our Representatives.

- The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:
- Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang.
 - Belleville, Ont.—Thos. Waymark.
 - Brockville, Ont.—Arthur C. Bacon.
 - Calgary, N.W.T.—E. Doughty.
 - Carleton Place—J. G. Bate.
 - Capellen, Que.—E. James.
 - Campbellford—Nathan E. Grills.
 - Chatham, Ont.—Chas. F. Chanter.
 - Chedoke, Barton, Ont.—Sackville Hill.
 - Clinton, Ont.—F. W. Watts.
 - Fort William, Ont.—Ed. Oakley.
 - Fredericton, N.B.—A. D. Thomas.
 - Galat, Ont.—Chas. Squire.
 - Gananoque, Ont.—N. A. Howard Moore.
 - Guelph, Ont.—H. Bolton; J. Taylor.
 - Gravenhurst—J. Skitch, Dis. Deputy.
 - Hamilton, Ont.—James Fisher, 101 Oak Ave.
 - H. H. Martin, 22 Wellington St.
 - J. W. Hannaford, 103 Wentworth St.
 - T. Leurgton, 385 Main St. W.
 - H. P. Bonny, 635 King St. E.
 - Huntsville, Ont.—J. W. Gledhill.
 - Kingston, Ont.—Wm. H. Cruise.
 - W. Dumbleton.
 - Lakefield, Ont.—C. J. Burgis.
 - Londesborough, Ont.—B. Laurason.
 - Lambton Mills, Ont.—J. T. Jarvis.
 - Longford Mills, Ont.—H. E. Peacey.
 - Milton, Ont.—A. Roach.
 - Montreal, Que.—Harry Smith, 29 Plessis St.
 - J. A. Edwards, 548 St. Paul St.
 - Jas. Field, St. Henri.
 - Thos. H. Baker, 114 St. James st.
 - S. Sobey, 781 St. Urbain st.
 - New Glasgow, N.S.—E. W. Thurston.
 - New Westminster, B.C.—W. H. Boycott.
 - Orillia, Ont.—Wm. Swinton.
 - Oshawa, Ont.—W. S. Bowden.
 - Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Squires.
 - Richmond, Que.—T. H. Wells.
 - Saltford, Ont.—W. S. Knight.
 - Simcoe, Ont.—Chas. G. Cross.
 - St. Thomas, Ont.—E. W. Trump.
 - Toronto—W. L. Hunter, Howard St.
 - C. E. Smith, 378 Parliament St.
 - W. T. Kendall, Bloor St.
 - W. Miles, 934 Queen St. W.
 - R. S. Grundy, 74 Saultier St.
 - J. G. Brent, 416 Gerrard St. E.
 - J. M. Williams, 16 Carleton Ave.
 - Chas. Carr, 53 St. David st.
 - A. J. Moreland, 123 Denison Ave.
 - Toronto Junction—Wm. Harris.
 - Victoria, B.C.—J. Critchley.
 - Vancouver, B.C.—G. P. Carr.
 - Weston, Ont.—J. Hollingworth.
 - Whitby, Ont.—T. Dixon.
 - Winnipeg, Man.—W. Jones, Lodge Neptune.
 - Joe. Harrison, P. O. Box 698.
 - Jacob Freeman, C. P. R. Library.
 - Woodstock, Ont.—Wm. E. Barnett.

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

IT IS A QUESTION with scientists whether there are any diseases that are not caused by microbes all microbes, therefore it is a question, therefore it is a question, therefore it is a question. We give below the names of some diseases which are not caused by microbes, but which have all been fully proved to be cured by RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Cancer, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Eczema, Fevers, Erysipelas, Blood Poisoning, Female Troubles, Pneumonia, La Grippe, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Milk-Leg, Piles, General Debility, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Consumption, and all Blood Diseases. This remedy is put up in stone jars, small size, \$1; large size, \$3. For sale at all druggists, and by J. S. Dingman, General Agent, 67 O'Connor St., Ottawa.

Save Paying Doctors' Bills BY USING Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. *THEY are the Remedy that the bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD. P. O. Box 296, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA. W. H. COMSTOCK, BROCKVILLE, ONT. MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

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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 the Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and 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 far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known.

Lodges have been started 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.

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.

SUPREME GRAND LODGE DIRECTORY.

WM. HANCOCK, HAMILTON, SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT.

GEO. CLATWORTHY, TORONTO, SUPREME GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT.

THOS. ELLIOT, BRANTFORD, PAST SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT.

B. HINCHCLIFFE, TORONTO, SUPREME GRAND TREASURER.

JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO, SUPREME GRAND SECRETARY.

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

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

WINNIPEG, MAN. UNITED WHITE ROSE LODGE.

The United and Only White Rose Degree Lodge of Winnipeg, consisting of the W. R. members of Westward Ho, No. 88, Neptune, No. 147 and Shakspere, No. 164, meet in K. of P. Hall, 827 Main street, on the Fourth Thursday in each month at 8 p.m. Visitors cordially welcomed.

A. BUSH, PRESIDENT. JOS. HARRISON, SECRETARY.

Boys of England.

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

Ottawa. Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month. E. J. LeDain, Pres., D. Walch, 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. E. W. Truemp, Sec., 124 Manitoba st., M. Upton, Pres.

Winnipeg, Man. Queen of the West No. 25, Meets on the 4th Friday in each month in K. of P. Hall, Clements Block, 525 Main street. Visitors welcome. Arthur Clark, Pres., Jos. Harrison, Sec. Treas., P. O. Box 666.

ONTARIO. Sons of England.

Almonte. Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st., Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. H. Bennett, Sec., Jos. Nicholson, Pres., Box 217.

Arnprior. Severn No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month in Oddfellows Hall, John st., Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome. Geo. Richmond, Pres., H. G. Smith, Sec.

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

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 6th, 1893, the A.O.F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Irwin, Pres., R. W. Nicholson, Sec., Box 605, Brantford.

Wolfe No. 105—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month in A. O. E. Hall, corner of George and Dalhousie streets. Visiting brethren welcome. F. Harrison, Pres., G. H. Golding, Sec., Box 415, Brantford.

Belleville. Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. J. Fenn, Sec., W. Hopkins, Pres., Belleville.

Blackstock. Grimshby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays 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. (do) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec., Thos. Guest, Pres., Box 75.

Sowmanville. Wellington No. 19, Sowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bonnell's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. D. Davis, Pres., F. R. Dunham, Sec.

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

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

Carleton Place. Beconsfield No. 171, Meets each 2nd and 4th Monday at 7.30 in their hall, over the Central Canadian Office. Visiting brethren welcome. Harry Kemp, Pres., Jas. G. Bate, Sec., Box 49.

Clinton. Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month, in the S. O. E. Hall, Victoria Block. Visiting brethren welcome. F. W. Watts, Pres., N. Robson, Sec.

Chatham. Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday night in the Sons of England Hall, King st., Visiting brethren. W. A. Moore, Pres., Chas. F. Chanter, Sec.

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

Cornwall. Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. John Sugler, Sec., F. Partridge, Pres., Box 424, Cornwall.

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

Galt. Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Wednesdays beginning with first Wednesday in January, 1894, cor. Main and South Water streets. Jesse Welland, Pres., Chas. Squire, Sec.

Godrich. Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square. R. Warrington, Pres., W. J. Dowling, Sec.

Gravenhurst. Dever 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 Tovey's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec., F. Smith, Pres., Box 210.

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

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Wm. Hancock, Pres., Hedley Mason, Sec., 37 Locomotive st., 13 James st.

Hearts of Oak No. 91, Hamilton, meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Geo. F. Maxted, Hectors H. Martin, Sec., 22 Collington St.

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

Osborne No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, in the St. Mathew's Hall, Barton street, east. Visiting brethren welcome. John W. Hannafer, Pres., W. C. Bentley, Pres., 232 Robinson st.

Cornwall No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's Hall cor. James and King William Sts. Visiting brethren welcome. Pres., T. Leurgton, Sec., W. H. Buscombe, Pres., 285 Main St. W.

Hamilton No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, McNab st., n. Hamilton. Visiting brethren welcome. H. P. Bonny, Sec., Edward Carleton, Pres., 653 King St. East.

Huntsville. Crocyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. L. W. Ware, Pres., J. G. Runsey, Sec.

Ingersoll. Imperial No. 176—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month at the Foresters Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome. S. King, Pres., J. W. Cudlipp, Sec., Box 207.

Kingston. Leicester No. 83, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Wm. H. Cruse, Sec., J. C. Swain, Pres., Albertst., Williamsville.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Foresters' Hall, Market Square. A hearty welcome to visiting members. J. Blomeley, Pres., W. Dumbleton, Sec., 67 Princess st.

Lakefield. Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. C. J. Burgess, Sec., W. B. Dunford, Pres.

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

Lindsay. Westminster No. 20—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Association Hall, cor. Kent and Cambridge streets. L. Summerville, Sec. Brethren, if you are visiting our town call in and see what we are doing, we will give you a cordial greeting.

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

London. Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall, J. Chapman, Sec., 76 Dundas st., London west.

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

Piccadilly No. 88—Meets alternate Mondays from March 28th at 8 o'clock in Pythian Hall, Richmond street. J. Hook, Sec., 280 Matland st.

Londonborough. Londonborough No. 143—Meets the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month in the Foresters Hall. Visiting brethren will always find a hearty welcome. Geo. Snell, Pres., Bond Lawraon, Sec.

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

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

Oshawa. Essex No. 4—Meets in S. O. E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 2nd. Visiting brethren welcome. W. S. Bowden, Sec., Wm. Paul, Pres., Box 249, Oshawa.

Orillia. Rose of Conchiching, No. 23, meets 1st and 3rd Monday in the month, in S. O. E. Hall, 311 visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec., J. L. Jenkins, Pres., Box 63, Orillia.

Ormsby. Cumberland No. 167, meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month in Victoria Hall, Ormsby. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. Letts, Sec., Ernest Steel, Pres.

Ottawa. Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. John Trowbridge, Sec., Geo. Pownell, Pres., Ottawa East.

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

Stanley No. 56, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st., C. G. Folks, Sec., John Cheetham, Pres., 322 Ann street.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Stanger, Sec., R. Tink, Pres., 21 John st.

Clarendon—The United Degree Lodge of Derby, Bowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meet in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. W. R. Stroud, Pres., J. E. Andrews, Sec.

Pembroke. Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Visiting brethren welcome. John E. Waite, Pres., Wm. G. Crossy, Sec.

Port Arthur. Winchester No. 99—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays each month, Knight of Pythias Hall, Arthur street. R. Hinnington, Sec., Frank Merris, Sec.

Peterborough. Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W.R.D. meets 2nd Monday in every month. Geo. Carpenter, Pres., E. A. Peck, Sec.

Petrolia. Duke of Cornwall No. 185—Meets in the hall in Kerr's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Ernest Preston, John Read, Sec., President, Box 265, Petrolia.

Stratford. Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspere Hall. Geo. Harvey, Pres., F. W. Byatt, Sec.

St. Catharines.

Victory No. 173, Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in Beaver Hall, St. Paul st., at 8 p.m. sharp. Visiting brethren welcome. Hy. Bliss, Sec., J.W. Kemping, Pres.

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

Chester No. 18, meet 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. H. Nash, Pres., W. T. Hollins, Sec.

Smiths Falls. Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. G. T. Martin, Pres., R. J. Smith, Sec., Box 185.

Toronto. Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Room A, Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. W. E. Partridge, Pres., Chas. E. Smith, Sec., 378 Parliament st.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at McBean Hall, cor. College street and Brunswick Ave. J. F. Scott, Pres., W. H. Syms, Sec., 140 Grange Ave.

Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. R. Russell, Pres., Chas. Sims, Sec., 57 Leonard Ave.

York No. 6, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, in the members, N. W. corner College st. and Spadina Ave. John Lucas, Pres., Jas. Baylis, Sec., 216 Lippincott st.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. C. A. Hodgetts, M.D., Pres., W. Pugh, Sec., 74 Sussex Ave.

Surrey No. 11—Meets second and fourth Mondays, corner of Bloor and Bathurst sts., Visiting brethren welcome. T. Cannon, Sec., H. A. V. Johnstone, Pres., 373 Manning st.

Warwick No. 13—Meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in Jackson's Hall, Yonge and Bloor streets, Toronto. A. Riddiford, Sec., 80 Cumberland st., 45 Berryman st.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets 1st and 2nd Mondays at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. Lewis Wyatt, Pres., W. T. Kendall, Sec., 255 Sackville st.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in England's Hall, corner Queen St. E. and Broadview Ave., Visiting brethren welcome. Special White Rose meetings on the Fifth Tuesday of the months of January, May, August and October. Jos. G. Bent, Sec., Thos. Johnson, Pres., 415 Gerrard st. e.

Worcester No. 47, Toronto Junction—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Campbell Hall, Toronto Junction. Visiting brethren welcome. Juvenile's meet 2nd Tuesday each month. Wm. Harris, Sec., Box 308. J. H. Raybould, Pres., West Toronto Junction.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York—Meet 1st and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall. D. Baldwin, Pres., W. H. Clay, Sec., East Toronto.

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

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

Mercantile No. 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at St. George's Hall, Elm street. S. A. C. Greene, Pres., H. E. Johnson, Sec., 123 Beecroftfield Ave.

Hall No. 104—Meets in the Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst streets, on 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month. White Rose, 6th Monday in the quarter. Visiting brethren always welcome. A. C. Chapman, Sec., Wm. Salt, Pres., 145 Brock Ave.

Leithfield No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Rink, corner Prospect and Ontario sts., every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock. C. J. Turner, Sec., E. J. Cashmore, Pres., 228 Ontario st.

Cheltenham 178, meets second and fourth Tuesdays, in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall, Geos. Clatworthy, Pres., A. J. Moreland, Sec., 123 Dennison Ave.

Shrewsbury No. 158, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and McCord streets. A hearty welcome for visitors. E. Hopkins, Pres., T. M. Kinsman, Sec., 386 1/2 Yonge st.

Clifton No. 163, Meets in Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst sts., on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. Visiting brethren welcome. Richard J. Hodge, Sec., E. B. Axworthy, Pres., 258 Farley Ave.

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

Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets in A. O. F. Hall, first and third Tuesday. Visiting brethren are welcome. Wm. J. Turner, Pres., S. S. Watkinson, Sec.

Woodstock. Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month W.R.D., 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcome. Wm. E. Barnett, Sec., John Pittman, Pres., 38 Metcalfe Ave., St. Henri.

QUEBEC. Capelton. Albert No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capelton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome. Chas. R. Oliver, Sec., John Macdonald, Pres., Box 12, Eustis, Que.

Montreal. Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. Thos. H. Baker, Sec., Walter Thom, Pres., 1144 St. James st.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. T. Hutchinson, 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. Washburn and Richmond streets. Hy. Furze, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 546 St. Paul St.

Denbigh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street, J. T. Giffney, Pres., J. D. Adams, Sec., 450 St. Charles Borromeo street.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month, at 642 Cadieux st. Visiting brethren welcome. S. Sobey, Sec., W. W. Evans, Pres., 781 St. Urbain st.

Britannic No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, in Orange Hall, 246 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome. E. Smith, Sec., A. Webb, Pres., Plessis street.

Sherbrooke.

Gloicester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 L.O.F., Odells Block. R. Curtis, Pres., Capt. T. Rawson, Sec.

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

Quebec. Prince George, No. 102—Meets in the Masonic Hall, cor. Garden and St. Louis street, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. F. L. Engrfield, Sec., W. T. Martin, Pres., 141 Salaberry St. Que.

Hull. Tenhysen No. 185—Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Harbour, Pres., Chas. Skipworth, Sec., 41 Brewery St.

Lachine. Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome. A. Parr, Pres., F. Goucher, Sec., Box 9, Lachine.

Richmond. Enfield No. 159, meets second Fridays and fourth Saturdays of every month. Visiting brethren welcome. P. H. Wells, Sec., John Hanter, Pres., P. O. Address, Box 32, Richmond Station, P. Q.

MANITOBA. Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets at Unity Hall, McIntyre block, Main street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome. R. S. Cox, Pres., Jos. Harrison, Sec., P. O. Box 999.

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. W. R. D. 2nd Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome. A. H. Price, Sec., Marshall, Pres., 598 1/2 Ave. N.

Shakespeare No. 164—Meets the second and fourth Mondays of the month in the K. P. Hall, Clements Block, Main street. Visiting brethren welcome. F. Clark, Sec., W. G. Bowyer, Pres., Cor. Flora Avenue and Charles st.

BRANDON. Brandon 174, Brandon, Man., Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Nation Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome. G. R. Coldwell, Pres., H. Le M. Vinning, Sec.

CARMAN. Manitoba No. 186—Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Carman, on first and third Thursdays of the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Fred Starkey, Pres., Thos. Elstob, Sec., p. tem

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Victoria. Alexandra No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday of every month, in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. F. Reeves, Pres., J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174.

Fride of the Island No. 131—Meets in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion sts., 2nd and 4th Thursdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome. Arthur Lee, Sec., John Phillips, Pres., 11 Tinnice Ave., Box 78.

Vancouver. Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. T. H. Robson, Sec., W. R. Lawson, Pres.

New Westminster. Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Union Hall, New Westminster. B. C. Conversazione every 4th Thursday. White Rose 2nd Wednesday. Visiting brethren welcome. Jos. Baylis, Pres., H. Disney, Sec.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Fredericton.

Halifax No. 151, Fredericton

SHAFTESBURY HALL ITEMS.

The Supreme Executive has increased the number of districts.
The Supreme Secretary is sending out the District Deputies' commissions this week.
There are one or two districts to fill in yet.
Lodges or private officers or members desiring to purchase Bourinot's new book on Rules of Order, etc., which was adopted by the Supreme Grand Lodge as the standard work for the Society to be governed by, would do well to communicate with the Supreme Secretary before giving orders; it will be to their advantage.
May 31st is the last day for receiving alterations or amendments to the new constitution.
The Beneficiary Board will meet as usual on the 1st Wednesday in each month.
The Supreme Secretary has issued new forms of application for the Beneficiary.
Thirty-two policies were issued at the first meeting on April 4th; there ought to be 50 or 75 applications each month.
Past Grand President R. Caddick was the first call in Class B.

HONORING THE S. G. PRESIDENT

RECEPTION TO BRO. HANCOCK, S.G.P., AND BRO. J. JACKSON, D.D.G.P., HAMILTON.

Ald. Hancock, the supreme grand president of the Sons of England, must have felt flattered at the reception given to him by the members of Acorn and Hamilton lodges in St. George's Hall, Hamilton, on Tuesday evening, April 10th. Among those present were: Geo. Clatworthy, of Toronto, supreme grand vice-president; J. W. Carter, of Toronto, supreme grand secretary; Thomas Skippin, of Toronto, past supreme grand president, and John Jackson, district deputy grand president.

It was the regular meeting of Acorn lodge, and the work of the lodge was carried out.

The following address, which was beautifully illuminated, was presented to Ald. Hancock:

"To Ald. William Hancock, supreme grand president. Worthy sir and brother:—It is with the utmost pride and pleasure that we greet and welcome you within the portals of Acorn lodge as the supreme grand president of the Sons of England. We know well, dear sir, how highly you esteem the honor conferred upon you, in being elected to preside over and to guide and guard the destinies of our noble order, which now extends its ramifications throughout the length and breadth of our beloved country and South Africa.

Naturally we too, sir, feel proud beyond measure that a brother of Acorn lodge should be supreme grand president. We can testify that your untiring efforts during the whole time you have been associated with the society to advance the individual welfare of your fellow-countrymen, and to spread the principles inculcated by the society, and your manly uprightiness and the sterling integrity of purpose that have actuated you in the discharge of your respective duties in subordinate and Grand Lodge, together with your fervent patriotism towards grand old England, our beloved Queen and the British empire, have richly merited the universal esteem of every Son of England.

"Our continued prayer shall be that God will bless you with increased wisdom to further pursue the work of spreading our principles until every Englishman is enrolled in our ranks, and pledged to perpetuate the glory of the British empire to the remotest time. We have the honor to be, worthy supreme grand president, your faithful and obedient brethren of Acorn lodge."

D. D. G. P. Jackson was also honored, the following address being presented to him:

"To John Jackson, right worthy deputy grand president of Hamilton district, greeting: Dear Sir and Brother—We, members and brethren of Lodge Hamilton 123, desire to express to you our pleasure in being privileged to offer you our hearty congratulations and felicitations in connection with the great honor conferred upon you in having been selected to represent our esteemed supreme grand president in Hamilton district for the present year. We are confident that you will fulfil the duties of this

onous and very responsible position with ability and dignity, and thus reflect honor not only on yourself, but also on your fellow-brethren of Hamilton lodge 123, and on our beloved order in general. Wishing you all success and prosperity in your labors for the welfare of the district during your term of office, we are yours fraternally, the officers and members of Lodge Hamilton 123."

Speeches were made by the supreme grand president and the district deputy thanking the members for the presentation. Speeches were also made by the grand lodge officers, in which they spoke very highly of Ald. Hancock and referred to the progress of the order.

After the adjournment of the lodge the doors were thrown open, and a pleasant social time was spent. Members of the other local lodges were present by invitation. Refreshments were served and a capital programme was carried out.

District Deputies.

The following are the District Deputy Grand Lodge officers whose appointments have been confirmed by the Supreme Executive:—

- ONTARIO.**
C. F. Chamber, Box 623, Chatham.
R. Wray, London.
A. J. Neil, St. Thomas.
Thos. Jackson, Clinton.
G. H. Golding, Box 415, Brantford.
J. Poland, Stratford.
C. Squire, Box 623, Galt.
J. Taylor, Guelph.
W. P. Lyon, Niagara Falls.
John Jackson, 43 West Ave. south, Hamilton.
- John Nettleton, Collingwood.
G. W. Sibbett, Parry Sound.
F. L. Somerville, Lindsay.
Jos. Clatworthy, Hampton.
E. R. Blow, Whitby.
A. E. Bailey, Campbellford.
E. M. Smith, Kingston.
R. W. Haydon, Almonte.
Thos. Ferguson, West Toronto.
Geo. Evans, Centre Toronto.
H. Dobell, East Toronto.
H. Aisthorne, North Toronto.
- QUEBEC.**
G. A. Hoerner, Richmond.
T. Teakle, City of Quebec.
- NOVA SCOTIA.**
A. S. Dodson, New Glasgow.
- NEW BRUNSWICK.**
A. D. Thomas, Fredericton.
- PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**
J. H. Bell, Charlottetown.
- Nipissing District.**
J. B. Veach, Sudbury.
- Port Arthur District.**
Geo. Clark, Port Arthur.
- MANITOBA.**
Special Supervisory Deputy,
Rev. Capon Coombs, Winnipeg.
- No. 1 DISTRICT**—Winnipeg, including Selkirk.
- No. 2 DISTRICT**—Morden eastward to Winnipeg—Bro. Garrett.
- No. 3 DISTRICT**—Carman, Winnipeg to Nesbitt—F. Starkey.
- No. 4 DISTRICT**—Brandon—Winnipeg to Brandon, Bro. Welland.
- No. 5 DISTRICT**—Vetdon—Brandon to Boundary Line—Rev. H. L. Watta.
- Assiniboia Territory.**
No. 1 DISTRICT—J. E. Steel, Regina.
No. 2 DISTRICT—A. H. B. Sperring, Qu'Appelle Station.
- Alberta District.**
No. 1 DISTRICT—G. C. King, Calgary.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA.**
No. 1 DISTRICT (Vernon Valley), Dr. Beckinsale.
- No. 2 DISTRICT**—S. Mellard, Chilliwack
- No. 3 DISTRICT**—Vancouver, including New Westminster, J. Bailey.
- No. 4 DISTRICT**—A. Lee, Victoria.
- ENGLAND.**
Bro. A. J. Oraston—Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, Barbican, London, E.C.

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PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

OFF USHANT, 1794.

(Continued from last issue.)

At a quarter past seven Earl Howe signalled that he should attack the enemy's centre, under their commander-in-chief, and a few minutes afterwards that he should break through their line, and engage to leeward. Pending these manoeuvres, the crews were piped to breakfast; after which the drums beat to quarters, and the ships having cleared away for action, the ports were triced up, and in a few minutes another signal was seen to flutter out from the Admiral's ship. Each ship was to steer for and engage independently the ship opposed to her in the French line. To carry out this some new arrangements were necessary, so that the vessels should be equally matched. These being speedily effected, the line of the British was dressed as perfectly as it could be done at Spithead; and the signal for close action flying at the masthead of the Queen Charlotte, Lord Howe emphatically closed his signal-book, as if he considered that for the present it would no more be needed."

About half-past nine the French van, under Admiral Bouvet, opened a distant fire upon ours, particularly on the Defence, 74, Captain Gambier, which forged ahead of the line, while, on the contrary, the leading ship, the Caesar, 80 guns, had thrown her maintopsail aback, and others were lagging astern under too little sail.

Bearing boldly straight ahead, the Defence was the first to break through the French line, passing between the Mucius Scaevola and the Tourville, twoseventy-fours, and owing to the French astern not being attacked, was soon placed apart and surrounded by a concentrated fire of which she became the centre or vortex. With all her guns engaged, and every musket blazing from tops and poop, she defended herself vigorously; till the Mucius, after a few broadsides, found it convenient to stretch out to windward of the Marlborough, under the Hon. Captain Berkeley, and the Tourville also made sail, but not until the Defence had all her spars shot away, the mainmast falling in-board and choking up the deck with lumber; and at one p.m. she was taken in tow by the Phaeton, after fifty-two of her crew had been killed or wounded.

The Queen Charlotte, with the signal for close battle flying, surging through the waves under a press of belying canvas, steered direct for the port quarter of the Montagne, 120 guns, the flag-ship of Villarey Joyeuse. In passing she received the fire of the Vengeur, and, as she shot ahead, that of the Achille, another seventy-four, whose hull she shattered by one crashing broadside. Thence she bore right under the towering stern of the Montagne, so close, it is said, that the great tricolour which waved on the flagstaff touched her ratlines. She raked the Frenchman fore-and-aft with a storm of iron, while to starboard she plied fast and furiously the Jacobin, 80 guns, as that ship lay under her lee. While dropping astern the Jacobin replied with such guns as her crew could get to bear on the Queen Charlotte, the foretopmast of which was shot away.

Nevertheless, she continued pouring her battery into the huge French flag-ship, which, singular to say, kept her lee ports shut until, at about a quarter to ten, she forged ahead, her decks drenched in blood, and strewn with the bodies of 100 killed and 200 wounded men.

The Marlborough, the Royal George, the Queen, and the Brunswick were the only ships which, in addition to the Defence and flag-ship pushed through the enemy's line.

The Brunswick followed closely astern of the admiral, receiving, as his ship did, the fire of the Achille and Vengeur. Her three starboard anchors got hooked in the rigging of the latter; and Stewart, the master, asked Captain Harvey if he "should cut her clear."

"No," replied the captain; "we have got her, and shall keep her fast."

Almost muzzled to muzzle, the cannonade was as close as it was deadly; and the Frenchman's small arms, together with his thirty-six-pounder poopguns loaded with langridge shot, made dreadful slaughter on the quarter-deck of the Brunswick. Many officers fell killed and wounded, and Captain Harvey had his sword-hand shattered.

Through the smoke the Achille bore down, her gangways and outer rigging black with a swarm of boarders armed with pistol, pike and cutlass. The captains of the five aftermost guns on the lower deck on the starboard side, rushed with their men to those on the port side; they increased their loading with cross-bar shot. Steady aim was taken, the port-fires fell, and these dreadful missiles swept the crowded gangways of the Achille and brought down her foremast, the only spar she had remaining. A few more broadsides plunged through her and then the colours were struck, as she rolled helplessly in the trough of the sea; but as the crew of the Brunswick were unable to take possession, the tricolour was hoisted again, and she began to make off, with her spritsail set. As Captain Harvey, wounded and bleeding, when struck by a double-headed shot, was borne into his cabin, he cried—

"Persevere, my brave lads, in your duty. Continue the action with spirit, for the honour of our king and country; and remember my last words—"The colours of the Brunswick shall never be struck!"

He died of his wounds on the 30th of June.

The two ships swung clear of other, the Vengeur tearing away the three anchors of the Brunswick, and receiving some terrible broadsides from the Ramilies, which now came into action. After this the water poured in so fast at her larboard ports that 400 of her crew were rescued by the boats of the Alfred, Culloden, and Rattler, after which she went down, with her killed and wounded, the latter crying, "Vive la Republique!" to the last.

Plunging into the thickest of the fight, Admiral Pasley, in the Bellerophon, bore within musket-shot of the Ecloe, 74. "As the Bellerophon surged through the deadly space between, she received a destructive fire from the three advanced ships of the French, which she returned with a well-delivered cannonade;" but about eleven o'clock the admiral lost a leg, and was borne from the deck.

Admiral Graves, in the Royal Sovereign, engaged the Terrible, a three-decker, of 120 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Bouvet.

"At twenty-three minutes past nine a.m.," says the minute, Mr. James. "after having been struck by several shots from the French van ships, the Royal Sovereign commenced firing at the Terrible, whose battery promptly opened in return. The distance, however, at which the Royal Sovereign had brought-to for engaging was considered too great, and her signal to engage closer was made, and kept flying some time. At a few minutes before ten a.m. Admiral Graves was badly wounded and carried off the deck; the command in consequence devolved on Captain Henry Nichols. At thirty-eight minutes past ten the Terrible had her main and mizzen masts shot away, and immediately bore up, in doing which she yawed so much that the Royal Sovereign raked her repeatedly. Seeing the enemy's van ships preparing to run, the Royal Sovereign now hoisted the signal for a general chase, and set courses, spritsail, jib, and staysails, in pursuit of the Terrible, whereby upon the Montagne and Jacobin, both apparently fresh and unhurt, came to the assistance of the latter."

Eventually these were beaten off, when the Royal Sovereign hauled up, as well as the disabled state of her sails and rigging would permit. In obedience to the signal then flying to "stay by prizes," at forty minutes past two p.m., not knowing the Amerique, 74 guns, was in possession of the Russell, Captain Payne, she fired several shots at her.

Captain Pakenham handled his ship, the Impregnable, 98, in gallant style, and fought Le Juste, battering her in such a manner that on encountering a broadside from the Queen Charlotte she struck her colours.

In the confusion of the battle the Mucius Scaevola, in seeking to avoid the fire of the Defence, fell heavily on board the bows of the Marlborough, and engaged her, so the brave British ship was beset by two double-deckers at once. As if these were not enough to contend with, the Montagne, in crossing her stern, swept her deck with murderous broadsides. Loaded with a langridge shot, her cannon scattered death and destruction over all the ship. Captain Berkeley fell wounded, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant John Monkton, who maintained the unequal contest till the Aquilon, frigate, 32 guns, came to his assistance; but not until he had twenty-nine killed and ninety wounded lying on the decks.

Finding their line forced in many places, the French began to give way, and their admiral, on being attacked so furiously by the Queen Charlotte, bore up in great confusion, followed by all those ships that were able to spread canvas. Upon the smoke being borne away by the wind, eight or ten

of their ships were seen, some totally dismasted, and others endeavouring to creep off under their spritsails.

Six of these, Le Sans Pareil and Le Juste, 80 guns each, and four seventy-fours, were captured, and there were found on board of them 600 men killed and 580 wounded. According to the French accounts, upwards of 300 men were killed in the Montagne alone.

A distant and irregular firing was maintained at intervals between the fugitives and the British fleet till about four in the afternoon when we abandoned the pursuit.

Our total loss was only 68 killed and 129 wounded; of the former seven, and the latter forty, were officers.

On the arrival of Earl Howe at Spithead every honour was paid him. The royal family visited him on board his battered flag-ship; the king presented him with a diamond-hilted sword valued at 3,000 guineas, and a costly gold chain to be worn round the neck. Admiral Graves received an Irish peerage; Vice-Admiral Hood was created Viscount Bridport; while Admirals Bowyer, Gardner, Pasley, and Ourlis were made baronets of the United Kingdom.

Such is the story of the glorious 1st of June, 1794.

"The French soldier," says a popular writer, "knows that the standard he bears into battle has waved on many a victorious field; but the French seaman has no such ardent remembrance to animate him; he fights on an element which has always proved disastrous to France. But the English sailor loves the sea; for he knows how the power and fame of England are associated with the sea, and how her navies have ever ridden upon its bosom victorious; and how her triumphant flag has floated proudly on every shore!"

DO YOU WANT IT.

Just before the writer took up a pen to write this item, the following editorial article, from the Chicago Ledger, was brought to his attention. It says: "Nearly every day the newspapers give an account of some eminent man falling suddenly dead at his desk from heart disease. As a rule, no middle-aged man in active business dies thus suddenly unless poisoned, and that poison, in the majority of cases, is tobacco. Meanwhile the slaughter goes on. The press and pulpit seem muzzled, the majority being participants in the popular vice, and those who are not seem hypnotized and afraid to speak out."

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