

# THE ANGLO-SAXON

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE IN CANADA.

Volume I., No. 9.  
Monthly.

OTTAWA, MAY, 1888.

50 Cts. per Annum.  
5c. per Copy.

BALTIMORE:  
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NEW YORK:  
112 FIFTH AVENUE.

WASHINGTON:  
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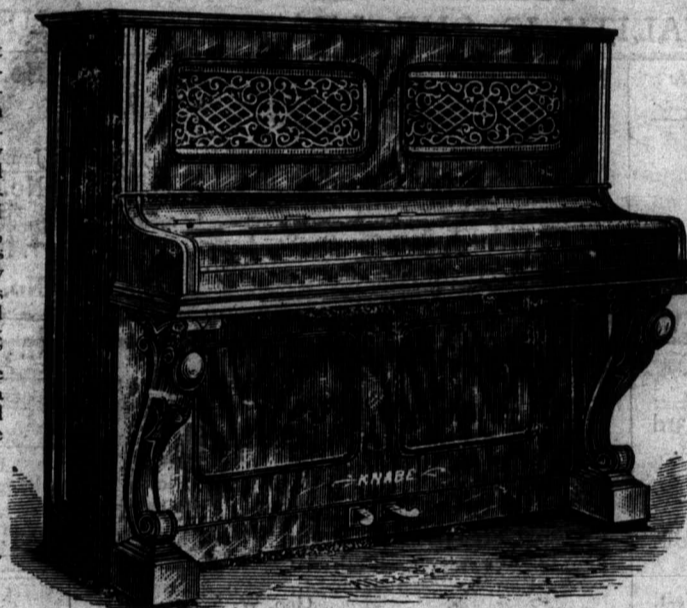
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**No. 31—London**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Kingston Road.  
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**No. 33—Leicester**, Kingston, meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal Sts., on the 2nd and last Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.  
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**No. 35—Windsor**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Oddfellow's Hall, cor. Spadina Ave., Queen St. West.  
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**No. 36—Excelsior**, Montreal (R. R. D.), meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place de Armes Square. Visitors welcome.  
T. J. Bedford, Pres. Chas. Chappell, Sec., 102 St. Felix St.

**No. 44—Bowood Lodge** meet every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at their hall, 28 Rideau St., Ottawa.  
R. J. Wicksteed, Pres. R. J. Tanner, Sec., 161 George Street.

**No. 45—Portsmouth**, Dovercourt, Toronto, meets alternate Tuesdays from April 17th at Mechanics' Institute.  
F. J. Drewitt, Pres. Walter Freeman, Sec., 10 Arcade, Yonge St.

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**No. 56—Russell Lodge** meet on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at their Hall, New Edinburgh, Ottawa.  
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**No. 57—Norfolk**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Oddfellow's Hall, Dundas St., Queen St. West.  
T. H. Kidd, Pres. F. H. Kidd, Sec., 64 Gladstone Ave.

**No. 65—Richmond**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West.  
H. J. Boswell, Pres. J. E. Bond, Sec., 6 Wyatt Ave.

### Births.

Each notice under this head to be charged for at the rate of 25cts.

WOODING—On the 9th April, the wife of W. H. T. Wooding, Russell Lodge, Ottawa, of a son.

### Deaths.

WOODING—On the 9th April, William Barnard Wooding, infant child of W. H. T. Wooding.

TEASDALE—At Barrie, April, 1888, Bro. Teasdale, of Southampton Lodge.

STANLICK—At Oshawa, on 19th April, Bro. Walter W. Stanlick, of Essex Lodge.

HOLMES—At the Toronto General Hospital, on Saturday, April 21st, 1888, William Holmes, aged 43 years, formerly a member of Albion Lodge, No. 1, of the S. O. E. B. S.

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*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the Anglo-Saxon race in Canada.*

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA, MAY, 1888.

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## CONTENTS:

Our Representatives . . . . .	77
Unity Among Englishmen . . . . .	77
Anglicanism versus Romanism - By R. J. Wicksteed, LL.D. . . . .	78
Roman Catholics in England, from the <i>Quarterly Review</i> . . . . .	78
Federation of the Empire . . . . .	77
The S. O. E. and Friendly Societies . . . . .	80
Old England's Union Jack (Poetry) . . . . .	80
Personals . . . . .	81
Sons of England . . . . .	82
General Notes . . . . .	83

## OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to announce in the May number of the ANGLO-SAXON, to the brethren and Englishmen generally, that the following gentlemen are the representatives of the ANGLO-SAXON:

TORONTO—Bro. Wm. Barker, St. George's Lodge.  
 LONDON—Bro. Thos. Spettique, Chelsea Lodge.  
 MONTREAL—Bro. C. Chappell, 102 St. Felix street, Excelsior Lodge.  
 KINGSTON—Bro. W. L. Allinson, Leicester Lodge.  
 PORT PERRY—Bro. Wm. Edmett, Old England Lodge.  
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 S. AFRICA, PT. ELIZABETH—Bro. M. Selby, Box 177 Victoria Lodge.  
 NEW EDINBURGH WARD, OTTAWA—Bro. Geo. Thorne, Russell Lodge.

We hope the brethren will rally round the ANGLO-SAXON's representatives and assist them in their endeavours to place before Englishmen—both in and out of the Order—the aims and mission of our paper. The reports which will come to us from these sources will be of great value—gathering together the sentiments of Englishmen scattered throughout the provinces of Canada and the colonies. Subscription 50 c. in advance.

MASON & REYNOLDS,  
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The recent loyal demonstration meeting of the Sons of England at the St. James' Hall in this city, on the 17th April, was intended as the inauguration of a series of meetings of Englishmen for the purpose of establishing greater social intercourse among the children of Old England than has hitherto existed between Englishmen as distinguished from Britons. Unfortunately for the success of Englishmen in colonial settlements, the insular social prejudices which have led to the "*mind your own business*" system of domestic and friendly relations, have become perpetuated in the various colonies to which English people have wandered, and as a natural consequence the Englishman stands alone in his independence, while his brethren of Old Ireland and Auld Scotia, with more genial and reasoning spirits, cling together for greater friendship and protection. The twigs which taken separately can easily be broken, when united are able to oppose all attempts to destroy them. A regiment of soldiers which in a solid mass and properly officered can oppose a firm resistance to attacks from all sides, would soon be utterly destroyed if its component parts became scattered and deprived of order and discipline.

It has often been said that Englishmen are proud of their country and their name, and that the most prolonged absence from home does not eradicate their love of country. Does a man's love for his country simply consist in love for hills and vales, and meadows and streams, or is his affection founded on that deeper and far nobler sentiment which is based on love for his fellow man? Did Robinson Crusoe enjoy true happiness on his desert isle when he had sole possession and could say, "I am monarch of all I survey," or did his heart beat with a more healthy throb when he was able to protect a *poor black savage* from destruction, and to continue his usefulness by taking the poor black into his warmest affection?

The Sons of England association is not a charitable society, as many of our citizens imagine. It is an organization intended for the welding together more firmly the bonds of love and esteem which should exist between Englishmen and the descendants of Englishmen; for keeping warm and fresh and pure the love of dear old England, which has been the good mother and training school of the greatest and bravest men of the world; for promoting that love of obedience to the laws and respect for those in authority which has ever characterized the true Englishman in whatever spot he pitches his tent; and last, but not least, for the cultivation of that greatest of divine virtues, love of one's fellow man, especially in times of need.

The man who loves his parents and brothers, or wife and children, will not wait till sickness and disease have knocked at his door, to make preparation for supplying a proxy when he is called away. The man who loves his history and his fellow countrymen, and who wishes them to hold a place in the front rank, will not wait until others more shrewd and clannish have pushed forward and secured the prize. He will act promptly while he is in possession of health and the means of earning a livelihood, and will take proper steps to avoid the embitterment of his last moments by vain regrets and fruitless tears.

Let everyone who desires to join the Sons of England Society remember that the door is only open to those who are in perfect health; and that if a man will not make some personal sacrifice while in a healthy condition to become a member, he should not expect any special favour to be shown him when sickness and misfortune overtake him. For it should never be forgotten, even by the wisest, that sickness and death are ever near, and far more positive than health and life.

### Anglicanism versus Romanism.

(By Richard John Wicksteed, LL.D., Ottawa.)

In the first number of the ANGLO-SAXON, the editor in his prologue wrote as follows: "The ANGLO-SAXON will use its endeavours to destroy the Papacy, and to check and thwart the Roman Catholic Church, and to grant it no favours denied to other forms of religious belief." But many persons, some through malice, more through ignorance, believe that although such may be the hearty work of the ANGLO-SAXON journal, yet such is not the aim and desire of the great Anglo-Saxon Church of England. They believe or wish to believe that this church is coquetting with Rome, that multitudes are leaving her fold, and that eventually and at no distant period the Pope will rule over England with all the unrestrained vigour that he does over our poor sister province of Quebec. The Pope himself, intoxicated no doubt with all the sweet things said and brought to him by the Duke of Norfolk at his jubilee, said as follows in answer to the Duke's address: "Everything seems to prove that ancient prejudices are beginning to give way, and many signs encourage me to foresee that a closer accord is not far distant, and this affords me keen satisfaction. I am extremely gratified by the attitude of England, and believe that her conservatism, although Protestant, is favourable to the development of *religious influences*."

What did the Italian mean by *religious influences*; he did not, we suppose, suggest that religion in England had no influence upon the desperately wicked natural heart of men. Had he done so, the Duke, bigot as he is, would have raised his English arm and knocked the triple tiara off the insulter's head. No, he could not have meant this because, furthermore, the report says that he referred most kindly to Her Majesty, No, what we must think he desired to express in his monkish Latin was that England's population was being worked up by Ritualists and Romanists into a condition to accept or be influenced by *true religion* (in a Romish sense); perhaps development or religious influence might be construed as the increase of monasteries, nunneries, propagandist colleges and other middle age religious machinery which Rome uses, and which influence or did influence people in semi-barbarous times or localities.

In our own city, also, one Charles Thibault, of the Public Works Department, is of the same opinion as the Pontiff and tells the readers of the Ottawa *Citizen* that "Catholic faith has achieved such rapid progress in England within the last forty years that the Queen now counts twenty-seven Roman Catholic Privy Councillors to help her in the administration of the affairs of the Empire," &c., and besides ascribing the prosperity of the Empire to Roman Catholic *religious influences*, Mr. Thibault modestly attributes all order, law, virtue and morality throughout the civilized world to the same influences of Romanism.

Can it be possible that Canada has to pay large salaries for the support of such wilfully ignorant disseminators of error?

Mr. Thibault wrote a year or two ago another romance called "The Life of Sir Charles Tupper." The gallant knight as in duty bound ordered quite a number of copies for the country's (and the author's) good. But this Canadian Rachel laid the enamel so thickly on the political-storm-beaten High Commissioner that he made him beautiful for ever—in the eyes of the Opposition, Sir Richard Cartwright offering to employ Mr. Thibault to enamel all the Ministers in turn. Mr. T. has not appeared since as an author in the estimates.

Neither of the two authorities (Italian or Canadian) ever saw an address by the Archbishop of Canterbury, delivered on the 28th November, 1887, in which His Grace, after advising his hearers to read the history of the Church of England, continues: "As they went on with their studies, they would understand that there was, at the Reformation, no body of people called Roman Catholics, and no body of people called Protestants. There was a whole church, unchanged in its constituents, protesting against what was properly called Romanism. They would look into their lists, and they would find that from point to point of the Reformation there was scarce a change in the *personnel* at all. They would see the Deans remaining in the Cathedrals, Canons in their Stalls; and when certain of the Monasteries were made into Cathedrals the Abbots became Deans, the Monks Canons, the Rectors and the Vicars, as much as their parishioners remaining in their parishes. They would see that there was no taking away possessions—but that a whole nation, with one heart and soul, so completely followed the great teaching that out of 15,000 clergy there were not 400 who did not retain their places and pursue their teaching. When they had ascertained this for themselves they would see what became of the claims of these who in the present day are, forsooth, sending an Italian mission amongst us to try to bring back this great nation or church (call it which you will) to the old bondage which we had broken."

Poor Pope! Poor Thibault! We hope you will read the proceedings of the Pan-Anglican Synod, to be held this year at Lambeth, probably the greatest conclave of eminent divines the world has ever seen, representing some 25 millions of human beings. Would any reasonable man dare to say that Rome's hierarchy and followers exerted more *religious influence* over the world than did England's church and adherents.

The London *Standard*, in an editorial on the death of Mr. Mac-konochie, in its issue of the 19th December last, concludes with the following temperate and truthful words:—

"A retrospect of the last thirty years shows us that the much-maligned *via media*, i.e., Anglican Protestantism, has been able to hold its own in spite of all attacks from without, and all undermining from within. The church has assimilated what was good in the Oxford revival and thrown off what was bad. Her services have been rendered more solemn and more beautiful; her fabrics have been restored; her clergy have become more active, zealous, and self-denying; and her history and her claims

have been fully explained and vindicated. On the other hand, a steady resistance has been offered to the introduction of practices symbolical of Romish doctrines, and to all those general tendencies which seem at variance with the principles of the Reformation. If anyone supposes that Ritualism has brought us nearer to Popery he makes a very great mistake. For moderate Ritualism only supplies in a better form than Romanism what some natures imperatively require, while in its more pronounced forms it has but evoked the protest which proves that England is fundamentally Protestant."

But the weightiest authority I have in hand is an article following this, taken from the January number of the *Quarterly Review* (London) entitled "The Roman Catholics in England." In this article the author shows that Roman Catholicism is on a rapid decline not only in England but throughout Europe. In his premises the writer does not, as Romanists do, coin assertions, or garble and falsify facts to meet their ends, but he uses their own reports and statements to a large extent in support of his conclusions. The importance of the subject warrants, I think, without apology, the taking of so much space in the ANGLO-SAXON. For it is a gratifying thing to feel certain that Britons never, never will be slaves to the Papacy, and that the Kings and Queens of the British Empire will, until the crack of doom, be crowned by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

### The Roman Catholics in England.

[From the Quarterly Review, January, 1888.]

According to the last census, there were domiciled in Great Britain no fewer than 781,119 persons actually born in Ireland, to whom must be added the children born here of Irish parents (usually married early and notably prolific) ever since 1841, who cannot be fewer than a quarter of a million more. The present ratio of Roman Catholics in Ireland to the rest of the population is 78 per cent., although almost the whole diminution by famine, fever and emigration fell upon them exclusively and but little affected the members of other religious communions; so that we can safely compute not less than 80 per cent. of the Irish element in Great Britain as belonging to the Roman Catholic church. Adding, then, children born since 1841 of Irish parents in England, we shall get over a million due to this one element, of whom eight hundred thousand at least are Roman Catholics, and probably many thousands more. But the very highest figure, at which any rational calculation puts the Roman Catholics of England and Wales, is a million and a-half. Some put it as low as a million, but the number estimated by the "Catholic Directory" for this year is 1,354,000. The addition of the foreign Roman Catholics from France, Italy, South Germany and resident in Great Britain to the Irish element, accounts for many thousands of these, and proportionally lessens the purely English factor, which seems to be at most half a million, all told.

Coming to the question, that of the actual progress made by the Roman mission towards that ultimate victory which would make England once more a Roman Catholic land, a fairly adequate instrument of calculation is supplied by the Registrar-General's marriage returns. "Out of a total of 197,745 marriages registered in 1885 (the latest returns issued), 139,913 were according to the rites of the Church of England, and no more than 8,162 were Roman Catholic, being just 4.13 per cent.—a ratio lower than that of 1875, as it in turn is lower than that of 1865. This shows that there is no perceptible gain, that no advance has been made towards the goal of national conversion, and that Roman Catholics now are relatively to the whole nation just what they were in 1669. The only point open to debate is whether the Roman Catholic body is merely stationary or actually receding in proportion to the entire population. On the broadest survey of the situation, the fact is simply, that, fifty years ago, Roman Catholics constituted nearly one-third of the population of the United Kingdom, and now are reduced to one-seventh. Of course this is almost entirely due to the great diminution of the population of Ireland, which has continued to go back ever since 1846, but it is none the less decisive of the general issue.

A writer in the *Month* (Roman Catholic), for July, 1885, ascribes the Roman Catholic losses in England to two main causes, the school board system, which draws away children from the Roman Catholic schools, and the pervading influence of the Church of England, which, though he says it must crumble sooner or later, and is actually crumbling now, nevertheless in the meanwhile "has sucked into itself, or at all events sucked out of their faith, a vast number of the Catholics born and educated in this country. Its schools, its money, its gentry, its prestige, have so completely overshadowed all else, that somehow or other thousands of Catholics have disappeared into it or into the indifferentism it tends to produce. This makes exertions which would be quite sufficient in a Catholic country to prevent leakage quite insufficient in England." The writer in the *Quarterly* remarks: "This admission ought to correct the misapprehension current amongst Nonconformists that the Church of England is a mere feeder for the Church of Rome; and perhaps a more directly cogent answer is that the ratio of Roman Catholics in Scotland to the population is more than double the English ratio, being 326,000 out of 3,750,000, or over 8 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent."

A wider survey teaches that this retrogression of Roman Catholicism is not peculiar to England, but it is to be seen in operation all over the world; as the result and nemesis of the dear-bought victory of Jesuit Ultramontanism. Evidence to this effect is accumulated by Abbé Roca and F. Curci, both of them devout Roman Catholics. This survey includes the United States, South America, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria, and the record is alike in all, the Latin church, they say, degraded and paganized, its clergy forfeiting the respect of

their flocks, and those flocks either sinking into total indifference or seceding in thousands to some other form of belief.

As to the disproportionately large ratio of Roman Catholic criminals in every country where a mixed population makes comparison possible. The population of the province of Ontario in 1881 was 1,923,228, of whom 320,839 or sixteen per cent. were Roman Catholics. The criminal convictions in the same year were 6,940, of which 3,844 or 59.22 per cent. were of Roman Catholic offenders. In Ireland, even if agrarian crimes be omitted from the reckoning, the Roman Catholic convicts were largely in excess of the ratio of population, and have a virtual monopoly of all the graver offences, for the Protestant criminals are seldom arraigned for any save paltry misdemeanors. And in the United States it has been publicly alleged of late, so far as appears without authoritative contradiction, that an overwhelming majority of the habitual criminals and of the public courtzans come from the Roman Catholic section of the population. This denotes entire failure of the Roman Catholic church in the function of moral guidance, well-nigh the most important which a church can fulfil, and if not so grave a fault as the direct complicity in crime, which is charged against the Irish Roman clergy by so ardent a Nationalist and Roman Catholic as the late P. J. Smyth, M.P., in his "Priest in Politics," yet it is a sin thereto, and may well lead to the withdrawal of such as have their attention directed to it, and to all which it involves.

There is no probability whatever of any considerable successes being achieved by the Anglo-Roman body, since the causes which tend to deplete it are in permanent action, whereas those which have furthered its objects at times have been accidental and intermittent, while many of them have disappeared altogether in the process of church revival in England, which has silenced objections by removing abuses and defects. Mr. St. George Mivart, a Roman Catholic, has said frankly that the Divine blessing has never rested on attempts to bring England back by force to the Roman obedience; and the facts we have here marshalled, derived mainly from official or from Roman Catholic sources, establish that the later methods, which promised more fairly for a time, have been also branded with failure and that in so marked a degree as to make it the plainest duty of English Roman Catholics to reform themselves, before they can reasonably call on Anglicans to take them for models in belief and practice, or can hope even to check the leakage which continuously drains their own communion, and more than neutralizes all their sources of increase.

#### Federation of the Empire.

MEETING IN THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Locally speaking the flood gates of Imperial Federation oratory were thrown open to their widest on Saturday the 21st of April. Sentiments of loyalty and unity to the Mother Country pervaded the precincts of the Opera House. Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., who was to have acted as chairman, was absent. Mr. J. P. Featherstone was moved to the chair in his place, and the ball was opened. Of M.P.'s, there were present on the platform Messrs. Josiah Wood, R. C. Weldon, Gen. Laurie, A. McNeill, M. Freeman, R. Tyrwhitt, and Col. Denison, and Col. O'Brien. Of Ottawaites there were Lieut. Col. Ross, Mr. Thomas McFarlane, F.R.S.C., Mr. R. G. Code, Mr. Martin Griffin, Rev. Father Dawson and Mr. F. Bebbington.

Mr. Featherstone, the chairman, then broached the subject of the gathering, Imperial Federation. It was, he said, the universal wish of Englishmen and he hoped of all English speaking peoples, to be drawn closer in union to the Mother Country, and he for one would snatch at any scheme that would have this tendency. He then called on Mr. Alexander McNeill, M.P., for North Bruce, who, after saying that they had met there under the shadow of a great grief which rendered it difficult for himself and his friends to address the meeting at all, went on to ask why it was that the British people of Canada were so anxious to attend such meetings as these. It was because the spirit of Imperial Unity was rooted deep in the hearts of the people of Canada (applause) and because they felt that statements had recently been made and sentiments uttered and voiced abroad as their views and sentiments which were little in accord with this principle of Imperial Unity. They were in opposition to no political party. The leaders of both great political parties had approved their object. This object was simply to draw closer the bonds which unite the different parts of their Empire together, preserving at the same time intact all the local rights and privileges of each particular part. They claimed that every man loyal to Canada and the Empire must approve that object, even though he might doubt the possibility of effecting it; and they claimed that the people of Canada, irrespective of party, were loyal to the core. As in every country, so too in Canada, a very few grossly disloyal men might be found. He considered the attempt to excite an anti-British spirit in this country as disloyal to the best interests of Canada, and also the attempt to prevent the Imperial authorities assisting in the defence of our western coasts. Our kindred beyond the seas are stretching out their hands to us and asking us to join them in a noble enterprise—in an attempt to weld into one harmonious whole the various parts of the greatest Empire man ever looked upon—our own Empire. Are we so degenerate as to refuse even to attempt to preserve what our fathers poured out their blood like water to win for us?

Mr. Mercier had sounded the first discordant note. His statements were so monstrous in their misrepresentations that it is difficult to suppose that he had informed himself on the subject, If he had, then

he had deliberately and unscrupulously appealed to the uninformed prejudices of his race. Every race has its prejudices. He had called upon the French-Canadian people to plant themselves as a wedge to keep us apart from our kindred in the Mother Country and the Empire over the sea, who are yearning for closer relations. He had called upon our French-Canadian friends to use their special rights and privileges, which the British people had conferred upon them with no niggard hand, to thwart the natural and laudable desire of the British people to draw closer to one another.

But they were told that this object was impracticable. That was not what Nelson said at Trafalgar, what Wellington said at Waterloo, what Frenchmen and Englishmen said when side by side, brothers in arms, they stormed the "impracticable" heights of Alma! That was not what was said at Rorke's Drift. That was not what Canada said about the C. P. R.—Yes, there were some who said it was impracticable. There would always be some to say so of every great enterprise. But the work was accomplished; the railway was built notwithstanding. And the work of the League is being accomplished, as Lord Rosebery said last month, "with almost miraculous speed." Yet the theorists said it was impracticable! Was that what Sir Richard Grenville said, when with his one little ship, the Revenge, and 100 men, he, during fifteen hours of desperate, unceasing battle, withstood the combined efforts of the whole Spanish fleet—53 great ships of the line and over 10,000 men? Would it not have paid better to have hauled down the red cross flag at once? No. Sir Walter Raleigh, his great kinsman, tells us that this one mighty, unequalled deed of valour was of more value to England than even the destruction of the great Armada itself. He (Sir Richard Grenville) said: "I have only done my duty, as a man is bound to do." And, please God, they would in their feeble, humble way strive to follow in his footsteps, try to do their duty to their Empire in the noble work to which they were called.

That work was not the chalking out of imaginary constitutions for a world-wide empire. He (Mr. McNeill) had ventured to say at Paris, Ont., in January, and Lord Rosebery, he was proud to say, had laid down the same principle the other day in London, that the work they had to do was to support all measures making for Unity and to oppose all measures tending towards Disintegration, leaving the constitution of the Empire to develop itself, just as the British constitution had done, by degrees and as required.

Col. O'Brien, who was the next speaker, said that owing to the painful conditions under which they had met that evening their object was rather to prevent it being supposed that they were afraid or unwilling to face the problem before them, than to enter upon any discussion of it. The resolution which he had been called upon to move was to the effect that those who advocated the cause of Imperial Federation were not now called upon to set before the public, in any precise or definite form, the means by which the project was to be carried out, or the shape it was to assume. The proposal itself was so vast in its conception, and attended with possible results so great, and so important, that it attracted the sympathy and appealed to the imagination of all those who desired the perpetuation of Imperial connection, and could appreciate the results to which it might lead. On the other hand the difficulties in the way of its realization were so great, and the time in which they may be overcome seemed so far distant, that they repelled many who would otherwise be friendly to the cause, and placed a weapon of offence in the hands of those who were hostile to it. It was with these difficulties, and the objections arising from them, that he had to deal in discussing the resolution under consideration. There were persons so utterly commonplace and devoid of imagination, that they accepted whatever state of things might then be existing as the best, and as such persons neither aided nor retarded any movement they might be left out of consideration. Then there was another class very indifferent as to the political future of the country, who placed little value upon Imperial interests, and who would be perfectly satisfied to wake some fine morning and find that the stars and stripes and not the Union Jack was waving over their heads. Such persons they must regard as hostile to their view. But the great majority of the people were in favour of British connection, and wished to maintain it. To those he would say that to propose a written constitution for the confederation of the Empire would be not only an uncalled for, an unnecessary, and an impracticable proceeding, but absolutely opposed to the genius and history of the English people, and to the manner in which the British constitution has been built up. From the days of Alfred the Great, when the first foundations of that constitution were laid, down to the present time, such a thing as a written or fully completed constitution has never been thought of. Sometimes going forward, sometimes going backward it has always been progressing. Here a little and there a little, bit by bit, line upon line, and precept upon precept, it had been built up just as the necessity of the time seemed to require, and it would be so to the end. And so with Imperial Federation. As the necessity for a change in our political relations arose means would be found to meet it. What they had to do was, having a definite end before them, to shape the course of events so as to make that end attainable. Ever since the conquest of Quebec there had been two divergent currents in the political affairs of this country, and their duty was so to direct the course of the ship of state as to steer her out of the current which led to the quicksands of American republicanism and keep her in that which would bring them to the safe port of British constitutionalism. There were many ways in which that could be done, as had been shown by his friend Mr. McNeill, and especially by the course laid down by

Lord Rosebery in the speech which had been referred to, and which defined the policy of the League in language better than any he could use. But in dealing with this question sentiment, however powerful it might be, was not the only thing to be considered. They must be able to appeal to material interests as well. Those present were all, no doubt, familiar with the discussions that had recently taken place on the subject of Reciprocity. While it was true that the chief reason why Commercial Union had been opposed was the fact that, despite any advantage it might bring, it would have the effect of placing this country under the political power of a foreign country; it had also been shown that that proposal was not the only remedy nor the best remedy for the distress that was said to prevail, because, if they must have Commercial Union with any country they should have it with the country which gave them their best market, and in which they had the least competition—not with the country which was a competitor with them in everything which they had to sell, and in everything which they manufactured. England was their best market for agricultural produce, and English manufacturers were those which entered the least into competition with the manufacturers of Canada, and in pursuing this policy they would be taking a most important step in the direction of Imperial Federation. Again, when they were told that their scheme was a visionary one and impossible of realization, he would remark that the character of a proposal was properly judged of by the character of those who advocated it. Taking this test he would refer them to the late Mr. Forster the chief advocate, indeed he might almost say the originator of it. Mr. Forster was known to be not only one of the most eminent, but one of the most practical of English statesmen. He could say the same of Lord Rosebery and of the present leader of the English House of Commons; and of its supporters in this country he could refer to many who were anything but idle dreamers or mere enthusiasts, and especially to their president, Mr. Dalton McCarthy. Everyone knew that a more clear headed, he might say hard headed politician, one less likely to commit himself to a visionary scheme than the member for North Simcoe, it would be difficult to find. One further evidence of the progress of the movement he would mention was the fact that the school of politicians who regarded the colonies as an encumbrance to be got rid of was nearly as extinct as the Druids. Mr. John Bright, in England, and Mr. Goldwin Smith, in Canada, were the only survivors of it that he was aware of. But some people said the present condition of things is satisfactory, why then seek to disturb it—we enjoy all the benefits of British connection without cost to ourselves—the British fleet protects our commerce, the British army will aid us if we are attacked? True, he would say, but that was a state of things which could not last for ever. It was liable to be disturbed at any moment, they knew not how soon. Privilege must bring with it responsibility, and to prepare to assume that responsibility they ought to prepare themselves, and in time to come they would wonder how it was they had been able so long to occupy so highly favoured a position. In conclusion he hoped that he had succeeded in establishing the ground upon which he had set out, that neither by precedent, nor usage, nor necessity, were they called upon to lay down a precise definition of the means by which their policy was to be carried out, or what form it was to assume, but that there were a variety of means by which they could work towards the desired end, confident that as time went on the means to that end would be found, and that the end itself could be justified not only by an appeal to sentiment, but also as the best method of securing the integrity of the Empire and the prosperity of Canada.

After passing a series of resolutions and a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

#### The Order of the Sons of England and Friendly Societies.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF "BOWOOD" AT A S.O.E. UNION MEETING HELD IN OTTAWA ON THE 17TH APRIL.

The programme states that as chairman I must now deliver an address on the Aims and Advantages of the Sons of England Benefit Society. On the admission ticket three expressions were to be found united—Sons of England, Union Meeting, Loyal Demonstration. It will be my duty to define these sentences.

The Sons of England Benefit Society might be defined to be an Insurance Company, composed of certain persons possessing certain qualifications, using a secret ritual in order to lend interest, promote emulation, and yield security and good order.

The Sons of England Society was, to speak more at length, a Sick Benefit, Friendly and Insurance Society. The members must be of good moral character, sound in body and limb, Englishmen or Welshmen or their descendants, and belonging to the Reformed and Protestant denominations. Roman Catholics were excluded, because if he were a conscientious man, and continued a Roman Catholic, he owed allegiance in the first place to the Bishop of Rome, Her Majesty being only of second importance in his heart. For this reason they never could be good subjects of Queen Victoria and consequently not good Englishmen.

The objects of the Society were to unite all who could breathe in truth the words "I'm an Englishman," all of the same nationality, the strongest of all ties. To succor one another, and to teach and enable all members to succor themselves and families when distressed by death or sickness.

The Order consisted now of some 62 lodges, and one Grand Lodge, the latter formed of delegates from the former. The growth of the

Order had been rapid, particularly in late years. There were now some 7,000 members—belonging to lodges in America and Africa. Lodges would be established this year in England. The S. O. E. Society seemed especially adapted to the English character, and was destined to follow England's drum beat round the world. The passwords and signs were for the purpose of allaying suspicion, encouraging plainness of speech, and preventing disorder and inconvenience. The ritual was symbolical, dignified and effective. The subjects of religion and politics were tabooed in the lodge rooms.

The benefits were \$3 per week for 13 weeks and \$1.50 per week for next succeeding 26 weeks; \$30 on death of wife; \$7 on death of child; \$75 on death of member. Initiation fees varied from \$3 to \$15; weekly fees from 10c to 25c. Twelve men could erect a lodge.

In England there were 32,000 benefit societies, and one person in every 11 of the population belonged to one. Neglect of thrift was the heaviest charge brought against Englishmen. The national sins being improvidence, pauperism and drunkenness. The helps to thrift in the Old Country were numerous. The great hindrance to thrift was the poor law system.

In England investigators have discovered that there is an enormous and wilful waste of the earnings of the labouring man, owing to mismanagement in their Friendly Societies—notwithstanding government statutes and inspection the evils have only been partially abated. The poor rates also are burdensome, and the workhouse system has, as we have said, the effect of demoralizing the weak or faint hearted. The sums expended on public charities are also enormous—and in many cases such charity is hurtful to the receiver.

Philanthropists have consequently been advocating a scheme of national insurance to remedy national pauperism. It is stated that \$50 paid into state by each individual of the nation before the age of 21 years would enable the state to give pecuniary benefits as follows:—Up to 70 years of age, \$2 per week for sickness; after 70 years \$1 per week pension.

Such a scheme would save England and Englishmen enormous sums of money, would prevent loss and disappointment among the insurers, and make the poor man energetic and self-reliant. Such a policy of national insurance, universal and compulsory, had been adopted in Germany, and was under consideration in France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and New Zealand.

In Canada circumstances differed from those in England. Friendly societies like the S. O. E. were comparatively untried, and the average wealth per head was greater. But it was, or would be soon, a question for us to decide whether a state friendly society or insurance company would not be best.

This was a union meeting, the first at which the four Ottawa lodges, Derby, Bowood, Stanly and Russell had met together for social intercourse. It would not be the last. This meeting was intended as a loyal demonstration, to testify by our words and applause that Englishmen were in favour of the maintenance of law and order throughout Her Majesty's dominions; to show that the Sons of England obeyed the command: "Honor all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, and honour the king;" and that their battle-cry would be "God for England, Victoria and St. George."

There were about one million of Englishmen in Canada. If members of this nationality desired to be charitable to others they would join the St. George's Society, if they desired to be provident and thrifty they would do best to join the Sons of England Benefit Society.

As a means of communicating ideas, sentiments, orders, notices, etc., to the noble brotherhood of Englishmen, the ANGLO-SAXON monthly had been started some nine months back and was now a deserved success,—may it increase in stature is now the prayer of some 3,000 Anglo-Saxons.

#### Obituary.

We regret our report from Essex Lodge, Oshawa, has to take the character of an obituary:

We have been called upon to mourn the loss of the chairman of our Managing Committee, Bro. Walter W. Stanlick, who passed away to rest on April 19th, and was buried with Sons of England honours on Sunday, April 22nd. It is a very common expression when a brother dies to say that he was one of the best members in the lodge, but in the case of our late Bro. Stanlick, it can be said with all the forcefulness of fact and truth. He was most devoted to the duties of his office, and as soon as it was known that any brother of the lodge was sick, Bro. S. was prompt to leave any other engagement and attend to the requirements of the case. He was in his place in the lodge room at the regular meeting on April 13th, and next day was taken down with inflammation of the lungs, and in five short days afterwards death released him from his sufferings. He leaves a young widow and two children. At his funeral the brethren from Bowmanville and Whitby joined with us, as also did the fire brigade and the Oshawa band, who were followed by a very large number of citizens in carriages. At night we went in a body to the Metcalf Street Methodist Church, and listened to an excellent funeral sermon by the Rev. Newton Hill, on the text—"Life is short, and the fashion of this world passeth away." The charter, and also the chair vacated, have been draped in mourning, and all our members feel sad at the loss of one so worthy.

Yourc., etc.,

J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM.

### Old England's Union Jack.

BY W. PRYCE MAUNSELL.

Shall we haul down the flag that wav'd  
O'er countless lands and seas,  
That for a thousand years has braved  
The battle and the breeze?  
Shall we, by coward fears dismayed,  
Disgrace that glorious name,  
That all the world, in arms arrayed,  
Could never bring to shame.

Not o! the heroes who have bled,  
And stained the fields and waves,  
And all the scattered English dead  
Would turn them in their graves.  
And Nelson still would lead the van,  
For "England, home and beauty,"  
And signal out that every man  
Again "Should do his duty."

Dead foes would jeer at our disgrace,  
Napoleon's shade would mock;  
"Is this the dogged English race  
That chained me to the rock?"  
Proud Russia's despot would deride,  
Though conquer'd in the fight;  
"This shame will salve my wounded pride  
For Alma's bloody height."

Oh! Englishmen, stand back to back  
For what your fathers won;  
And o'er our glorious Union Jack  
Shall never set the sun.  
In every clime, on every sea,  
It still shall be unfurled;  
And still our morning gun shall be  
A salvo round the world.

Our children—spreading like the surge—  
Shall bless their sires so true;  
While infamy and scorn shall scourge  
The Separatist crew.  
Till all shall share a common grave  
In this world's final wrack:  
O'er our united land shall wave  
Old England's Union Jack.

### Sons of England Society.

From our own Correspondents.

(Subscription and advertising rates of the ANGLO-SAXON for the city of Toronto, can be had by addressing Wm. Barker, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, who represents our interest in that city.—MASON & REYNOLDS.)

**Toronto.**—Albion Lodge, No. 1, held their fortnightly meeting on Thursday, April 19th, T. Down, Pres., in the chair. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bro. J. W. Kempling, R.W.G.V. President, of Southampton Lodge, Barrie; Bro. S. Walker, Pres. Brighton Lodge, and Bro. J. E. Bond, Sec. Richmond Lodge. There were three initiations. The quarterly balance sheet shows 17 new members made during the quarter, and the large sum of \$298.00 was paid out in sick dues. The lodge now numbers 355 members. At the previous meeting a large number of brethren were reported sick; we are glad to say a large majority have recovered. A feature of the evening was a recess for song and sociality. Bro. Kempling, R.W.G.V.P., made a touching reference to the death of two of the brothers in his lodge within a fortnight of each other, and unfortunately were not members of the beneficiary, and urged upon the members as a duty they owed their families to join.

Lodge Middlesex, No. 2, met on the evening of Tuesday, April 17th, Bro. Thos. M. Buley, Pres., in the chair. The visitors included Bro. S. B. Pollard, M.D., R.W.G.P., who was making an official visit; Bro. Jno. W. Carter, R.W.G. Secretary; Bro. Will. T. James, Pres. Windsor Lodge; Bro. T. Cannon, P.P., Surrey Lodge; Bro. A. W. Cooper, P.P., Warwick Lodge; Bro. H. J. Boswell, Pres. Richmond Lodge; and Bro. Geo. Catto, St. George's Lodge. We may mention that Bro. Thos. R. Skippon, P.G.P. is a member of the lodge. The M.W.G. President and the R.W.G. Secretary were introduced to the lodge by Bro. T. R. Skippon, P.G.P., and Bro. E. Blundell, P.P. The business of the evening was then resumed. Five new members have been added during the month. The quarterly report submitted by the secretary showed the total funds to be \$5,127.00, with a membership of 372. The secretary, Bro. E. C. Walker, who is new to the office, was highly complimented by the lodge for the efficient manner in which he has conducted his business, and a special vote of thanks was recorded. At the conclusion of the usual business, the grand officers, visitors, and members were invited to partake of an oyster supper in one of the upper rooms of the building. After returning to the lodge the evening was spent in speech and song, to which Bros. James, White, Blundell, Barker, Catto, and others contributed. The event of the night was the presentation to Bros. Thos. R. Skippon, P.G.P., of a past grand president's jewel by the Grand Lodge, which was performed by Bro. S. B. Pollard, M.D., M.W.G. President, in a speech which alluded in high terms of the valuable work done by Bro. Skippon during his term of office. Bro. J. W. Carter, R.W.G.S., made an eloquent and exhaustive speech in the same direction, who was followed by Bro. H. J. Boswell, Pres. Richmond Lodge, and Bro. Thos. Cannon, P.P. Surrey Lodge. Bro. Thos. R. Skippon then rose to reply amid a storm of applause which conclusively proved the high estimation in which his fellow members hold him, and gave some good advice to the younger members to prepare themselves to fill the places of the old members after they have

passed over to the great majority, and to perpetuate the principles of our glorious society. The ANGLO-SAXON was included in the felicitations of the evening, duly responding. Lodge Middlesex still carries the banner.

Kent Lodge, No. 3, held their usual fortnightly meeting on Monday, April 23rd, Bro. C. Reeve, Pres., in the chair. The lodge is keeping pace with the times. There was one initiation and four propositions for membership. The auditors, Bros. Thos. W. Forward and Alfred Essex presented the quarterly balance sheet, which was a very able and suggestive document, and many suggestions were thrown out for the well-being of the lodge, which the members present highly appreciated. The total number of members on the roll call is 224, and the amount of funds after paying all liabilities reaches the handsome sum of \$2,400.56. The members are supporting the ANGLO-SAXON, and in the near future we expect a larger number of subscribers in this lodge.

York Lodge, No. 6, met on Thursday, April 12th, at their lodge room, Odd Fellows' Hall, Queen St. West, Bro. C. Tarling, Pres., in the chair. The principal business of the evening was the raising of some members to the next degree, which necessitated the curtailing of the regular business. As the lodge has removed its quarters to the above address and changed the night of meeting, we beg to inform visiting brethren that the nights of meeting are alternate Thursdays from April 26th; a hearty welcome is always to be reckoned upon.

Brighton Lodge, No. 7, held their usual meeting on Friday, April 20th, Bro. S. Walker, Pres., in the chair. Bro. H. J. Boswell, Pres. Richmond Lodge, was present to install some new officers of the lodge, including two committee men and inner guard. Bro. F. Hayward, P.P. of the lodge, who is leaving for England for a holiday trip, received the good wishes of the brethren of the lodge. We hope he will enjoy himself, have a prosperous voyage and a safe return.

Surrey Lodge, No. 11, met as usual at Hinchcliffe's Hall, Bloor St. West, on Monday, April 23rd, Bro. T. H. Johnstone, Pres., in the chair, when the following business was transacted: The committee reported four sick brethren who were being visited and attended to, and three members were balloted for and duly initiated. The circular letter from your correspondent was read, and it was unanimously carried that the lodge advertise the place and time of meeting in the pages of the ANGLO-SAXON. Resolved, that the anniversary of the lodge be celebrated with a supper, to be held on the 23rd May, and that the following form a committee to carry out the arrangements:—Bros. Pacey, Owston, Talbot, Sendell, Hopcroft, H. Johnstone, Way, Lowen, and T. Cannon, Sr. The lodge then closed in due form.

Warwick Lodge, No. 13, held their usual meeting on Thursday, April 12th, Bro. Jas. Poffley, Pres., in the chair; Bro. W. George, V. P., in the vice chair. Your representative spoke on behalf of the ANGLO-SAXON, and the lodge very heartily voted to advertise in the paper the time and place of their meetings. Bro. A. Riddiford, the secretary of the lodge, is the District Deputy for East Toronto; we expect to hear a good record from him at the expiration of his term, as we are certain he would not accept any office without throwing his whole energy into it. The lodge is in a flourishing condition and stands well financially, as well as otherwise. Visitors always receive a warm welcome.

Manchester Lodge, No. 14, met on Monday, April 16th, Bro. H. Langley, Pres., in the chair. Owing to Bro. J. H. Hughes, secretary, having resigned, as he is leaving the city, Bro. W. Toms, P.P. of the lodge, has been elected to fill this office and was duly installed. Bro. J. Toms, a P.P. of the lodge, moved a vote of thanks to Bro. Hughes for the painstaking manner in which he had filled the office, and expressed the regret of the members at having to part with him. A standing vote of thanks was given Bro. Hughes, who responded, spoke feelingly, and regretted being compelled to leave his honourable office.

Lodge St. George, No. 27, at their ordinary meeting on Monday, April 16th, Bro. H. W. Smallpiece, Pres., in the chair, Bro. W. Lewis, V.P., in the vice chair, proceeded to the election of a secretary owing to the resignation of Bro. J. D. Jones, whose business engagements preclude him from giving the necessary time to the duties which devolved upon him. Bro. C. E. Swait was elected to fill the position and Bro. Geo. Catto appointed Financial Secretary. There were three initiations; the lodge is steadily adding to its number. The lodge room has been embellished and presents a very handsome appearance. Bro. J. E. Bond, Sec. Richmond Lodge, was present, and made a very humorous speech.

Lodge London, No. 31, held their usual meeting on Tuesday, April 10th, Bro. Lewis Brown, Pres., in the chair. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, the total funds amounting to \$1,000.00, including \$420.00 invested in the S.O.E. Hall Co. A spirit of emulation exists among its members. Bro. J. W. Haynes, the indefatigable secretary, is much to be commended for his general management; he is one of the most attentive and genial secretaries in the city. At our visit there were four initiations and two propositions. Bro. J. Harris, P.P., and Bro. J. Hughes, Sec. Manchester Lodge, were among the visitors, and made pleasant and appropriate speeches.

Stafford Lodge, No. 32, held their meeting on Monday, April 9th, at their lodge room, Copeland Hall, King St. East, corner Sherbourne St., Bro. Wm. Mitchell, Pres., in the chair. Bro. Jno. Moull having resigned the position of secretary, Bro. Geo. W. Ansell was elected to

fill the vacancy, which we believe will be well and ably filled. He has the making of the lodge in his hands; the members may confidently look for a good record at the end of his term. Bro. W. Barker, Past District Deputy, attended as installing officer and duly performed that duty. As this lodge is so far east it is somewhat overlooked by visitors; we should like to see that remedied.

Lodge Windsor, No. 35, held their usual meeting on Tuesday, April 23rd, Bro. Will T. James, Pres., in the chair. The "At Home" committee reported, and all the necessary arrangements for a successful entertainment were in a forward state. We must state that the invitation and programme (one of which your correspondent has received) is a model of neatness and good taste. Two new members were made, and three propositions handed in. After the closing of the Red degree, a White degree meeting was held and seven members were raised to that degree.

Portsmouth Lodge, No. 45, met on Tuesday, April 17th, Bro. F. J. Drewitt, Pres., in the chair. There were two new members initiated. After the closing of the lodge, a White degree meeting was held and was very successful. This lodge, although formed only nine months ago, is making very rapid progress, and possesses an active and earnest secretary in the person of Bro. Walter Freeman. We wish them every success.

Norfolk Lodge, No. 57, met on Friday, April 13th, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Dundas St., Bro. T. H. Kidd, Pres., in the chair. The visitors included Bros. Thos. M. Buley, Pres., E. Blundell, P.P., R. J. Hodge, Jr., Middlesex Lodge; H. J. Boswell, Pres., J. E. Bond, Sec., Richmond Lodge; and S. B. Pollard, M.D., M.W.G.P. of the society. The business included one initiation and one proposition. A pleasing feature of the evening was the presentation of a large, handsome Bible to the lodge by Bro. S. B. Pollard. On behalf of the members of Middlesex Lodge, Bro. T. M. Buley, Pres., in a neat and well-timed speech, presented a valuable steel engraving of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the lodge; the tone and matter of the speech was much applauded. Your representative spoke on behalf of the ANGLO-SAXON, and was well received.

Lodge Richmond, No. 65. The opening and dedication of the lodge took place on Wednesday evening, April 11th. It was one of the most impressive and brilliant ceremonies held in the order. The following Grand Lodge officers took part in the ceremony:—S. B. Pollard, M.D., M.W.G.P.; Rev. H. P. Hobson, Deputy Grand Chaplain; J. W. Carter, R.W.G. Secretary; Thos. R. Skippon, P.G.P.; H. J. Boswell, P.G.V.P. A number of the following officers of other lodge who were present also assisted at the dedication:—Pres. H. W. Smallpiece, St. George's; Pres. Will T. James, Windsor; Pres. T. H. Kidd, Norfolk; Pres. J. Poffley, Warwick; P.P. H. W. Thorpe, Windsor; P.P. A. W. Cooper, Warwick; P.P. S. Walker, Brighton; A. Riddiford, Warwick, District Deputy for East Toronto. Chas. E. Smith, secretary Albion Lodge, was acting chaplain during the preliminary proceedings. We noticed among the visiting brethren Bro. W. Huxley, secretary Windsor Lodge, and members of Albion, Middlesex, Kent, Warwick, Brighton, St. George, Stafford, and Norfolk Lodges. The following were elected the officers of the lodge:—H. J. Boswell, Pres.; R. Baker, V.P.; J. E. Bond, Sec.; F. Sparling, Treas.; R. Freeman, Chaplain; Messrs. Martin and Allen, Doctors. Committee—C. H. Beavis, H. J. Kent, J. H. Watkin, T. R. Statford, A. Wall, E. Hill. W. J. Hay, I.G.; C. Binsted, O.G.; Jno. Terry, A. T. Pollard, W. N. Wells, Trustees; R. M. Charlton and W. G. Piercey, Auditors. After the installation of the officers, the first business was the reading of your correspondent's circular letter, and the lodge unanimously resolved to advertise in the ANGLO-SAXON. Refreshments were served after the lodge business was concluded, and the remainder of the evening was spent in music and song, which wound up a memorable evening.

**Brantford.**—The first annual dinner of Salisbury Lodge, No. 42, of Brantford, was held at the Kerby House on Monday the 23rd of April, when a large number of the brethren and their friends sat down to a most sumptuous dinner, President Bro. Thos. Elliott in the chair, who in a brief address expressed the deep sense of satisfaction felt by the young society in the unqualified success which had attended this first annual dinner, and began the toast list proposing THE QUEEN. Rev. J. L. Strong, Chaplain of Salisbury lodge, made a few appropriate remarks. SISTER SOCIETIES was responded to by Ex-Mayor Henry, for St. Andrews; Dr. Kelly, for St. Patrick's and W. J. Imlach replied for St. George and the Dragon. OUR ORDER—the toast of the evening, was accepted with cheers, and Deputy Grand Chaplain Hobson congratulated the Society on the magnificent gathering. Members of the Sons of England were really sons of Englishmen or descendants, and loved England dearly. But they also loved Canada, and none would be found more ready to defend Canada than the Sons of England (cheers.) They are strongly attached to the old flag and will ever uphold and protect it when danger threatens. He believed Canada had a great future before her, and took a side blow at the advocates of Commercial Union, saying "if there is to be any differentiating, let it be on the side of Britain and against the United States." The object of their Society was benevolent and patriotic, one of the main objects being the assistance and relief of Englishmen and their wives and children who come to this country and need assistance. The committee in charge deserve every congratulation for the unbounded success of their first annual dinner. They are: Bro. Thos. Elliott, chairman, Bros. J. H. Adams, S. F. Passmore, T. H. Sears, Edman Brown, H. Griffith, Geo. Henwood and James Christie.

**London.**—Lodge Trafalgar, No. 51, located in London South, Ont., Canada, which meets the 2nd and 4th Monday in each month, was instituted August 23rd, 1887, with 15 members. At the present date we number 30, and are looking forward for a large increase this season. Our meetings are growing more interesting and the public in this neighbourhood are growing more interested in this society. We are aiming in every respect at maintaining a good reputation. A visit will be paid us soon by the Grand Secretary, who will give a good number the W. R. D. We hope soon to organize a degree lodge under our own charter. This lodge is in good financial standing and the auditors reported the books to be in excellent shape. Our motto is "go ahead."

**Almonte.**—Our lodge is doing fairly well, having initiated 13 since last July. We now number 45, and we hope to bring it up to 60 by the end of the term. Our meetings are well attended, no doubt, owing to the fact that we have a very popular man as president, while our V. P. is full of energy and vim, and our P. P. is just loaded with loyalty to the old Union Jack, and has a kind of fatherly care over us. With such brethren as leaders we must succeed.

**Ottawa.**—If a good attendance and willingness on the part of the contributors to the programme could ensure a successful entertainment that given in St. James' Hall, on the 17th April, by the Sons of England, would have been among the best of the season. The chairman, Dr. R. I. Wicksteed, opened the proceedings with an address on the Aims and Objects of the Sons of England Society. From its value and interest to all members of S.O.E., it has been thought wise to print this address at length in another column of this number. Mr. Perley gave two vocal selections "Anchoria" and "Day by Day." Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P. for Muskoka, on being introduced, said he was not an Englishman, except in the sense that all British subjects are Englishmen. He touched on the struggles that had been made in all parts of the world to maintain the rights of British subjects and hoped the empire would show the same spirit in the future as in the past. Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P., sang "The Englishman." Mr. Baker, M.P., in a brief speech referred to the glories of the British navy in which he had served for a considerable time and hoped that all would be proud of being Englishmen. Mr. C. J. Pearson, sang "The Bridge." Mr. Clarke Wallace, M.P., was the next speaker, who as a Canadian and a British subject was an Englishman. He spoke in favour of confederation of the empire and hoped the victories which were won at Poitiers, Agincourt and the Battle of the Boyne would never be forgotten. Bro. W. Thicke sang "My Pretty Jane." Major-General Laurie, M.P., gave a reading descriptive of the battle of "Meane." A song "They all Love Jack," by Mr. J. Ogilvy and a quartette by Messrs. Thicke, Pearson, Ogilvy and Steadman concluded the programme by singing God Save the Queen.

#### New Lodges Opened.

**St. Thomas.**—Truro Lodge, No. 62. This lodge was opened and dedicated on Tuesday, March 27th, by Bro. Jno. W. Carter, R. W. G. Secretary, with the assistance of Bro. P. R. Williams, District Deputy, and the officers and members of Chester Lodge. The following brethren were elected to fill the different offices of the lodge: President, F. W. Wright; V.P., A. A. Drake; Chaplain, A. Neale; Secretary, E. R. Irving; P.P., T. B. Wright; Managing committee, Thos. Stone, Chas. Butcher, J. Ringwood, W. Clay, Fred. Day, Jno. Sawden; I. G., W. Holman, O.G., F. Raven; Surgeon, Dr. Tweedle. There were 25 charter members.

**Exeter.**—Lodge Plymouth, No. 63, was formally opened and dedicated on Wednesday, March 28th, by Bro. Jno. W. Carter, R. W. G. Secretary, assisted by Bros. Jas. Heman, of Trafalgar Lodge, London, and T. B. Wright, of Truro Lodge, St. Thomas. The following brethren were duly elected and installed as officers of the lodge: President, Bro. G. D. Kemp; V.P., Bro. D. Davis; Chaplain, Bro. Hustnoll; Secretary, Bro. Senior; Treasurer, Bro. Hurdon; P.P., Bro. J. Sparkman; Managing Committee, Bros. W. Sweet, Cudmore, Crocker, Bissett, Rowcliffe and Folland; I.G., Bro. Bawden; O.G., Bro. Sanders; Trustees, Bro. H. Spackman, Bro. T. Sweet, Bro. G. Davis.

#### Comments and Criticisms.

To the Editor of the Anglo-Saxon:

**Toronto.**—Members are slow to take hold of the ANGLO-SAXON, it having been fooled so badly by the *Englishman's Journal*. Our society is very strong and bids fair to become a power in this country. We should have a good paper; and, as I tell our members, if we put our shoulders to this it ought to become one of the first journals in the Dominion. I find a difficulty in not having a few copies to give away, our lodge is 345 strong and half a dozen papers don't go very far, so I would like to have a few samples of your next issue for distribution. Bro. Wm. Barker, your representative, is working hard for the ANGLO-SAXON's success. CHAS. E. SMITH.

**London.**—By what I have seen and heard of the ANGLO-SAXON paper it needs just one improvement to make it a success in our society—that is, it can be made a paper that we can take to the lodge room and occasionally make a debate of its contents. This may be done by stripping it entirely of political matter as that is not allowed in the lodge, "see Constitution." Now, if you can get a report monthly, just in time for print, from every lodge, especially debates, and anything at all interesting to Englishmen, you may have a paper that will be interesting to our society, and we will know all that is going on in the society at large. I was visiting British Lion Lodge, of London East, at their last meeting and one of the brethren gave us a lecture on the "Lost Ten Tribes." This was a credit to the brethren and ought to be put in the ANGLO-SAXON; it is a subject that ought to interest all Englishmen. I cannot promise you much success unless you make this change in the paper. I can't understand how it is that in the April number, on page 71, we have nothing to look at under the heading Ottawa. The items are so short that we don't know the fun that is going on there. Thanking you for copies of the ANGLO-SAXON received. SAMUEL T. COOK.

[We gladly publish the opinions of our two correspondents as above, which is a sample of many we receive. We will endeavour to refer to them ourselves next month. They contain a great deal of matter for reflection.—M. & R.]



## Personals.

The annual church parade of the Toronto lodges will take place on Sunday, May 27th.

Bro. W. Miles, a P.P., Brighton Lodge, has been elected the people's warden of St. Barnabas Church, Toronto.

Bro. F. Haward, P.P., of Brighton Lodge, sailed for England on the 21st ult., we wish him bon voyage and a safe return.

We regret to have to report that Bro. R. W. Stroud, Derby's treasurer, is still suffering from rheumatic fever. Hopes are entertained of his early recovery.

*Saturday Night*, of May 5th, by the Sheppard Publishing Co., refers very kindly to the ANGLO-SAXON and its representative in Toronto, Bro. Wm. Barker, of St. George's Lodge.

We are sorry to learn that Bro. W. Holmes, Albion Lodge, Toronto, died in the General Hospital of that city on the 21st, he was an inmate under the auspices of the "Sons of England Hospital Fund."

In our report, in the last number, of the presentation at Windsor Lodge of an address to the brother who is leaving for California, the name should have been Thos. Jewell. We regret the mistake made.

In view of the fact that the Queen's Own Rifles will make a visit to Ottawa on the Queen's Birthday, the brethren of the Capital will be glad to have an opportunity of meeting the members of the Order who may be members of that corps.

On Thursday the 19th ult., Bro. J. W. Kempling, R. W. G. V. P., was in Toronto, and visited Albion Lodge. He made a telling speech in favour of the Beneficiary, and referred feelingly to the sad death of Bro. Teasdale of Barrie.

The anniversary church parade and sermon of the Sons of England of Ottawa will take place on the 27th of May. It is intended by the brethren to have a band and march to St. George's Church, when Rev. P. Owen-Jones, Bowood's Chaplain, will preach the sermon.

We regret to learn that J. H. Hughes, late secretary of Manchester Lodge, is leaving Toronto, and resigned his position in consequence. We can ill afford to lose a member who is so earnest and interested a brother as he has proved himself to be.

Bowood Lodge, we regret to hear, will this week lose one of its charter members in the person of Bro. R. S. Grundy, who is going to Toronto with the firm of Beal Bros. who are moving to that city with their entire business. Bro. Grundy has been one of Bowood's hardest workers since the inception of the lodge. He carries with him the esteem of his brethren in Ottawa.

Bro. J. W. Carter, R. W. G. Secretary, is in communication with several brethren in British Columbia, and expects to open two new lodges in that district in August. Any members having friends in British Columbia who will further the interests of the society, please communicate with the Grand Secretary at Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, as any information rendered will be accepted.

We observe among those who have won places upon the Canadian Wimbledon team for 1888 are two members of the Order, Staff-Sergt. W. Ashall, of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, and Sergt. W. Short, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, of Ottawa, and a member of Russell Lodge. We hope to refer to those two brethren in a future issue of the ANGLO-SAXON.

We regret to announce the untimely death of Bro. Teasdale, of Southampton Lodge, Barrie, who was killed on the Northern Railway, where he was employed. He was buried by members of the lodge with every mark of respect. It was one of the largest funerals ever seen in Barrie; great sympathy is felt for the bereaved family. We are sorry to learn that he did not belong to the Beneficiary Department.

Monday, May 7th, being the anniversary of the opening and dedication of Windsor Lodge, Toronto, an "At Home" will be held in the large parlour of Shaftesbury Hall. Special efforts are being made by the committee to make it most pleasant for their visitors. A capital programme has been arranged, and refreshments will be served during the interval. Dr. S. B. Pollard, M. W. G. P., is a member of and doctor for the lodge.

Bro. Chas. R. Smith, Secretary of the Albion Lodge, has presented the Sons of England Hall Company with a steel engraving entitled "The Fathers of Confederation," for the adornment of the walls of the large parlour, "go thou and do likewise." We should like to see large crayon likenesses of the Past Grand Presidents of the Society, particularly that of Bro. Geo. Carette, one of the founders of the society, and first M. W. S. P.

Bro. J. Johnson, of St. George Lodge, Toronto, met with a serious accident at the Citizens' Milling Company, where he is employed. Messrs. Martin and Allen, the lodge doctors, were telephoned for and promptly responded to the call. It appears he was adjusting a belt whilst in motion and his arm being entangled was broken in three places, he is progressing favourably. Bro. Geo. Catto, one of the visiting committee of the lodge, is most assiduous in his visits, which tends to alleviate the tediousness of invalidism.

## General Notes.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Sons of England Hall Company, was held at Shaftesbury Hall on Thursday evening April 26th. Dr. W. W. Ogden, president occupied the chair. The report of the directors for the year 1887-88 was read by John W. Carter, secretary to the company, and showed a marked increase in the income of every department. The chairman congratulated the shareholders upon the satisfactory standing of the company, and said that the expectations of the promoters had been realized in every particular. The auditors in presenting their report recommended a dividend of six per cent per annum, which was unanimously adopted. The next business was the election of directors and auditors for the ensuing year. The scrutineers were C. E. Smith, W. H. Thorpe and J. S. Williams. The retiring board being eligible for re-election, the following were elected: Dr. W. W. Ogden, Dr. J. S. King, Harry Symons, R. Caddick, T. Claxton, Ald. J. C. Swait and Dr. S. B. Pollard. The retiring auditors, W. Barker and Thos. R. Skippon, were re-elected by acclamation. The meeting, which was of a most harmonious nature, then closed with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

The first annual concert of Lodge Cambridge took place on Wednesday evening, April 25th, at Little York, Toronto. A special train left the Union Station to convey the city brethren, and we are glad to say the concert was a great success in every particular, the room being crowded. Bro. S. Hine, London Lodge, was in the chair. His bright and genial face, as it beamed across the large audience, was sufficient to make all present feel good, without the incentive of so excellent an entertainment as was provided for the company assembled. The different pieces were rendered by Mrs. Revell, Mrs. Barrons, Mrs. Gray, Misses Matthews, Patterson, Roulley and Haynes, Bros. Mould, Lish, Clements, Woodroff, Garr, W. Barrons, Costaine and Flaxman. Prof. Swan gave some excellent banjo solos. Miss English was an accomplished pianist.

Mr. J. Churchill Arldge, the celebrated Toronto flutist, late of London, Eng., having formed a Y. M. C. A. orchestra from among the members of that institution, essayed a first public performance on Tuesday evening, April 24th, in the Association Hall, Toronto, which for a first appearance was eminently successful. The overtures, "Il Trovatore" and "Cardinal" were taken with a verve and crispness highly creditable to the conductor. Mr. Arldge proved himself as clever with the baton as he is an instrumentalist, which is saying a great deal.



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## Objects, Aims and Benefits of the Order.

ORGANIZED IN TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1874.

**To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:**

*Gentlemen and Fellow Countrymen,—*

As the question is being so often asked: "What are the objects of the Sons of England Society?" we have been led to present this circular with the view of giving the desired information.

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

The government of the Order is vested in a Grand Lodge, and Subordinate Lodges. The Grand Lodge is composed of delegates elected by Subordinate Lodges to represent them. The Grand Lodge is supported financially by a per capita tax of ten cents per member per quarter. The Grand Lodge officers are elected annually.

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

The rapid growth of the Order has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and is steadily extending itself in the hearts of our countrymen, and we are confident that when the Objects and Aims are more generally understood it will become one of the

grandest and most useful of Benevolent Societies.

The Order has branches as follows:—One in Cornwall, Belleville, Kingston, Oshawa, Whitby, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Port Perry, Lindsay, Barrie, Collingwood, Galt, Woodstock, Bracebridge, Uxbridge, Almonte, Newcastle, Brantford, Dovercourt, West Toronto Junction, Windsor, Little York, Aylmer, Ont.; Weston, Exeter, two in St. Thomas, Peterborough, Orillia and Hamilton; four in Montreal, Ottawa and London, five in South Africa, and fifteen in Toronto, and we hope by bringing this circular to the notice of our fellow-countrymen, to imbue them with our enthusiasm and to swell our thousands into tens of thousands.

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

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

We recognize the teachings of the Holy Bible.

No political discussions are allowed in the lodge room.

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

The Beneficiary Department enables us to insure their life for 500 or 1000 dollars, and has already proved a great source of strength to the Order. By the payment of a small graded as-

essment, at the death of a member substantial aid is secured to the surviving relatives, which will assist them in being independent of the cold charity of the world. Members becoming totally disabled and unable to follow any occupation, receive half the amount insured for, if required; the other half is paid at the time of death.

The benefits and medical attendance and medicine, on joining, and sick benefits after being 12 months a member; in case of sickness the benefits are \$3.00 per week for 13 weeks, and \$1.50 for the next 26 weeks, \$50.00 on the death of a member's wife, \$7.00 on the death of any of his children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and \$75.00 on the death of a member. If the deceased member has no family nor nominee, the lodge undertakes the funeral.

The initiation Fees are, 18 to 30....	\$ 3 00
30 to 45....	4 00
45 to 50....	7 00
50 to 55....	10 00
55 to 60....	15 00

The subscriptions are	
weekly, from 18 to 30.....	10c
30 to 45.....	13c
45 to 50.....	15c
50 to 55.....	20c
55 to 60.....	25c

On the formation of a Lodge, charter members are received on the first scale of payments, as regards initiation fees.

In conclusion we ask you to take this matter into your earnest consideration, and if there is not a lodge near you, agitate among your fellow countrymen, and soon as you can get 12 good men together, notify the undersigned, and all the assistance required will be given to organize you into a lodge; you will then be astonished how your membership will increase, and will wonder how it was so many Englishmen were living all around you without being known. Any information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER,  
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
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