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A Visit to the Falls of Shewenagan.

IN the month of September 188—a brief sojourn in the ancient city of Three Rivers afforded me an opportunity which I determined not to lose, of visiting this picturesque and noble waterfall, which, although rivalling Niagara in grandeur, and infinitely more wild, remains almost unknown, save to a few "voyageurs" and travellers of the more adventurous sort.

The train, soon after leaving Three Rivers station crosses the River St. Maurice on the fine bridge which spans that noble stream. From it a picturesque view is obtained of its confluence with the still nobler St. Lawrence and the islands and channels which give its name to the old town: while in the other direction a pleasing view is obtained of a fine stretch of the river as it flows between its lofty and well wooded banks.

It must be confessed, however, that the remainder of the road by rail, which runs through a flat and sandy region, is not particularly interesting. For this reason a trip up the river by canoe, if time and other conditions permit, is much preferable; for "forest and cliff, placid and troubled waters, vast open reaches and channels twisting round islands relieve one another in charming succession."

Time, however, being an object, I availed myself of the more speedy mode of locomotion. After a run of about twenty miles, Lac à la Tortue Station, the nearest to the Falls, was reached, an unromantic spot on the flat shore of the small lake of turtle-like shape, from which it takes its name. Here a buckboard was hired, and off I started with a French Canadian Jehu on a ten mile drive across the country over another flat and sandy road to the river and the falls.

The wife of the "habitant" whose field had to be crossed between the highway and the river, gave the unwelcome intelligence that the only hotel at the Falls had been closed on the previous day. This was a sad blow to the hope I had indulged of "taking mine ease at mine inn," and especially of having ample time to explore and take in all the features of the Falls and their picturesque surroundings. However, there seemed to be nothing for it but to make the most of a short half hour before starting on my buckboard back to the lake, so as to catch the afternoon train for Three Rivers.

My Jehu, however, suggested that I need not be in so great a hurry, as the station master at the lake would take me in at his domicile. Upon this assurance I determined to take my time and also my fill of the beauties of the landscape in the bright sunlight, which happily had dispelled the mists of the morning.

My first view of the magnificent cataract was obtained through a vista formed by a long avenue cut through the forest and ending on the edge of a rocky bluff immediately opposite the falls. Below this bluff and extending between it and the basin into which the cataract plunges, there is a wide ledge of ragged rocks of various shape and height which form a striking feature of the landscape.

I happen to have in my possession three graphic descriptions in print of the falls taken by different persons at three widely-apart periods. I shall therefore not cudgel my brains in the vain hope of improving upon these, but shall present to the reader a short extract from each of these pen pictures from which he may make his choice.

I may here mention that the Indian name Shewenagan signifies needlework, suggested, it is said, by the beautiful play of colours on the foaming surface.

The first description is from the pen of a former Rector of the Anglican Church of Three Rivers, then lately arrived from England, who, with a party of friends, visited the falls so far back as early in the thirties. This shall be called the Parson's description.

The second is taken from an article entitled "A Canadian Holiday," by Sir Frederick Pollock, the eminent jurist and legal writer. This shall be designated the lawyer's description.

The third is from the facile and racy pen of our own Faith Fenton, as the falls appeared to her in 1894. This shall be distinguished as the lady's description.

To begin with the Parson's:—"There are three falls in time of high water, which, (having learned a little latin when I was a boy,) I shall nominate Shewenagus, Shewenaga and Shewenagum. Of these Shewenagus and Shewenagum, though distinct falls, meet in the chasm, tossing their discharge into the bay below. Shewenagum is the most easterly or towards the left bank of the river. Shewenagus is the middlemost, and Shewenaga, (I make her the lady from her superior elegance) is to be seen only in time of flood. Therefore as Sir Walter Scott says:—

"If you would see fair Melrose aright
Go visit her by the pale moonlight."

so do I say—

If you would see fair Shewenaga
Go visit her in the month of May.

"On ascending the portage path we descried through the trees, which at the time of our visit were not in full leaf, fair Shewenaga dancing down the slope of the hill on our right with sinuous courses. About midway she grows suddenly fretful and tosses herself headlong down a precipice of thirty feet; and then, skipping along as before, glides gently at last with the main body of the river. So much for the beauty and elegance of Shewenaga.

"But what pen shall describe the terrific contrast, the conflict, the collision, the co-thunder of the waters of Shewenagus and Shewenagum? I ascended the hill with the chasm on my right hand until I came to a point which I shall call the point of co-thunder. There, looking up, I saw Shewenagum pouring his mighty flood down an inclined plane, swift as an arrow, and Shewenagus tumbling and bounding from rock to rock to meet him, and when they met in the chasm below what a sublime and terrific scene! What rattling, roaring, tossing, boiling and foaming of waters!"

"The lawyer's description reads thus:—"Among a brilliant succession of rapids and falls on the St. Maurice, the Shewenagan Falls are pre-eminent. The river is divided into two channels by a line of islands, and these meet again at right angles, forming two distinct falls, not of the verti-

cal kind, but cascades plunging in a tumultuous, tumbling, broken fashion down a steep place.

"Immediately below the Fall there is a fault on the rocky bed, and, no longer gradually dipping, the strata stand out in a stubborn vertical wall. The full force of the current comes against a sheer cliff and is thrown back in a mighty whirlpool named "Ramon du diable." After this the river rushes through an exceedingly narrow opening down another rapid and then spreads out into a placid bay and finally resumes its previous course."

Last, but not least comes the lady's description:—"We lift our eyes to where a green island divides the St. Maurice waters into two channels, and where the first ugly rock ledges cause it to leap in successive cascades that quicken its already swift speed to a wild rush.

Now the channels meet; the yellow water bounds to the head of the fall and the wild glory begins.

It is not a sheer descent; not a straight, mighty, precipitous downpour like Niagara—no, no, no! It is a wide and tortuous incline; a sloping torrent bed of giant, jagged rocks over which the tortured water leaps in a mad tearing, magnificent beyond words.

It has reached the base; it is caught in with a tempest of white churned waves, and together they fling themselves passionately across the chasm, lashing the face of the opposite rocks then dropping in wild writhings of pain into the awful devil's whirlpool.

And here, while yet in the throes of anguish, the rainbow spans the white foam with promise of peace, its low arch half hidden in the mist. But the maddened water heeds not, only flings out blindly and rushes down between the high-walled rocky chasm, 2,000 feet in length, to be torn and tossed again upon its way, until, with one final white-foamed leap, it drops down into a pretty curving bay, and with a few last wild surgings is at peace."

I would willingly have continued my explorations of the neighboring forest paths and rocky ledges, and feasted my eyes upon various aspects of the noble waterfall; but the unromantic sensations of hunger began to come between me and my enjoyment of the beauties of nature. What was to be done? The only course open seemed to be to embark on my buckboard and drive back to Lac à la Tortue and there partake of "la bonne nourriture" which my companion had promised.

Before starting, however, I must have one more view of Shewenagan; so I retraced my steps to the rocky height overlooking the fall and bade it, as I thought, a last farewell.

The declining rays of the afternoon sun at length warned us that the best of friends must part, so with a final handshaking and another parting gaze at Shewenagan, I mounted my buckboard and retraced my way to Lac à la Tortue, where I was to enjoy such excellent entertainment.

The station master, on my being introduced to him, seemed rather to hesitate as to my reception, at which I was not much surprised, as, on entering his domicile, I found that it consisted of a tumbledown leaky-looking shanty which served the double purpose of the back-woods railway station and the abode of the official and his family.

The furniture of the establishment consisted of an old deal table, an ancient cooking stove and three or four rickety chairs. It was evident that my Jehu's opinion differed widely from the views usually held as to these matters. However, there was no alternative but to make the best of the situation until the arrival of the train next morning.

Terms having been arranged, I whiled away an hour by getting on board a lumbering-looking row boat, pulling

across to an islet in the lake and taking a plunge and a swim in its limpid waters. Supper was announced on my return, when I was introduced to Madame, and invited for the evening repast into the "living room" which contained the aforementioned stove, table and chairs.

The "bonne nourriture" consisted of a few stale crusts of bread without butter, the only condiment being molasses contained in a jug topped with a substantial covering of defunct house flies.

I have a distinct recollection of swallowing a crust or two, washed down with a draught of really good spring water, which beverage was the only redeeming feature in the bill of fare; the tea not being to my taste and milk being conspicuous by its entire absence.

The day's journey and my tramp at the Falls before long inclined me to turn in for the night. I was pointed to a ladder and invited to ascend, which I did. On arriving at the top and stumbling over two or three cradles and chairs and other articles of ancient household furniture, I was shown a room and bed, which really presented a better prospect for the night than the downstairs ménage appeared to foreshadow.

No time was lost in laying me down to rest, lulled by the lapping of the lake on the shore and the monotone of my host, as he and his spouse (devout Roman Catholics) recited their evening litany before retiring for the night.

The adventures and fatigues of the day quickly brought sleep to my eyes and slumber to mine eyelids. For the space of three or four hours I enjoyed most delicious repose. After that lapse of time I awoke with sundry peculiar sensations, which seemed to indicate the presence of more companions than I had bargained for when making terms for my night's lodging. These sensations soon developed into convictions based on the most positive proof, when on striking a light, I beheld whole nests of bed fellows, some ensconced within and others rampaging around my pillow.

There was nothing for it but to retreat without loss of time. I pulled on my clothes. Daylight was yet distant by several hours, so I sat me down on a three legged stool by the open window, and, fanned by the mild breezes of the night, and resting my head on my hands and elbows, first on the right knee and then on the left and occasionally on both, I dozed until dawn arrived, and descent by the ladder into the region below could be accomplished with safety. I once more pulled over to the islet and had a refreshing morning dip, cheered by the genial rays of the rising sun.

I took care not to miss the morning train for "Les Piles" Village, and the afternoon train for Three Rivers.

The moral of my story is this:—If your summer trip should extend to Montreal or Quebec, by no means omit to land at Three Rivers and visit Shewenagan; but do not take the route by rail; drive by the road on the west bank of the river as far as "Les Gres." There take a canoe and a guide, and paddle up the river, and whatever happens, shun the station house at Lac à la Tortue.

S. G. WOOD.

At Trafalgar, it is related, two Scotchmen, messmates and bosom cronies, happened to be stationed near each other when the celebrated signal was given from Admiral Nelson's ship: "England expects every man to do his duty."

"Not a word about poor Scotland," dolefully remarked Donald.

His friend cocked his eye and turning to his companion, said: "Man, Donald, Scotland kens weel enuch that nae son o' hers needs to be tell't to dae his dury. That's just a hint to the Englishers."

Englishmen in the Canadian West.

THOUGH it may seem invidious to draw any distinction between the Englishmen proper, and any other of the English speaking people who go to make up the population of this land, not only of magnificent distances, but also of unlimited power as a supplier of food to the world at large. Yet considering the continuous and ever increasing tide of immigration which flows hitherward from the "tight little isle" some special notice of the effect his presence is having upon his new surroundings is worthy the consideration.

It may be remarked that on the opening up to colonization a new district on the American continent, the Englishman is seldom a pioneer. As a rule, the Irishman comes first with his axe, plough and spade, or pick and shovel, to commence the attack on the primeval forces of nature both active and inert.

The Scotchman follows next in order, finding occupation for his characteristic shrewdness in making bargains and trading generally on a scale in accordance with the requirements of those with whom he has to deal. Hard work is not usually the strong point of the Scot, work itself being to him but a means to an end, and though at times he may labor as hard and intelligently as any other, it is only for so long as it will pay him to do so, or in other words, until he has accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to live upon the labor of others. This description of the order of precedence is perhaps more correct as applied to the settlement of Canada of old time rather than to the way we find it in Manitoba. There being but comparatively few Irishmen in this district, the pioneers being for the most part of Scottish descent who found congenial occupation as hunters, trappers and traders in the Hudson Bay Company's service. It is necessary to make this digression in order to show that, exception proves the rule and that the relative precession of the nationalities would, all things being equal be the same here as elsewhere.

Last, but not least, save perhaps in the estimation of, some of his fellow countrymen, the Englishman came to Manitoba. When he did so he came by hundreds, many with but little or no capital. Suffering, hardship and privation has been the lot of not a few, but in the end, indomitable pluck, determination and perseverance has overcome the obstacles which at first threatened to overwhelm them, but to-day most have attained to a position of comparative independence to which in the nature of things they were never likely to have arrived at had they remained at home.

Hundreds more of this nationality have arrived well furnished with the golded seeds of the higher civilization. Starting in life amid entirely new and primitive surroundings the temptations to run wild and dissipate, seems to be the most dangerous obstacle the young Englishman of education and capital had to contend with, for being as it were, suddenly released from the strictness of his previous social relations, cut loose amongst strangers, composed for the most part of people he considers "natives," a class of creature which has for centuries been held in sublime contempt by Englishmen, probably finding later on that the feeling has been thoroughly reciprocated by these natives when they have his cash, and he naught to show but a dearly bought experience.

But in such a case, should the worst have come to pass, his chances of again retrieving his lost possessions are infinitely greater in this grand new country, than they would have likely been had the same disaster overwhelmed him at home.

To the level headed, business trained young Englishman with moderate capital, Manitoba and the Northwest territories offer undreamed of opportunities for lucrative investment, owing to the amount of as yet but very partially developed natural resources. Capital commands a high rate of interest, and it may be said with truth that one dollar of cash capital here is as efficient for the general purposes of commercial investment as is one pound sterling silver in the British Isles. To know and fully appreciate what Englishmen and English influences have done for the Northwest and for Canada generally, requires long previous residence in, or acquaintance with the country.

To the new comer the country, especially the more recently settled districts will yet appear rude and primeval; but the manners and customs of the people, the procedure of legislature, and of legislation, the very tricks of speech and habits of thought are ever becoming English more and more, and the new comer can no longer, as in old time, suppose he has struck upon a new Ireland or a new Scotland, in the bush. Indeed so English has Manitoba become since the jubilee celebration of two years ago that on public occasions any extreme profession of loyalty either to the Empire or the Throne, are considered but the frothy effusion of the cheap politician, and entirely unnecessary and as unmeaning as would like professions be in England under similar conditions.

Another great advancement which the country has made within the last few years, one which the interest England has taken in the country has done much to bring about is the increase in the number of cities, and the wonderful expansion of the population.

The population of these cities even yet may appear small to the new comer, but taken in proportion to that of the country, and considering the tremendous area over which that population is spread, the sparseness of inhabitant, will be seen to be more in seeming than reality.

Again, we must remember that cities are the metropolis of districts vast beyond conception in extent, but yet connected by unbroken lines of rail which place them in direct communication with the utmost limits of the civilized world.

As a proof of how much English influence has to do with the increased expansion and prosperity, not only in Manitoba, but the Dominion as a whole, let us take the postal directory of any of our cities or larger towns, giving the names of the members of the various mercantile firms, manufacturing establishment and heads of business enterprises generally. We shall find at least two names of English origin against one of either of the other nationalities.

As long ago as 1885, the Winnipeg volunteer corps known as the Ninetieth Battalion was suddenly called out to meet the first flush of the Northwest Rebellion. The rush to fill the vacancies in the various companies was supplied by the English residents to such an extent that the regiment as then constituted was as much English in its personnel as are most of the so called county regiments in the British regular army at present. In educational matters, arts and all other achievements also, do Albion's sons hold their own against all comers.

To sum up, it may be said the Englishman has displayed every evidence of his determination of making the Province of Manitoba more like England itself than any other spot can be found on the face of the earth outside the old land.

Each year sees Northwest Canada becoming more and more settled, and primeval conditions ameliorated. Within its limits thousands of English families can find breathing space and room for expansion in every direction, with less

discomforts, less shock in the breaking of previously formed habits, and better prospect of achieving at least a moderate competency, and enjoyment of perfect health, than any other field that emigration offers, while life, property, and the rights of citizenship are perhaps better protected than in England itself.

THOS. C. ANDREWS.

History of St. George's Society, Toronto

THIS old and valued institution which has now been in existence for over 60 years is continuing to make advancement in its affairs and to maintain the popularity it has so long enjoyed among all classes of Englishmen it was originally formed for the purpose of uniting Englishmen, and Welshmen and their descendants in a social compact for benevolent purposes and also for the promotion of mutual friendly intercourse, and to this end the society desires to bring its aims and usefulness more prominently before the public that it may arouse in the breasts of those referred to that interest and sympathy to which it is so justly entitled.

The Toronto Society was established as far back as 1836 with the late Hon. Col. Wells as its first president. It obtained in 1858 a charter of incorporation during the presidency of the Hon. John Beverly Robinson. Its affairs and business are conducted by a committee of management consisting of a president, vice-presidents, chaplains, physicians and other officers, and including six stewards who co-operate with them in the conduct of all celebrations and other affairs.

In addition, it comprises a marshal and standard bearers who are also important and valued officers of the society.

Monthly meetings are held on the first Friday of every month throughout the year. The management committee meet every evening for the consideration of applications of relief and to direct the affairs of the society generally. Among those who have so ably presided over its affairs in the past may be numbered some of Toronto's ablest men, including the Hon. Col. Wells before mentioned, Chief Justice the Hon. W. Draper, C.B., who was for two years president of the society, Vice Chancellor the Hon. A. S. Jameson 4 years, the late William Wakefield, Esq. (whose widow died last month at the ripe old age of 81) 2 years; Geo. T. and Joseph D. Ridout who presided for 3 and 4 years respectively, and in addition the society's present able and staunch supporter, Mr. Percival Ridout, who has been twice chosen as its president. The Hon. John Beverly Robinson, before alluded to, the Hon. F. Osler, the late Dr. Kingsford of historic fame, also such well known men as W. T. Boyd, S. G. Wood and J. Herbert Mason (who has been president on three different occasions, and who on account of distinguished services to the society was made an Hon. life member.)

Space will not, however, permit to set out the society's many supporters (these may be found in the Annual Report just published) but such names as Gooderham, Cox, Beardmore, Lewis, Flavelle, Symons and many others, are evidence of its stability and popularity among Englishmen.

To enumerate the many beneficent works the society has already carried out would be superfluous, its benevolent objects being well known and understood, and there are living to-day hundreds of people, who, in a great measure owe their success in life to its aid. Cases of sickness, and

extreme destitution are being constantly brought before its notice, inquired into and if the circumstances warrant it, are granted immediate relief. During the past year the amount thus expended was about \$1,500 including the Xmas distribution.

The following is culled from the Annual Report:—The total receipts last year were \$2,385, and the expenditure on all accounts was \$2,063. During the year 825 applicants have been relieved in various ways. In 1897 there were 1,275 applicants as against 825 in 1898, a sound indication of the return to better times. At Christmas 3,532 individuals were supplied with a good Christmas dinner. The society has always been, and is, on a thoroughly sound and substantial footing, being entirely free from liabilities. Thanks are due to its many supporters for the ready aid which they accord it.

An appeal is made to all Englishmen to join its ranks, the annual subscription is very small, being only \$2.00, while \$10 constitutes a life membership. This latter, together with all donations of \$10 and upwards (unless such donations are made for a specific purpose) are invested in the permanent funds of the society, being applied to its charitable fund, and ordinary expenditure.

The monthly meetings are made popular and interesting by the reading of papers, by lectures, and by discussions upon topics which affect the empire generally.

The plan now adopted of sending out special cards of invitation in addition to the usual notices published in the newspapers has proven successful.

There are various other objects which the society intends to take cognizance of and which we are pleased to call attention to.

1. To encourage and strengthen the spirit of patriotism among all classes of Englishmen.
2. To aid and support in such ways as may be practical movements of an exclusive English character, and for the benefit of English people.
3. To bring questions affecting England and Englishmen more to the front.
4. To institute lectures, readings, fetes, etc.
5. To render assistance in furtherance of all English and patriotic movements, and generally to initiate, promote and support any movement or policy having for its object the increased welfare of England.
6. To further English interests in such a way as the society may from time to time decide.

The membership is restricted to Englishmen and Welshmen and their descendants, born in the English counties, or claiming English origin, though born or living elsewhere. The society is independent with regard to politics, and unsectarian.

Nearly 60 new members have joined its ranks this year and the new secretary, Mr. Barker, is indefatigable in his efforts to co-operate with the new committee in maintaining the society in the same successful position which it has for so many years enjoyed.

The society extends to all Englishmen an invitation to come forward and to help to foster and inspire among their countrymen a pride in all that concerns the welfare and greatness of their native land.

At a meeting of the committee of St. George's Society on the 24th of March, a resolution was passed extending to one of the society's physicians—Dr. C. A. Hodgetts—its hearty congratulations upon his elevation to the high position of Supreme Grand President of the Sons of England.

British Battles

on Land and Sea.

BATTLE OF ALMANZA.

The year 1707 brings to us an important epoch in the history of the British Isles, and that of our forces by land and sea—the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland on terms framed by commissioners, thirty acting for the former and thirty for the latter kingdom, then in the attitude of war against the measure. Such were their mutual relations at the very time their troops were fighting side by side in Spain and Flanders during 1706, that, as Macaulay has it, they could not possibly have continued for another year “on the terms on which they had been during the preceding century, and that there must have been between them either absolute union or deadly enmity; and their enmity would bring frightful calamities, not on themselves alone, but on all the civilised world. Their union would be the best security for the prosperity of both, for the internal tranquillity of the island, for the just balance of power among European states, and for the immunities of all Protestant countries.”

The opening of the Spanish campaign in 1707 had been most unpropitious. Charles III. had marched a portion of his forces into Catalonia, leaving the Earl of Galway with the remainder of the army sent to uphold him against the claims of France. The British, Austrians, and Portuguese suffered the most dreadful privations. They were constantly harassed by the enemy, and found the greatest difficulty in procuring any supplies, owing to the exhausted state to which Spain had been reduced by war; while Louis XIV. redoubled his efforts in favor of his protégé, Philip V., and sent strong reinforcements to the Marshal Duke of Berwick.

In April the Allies took the field, and destroyed the magazines of the enemy at Claudete, Gela, and Montalegra. Their strength was only 16,000 men, under the command of the Marquis das Minas, the Earl of Galway being second in command. They besieged the ancient castle of Villena, which crowns the summit of the mountain of San Christoval, in the province of Alicante; and after overcoming every obstacle, they suddenly advanced in four columns towards Almanza, which lies on the Valencian frontier, between two ranges of mountains.

On diverging into the plain of Almanza, the enemy were seen in front, in order of battle. Essex's dragoons were the first on the ground, and were formed on the left of the first line, with the infantry corps of Southwell and Wade, numbering only 963 men. A brigade of Portuguese horse, under the Conde de Atalaya, was afterwards sent forward from the second line to the left of the British, to increase the slender front.

The centre was entirely composed of British and Dutch. The French army, consisting of fifty-two battalions and seventy-six squadrons, was formed in two lines of infantry, flanked by cavalry. Mahoney's Irish Dragoons were on the extreme right, where he led thirteen squadrons. The second battalion of Berwick's own Regiment formed a portion of the second line.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the battle began by the British cavalry advancing to attack the French and Spanish horse and a battery of guns. The leading officer in this movement was Colonel Dormer, of Essex's dragoons. Having passed some low ground at a hand-gallop, with his own and Carpenter's regiment, he began to ascend the eminence on which the guns were posted, and with loud cheers and brandished swords his troopers fell upon the enemy.

The cannon were instantly withdrawn, and as the dragoons pressed onward to capture them, they were suddenly charged in turn by a body of cavalry more than thrice their strength. A terrible conflict with sword and pistol ensued. It ended in the total rout of the English troopers, “and a dreadful massacre followed,” says the “Records of the 4th Hussars.” Lieutenant-Colonel Dormer, Cornet Owen, and many men of the regiment fell mortally wounded; the remainder withdrew fighting, and the pursuing French were checked by the fire of Southwell's and Wade's musketeers. The shattered British squadrons renewed the charge and drove back the enemy.

By this time the action had become general along the whole line, and the air was loaded with the roar of musketry. The whole of the infantry of the first line, the English under Lieutenant-General Erle, and the Dutch under Baron Freshem, were hotly engaged. Pressing on, they closed up till they fired into the very faces of the enemy, and breaking through their first and second lines, bore all before them, even to the walls of Almanza.

But this success was of short duration, though the Spanish cavalry were completely broken, and five of our battalions had actually taken in flank the infantry of the French right.

“Marshal Berwick,” states the “History of the Irish Brigade,” “seeing this disorder, directed Mayne's brigade, of which the Berwick battalion formed part, to wheel to the left, in order to confront the English. Whereupon this brigade, with their muskets nearly touching the breasts of the English, poured in their fire, attacked them with fixed bayonets, and so totally routed them that they were never able to rally.”

Marshal Berwick having in person rallied his cavalry on the right, led them to the charge, and in turn utterly broke the mixed line of the Allies, whose regiments of horse and foot, according to a custom old as the days of the Great Civil War, had been interlaced by the Marquis das Minas; and after that the fate of the battle was no longer doubtful.

The allied left wing made an obstinate resistance however; they broke and drove off the field the brigades of the Crown and Orleans, and withstood repeated charges from the Gallo-Spanish cavalry, led by Mahoney.

In this battle the conduct of the Portuguese was very bad. A panic suddenly seized their cavalry, who wheeled about and quitted the field *en masse*, leaving to their fate those infantry whom it was their duty to have flanked and covered; while to make matters worse, two Portuguese battalions which were posted at a distance, on seeing this mass of horse coming towards them through smoke and dust, in their haste and confusion supposed they were French, and poured in a fire upon them by which many a saddle was emptied. Many of the British cavalry were swept out of the field along with the Portuguese, whose commander, the Conde de Atalaya, was severely wounded.

All was confusion now; but our infantry, though abandoned by their horse, fought with the fury of despair, and for some time no prisoners were taken and no quarter afforded them.

Major-General Shrimpton, Brigadier Macartney, Col. Breton and Hill (of the 11th), and some other officers who

had been engaged in the centre, with their united energy, gathered the straggling remains of all the British regiments, together with the Dutch, under Count d'Hona, and some Portuguese, under Don Juan Emanuel, into a solid square, and began to quit the field, from which the Earl of Galway, with 2,500 dragoons, British, Dutch and Portuguese, was cutting a passage towards Alcira.

Of the Allies, 3,000 were killed upon the spot. Among them was Brigadier Killigrew, of the Royal Irish Dragoons, who was wounded in the first and killed in the second charge, of whose corps only fifty-one men were present at Almanza; thirty-one of these were killed and twenty escaped to Alcira. Colonels Dormer, Henry Erskine, James Lindsay Roper, Lawrence, Green and De Loche fell each at the head of their regiments, sword in hand. The Earl of Galway, who had charged in person at the head of Guiscard's dragoons, received too deep cuts on the face; the Marquis das Minas was run through the arm, and saw his mistress, a beautiful woman, who fought by his side in a kind of Amazonian costume, slain. Colonel Alexander Montgomery, of Giffen, in Scotland, died so late as 1711, of wounds received at Almanza.

Lords Mark Kerr, Tyrawley, Colonel Clayton, and many more, were wounded; all the artillery and 620 colours and standards were taken; hence no victory could be more complete.

The sorely shattered army effected a species of retreat to the woody hills of Claudete, and when day broke on the morrow they found themselves environed by two lines of infantry.

"By this time," says Smollett, "the men were quite spent with fatigue, and all their ammunition was exhausted; they were ignorant of the country, destitute of provisions, and cut off from all hope of supply. Moved by these dismal considerations, they capitulated, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, to the number of thirteen battalions."

In all there were about 10,000 prisoners.

They only sought the terms granted to the French at Blenheim, and capitulated to Count d'Asfeld, afterwards a Marshal of France.

The courage, firmness, and presence of mind exhibited in this battle by the Marshal Duke of Berwick were admirable, and it decided the fate of the Spanish monarchy.

Lord Galway fled with the cavalry into Catalonia, where General Carpenter remained in command of what remained of the British forces (1,466 cavalry and 4,242 infantry) till they were afterwards transmitted to Britain. The Earl and the Marquis das Minas embarked at Barcelona and sailed to Lisbon; and heavy censure awaited the former in England, while blame was also cast upon him by the Dutch and Spaniards, though the battle had been fought in direct opposition to his advice.

This officer was Henri de Nassau, Marquis de Ruvigné in France, who, upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the persecution of the Protestants in that country, came to England, where King William gave him a regiment of horse, a high command in his army, and in 1697 created him Earl of Galway, in Ireland. He was commander-in-chief of the British forces in Portugal in 1704, and had his right hand hewn off by a sword-cut at the siege of Badajoz, in 1705. He died in England ten years after, and his title became extinct.

Russia possesses the largest standing army on earth. Every year 280,000 conscripts join the Russian Forces, which in times of peace number 1,000,000 men. On a war footing this rises to 2,500,000, and calling out the present reserves would increase it to 6,947,000 well trained soldiers. Should necessity arise the militia would be called out, bringing the Czar's forces up to 9,000,000 men.

The Royal Family,

Current Incidents of Interest Concerning Them.

An interesting story is related of an incident that occurred in the early days of the married life of Queen Victoria. It is related that whilst residing at Osborne her children were accustomed to ramble along the seashore. Now, it so happened on one occasion that the young Prince of Wales met a boy who had been gathering seashells. The young Prince, presuming upon his high position, thought himself privileged to do what he pleased with impunity, so without any notice upset the basket of shells. The poor lad was very indignant, and said, "You do that again and I'll lick you." "Put the shells back into the basket and you will see if I don't," said the Prince. The shells were returned to the basket. "Now, touch them again if you dare," said the boy; whereupon the Prince again upset the basket and shells. The boy then pitched into him, and gave him such a licking that few princes ever had. His lip was cut open, his nose knocked considerably out of its perpendicular, and his eyes were of a color which might well have become the champion of a prize ring. His disfigured face could not long be concealed from his royal mother. She inquired the cause. The Prince was silent; but at last confessed the truth. The poor boy was ordered before the Queen. He was asked to tell the story. He did so in a very straightforward manner. At its conclusion, turning to her child, the Queen said: "You have been rightly served, sir. Had you not been punished sufficiently already I should have punished you myself. When you commit a like offence I trust you will always receive a similar punishment." She commanded the parents of the poor boy to her presence the following morning. They came, and the result of the interview was that Her Majesty told them she had made arrangements for educating and providing for their son, and she hoped he would make good use of the advantages which would be placed within his reach. A short time after the event a poetical wag perpetrated the following lines on the subject:—

The Prince of Wales, one summer day,
Upset the ragged urchin's can;
The ragged urchin ceased to play,
And swore the royal hide to tan.
"Come on," his Royal Highness said,
To thoughts of danger madly blind;
The ragged urchin went ahead,
And left the prints of "wales" behind.

The Queen, though the ruler of the biggest and richest Empire the world has ever seen, is by no means the richest person on the earth, says the London Daily Mail. In fact, her salary, £385,000 a year, is one of the smallest paid to any ruler on the globe. And of the £285,000, all except £96,000 is spent by the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Lord Treasurer, who are responsible for the maintenance of the Royal Household.

And of the £96,000, £36,000 is put by for a rainy day, so that the exact amount received by Her Majesty is only £60,000, as fixed by parliament.

Compared with the huge incomes of many of her subjects, this is paltry indeed. Hers, too, is the smallest salary that any British sovereign has ever received. Most of the Queen's predecessors on the throne had at least £800,000 a

year. On the Queen's accession this was reduced to the present amount by the nation taking over the Crown lands, and paying instead a fixed annual sum to Her Majesty. The value of these lands has increased so much during her reign that had they remained in her possession the Queen would be the wealthiest person in the country. All the most valuable land in London, worth £3,000,000 an acre, is Crown land.

In addition, however, to her official salary, the Queen possesses private means. The Duchy of Lancaster brings her £48,000 a year; this is exactly double the income she formerly received from that source, so much has the property increased in value. During the early years of her married life the Queen's expenditure far exceeded her income, and had it not been for a couple of legacies from her subjects the Court expenses would have had to be curtailed. John Camden Nield bequeathed the whole of his property, more than £500,000 in value, to the Queen, and a Mr. Newhouse, dying without heirs, left £10,000 to Her Majesty.

Riper years brought wisdom, and by economy and frugality the Queen has been able to purchase 37,000 acres of good land in Great Britain, yielding a rent-roll of about £21,000 a year. She also owns considerable property in Germany, a large quantity in New York, and thousands of acres in Manitoba and "out west."

Claremont House, Osborne, and Balmoral are the private property of the Queen. The first named, standing in its estate of 460 acres, she bought for £74,000—a decided bargain, for it originally cost Lord Clive £150,000. Balmoral and Osborne are said to be worth half a million sterling. In addition to her property at Cobourg, the Queen also possesses a villa at Baden, bequeathed to her by the Princess of Hohenlohe.

The Royal family is not only the cheapest this country has ever had, it is also the most inexpensive in the world. The entire expense of the whole British Royal family amounts to only £165,000 a year, for against the total expenditure of £580,000 must be set the receipt of £415,000 from Crown lands, leaving the above net cost.

Nearly all European sovereigns receive much bigger salaries than the Queen.

"Ma faither's a soger," said a little Scotch lassie. "An' ma faither's, too," said her playmate. "A but my faither's a brave mon. He's been in war, an' he's got a hale gang o' medals. An' he's got the Victoria Cross. The Queen pinned it on him wi' her ain hand!" breathlessly announced lassie number one. "An' ma faither's braver!" cried the other little one. "He's been in dozens o' wars, an' he's got gangs an' gangs o' medals an' Victoria Crosses. An' he's got a bonnie wudden leg, an'," with a triumphant shriek, "the Queen nailed it on wi' her ain hand."

During the march of Sir Robert Low's column over high mountains to the relief of the besieged garrison of Chitral, communication was kept by means of heliographs and flags. The helio messages were flashed from one hill to another, miles apart, and then transmitted to the commander's camp by flag signals. The impression made by this signalling upon the Mohammedan natives was made clear through an overheard conversation between two men, waiting outside an officers' tent for an audience.

"Extraordinary devils, these Kaffirs (unbelievers)!" said one of them. "One army sits down and talks to the other army with the sun on a looking glass. And at night they put up two big lamps and talk to each other with them."

"Well," replied the other, "they can't do anything when it's cloudy and there's no sun."

"Oh," answered the first speaker, "you may be sure they have some devilry they make use of then."

The natives had not divined the meaning of flag signalling.

General Notes.

An hospital for animals is shortly to be established in London. They will supply a merciful want long felt in the city. Its charity will reach furthest in the matter of street accidents. Such an institution situated in the metropolis and within easy reach of the most crowded thoroughfares will provide means for the alleviation of much animal pain. Very recently in one of the most crowded thoroughfares a horse attached to a light van took fright at a passing motor wagon and bolted. The driver was thrown out and the horse collided with a hansom cab which it overthrew, being itself badly cut by the glass. Before it could be secured it broke away from the remains of the cart and dashed into two more cabs. On examination the poor brute was fearfully cut about. For five hours it lay in the street, making occasional feeble efforts to get upon its legs. Then the veterinary surgeon who was called said he was too late, and the animal must be killed. Such runaways are to be seen nearly every day in the city, while ill-treated animals abound everywhere.

A new movement has been set on foot for the closer union of the church and stage. The proposal is to form an Actors' Church Union, the bishop of Rochester being one of its founders, while the clergy of the church of England generally have been invited to give their support. Attempts have been made before to establish something of the sort, but never with any degree of success. Nevertheless, the proposal seems to be gaining ground, and a circular has just been issued. The union has been formed to assist the church in retaining its hold on members of the Church of England following the dramatic profession, a difficult matter, but one worthy of accomplishment. In this case theatrical chaplains are to be the means employed. In theatrical towns clergymen will give their services as honorary chaplains, and will visit the members of the union who happen to be acting in the town. One provision, which will doubtless appeal to actors, runs as follows: "That the chaplains shall do all in their power to enlist the sympathies of the local managers of theaters in the work of the union, and obtain permission to post up a notice in the theater containing a list of churches and their services, with the addresses of chaplains, also notifying their willingness to look after and care for any one who may be left sick in the town." In a short time the work of the union will be under way and we shall see how it works. Many persons are somewhat doubtful as to its success.

The Rt-Hon. W. C. Gully, speaker of the House of Commons, speaking at Carlisle the other day, gave some little-known information concerning the House of Commons in the seventeenth century. In those days, he says, according to the records he had, the ordinary Englishman had no possible way of knowing of the doings at Westminster. The government of the country went on in the House of Commons, but it remained a high breach of privilege to make public any of the proceedings there, a privilege constantly enforced by heavy fines and even imprisonment from which there was no appeal. The cause of this extraordinary privacy in matters of state was not exactly unreasonable. Until the year 1612 the crown had frequently endeavoured to establish the right to punish members for language used by them in the house, and so long, therefore, as the Commons felt that they had no absolute independence of speech they maintained the not unwise precaution of preventing publication of their proceedings. Nevertheless, from the private diaries of members and other sources of like nature which have been handed down a good deal may be learned as to the procedure of these days. In the middle of the seventeenth century members sat in their cloaks and jackets and with swords by their sides, the speaker also being covered. Apparently, even in those days members were addicted to smoking, since in an old diary reference is made to "tobacconists" in the house, the term meaning not sellers of tobacco, but smokers thereof. During Richard Cromwell's parliament a debate lasted nine days, during which time two speakers died. They used them up, so to speak, for in the early part of this long debate one speaker was taken ill and died, and the next, toward the close succumbed in the same way.

Established 1887.

The Anglo-Saxon,

OTTAWA, CAN.

A monthly journal devoted to matters of use and interest relating to the Colonies of Great Britain.

EDWIN B. REYNOLDS, - - - - - Manager.

MAY, 1899.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Owing to no mention being made of the change under taken in the ANGLO-SAXON, it may occasion some surprise. We have no doubt that it will be of an agreeable character and that the change in the form and style will receive the welcome accorded its first appearance in 1887—twelve years ago. Since that date, until recently, we have worked in a particular field, for the most part among the members of the Sons of England Society and have received many and varied marks of appreciation from Englishmen, in the old country, Canada and the United States.

A want, however, is felt in this country for a representative English paper, one upon whose sentiments the British population could rely. On different occasions we have been approached by persons of eminent position, regarding this matter, who have urged us to abandon the narrow ground held by us and widen our scope. This we have accomplished in an unostentatious way, slowly but steadily, and with the assurances of continued support we have come forth costumed anew and have entered a field comparatively fresh and as yet unused, except in a general way, by our contemporaries. Our paper enters every Province of the Dominion from Nova Scotia to British Columbia and is known as the ANGLO-SAXON of the Dominion of Canada rather than the ANGLO-SAXON of Ottawa, Ontario.

After twelve years of hard fought but wholesome experience we stand forth the champions of the British cause and the acknowledge authority on all British questions.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.—Referring to the desecration of the Plains of Abraham, the *Broad Arrow* of London, England, says:

"The jerry-builder has traveled as far as Canada, where he threatens to lay sacrilegious hands on the Heights of Abraham. This famous battlefield, where the fate of an Empire was decided, with the highest dramatic effects, lies in the rear of one of the strongest positions in the world. Indeed, Quebec is often described as the "Gibraltar of the Western Hemisphere," and unlike most New World comparisons of the same kind, it is true. Around it cluster the memories of three stirring centuries. The fame of Cartier, Frontenac, Champlain, Montcalm and a hundred other heroic figures of the ancient regime, is associated with the old fortress, and the fragrance of a dead-and-gone chivalry lingers about its old houses and streets as it lingers in no other American town. But these being connected with French rule have merely a sentimental interest for the English Canadian. He however can feel his pulses thrill to the pride of race as he remembers Wolfe, and the splendid gallantry

which saved Canada for the Empire. That this historic spot should be covered by the villas of sleek citizens is arousing the greatest indignation in Canada. We know something of the sort over here, but have not yet learned how to deal with it. Somehow, in the Anglo-Saxon world, when sentiment and the practical come into collision, almost invariably it is sentiment which goes to the wall."

This is a question which has risen much sentiment and which to all prospects is likely to rise more, the possibility of turning the Plains of Abraham into building lots.

The property is at present owned by the Ursuline nuns, purchased by them from Abraham Martin from whom the land takes its name. They bought it in the year 1667 and about 97 years ago leased it to the British government for \$200 a year, for a period of 99 years. During that time the lease has changed hands and the property is now controlled by the corporation of Quebec city, who use it as a parade and drilling ground for the troops. When the lease expires the property reverts to the nuns, who no doubt, will deal with it in a manner most advantageous to themselves, showing but little concern for the scene of Wolfe's imperishable achievement. The time to act has come and it behooves every true Britisher, particularly in Canada, to lend a hand. It may be given as a reason for the apathy shown that the danger is not thought as imminent as represented by the press. It is indeed imminent and we have now the opportunity of saving or losing the ground which gave birth to British laws and British prosperity in this country.

Sentiment on the question has awakened in the old country and surprise is recorded at the lethargy into which the British-Canadian public have fallen. It is highly probable that should there be no patriot or body of patriots in Canada, who would be willing to come forward and buy the historical site, and should the Dominion or Provincial government fail to do so, we feel, that to our own ignominy it will be purchased by the British public. We prefer this to having it hacked into building lots, but we would much rather prefer the Dominion government to purchase it and keep it as a great national relic fraught by many memories dear to every Canadian.

The trend of public opinion seems to thrust the responsibility of the preservation or desecration of the Plains of Abraham upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it is he upon whom the wrath of the people on one hand and the gratitude of rising generations on the other will doubtless fall. He not only represents the constituency, in which the lands are located, but is also at the head of the government. He thoroughly understands that the Canadian people do not begrudge the price, and in future years if censure is passed upon any one, there is no doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will be the man.

THEY CAN'T COERCE CANADA.—If there is any idea in the minds of American public men that they can coerce this country whenever they choose by some act of commercial hostility, the sooner they try their plan the better. If it can succeed we are not fit to exist as a nation, and the sooner we know it the better. Our desire to exist on the best of terms with the people of the United States is sincere, but we can scarcely be blamed for objecting to conduct that the smallest European States would resent from the biggest of its neighbors. We hope it is not necessary to establish the fact that we are not living by the leave or on the sufferance of any other country; but if it is, no better time than now could be chosen for amply demonstrating what an egregious error they make who delude themselves by such a notion.—*Globe, Toronto.*

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, TORONTO.

In another place we publish a brief historic sketch of that well-known and philanthropic society, St. George's of Toronto, well-known as an actuator of patriotism and loyalty to the mother land, well-known for its kindly benevolence and for the many members of prestige who figure in its ranks and who assist in diffusing the good influences and lofty purposes to be met with in the society. True to itself, its aims are noble. It has at heart those objects dear to Englishmen, and in its endeavours to perpetuate England's greatness it has made for itself a name that shall last while its works shall, and judging by the annual increase of such, and the efficient manner in which they are carried out, that time is in the dim and uncertain future.

The charitable department of the society's work has been visibly effective, and many have received succor, but for whom would probably have had more hardship to endure. It is a happy thing that such institutions exist where the needy can be supplied. According to the annual report the financial and numerical footing of the society is at high tide. It could not be otherwise, for an order with such principals to inculcate, and that commands such an extensive and charitable work as the Toronto St. George's Society has done, never fails.

Among the objects in which it intends to render effectual aid is that of "bringing questions affecting England and Englishmen more to the front." Owing to Englishmen's inherent independence his natural tendency is opposed to unity and in this the danger lies. Then we are thrust to the background by the less deserving, but more united bodies, who invariably manage to come out first best. By taking cognizance of this and acting unitedly, certainty of success is assured and Englishmen may have first place, as they deserve in an English Empire. Under the capable guidance of the officers who at present officiate, and being piloted by the enterprising and indefatigable president, Mr. George Musson, there is every prospect of this term marking a successful epoch in the history of St. George's Society of Toronto.

LOCAL GRAND LODGES FOR S. O. E.—The agitation in favor of Local Grand Lodges has for some time been brewing. The necessity of this or some movement of a similar nature at least, is evinced by the fact that lodges in the farthest east and west cannot be represented except by the unsatisfactory manner of proxies. If the Grand Executive will not provide ample assistance to delegates coming from distances then there can be no alternative for those lodges but to appoint a place for sub-head-quarters and convene together that they may consider the betterment of the lodges in their provincial jurisdiction. It is not expected that anybody, be they ever so strong, individually can arrive at the best without a general conference of the whole, when consideration can be given to the lodges, not only as individual lodges but as a great and progressive order, whose strength is acknowledged and who is making rapid strides forward. In adopting new and beneficial plans, sees in every advance the ultimate still further ahead, which leaves room for the rising members of the society to expand and develop not only themselves but the great national order of the Sons of Englishmen.

In the particular question of Provincial Grand Lodges, Manitoba, as on many occasions, is leading. What the western brethren have put their hands to has generally proven a success and there is no danger of this being otherwise. At the last meeting of the Winnipeg district the matter was discussed but laid over for the next. Sentiment

was strongly in favor of turning that district meeting into a Provincial Grand Lodge, and it need occasion no surprise if such a change comes to pass.

The newly garbed Record has just come to hand. It is more of a credit to the Sons of England now than previously, but for the sake of the society we hope that it will soon reach its anticipated thirty-two pages. However, the old saying is, "Rome wasn't built in a day," so let the members be patient, for in the future The Record may be able to pay for itself and then don't you see they are going to give you a splendid paper. At present enjoy the modest eight you've got, with thanks.

Mr. Blasdale, whose interesting paper on the "Advance of Omdurman," which was read at the last meeting of St. George's society, Toronto, and caused such favorable comment, has compiled some interesting facts about the work of the society, which we publish under the heading, the "History of St. George's Society." Mr. Blasdale is one of the most indefatigable and enthusiastic workers in the society, he is a first-rate Englishman and a good Britisher. And whether by his earnest effort or subtle and racy pen he is certainly doing much to build up that magnificent institution of which we are so justly proud.

Several important history making gatherings were held in Ottawa last month, among them: "The Dominion Rifle Association," which was largely attended by prominent military men.—"The Empire League," presided over by Col. Denison of Toronto, important speeches were made by ministers of the Crown also by Sir Charles Tupper, Col. Denison, Dr. Parkin and others.—"The Officers Association of the Ottawa District," when Capt. C. F. Winter, Adjutant of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, read an original paper upon—The Evolution of the Canadian Army.—Dr. Parkin, Principal of Upper Canada College, gave a lecture in Knox Church to a large audience on "Our Ocean Empire." The ideas propounded by Dr. Parkin were new, and convinced his hearers of the benefits conferred upon the colonies by England being "Mistress of the Seas."

THE GEORGIAN BAY AND OTTAWA SHIP CANAL.—A cable has just been received announcing that a syndicate has been formed in London to construct the Georgian Bay and Ottawa Ship Canal, and it is intended to begin the work at once and finish it within three years.

The Dominion syndicate capitalized at £50,000 will undertake the work of building the canal. Mr. McLeod Stewart who is now in London will return to Ottawa on April 29th. The syndicate also aims to develop the electrical, pulp and mineral resources of the district along the route of the canal.

The syndicate is one of the strongest ever floated in London. Sir Edward Thornton is chairman and others associated with him are McIver of the Gunard Company; Jones of the Elder, Dempster Line, and many others. The consulting engineer is Sir Benjamin Baker, while Lord Kelvin is consulting electrical engineer. Sir H. H. Fowler ex-secretary for India is solicitor. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will be asked for an Imperial subsidy.

'The paint on German toys is not good to suck.'

Made in England.

Little girls and little boys,
Do not suck your German toys,
German soldiers licked will make,
Darling baby's tummy ache.

So for Children we should try,
Only English toys to buy;
Though to pieces they are picked,
English soldiers can't be licked!

PROMINENT BRITISHERS.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Among the prominent Britishers in Canada there are few more worthy of mention than the subject of our sketch, the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who has for so many years identified himself with the welfare of our glorious country. Than the present there is no better time to publish a brief account of a career so eminent.

He is the son of the late John Bowell, carpenter and builder of Rickingham, Suffolk, England, where Sir Mackenzie was born, in December, 1823. In 1833 he came to Canada with his parents and shortly afterwards was apprenticed to the printing business in the office of the Belleville Intelligencer. In after years he became the editor and eventually the proprietor, and thus, is to the rising generation an example of what strength of purpose, perseverance and will power can accomplish — from a printing office to the highest gift in the power of the Canadian government, that of prime minister, and the opportunity of doing untold good as a great public man. He has been in positions of trust and dignity on many occasions, being elected chairman of the Board of School Trustees for Belleville, Grand Master of the Orange Order of Ontario East and later Grand Master and Sovereign of the

Orange Association of British America. He has also taken a prominent place in the Order of Foresters and in Ontario agriculture, being Vice-President of the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association and President of the Ontario Press Association; he is an honorary member of the S.O.E.

To military matters he is no stranger, being a Lt.-Col. of the 49th Battalion, which office he obtained in 1872, rising from the rank of ensign. He was stationed with the corps of observation sent to the western frontier during the American Civil War. In 1863 Sir Mackenzie was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of North Hastings in the Assembly, but at the first general election for

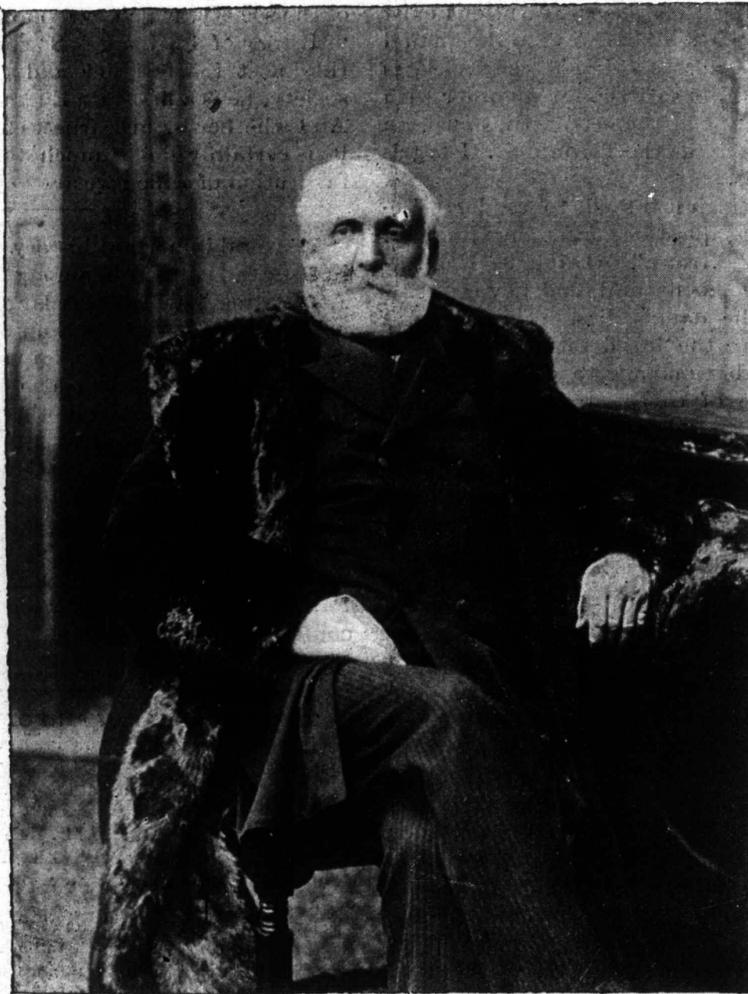
the House of Commons after Confederation, was successful in representing North Hasting, which he did faithfully for a period of 25 years, being then called to the Senate, where he is now the leader of the Conservative party and where he has been instrumental in doing much to further the interest of this Dominion.

As a private member he sat on the select committee of the Commons, appointed to enquire into the causes of the difficulties in the North West Territories in 1869-70, subsequently he moved the expulsion of Louis Riel from parliament and for his action in this matter received a testimonial from the Orange Body.

On the return of the Conservatives to power in 1898, he entered Sir John Macdonald's cabinet as Minister of Customs, occupying that office for 13 years. During which period the National Policy was developed, and falling as it

did to his lot to carry the new system into operation, he did it in a praiseworthy manner. Under Sir John Abbot he was Minister of Militia, under Sir John Thompson, was Minister of Trade and Commerce and on the demise of that statesman, December 1894. Sir Mackenzie formed an administration who dealt with the difficult question of the enforcement of remedial legislation in the matter of the Manitoba Schools. Owing to the environments of the question and to some differences of opinion existing when there should have been unity. It would have taken a man of the most extraordinary powers to settle it to the satisfaction of the many. Sir Mackenzie was the man chosen to further this, and difficulty would have been in the way of selecting a better. He did what was in his power to effect a settlement, but the time not being ripe such an arrangement was not arrived at and he retired

in April, 1897, and was succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper. As minister of Trade and Commerce he went on a trade mission to Australia in 1893. One of the results of his journey was the Colonial Conference, (of which every one in the Empire has heard) that assembled in Ottawa June 1894 over whose deliberations he so ably presided. He was made a K. C. M. G., January 1895. Subsequent to his retirement from office he served as a delegate to England, regarding the Australian Cable Scheme, and from which such happy results followed and which promises to be one of the live issues of the day. In September 1896 he purchased the copyright of his old newspaper the Belleville Intelligencer. He



SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

is president of the Hastings Loan and Investment Company. In religious faith he is a Methodist. In December 1857 he married the daughter of the late Jacob G. Moore, of Belleville and she died in April 1884.

His career has been long but as worthy as it has been lengthy. He has seen politicians, governments and organizations; rise, flourish and decay and through it all has stood at his post. His life has been a great one, great in length and influence, in legislative ability and power, in intellectual activity and in christian characteristics. What has been said about Mr. Gladstone will stand true in regard to Sir Mackenzie; "That we will never know how great he is while we are with him, after he is gone we shall discover his true and high position among the men of his generation."

Hon. Edward Gawler Prior.

We are pleased to be able to publish the portrait and a short biographical sketch of that thorough Britisher and statesman, Lt.-Col. Edward Gawler Prior, of Victoria, British Columbia.

Lt.-Col. Prior was born in Yorkshire, England, May 1853 and is the second son of the late Rev. Hy. Prior of that place. He was educated at the Leeds Grammar School and studied mining engineering at Wakefield. After coming to the British Columbia he held a position of mining engineer and surveyor for the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, he was afterwards Government Inspector of mines and later Sheriff of Nanaimo. He is now and has been for years a successful iron and coal merchant in Victoria. He is a life member of the North of

England institution and of the Mining and Civil Engineers. For many years Lt. Col. Prior was identified with the military service of this country, joining the Nanaimo Rifles on the organization of the corps in 1874. He holds a first-class certificate of qualification from the Royal School of Artillery and was gazetted Lt.-Col. commanding the 6th British Columbia Regt. of Canadian Artillery July 1888. Resigning this command in 1896 he was transferred to the artillery reserve of officers, but in 1897 he was called back to his regiment. He has had the honor of holding the Vice-Presidency of the British Columbia Rifle Association and the Presidency of the Dominion Artillery Association. In 1890 he was in command of the Canadian Bisley Team and in 1897, on invitation, he took part in the military display in

connection with the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in London, politically he is a Conservative and sat for the city of Victoria in the Legislature of British Columbia for two years, from 1886 to 1888. Since that time he has been one of the representatives of that city in the House of Commons. In 1889 he was given the position of extra A. D. C. to the Governor General. When Sir Mackenzie Bowell, on the death of Sir John Thompson, in 1895 formed a cabinet; Lt.-Col. Prior had a seat as Controller of Inland Revenue, but owing to the defeat of the conservatives in 1896 he and his colleagues resigned. As a private member he moved in 1893 and again in 1894 for the granting of adequate pensions to officers of the permanent militia force and others. In religion he is an Anglican. Lt.-Col. Prior was twice married, in 1878 he married Suzette the daughter of the late John Work and again in 1878. He belongs to the Sons of Ergland Society being a member of Alexandrr Lodge of Victoria.

He attended the last session of Grand Lodge held in Ottawa and is known to have the interest of Englisemen at heart. On many occasion he has ably assisted in benefiting our grand heritage. It is acknowledged by all that he is a man of striking versatility being eminent as a merchant, engineer, soldier, legislator and for other numerous qualifications; Lt.-Col. prior is certainly a prominent Britisher and we trust he may long remain such.



HON. EDWARD GAWLER PRIOR.

boats of 1893 and 1894 attained a speed of 27 knots, and were heralded as marvels.

Gradually the pace in succeeding boats was increased, and Britain now has 48 torpedo boat destroyers that can travel at 30 knots an hour, or more, despite their armament of one 12-pounder and from three to five 3-pounder quick-firing guns, besides two tubes from which 18-inch Whitehead torpedoes can be fired. The turbine-driven destroyers now built are expected to do 40½ miles an hour.

It is announced that Mr. John Morley will move in the English House of Commons the rejection of the grant of £30,000 which it is proposed to vote to General Kitchener.

The Queen will start from Cimiez on her way home on May 2nd.

SWIFT TRAVELLING.

Six years ago there was not a single torpedo boat destroyer in the British fleet; now there are about 120, or three times as many as in all the other navies of the world: and last July it was decided to build 12 more. The

Empire Day.

The Public Schools of Ontario will on May 23rd next celebrate "Empire Day" for the first time. "Empire Day" is the name which has been given to the school day immediately preceding the 24th of May, and which will be annually devoted by the school children to exercises calculated to stimulate their interest in and their love of the great Empire of which this country forms a part. The selection of Empire Day is the result of a suggestion made by Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Minister of Education, in a paper read before the Dominion Educational Association last year. The educationists cordially approved of the idea and recommended its adoption.

The Minister of Education is sending to Public School inspectors for their guidance the following circular dealing with the subject:—

"At a meeting of the Dominion Educational Association, held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in August 1898, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, that the association recommends that the school day immediately preceding the 24th of May be set apart as Empire Day, and that the Education Department in the Provinces and Territories be respectfully requested to arrange for such exercises in their respective schools as will tend to the increase of a sound patriotic feeling."

"The Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Nova Scotia and the Protestant section of the Council of Public Instruction for Quebec have already acted on the recommendation above stated, and the Education Department of Ontario, on the 1st day of March, 1899, adopted the following minute:—

"The school day immediately preceding the 24th of May shall be devoted specially to the study of the history of Canada in its relation to the British Empire, and to such other exercises as might tend to increase the interest of the pupils in the history of their own country and strengthen their attachment to the Empire to which they belong—such day to be known as Empire Day."

"According to the minute quoted above, Empire Day this year falls on Tuesday, May 23rd. It is not necessary that I should specify in detail how the day should be observed. The outline given below might be taken generally as a guide to teachers and trustees:—

"Part of the forenoon might be occupied with a familiar talk by the teacher on the British Empire, its extent and resources; the relation of Canada to the Empire; the unity of the Empire and its advantages; the privileges which, as British subjects, we enjoy; the extent of Canada and its resources; reading from Canadian and British authors by the teacher; interesting historical incidents in connection with our own country. The aim of the teacher in all his references to Canada and the Empire should be to make Canadian patriotism intelligent, comprehensive and strong.

"The afternoon, commencing at 2:30 o'clock, might be occupied with patriotic recitations, songs, readings by the pupils and speeches by trustees, clergymen and such other persons as may be available. The trustees and public generally should be invited to be present at these exercises. During the day the British flag or Canadian ensign should be hoisted over the school building. Will you kindly inform the teachers of your inspectorial district of the action of the department and of the purposes of Empire Day as herein set forth?"

G. W. Ross.



J. L. BROUGHTON, Winnipeg, D. D. elect.

The Blue Jacket Song.

BY REV. JNO. KINGSTON, R.N.

"Bear a hand," all ye Englishmen true,
And heartily join in the toast
To our gallant defenders in blue,
The men of whom justly we boast.

Oh! the merry blue-jacket,
With his fun and his racket,
The merry blue-jacket for me!
Oh! the merry blue-jacket,
With his fun and his racket,

Sometimes at "salt horse" he may grumble
And sulk when his leave is curtailed,
Yet out of his hammock he'll tumble
To die when the flag is assailed.

We are proud of our soldiers in red;
We value our soldiers in green;
And everything good must be said
Of amphibious Joe, the Marine.

Yes, we'll honor these men of the sea,
So loyal, so childlike, so brave,
For we feel that wherever they be,
Old England will ride on the wave.

Canada to Her Counselors.

(Apropos of the Anglo-American Commission.)

This Northern clime may bite, but still it breeds
A race of men with brain and sinew, such
That never yet
Has Southern power, with all its might, prevailed
When pitted 'gainst it,
At least, 'twas so when we were led by men
Who knew their country's temper, and were true
Unto their charge.

But still there dwell among you not a few
(Most loyal men at heart, and well intentioned)
Who ever seek for favors, cap in hand,
When dealing with my neighbor to the South.

Unto the South let me this tribute pay:
That she is served by sons who know her needs,
And with eyes single to the country's good,
Have made her what she is,
But, like all mankind, they do most respect
Those who respect themselves.

Now, to my head-men let me speak again—
I blame ye not for that which ye have done;
Ye did but try,
With simple faith,
To get by favor what she would not give.

Now, lay this rule of guidance to your souls:—
NO FAVORS ASK,
And it must follow, sure as any fate,
YE CANNOT BE DENIED.

Another truth sink deep within your minds:—
Time is your servant true:
The South doth covet much which ye now hold,
And in due time, perforce, must pay the price.

These things I tell ye now, though never doubting
That in your hearts ye will to serve me well;
But yet my word to you must ever be,
Respect yourselves,

AND ME.

H. H. GODFREY,

Toronto, March 31st.

Toronto St. George's Society.

On the evening of Tuesday the 4th April, St. George's Society of Toronto held its semi-annual smoker. For genuine patriotic display and high class talent it has never been excelled. The society's beautiful hall in Elm street was crowded to overflowing. Everybody seemed brimming over with fun and excitement. These concerts are considered (for local talent) the very best of the season, and justly so, as will be seen by a glance at the names of the talented artistes who took part. The beautiful and costly flag presented to the society by Past President Geo. H. Gooderham graced the walls of the platform. The President, Capt. Geo. Musson, made an excellent presiding officer and was well supported by the whole of his stewards and committee. The "Churchwarden" and real "English Shag" were very much in evidence and the large gathering enjoyed themselves in games of various kinds. Pleasing features of the evening were the selections rendered by "The English Bell Ringers," Messrs. Cashmore, Alexander, Broomhall, Dean, Cashmore and Blain. The recent wonderful invention, "The Graphophone Grand," about which the press has recently said so much, was kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. R. S. Williams, and managed by the Vice-president, Mr. Harry S. Pell, who made it say funny things and sing funny songs. Recitations and songs were given by Messrs. Lugsdin, Rundle, Day, Prizer and Meech. Mr. H. H. Godfrey, the author of Canada's national and favorite song "The Land of the Maple," together with W. Arthur Blakeley, were the accompanists. Mention must also be made of that other well known author, Mr. Alex. Muir, who made one of his famous patriotic speeches. His rendering of his own composition on the "Old Flag" fairly won the hearts of the audience and he concluded by singing his famous song "The Maple Leaf Forever" which stirred the enthusiasm of his hearers to such an extent that they rose in a body and joined him in singing the two last verses. Messrs. Mason & Risch kindly lent one of their charming upright Grand's for the occasion. There were refreshments in abundance, and everybody joined in voting the concert one of the most enjoyable and successful smokers of the season.

As showing the increasing interest taken in its work, the Society's Board room on Friday evening was crowded to overflowing, principally to hear the account of a visit to the Falls of Shewenagan by that well known litteratuer, Mr. S. G. Wood. President George Musson occupied the chair and was ably supported by his Vice-presidents, Mr. John Taylor and Mr. Harry S. Pell, together with the whole of the officers. The lecturer dealt with his subject in his usual masterly way and repeatedly won the plaudits of his hearers. The account, which was illustrated by photographs, will be found in another column. At its conclusion Past President, Barlow Cumberland in an amusing and entertaining little speech moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wood which was carried with acclamation. Vice-president Harry S. Pell also gave some interesting particulars about Lac à la Tortue and its celebrated ore deposits. A Report of the proceedings of the North America St. George's Union was read and left over for discussion.

At the next meeting Mr. John Taylor, 1st Vice-President, will read a paper on "money."

The membership is increasing by "leaps and bounds," 20 new members being elected, which brings up the increase for the past three months to close upon 100.

The various committees reported upon the arrangements made for the celebration of St. George's Day, Sun-

day the 23rd inst, (the birthday and deathday of Shakespeare) and for the annual dinner on the day following. The society will attend St. James' Cathedral in a body, when the chaplain, the Rev. Canon Sweeny, D.D., will preach the sermon. The procession will form in front of St. George's hall, Elm street, and move at 2.30 sharp. The service begins at three. Invitations have been issued to every Sons of England lodge in the city and all Englishmen are cordially invited to take part. The Marshal, Major Manley, will have charge of the arrangements.

In this issue appears a copy of the illuminated address which the St. George's Society of Toronto has presented to Lady Herschell. The engrossing was done by Mr. A. H. Howard, the well-known designer, and the address ranks high as an example of illuminating art. The text of the address is as follows:—

"The St. George's Society of Toronto, an incorporated association of Englishmen, Welshmen and their descendants, desire respectfully to tender to Lady Herschell and the other members of the family of the late Lord Herschell an expression of the sincere regret and deep sympathy called forth among the members of the society on account of her Ladyship's sad bereavement by the untimely and much lamented death of his Lordship in the midst of a life marked by eminent services to his country both at home and abroad.

In Canada, his memory will always be regretfully held in high esteem as that of a profound jurist and distinguished statesman, who from his interest in and knowledge of the affairs of our country would undoubtedly have proved a wise and warm friend to this Dominion in the councils of his sovereign, her most gracious Majesty, the Queen."

Geo. Musson, president; R. W. Barker, secretary, Toronto, Canada, March 3, 1899.

The thanks of the society are due to its 3rd Vice-President Mr. T. G. Mason, for the active interest he has taken in connection with this matter.

For the fourth consecutive time the St. Andrew's Society have dropped their annual championship game to the St. George's, this time by a majority of 16, 5 rinks participating. Bad luck must hover around the St. Andrew's when they cannot win at their national game. The game was played at the Granite Rink, Toronto, and each losing rink will contribute a bag of flour to a charitable institution. Following are the scores:

St. Andrew's.	St. George's.
C. P. Smith	Geo. Lyon
D. Carlyle	J. Wellington
B. Jennings	R. B. Rice
W. T. Jennings,	J. Lugsdin,
skip.....10	skip.....11
R. Strath	Dr. Richardson
R. W. Spence	W. R. Hill
T. J. Williamson	C. Rust
D. R. Wilkie,	O. F. Rice,
skip.....10	skip.....12
Rev. O. C. C. Wallace	H. J. Brown
H. Williamson	J. Hulett
J. Tennant	W. Blasdale
A. F. Webster	H. C. Webster,
skip.....8	skip.....31
Geo. Bell	J. T. Childs
Dr. J. E. Elliott	H. H. Williams
H. A. Drummond	F. Holland
Geo. McMurrich,	Geo. Musson,
skip.....9	skip.....12
T. McIntosh	J. O. Moore
Geo. Keith	C. A. B. Brown
R. Rennie	Dr. Snellgrove
W. Robb,	G. H. Gooderham,
skip.....9	skip.....14
Total.....46	Total.....62

Majority for St. George's, 16 shots.

Winnipeg, Man.

A meeting of the District Council was held at the Sons of England Hall, 30th March for the purpose of nominating District Deputy Supreme Grand President during the present term.

The four lodges embraced in the District were well represented, even Runnymede lodge at Selkirk, some 20 miles from Winnipeg, was represented by its W. President and W. Vice-president respectively.

There was but one nomination, Bro. J. L. Broughton being the unanimous choice of all present, was declared by Bro. T. C. Andrews, the senior Past President present, duly elected District Deputy S.G.P. for the ensuing term, so far as those present had a voice in the matter. The advisability of re-nominating Bro. Broughton to the office had been well discussed previously in the various lodges concerned, and the delegates came with full instructions from the brethren they represented. At the conclusion of the specific business for which the meeting was called it resolved itself into a committee for the purpose of discussing the grievances under which the order is suffering in the Northwest, and the suggestion of some practical scheme for reform in some direction, but after Bro. Jos. Harrison had read the sayings and doings at the recent meeting of the Supreme Grand Lodge from the pages of the March issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, it was determined to wait till the next meeting of the D. C. to be held in May, before taking any action on such matters now in abeyance, as it might by that time be known definitely what the General Purpose Committee had suggested to the S. G. Executive, and further what that body had determined upon doing.

The imperative necessity of the lodges represented sending one or more delegates to the next session of the S. G. Lodge was dwelt upon by several of the most influential members present as it is felt that however much the lodges may be indebted to Bro. Reynolds and other Eastern brethren for their efforts in our behalf when acting as delegates of our distant lodges, still they would not carry the weight with their colleagues, or have that true inward knowledge of what we want, or what is good for us, as would one who was, so to say, "to the manner born."

The further discussion of this matter was also relegated to the next meeting of the Council so that it might be well talked over in the lodges concerned. It was decided that the D. D. be instructed to extend an invitation to the S. G. President, and the S. G. Vice-President to visit Manitoba some time during the coming summer, so that for two terms at least the S. G. Executive may be presided over by men who will have seen a little of this magnificent heritage of Englishmen which is ever increasing its population by direct importations from the dear old land. At the conclusion the meeting closed in the usual form.

Westward Ho met on 21st of March, it was quarterly night and about 50 members were present. A farewell was given to Bro., the Rev. Milton H. Chaplin, on the occasion of his leaving Winnipeg to fill an incumbency in England. The reverend Bro. expressed his thankfulness for the confidence reposed in him by the lodge, and eulogized the benefits the order was conferring upon Englishmen in Canada, expressing his opinion of the great future of the S. O. E. society. A committee was formed for the purpose of organizing the annual picnic for 1899. Selkirk apparently being the favorite point of a number of the members. Another committee also was nominated in accordance with the wish of the D. D. for the purpose of forming a Military Company of members of the Sons of England in connection with and forming a portion of the Ninetieth Rifles.

It having been announced that a meeting of the District Council would take place on 30th inst. for the purpose of electing a D. D. for Winnipeg District, a vote of the lodge was taken and the wish was unanimously expressed that Bro. J. L. Broughton be again nominated for that office.

Lodge Shakespeare No 144, S.O.E., B.S. held its regular meeting at Sons of England hall, 27th March. Being quarterly night about sixty members were present in the lodge room. The appearance of the cosy and well lighted meeting room was both significant and impressive. The magnificent silk flag representing an English white ensign suspended from the centre of the ceiling, together with the Union Jacks, both real and depicted, gave the surroundings quite a nautical appearance, declaring in sign language if not in words, "This is the meeting of the Banner Lodge of the Sons of England."

The committee appointed to confer with the authorities of the Ninetieth Battalion re the formation of a Sons of England Company, reported that the idea had been most favorably received, and they were instructed by the lodge to proceed at once in conjunction with the other lodges to get the recruit roll filled up as early as possible, and mustering the whole force of those intending to join to meet the constituted authorities at such time and place as might be agreed upon.

At Sons of England hall on the 18th Mar., the new juvenile lodge of the Daughters and Maids of England was inaugurated by the D.D., Mrs. Eddy, assisted by Mrs. F. Clark, president; Mrs. Moor, V.P.; Mrs. Eddleston, chap; Mesdames Bowyer, Davis, Parsons and others.

There are already on the list upwards of twenty applicants for membership, but from various causes ten only produced medical certificates and were considered fully eligible on this occasion, but doubtless the next meeting will make a far better showing as the senior members of both the Daughters and Sons of England are expressing much sympathy with the movement.

Under the impression that the next meeting would add greatly to the membership, the christening of the lodge was deferred to a future occasion.

The Sons of England Hall and Building Association of Manitoba has no connection with any other institution of a like name or nature either within or without the Sons of England Society, therefore the deplorable failure, with its far reaching results, of the Sons of England Hall Co. of Toronto in no way affects it, in point of fact the Winnipeg enterprise has been so far a success that in spite of the apathy of members in taking up stock at its inception it has now become one of the most well known places for social gatherings in the city, is nearly out of debt, and owns a piano, paid for, which is pronounced by experts a first class instrument.

It is with pleasure we call attention to one of the most flourishing lodges of the order, Brandon Lodge of Brandon, Manitoba. It has an enterprising set of officers, the president and secretary being specially worthy of mention as enthusiastic Sons of England. The following is a short quotation from our correspondents letter.

"We have 53 members in good standing, having about \$200 in the savings bank and nearly as much to our credit with our bankers. The officers are a good selection and turn up well. I hope to see many more lodges formed in Manitoba and the Northwest this year."

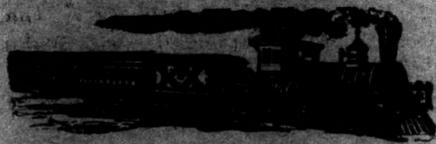
Space will not permit a fuller report, but what we have will suffice to show that Brandon Lodge can legitimately be ranked with the foremost in the order.

A very enthusiastic and pleasing meeting of Lodge Middlesex took place on Wednesday night, April 12th. The retiring district deputy of West Toronto was on hand for the purpose of handing over his insignia of office to Bro. John Jones, who received the unanimous endorsement and was duly appointed by Grand Lodge. There was also the presentation of emblems to those members who had brought most members to the lodge.

This is the first time that the honor of district deputy has been conferred upon Middlesex and it is greatly prized by the members, all the more satisfaction is felt from the fact that Past President Jones is a great and hard worker for the order and has his heart in the work. There is every prospect of a most successful season now that so stalwart a Son of England is at the helm in West Toronto. Bro. Jones is a hustler, in the true sense of the word and it is with pleasure we announce his appointment.

Afterwards, congratulations and jollity, closed the eventful evening. Middlesex is in a flourishing condition at present, it has a membership of 283 in good standing, which does not include 52 members owing less than three months. Financially, the lodge is doing extremely well, having to its credit \$6015.72.

Among the delegates who attended Grand Lodge and who by some oversight were missed from our list of delegates was Dr. Anderson the highly respected surgeon of Guelph Lodge, Smith's Falls. Brother Anderson is an exemplary member. He attended Grand Lodge when in session and is known to always have the interest of Englishmen at heart.



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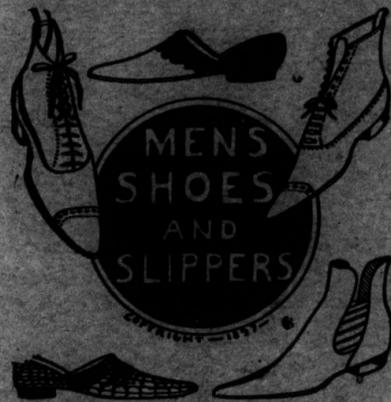
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The Ghost of Rhodes House.

"Beyond any question, Mrs. Rhodes, you may be relieved of the reputation of maintaining ghosts," he told that lady later in the day. Woman-like, she drew some comfort from the assurance, even while she put little faith in it.

"Indeed, I hope so," she said. "This has been a terrible experience for me—you can't imagine how terrible. Percy has probably given you a hint of our troubles. We are all anxious, so anxious, to dispose of this place, and now I suppose we never can sell it. Mr. McBrayer will never take it. We did not care for him personally. If only Harry had the money we should prefer him a thousand times; but the poor boy cannot scrape together the amount required. He tried to get it, tried and tried again, but to no purpose. I know it almost broke his heart when he heard of the bargain with Mr. McBrayer. They have never been good friends. But after what has happened it doesn't seem to matter much. Really, Mr. Slater, when I look forward to living here perhaps for years, I can't help being selfishly wrapped up in our own misfortunes."

"Possibly the end of them is nearer than you think."

"I'd like to believe that," said Percy, who had been listening to the talk; "I'd like to believe it, but I can't. You don't appreciate the ancestor, old man. He's reappeared just to make certain that, after he has kept us tied to this place for lo these many years, the knots are still tight. He was a gentleman of very strong opinions, he was, and the other world hasn't changed him."

"Then you are satisfied that it was his shade that we saw in the hall?"

"What else could it be? There he was, plainly enough, yet there was nothing fleshly about him. Why, I seemed to see through him. I dare say McBrayer had been through just the same experience in his room."

"Undoubtedly. But, Percy, isn't it conceivable to you that this ghostly incident can be accounted for in a reasonable way? The optical delusion theory won't explain it, I admit; McBrayer's visions might be laid to that, but it's scarcely possible that four of us could be similarly and simultaneously

deluded. So we'll agree that we saw something which existed. My contention is that we may be able to explain its presence in the hall without resorting to the supernatural."

"You ought to confer with Harry; he's another sceptic and scoffer. I'll call him over here to compare notes. He's the only one, you know, who didn't have a chance to be scared out of his wits."

"Yes, bring him along," said Slater. Ever since his discoveries of the morning he had been evolving a plan, and the thought now struck him that perhaps the moment for putting it into effect had arrived. There was risk in what he proposed, and he might find himself in a most unpleasant position; but, after all, the chance was worth taking. By a process of elimination he had reduced the number of possible human factors in the nocturnal mystery until only one was left in his calculations; and, although there was little of evidence and much of speculation in the case he was trying to make out, he was beginning to feel the desire strong within him to convict the defendant he had hit upon.

"Here's the other scientific doubter," Percy announced. "Get together, you two, and do your worst. As for me, I stick to the good old way; seeing's believing. Let me know when you agree. I've got to look after some earthly affairs for a few minutes."

"So, Mr. Slater, you've formed a theory?" said Harry. He spoke quietly, and with the air of one who took little interest in the subject.

"In a way, yes. I shall be glad to tell you of it. You may be able to help me out."

"Delighted to do so, I'm sure."

Slowly, and with eyes fixed upon his hearer's face, Slater recounted his discoveries in the room McBrayer had occupied on the first night, the curious manner in which the cobwebs were fastened to the door, the cleats against the wall, the hole in the ceiling, and the rope tied to the rafter above it.

"In short," he added, I satisfied myself that an active man could easily make his escape after the demonstration in McBrayer's room, especially as the victim of such a practical joke would, naturally, be too terrified to attempt an immediate investigation. The very fact that McBrayer noticed the webs leads me to believe that he did not make an examination until some time later, probably not till day-break. A person in a state of intense excitement would hardly be impressed by such a trifling matter. We may assume that McBrayer was cowering under the bedclothes long after his visitant was safely out of the way."

"It is altogether probable," the younger man responded. He spoke in the same quiet manner, but Slater saw that his fingers were beginning to pick at the arm of his chair.

"Then I explored the attic, where I found a number of interesting things. In brief, I reached a point where—." The speaker paused for a moment, for he was arriving at the most difficult part of his narrative, and was passing from facts to surmise—"where I decided that my discoveries ought to be laid before you."

It was a chance shot at the best, but it told. Young Rhodes was startled, plainly enough, but in an instant he had recovered command of himself.

"In view of its results, this ghost-raising is a serious matter," Slater went on. "The disappointment it has brought upon your aunt—"

Harry interrupted him with a quick gesture.

"You've said enough. If you will come with me we may be able to solve the mystery," he said. He was very pale, and his face had become drawn and haggard.

He led Slater to his room, unlocked a trunk, and drew from the top tray a long white beard. Stepping to the wardrobe, he produced a dressing gown of a dull gray.

"These may assist you in developing your theory," he said, bitterly. "I wore them the first night. There is an opening from this room to the garret, much like the one you found in McBrayer's place. Knowing every nook and cranny of this house as I do, it was very easy for me even at night to mount overhead, cross the attic, descend into the little room adjoining his, and make my way on into his chamber. I wore the beard, the gown, and felt slippers, which were practically noiseless. When he awoke and saw me he must have fainted from fright, and I had no difficulty in passing under the curtain he described to you and partly closing the door to the inner room. Then I fastened the cobwebs—it had taken me many hours to arrange these details, and I carried a bottle of prepared glue in the pocket of the gown, while the webs were where I could get at them quickly—climbed easily to the attic by the aid of the rope, and went back to my room."

"But the second night's operations,—how about them?"

"They were less acrobatic, though they involved the use of a good deal of apparatus. I tried a simple trick, and I am almost surprised that none of you detected it. This was the chief appliance,"—he took a small magic

lantern from his trunk: "I have employed it often at home, and can prepare slides. Last night the slide bore a rough portrait of my grandfather. Near the top of the door of the room McBrayer then occupied was a hole just about large enough for my purpose and out of sight of any one lying on the bed. I could hear him rolling and tossing, and knew that nervousness had him in its clutches. Standing on a footstool outside his door, I flashed the picture first on one wall of his room and then on the other. He saw the beam of light, but was too terrified to try to account for them. His shrieks aroused the house, of course, but I had expected something of the sort, and all I did was to run to my own den, with the stool under one arm and the lantern the other. I had to show myself for a moment, but you will recollect that I didn't stay long. Afterwards, while you were in Percy's room, I went to an unoccupied room next to McBrayer's and prepared the next tableau. That was the one you saw."

"Exactly; we all saw it. Was it part of your plan that we should?"

"Not at all; there was a miscalculation. I meant it as a finishing touch for McBrayer alone, but when you all came along I had to run the risk. It was simple enough; merely another use of the lantern through a narrow slit. You afterwards found the door ajar."

"But what was the picture thrown on? Something—we couldn't make out what—seemed to rise before us in the darkness."

Young Rhodes smiled with rather sheepish pride.

"A yard or two of fine net,—a piece of an old lace curtain, I imagine,—supported by strings leading up through holes in the arch and then over pulleys and down to my reach, and with shot at the bottom of the stuff to keep it somewhat steady. I had to work quick, for four sets of eyes meant four chances of detection. When I heard exclamations and knew that you had made out the curtain, I turned on the picture for a fraction of a second. Then, before you had recovered from your surprise, I had the net hoisted up into the bend of the arch; when you and Percy came scouting along the hall a little later you walked right under it. But before that—it was when you took McBrayer back to Percy's room—I had slipped out and was safe in my own place. You met me when I came along to see what all the hubbub was about. An hour or two later, when everything was quiet again, I removed the net and string. How I came to forget the rope

the night before amazes me. It was a great blunder. But, now that I've told you all this, what are you going to do about it?"

"I'll answer frankly," said Slater. "Just now I don't know."

He paced up and down the room for a moment, his hands thrust in his pockets and his head bowed in perplexing thought. What ought he to do? Should he repeat the whole story and let Harry get out of the difficulty as best he could? Mrs. Rhodes surely would never forgive her nephew, and McBrayer could be relied upon to do something villanously vindictive. Ought he to keep his own counsel and suffer the mystery to remain unsolved, to the lasting discomfort of the household? Could he reveal enough to allay their fears and yet shield the manufacturer of the ghost? At last, in doubt, he turned to the culprit.

"Look here, young man, what was your motive?" he asked. "You must have had some powerful incentive, to take so much trouble."

"I suppose you might as well get the whole thing. McBrayer was my father's worst enemy—I never knew why. He was a sort of ward of my grandfather, and, although he lived in dread of the old man, he acquired a certain influence over him, which caused the unexpected division of the property by my grandfather's will and twisted the fortunes of both branches of the family. McBrayer understood perfectly the intense desire my father had, and I have, to regain the old place and his only reason for purchasing it was to thwart me. When I found my aunt determined to sell out, I tried my best to raise the money needed. I had a little, but not enough by two thousand dollars to make what she asked as a first payment. I knew that if I could make that payment the next could be arranged, for once in possession here anybody understanding its resources could make the place more than self-supporting."

"At that time I didn't guess that I had inherited McBrayer's hatred, and, though he had never been very cordial to me, I decided, as a last resort, to seek a loan from him. He heard what I had to say. Then he opened the gates of wrath. Not only did he refuse me the loan, but he also declared that he would prevent me from getting the money elsewhere; and, as he is one of the financial powers hereabouts, there was no doubt that he could execute his threat. To make assurance doubly sure, he told me he would himself buy the place, keep it as long as he lived, and will it to some charitable society."

"You can imagine my feelings on hearing all this. For days after the interview I sought in vain for some plan of revenge. Finally a clue came to me,—oddly enough, from Redway. He had heard that McBrayer was to take the place, and the news had surprised him."

"He won't live there," said Redway. "It's not the sort of house for a family of one, especially when the one is a superstitious old man. McBrayer's single weakness lies that way. How

do I know it? I found it out by chance: there isn't time to tell the story now."

"The hint was enough. I picked out grandfather's ghost as most likely to be effective. You know the rest. I must say, though, that terrifying him was the limit of my plan: I didn't suppose he would abandon the purchase. But before he went away this morning he formally notified my aunt that the bargain was off."

"The notice has depressed her greatly," Slater observed.

"Indeed it has. After the enemy had fled I began to see what a mess I'd made of it all. Then, when you told me the trail you had started on, I resolved to confess and make a clean breast of things,—at least to you. And now again, sir, what are you going to do about it?"

"Nothing desperate," Slater answered. "I've evolved a little plan which may prove mutually satisfactory. I'll make a deal with you Mr. Rhodes. I am not a rich man, but I can lay hands on the amount you mentioned as required to piece out your funds. If you can show me fair security for the loan and explain how you expect to make the place profitable, a check will be in your hands in three days. Incidentally, a pledge that no more ghosts shall walk would be advisable. Do the terms please you?"

"Do they?" cried the young fellow, seizing his companion's hand. Something rose in his throat and seemed to choke him. "Come down-stairs to the library," he went on, after a little: "you shall see the map of the property, and I'll tell you how it can be made a money-maker. But, Mr. Slater, how can I thank you?"

"Don't try. For your ear alone, I'll admit that the fright you gave McBrayer atones for a good deal. Mighty unpleasant man, that McBrayer!"

To a well-pleased audience that evening Harry made the announcement that Rhodes House was to change owners and yet remain the property of a Rhodes. His conference with Slater had been followed by another with his aunt, which had restored that lady to her normal cheerfulness and assured her nephew that no further obstacles remained in his way.

"Hurrah for us!" Percy exclaimed. "That suits everybody. But, mind you, Harry, the ghost goes with the house. We disown him completely. We don't want to meet him again: he's not in our set.—By the way, though, Slater, you haven't revealed whether you've probed the mystery. Tell us, that's a good chap, what you've discovered. We're as curious as Mrs. Bluebeard before she looked in the closet."

"Some things can't be explained," said Slater. "But rest easy: the ghost isn't likely to parade by night again."

"Comforting, but indefinite. At least assure us that what we saw was really there. Can't you say the apparition was not due to a prevalence of optical delusions in the old house?"

"Certainly I can. Lay the whole thing to—to—well, call it structural peculiarities."

THE END.

Jack at Sea.

The annals of the sea are full of stories which set in a vivid light the hardihood and daring of the average British sailor. But Jack's courage, it is to be noted, has a quality all its own. A strain of boyish simplicity and recklessness runs through it. It is of infinite readiness and resource; it depends little upon what may be called the artificialities of discipline, and much on generous comradeship, and an almost childlike faith in the leadership of the officer. But there is found in a sailor's courage a strain of humor, of what the French call 'gaiete de coeur,' rarely discoverable in the sternly ordered ranks of a good regiment. This often gives an element of humor to the story of a sea-fight, and the boyish quality in a sailor's courage leads to feats being attempted and accomplished which a wiser courage would have pronounced impossible in advance, and which, indeed, when told afterwards in cold blood, often strain the credulity of the listener to the breaking point. Both of these qualities—the boyishness and the daring—are illustrated by an incident in the siege of Curacao in 1804. The British ships had landed some 600 men and marines to assist in the siege, and one battery of eighteen-pounder caronades was manned by some seamen under Lieutenant Willoughby. The fighting was deadly, but not so deadly as the climate. Officers and men slept on the ground without tents; dysentery raged among them, and nearly a third of the forced was in the hospital. Under these conditions Lieutenant Willoughby yet maintained the fire of his battery, repulsed a score of stories, and toiled with splendid energy to keep up the spirits of his men as well as to keep down those of the Dutch. As one method of doing this he adopted an extraordinary device. He had a chair and table placed upon the open breast-work of his little battery, and day after day, for more than three weeks, he sat in that exposed position, within easy range of the Dutch fort above. 'The earth,' says James, in his 'Naval History,' was ploughed up all round; men were killed close to the spot, but still the table and the chair and the daring young officer what sat there remained untouched.

All this, of course, proves amazingly bad shooting on the part of the Dutch. Only once, indeed, did they succeed in hitting the chair, and then as it happened, Willoughby was not in it. One afternoon a brother officer, Lieutenant

Perrot, was visiting the battery, and laughingly undertook to take Willoughby's place in the chair for a shift. He sat down in the chair and leaned forward, with his arm upon his knee. Scarcely had he done this when a shot from the Dutch fort carried off his arm, smashed the knee upon which the arm rested, and knocked the table to atoms. Poor Perrot was carried off, but Willoughby brought out another chair, placed it on exactly the same spot, calmly sat in it, and proceeded to work his battery from that point of vantage, the Dutch gunners toiling in vain to send in another successful shot! Willoughby justified his exploit by the argument that he wanted to keep up the spirits of his dysentery-wasted men by showing his contempt for Dutch shooting. Some tales of Jack's fighting courage are almost of incredible quality.

It is prosaic history the story of the sailor who, while half drunk, captured a strong fort in India with his own hand, and on being rebuked afterwards for the irregularity, declared, 'If I am flogged for this 'ere action, I will never take another fort by myself as long as I live?' The sailor's name was Strahan, he belonged to the 'Kent,' forming part of Admiral Watson's fleet assisting Clive's operations on the Ganges in 1756. A party of sailors had been ordered to assist Clive in storming what was called Bongee Fort. Strahan had received his afternoon's allowance of grog. He strayed down by some martial impulse, or driven by the fumes of his grog, towards the beach, clambered up it, found sitting behind the bastion a cluster of turbaned heads, and leaped upon them with a shout, crying out, 'The place is mine!' He was furiously attacked, his cutlass snapped; but two or three sailors, hearing their messmate's shouts, came tumbling up the beach to support him. The soldiers followed, without order or orders, and the fort, mounting eighteen heavy guns, was captured! The admiral summoned Strahan to his presence, and with a stern face, inquired, 'Strahan, what's this you have been doing?' The sailor gave an embarrassed hitch to his trousers, and said, 'Why, to be sure, sir, it was I who took the fort; but I hope, your honor, as how there is no harm in it.' Strahan explained afterwards, when invited to suggest his own reward, that his highest ambition was to be promoted to the position of ship's cook. The story is absurd, yet it is historic, and a touch of its characteristic quality is to be found in many naval incidents. And with gallant officers to lead, and men of Strahan's type to follow the many dashing exploits of the British navy become quite intelligible.

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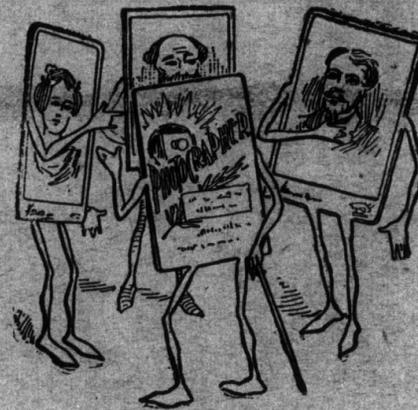
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ONTARIO.

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Lancaster No. 38, Bracebridge—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Bastedo Hall. Visitors made welcome.
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Burlington, No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome.
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Galt

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Tuesdays beginning with first Tuesday in January, 1898, cor. Main and South Water streets.
Jesse Welland, Pres. R. Barnes, Sec., Box 597

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Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome.
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J. A. Roper, Pres. Milton, west.

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Union Jack No 201, meets in the R T of T Hall on the 2nd and 3rd Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome.
John Bassett, Pres. John Pullan, Sec.

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Norwich No. 100, nights of meeting—Red Rose 2nd and 3rd Wednesday, each month. W. Rose, 4th Tuesday in each month in Sons of England Hall, Ward's Block. Visitors are cordially invited to attend.
Wm. Critchison, Pres. Ed. Howe, Sec.

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Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Wm Short, Sec., Breary Slinn, Pres. Creighton street

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Walter Hunt, Pres. J S Worsley, Sec., 157 Percy Street.

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Derbyshire No. 195, meets Monday evening April 20th, and every alternate Monday after. Visiting brethren welcome.
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Pembroke

Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Forester's Hall. Visiting brethren welcome
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Durham No. 15—Meets alternate Wednesdays, first meeting in the year, January 10th, 1894, in S.O.E. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
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St. Thomas

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ernatinger Block, second and fourth Friday, E. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.
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Shewsbury, No. 168 Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in Forum Hall. A hearty welcome for visitors.
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F. E. Furest, Pres. | Swiss Laundry, 107 Simcoe st.

Bristol, No. 99 Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West.
C. Fry, Pres. W. E. Swain, Sec.
62 Arnold Ave.

Richmond, No. 65—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Room No 6 Shaftesbury Hall.
A. Aldridge, Pres. H. S. Collins, Sec.
122 Logan Ave.

St. George, No. 27—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, in each month, in Room 43 Forum Building S. E. corner of Yonge and Gerrard st. E.
A. Allardyce, Pres. C. F. Moorhouse, Sec.
220 Queen street.

Boston, No. 129—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, in Shaftesbury Hall.
Jas. Jackson, Pres. V. T. West Sec.
103 Victoria street.
Tel. 2841.

Windsor, No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaust st. and Queen st. w. Sam. Rich Sec.
J. Amos, Pres. 70 Woolsely street.

Norfolk, No. 57—Meets alt Mondays from Jan'y 3, 1893, in Dominion Hall, cor. of Dundas st Queen st w. visiting brethren welcome.
W. M. Watson, Sec.
92 Dundas Street

Stratford, No. 32—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in St. George's Hall, southeast cor. of Berekley st. Queen st. east; visitor's made welcome.
T. C. Bailey, Pres. T. Yeomans, Sec.
313 Wilton Ave.

Somerset, No. 10 Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Weeks Hall, cor. of Dunn Ave, Queen st. west; visiting brethren always welcome.
W. Laws, Pres. T. P. Worth, Sec.
34 Maud street.

Launceston, No. 154—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at Jackson Hall.
H. Hardman, Pres. T. Bushnell, Sec.
17 St. Nicholas street

Portsmouth, No. 45—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, W. R. D. every 2nd Tuesday after R. R. D. in Ossington Hall.
Wm. Crane Pres. Wm. G. Skeleher, Sec.
Ossington Ave.

Preston No. 67—R. R. D. meets in Room "A." Shaftesbury Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in every month. W. R. D. after R. R. D. meeting on 4th Wednesday in February, May, August and November.
Andrew Ford, Pres. W. A. Guile Sec.
47 St. Lawrence Market

WOODSTOCK.

Bedford, No. 21 Woodstocks—Meet in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed.
R. H. Harrison, Pres. E. Blandel, Sec.
Box 516.

QUEBEC.**Capleton.**

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

Montreal.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at Castle Hall, 6 Phillips Square.
C. Shaw, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec.
29 Metcalfe St., St. Henri.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Fraternity Hall, 715 Wellington st.
A. Tarling, Pres. J. P. Hartly, Sec.
101 Ash Ave. 711 Wellington st., (Point St. Charles)

Denbigh No. 96—Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Unity Hall, 1149 Notre Dame St. Visitors always welcome.
E. H. Watkiss, Pres. W. Wynn Hayes, Sec.
68 Dorchester st.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, at 466 St. Urbain st., corner Prince Arthur st. Visiting brethren welcome.
Geo. J. Way, Pres. S. Sobey, Sec.
781 St. Urbain st.

Britannic, No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, in Orange Hall, 246 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome.
Arthur Earby, Pres. Hy. Jelly, Sec.
157 Quesnel st.

New Rockland.

Fidelity No. 179—meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at New Rockland Hall. Visiting brethren are always welcome.
W. H. Killingbeck, Pres. Jacob Davies, Sec.
New Rockland, Que

Sherbrooke.

Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month in the room of Court Sherbrooke C. O. F., Odell's Block.
F. Fuller, Pres. A. Tester, Sec.

Lennoxville.

Clarence No. 136—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday each month, in S.O.E. Hall, adjoining Grand Trunk Ry. Station. Visitors welcomed.
Wm. Benton, Pres. Harry Allan, Sec.

Hochelaga.

Monarch No. 182—Meets in 323 Notre Dame St. Hochelaga, the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock.
G. Ineson, Pres. J. E. Rawstron, Sec.
250 St. Catherine st.

Richmond.

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

P. E. ISLAND**Charlottetown.**

Bton, No. 148, Meets in their Lodge Rooms over Miller Bros., Music Store, Queen st., 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting brethren welcome.
J. Wonnocotte, Pres. A. T. Newson Sec

MANITOBA.**BRANDON.**

Brandon 174, Brandon, Man., Meets in Foresters' Hall, McDiarmid Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome.
H. C. Robey, Pres. Chas. A. Smith, Sec.

CARMAN.

Manitoba, No. 184—Meets in Oddfellows Hall Carman, on first and third Thursdays of the month. Visiting brethren welcome.
R. Kellett, Pres. E. E. Shepherd, Sec.

Rathwell.

Holly No. 198—Meets in Woodmam's Hall, First Wednesday in each month.
James Coles, Pres. T. Woolway, Sec.

Russell.

Queen of the West—Meets in the Foresters Hall the 1st and 3rd Mondays.
B. Lyon, Pres. Andrew Setter, Sec.

Selkirk.

Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Forrester's Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Rev. W. F. Gower, Sec

Alexander.

Ivy No. 212, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at Masonic Hall at 8 o'clock. W. R. meeting 3rd Wednesday in each month. Visitors welcome.
Robert Hawes, Pres. Jno. Farndon, Sec.
P. O. Box 72.

Winnipeg.

Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets, in S. O. E. Hall, 290 Portage Avenue, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome.
T. H. Holmes, President. Jos. Harrison, Sec.
P. O. Box 606.

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Foresters Hall, Main St., cor. Alexandra Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday of each month. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. Troughton, Pres. H. R. Scrimmes, Sec.
373 Flora Ave.

Shakespeare No. 164—Meets Sons of England Hall Stobart Block, 290 Portage Avenue the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at eight o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.
Chas. Gowsell, Pres. F. Clark, Sec.
282 Magnu Ave.

TERRITORIES.**Calgary.**

United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in S. O. E. Hall, McLean Block, Stephen Ave.
W. Roland Winter, Sec.

Calgary No 240—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall, Clarence Block, Calgary, Alta. Visiting brethren welcome.
H. S. Lott, President. Wm. Cross, Secretary.

Regina.

Empress of the West No. 177—Meets in the C. O. F. Hall, Railway st., 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.
John England, Pres. A. Covington Sec'y

BRITISH COLUMBIA.**Chilliwack.**

Chilliwack, No. 191, Chilliwack, B. C., meets 1st Saturday of every month at 8 p. m. in Munro Hall. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome.
Geo. Melhuish, Pres. S. Mellard, Sec.

Pride of the Island No. 131.—Meets in Workman's Hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome.
F. Tubbs, Pres. H. T. Gravlin, Sec., Hulton street.

Victoria.
Alexandra, No. 116.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street. Visiting brethren welcome.
Jas. Nankevill, Pres. J. G. Taylor, Sec., Oak Bay Ave.

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.
W. R. Lawson, Pres. T. H. Robson, Sec.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton.
Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B. meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Church of England Hall, Carleton street. Visiting brethren always welcome.
Chas. A. Burchill, Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Stanley.
Rose of Stanley No. 100, Stanley, N.B.—Meets Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Stanley at 7.30, fortnightly, dating 3rd September. Visiting brethren welcome.
John A. Humble, Pres. Wm. T. Howe, Sec.

Moncton.
Shaftesbury No. 208.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Oddfellows' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. C. Clark, Pres. Chas. E. Norton, Sec.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax.
Halifax No. 150.—Meets Maling's Hall, Barrington street, the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. W. R. D. 2nd Monday each month. Visiting brethren welcome.
G. H. Bridge, Pres. W. Taylor, Act'g Sec., 14 Albemarle, st. 17 Arty Lane.

Chebuote, No. 223, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Victoria Hall, Agucola street. Visiting brethren always welcome.
J. O. Legg Pres. E. Reeves, Sec., 3 Willow St., Halifax.

Westville.
Forest of Dean No. 192 meets every alternate Saturday night at 7.30 o'clock in Robt. A. McDonald's Hall, Westville, N.S. Visiting brethren always welcome.
Robt. Smith, Pres. Thos. Floyd, Sec.

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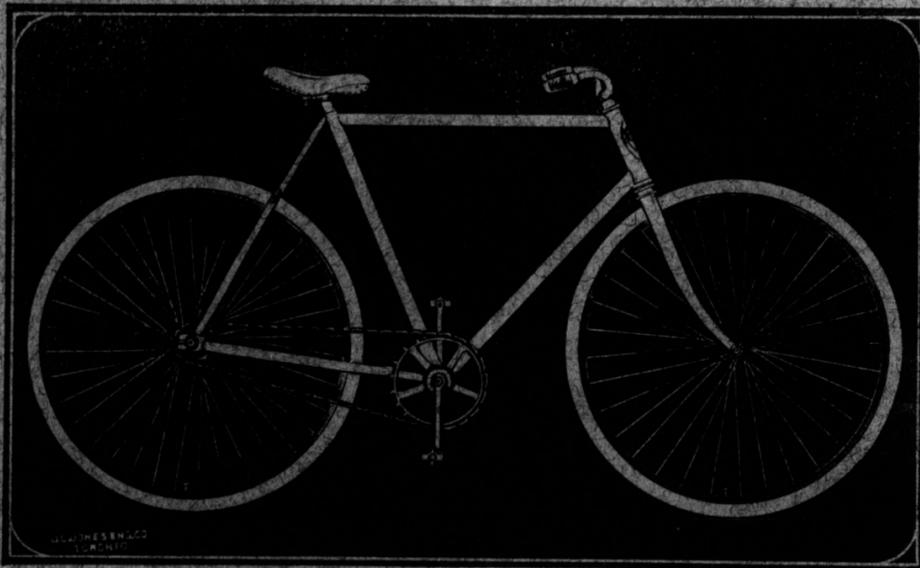
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