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# ROSE OF STANLEY LODGE.

REMARKABLE FESTIVITIES AT STANLEY, N. B.

Banquets, Feasting and Rejoicings Mark the Establishment of the Latest Addition to the Order of the S. O. E.

The province of New Brunswick has added another new lodge to the Order of the Sons of England. On Thursday June 30th, 1892, Rose of Stanley Lodge was organized at Stamy, with thirtyseven charter members. The ceremonial was one of the most interesting ever held in the grand old province of New Brunswick, and created a deep impression on all who took part in it.

Islington lodge, of Frederictor, N.B., which was largely instrumental in the organization of the Rose of Stanley, turned out well to do honor to the occasion, and left for Stanley by train accompanied by the Fredericton brass band, getting off at Cross Creek, five miles from Stanley. Here they found a large party of villagers from Stanley awaiting their arrival with carriages to beautifully situated in a rich agricul-

tural region. At Stanley the visitors received a most hearty welcome. They were conducted to the village hall, where subhad been prepared, the prettiest girls in the village waiting on the guests.

At 8 p.m. the members of Islington lodge and the charter candidates of Rose of Stanley Lodge assembled and headed by the band playing spirited quicksteps, proceeded to the rectory, kindly placed at their disposal by Rev. A. B. Murray, chaplain elect of the new lodge, for the inauguration cere monial. Here the spacious parlors were found thrown into one, making a commodious and handsome hall.

notice that it was the pleasure of the meeting that the lodge should at once lains marched in gowns and college so much that he was compelled to reproceed to initiate the candidates of

ROSE OF STANLEY LODGE. About thirty-five candidates then

John A. Humble, Gilbert A. Douglas, Rev. A. B. Murray, W. J. Douglas, Thos. Wilkinson, Robert F. Biggs, Robt. Waugh, Jos. Thorburn. Robt. Tomilson, R. A. Thorburn, John Scott, Thos. Clarkson, Edward Humble. P. K. Pringle, Andrew Waugh, W. H. Elgee, Alward Clayton, J. H. Thomas, Thos. W. Currie, H. A. Turnbull, S. McAllister, John E. Sanson, Fred. McAllister, Arthur Sanson, D. Clarkson, Chas. R. Merrill, John T. Douglas, David Douglas, David Douglas, Fred. Brown, Thos. W. Douglas, Geo. Humble, Dr. David Moore, Chas. Humble,

John H. Gilmour After satisfying the lodge that the above were all certified to by the lodge non Roberts in recognition of the able Surgeon, Dr. Moore, they were duly admitted to full membership in Rose of officers and members of Islington. THE OFFICERS

were elected as follows: John A. Humble, president. Joseph Thornburn, past president. John E. Sanson, vice-president. Chas. R. Merrill, secretary. David Douglas, treasurer Rev. A. B. Murray, chaplain

Almond Clayton, 1st guide. Henry Turnbull, 2nd guide. Thomas Clarkson, 3rd guide. William Douglas: 4th guide. Thomas Wilkinson, 5th guide. Robert Briggs, 6th guide. Arthur Sanson, outer guard, David R. Moore, M. D., surgeon. Trustees-John A. Humble, Thomas Clarkson, John Sanson.

Auditors-Ross Thorburn and H. El-It was agreed to defer the installation

until the following day, Dominion Day, July 1st, and the Lodge adjourned accordingly. It was by that time nearly midnight, and A BANQUET

was wanting for the members and invited guests at the village hall. This was duly enjoyed and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts honored, interspersed with appropriate vocal and instrumental musi

President Beckwith, of Islington, delivered a stirring address referring to the Order of the Sons of England, their rapid growth and the influence who is the wang destined to exert upon the destiny of Canada as a British colony. He expressed the opinion that convey them to the town which is the future of Canada was in the direction of Imperial Federation, which, under favorable conditions, he was very much in favor of, an expression Which breasts of very many present. After stantial refreshment for the inner-man other speeches, in which many interest- Mr. Geo. Allan, a great local favorite ing allusions were made to the timegood people of Stanley, and appreciative references to the ladies who took by Prof. Fenwick, gave genuine satisenjoyable, the meeting broke up by the Mr. Turnock, "Cherette" and Mrs. L. band playing, and the audience heartily

singing "God Save the Queen." DIVINE WORSHIP. presented themselves for initiation as Rev. Canon Roberts, who preached a to delight everybody. very able discourse, which is given in to its utmost capacity. The singing by the choir and congregation was very impressive, great earnestness predom- hit. inating. The members of the Rose of

> THE INSTALLATION. duly installed by the Worthy District as Antony Peacock: Deputy, Geo. H. Parker, of Islington Lodge. At the close of the installation ceremony, Rose of Stanley Lodge passed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Casermon he had preached that morning.

church to some of the hymns.

The members of both lodges then Stanley lodge by Worthy District proceeded to Stanley Hall, where they Deputy, George Parker, assisted by the partook of another sumptuous dinner After full instice had been done to the good things provided for the visitors, the band formed in procession near the all, and played some beautiful selecmarch to the Agricultural

The festivities at Stanley were concluded with a grand ball, which was one of the most enjoyable ever held in Stanley.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. The Fredericton Gleaner, to which we are largely indebted for its very full and excellent report, concludes its notice as follows:

The members of Islington Lodge cannot speak in too high terms of the manner in which they were received and treated by their brethren and the whole-hearted people of Stanley. No other people could have done more, and succeeded better, in making visitors happy and at home. It was a glorious reception, and has created impressions which will be lasting. There are no

It is only right to remark that all the ceived in a most hearty manner. toasts at the dinner were drnnk in cold water.

Caiyary S. O. E. Enis, tainment.

One of the best social entertainments ever given by the S. O. E., of Calgary, was the recent concert and theatrical performance. The Calgary Herald partaken of when speeches and a the paper all Sons of England should gives an appreciative account of the evening, which was opened by a wellseemed to find a responsive echo in the rendered song by Mr. Slingsby, followed by "Sweethearts and Wives," by who was encored. A violin solo by honored loyalty and hospitality of the Mr. M. J. I. Sprenger with his usual excellence, accompanied on the piano an active part in the festivities, and faction. Mr. W. Pavier sang "Susan contributed so materially to make them Jane," Mr. Southon, "London Town," S. Baker, "Auntie," all being rendered in most acceptable style, though some in visiting and travelling night and day of the voices were hardly strong At half past ten in the morning, July enough for the hall, The duet by Mrs. the shade-what is it in the lodge 1., the two lodges marched in proces- Parlow and Prof. Fenwick, "Maying" sion to the Church of England, headed was one of the best items of the pro-The meeting was called to order by by the band, and the Union Jack, car- gramme, the audience attesting their the Worthy President of Islington lodge, who after formal opening gave lodge, who after formal opening gave lodge, who after formal opening gave lodge. The meeting was called to order by the oand, and the Union Jack, car gramme, the addience attesting their lodge, is representing J. W. Lang & the ocean the fact that here in Canada appreciation in a most hearty manner. lodge, is representing J. W. Lang & we have room for millions of our fellowed the band; then came Rose lodge, who after formal opening gave long. of Stanley Lodge, No. 160. The chap- Death of Nelson" pleased his listeners caps. The service for the 20th of June spond to their demand for an encore was performed by the Rector of Stan- The Calgary Orchestra played two seley, Rev. A. B. Murray, assisted by lections, and executed them in a manner

The first farce, "Husband in Clover" another column. The church was filled is one of the prettiest little things ever put on a Calgary stage, and in it Mrs. Doughty and Mr. Child scored a decided

Mrs. Doughty had ample opportunity Stanley wore badges and red roses, and to display her ability as a clever actress. badges with white and red roses. The it Every Time," "The Song for Me" and Geo. Clark, Pres., Ed. Oakley, Sec. band played the accompaniment in the "Life is a Dream," were charmingly sung and loudly applauded.

"Peacock's Holiday" was put on with On the conclusion of the service the the following cast of characters, and ceeded to the Rectory, where they were Mr. Moore being particularly effective

Mr. Moore Antony Peacock. Stephen Tickell. .Mr, Torney. Robin Swayne. Goliah Z. Wolf. .Mr. Child. Sandy .... Waiter ... ... Miss Bernard. land. Mary ....

Hell, where all the youth and beauty of Stabley had assembled, and where dancing was kept up until the hour for free of charge.

S. G. L. OFFICERS' NOTES.

Lodge Coventry Opened-Lansdowne, Peterboro and Durham Lodges Visited .-Hard Work for the Dog Days .- Other Notes.

The Supreme Grand Vice-President, Bro. Thos. Elliott, assisted by 21 brethren from Durham lodge of Port Hope, and Bro. M. L. Hunter, of lodge Shrewsbury, Toronto, opened lodge Coventry, No. 161, at Bailheboro. The brethren had to drive 14 miles from Port Hope, opening the lodge with a good charter membership.

On returning to Port Hope, Bro. Elliott, took train for Peterboro, where he was met by Bro. W. R. Stroud, Supreme Grand President, when they more hospitable people then those of conjointly paid an official visit to looking forward to a large increase. Lansdowne and Peterboro lodges. Great credit is due Mr. Robert Ash- Bro. Summerville, the District Deputy, ford, among the others, for the active having called a special meeting for the interest he displayed in getting up the purpose of giving a reception to the Grand Lodge officers. They were re-

> After short addresses by the S. G. L. officers and others, Bro. Mitchell, requested the Supreme Grand to present to Lansdowne lodge a beautiful picture, closing of the lodge, refreshments were musical programme were given.

A most delightful time was spent. Among those present was a real live jack tar-he having come so far inland to see a sister who he had not seen for 20 years. He is one of the crew of H. M. S. now lying in Montreal.

The Supreme Grand Vice-President visited Durham lodge on his return from Peterboro, when, no doubt, he was loyally received.

We must commend the zeal of the Grand Lodge Officers, to the members, with the thermometer registering 90 in

NOTES.

Bro. M. L. Hunter, of Shrewsbury type of the best kind of an Englishman.

Bro, E. Ackroyd, D. D., of Ottawa, has gone for a few days holiday to Quebec. On his return he will stop iver at Montreal and visit some of the lodges of the metropolis.

The Ottawa lodges are arranging to strike committees for their 5th annual picnic.

We have pleasure, this issue, of drawing attention to the card of lodge the members of Islington wore their Her three songs, 'It takes a Girl to do Guildford, No. 111, Fort William, Ont.

Royal George Lodge Going Ahead.

A valued officer of Royal George Lodge, No 130., Simcoe, Ont., writes officers-elect of Rose of Stanley pro- was performed in a truly good style, cheering letter as to the progress of the Lodge. He says the officers are vigorously bringing the Lodge before the English-born citizeus of that district, Mr. Winter. and they are having one, two and three initiations every lodge night.

With Brother Finch as president, the ......Mr. I Pinkham. Lodge cannot fail to go ahead rapidly ...Mr. Baker. and take a high position in the front Mrs. Peacock ...... Miss Thompson. rank of the order of the Sons of Eng-

This is good news, and written in the right vein. A little of this spirit will make the order far and away the most powerful for good of any within the borders of our fair Dominion.

At the International Millers' exhibition in London, Eng., Manitoba red fyfe wheat was awarded the champion ship gold medal.

#### · Bowmanville.

Wellington Lodge, No. 19, Bowmanville, last week, writes our correspondent, "had the honor of the presence of the Rev, Bro. R. A. Bilkey, rector of St. John's Church. Bro. Bilkey who has lately come amongst us, said he was going to cast his lot in with us and become a member of our lodge.

"Bro. Bilkey enlivened the proceedings with an address which won the hearts of the members. We also had the honor of the presence of Bro. C. Hobbs, a member of Toronto lodge, and who intends to cast his lot in with us also.

"Wellington Lodge, although of late it has not made much headway, yet is W, P, Bro. G. Morris has proved himself the right man for the position he holds and as soon as Bro. Corporal A. Hobbs gets to work again the new blood will come into the lodge. This Bro. has proposed more candidates than any other member of the lodge and as our lodge increases you will oc-

Our correspondent adds: "We all the British Coat of Arms. After the wish the Anglo-Saxon a prosperous year as we believe it will have, for it/is read and support.'

A Strong Help to Immigration.

An esteemed brother, writing from New Glasgow, N. S., says: "THE AN-GLO-SAXON is getting better all the time.

"Lam with you heart and hand in your scheme to post the English people by the introduction of the ANGLO-SAXON. It is worth more than half a dozen agents, for it tells the truth.

"I would like to send you an article showing some of the advantages of Nova Scotia with a view of directing immigration here.'

[We shall be delighted to receive the article. Anything that will help to make known to our kith and kin across low countrymen, English, Scotch and Irish alike, will be welcome to the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON, ED.1

#### Here are a few of the New Season's Goods at MRS. SCOTT'S, 153 BANK STREET

shmere Blouses, New Styles just in. Cheap Lawn Blouses from 65 cts. Print Blouses from 75 cts., (turn-down collar

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New Skirts from \$1.25.

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A British Columbia Correspondent's Views on the Suggestion of Closer Relations Between the S. O. E. and the English

Society in the States. "Alex." writes from Victoria, B.C. under date June 23, as follows:

Allow me to congratulate you on the improved condition of your valuable paper, and as a small testimonial I send you two new subscribers with best wishes for your success. Keep on and let it be the S. O. E. paper.

The last three editions are brimfull of information, and I have sent two of them to England, and will send the third when I have read it. If have received numerous favorable comments on it. You ought to feel proud of it. I see in this last issue, June 15, an account of an interview with the Hon. John Robson (the late) Premier of our

CHARMING WEATHER.

We are having a beautiful spring and summer, but trade is very quiet here, so don't let any brother leave a good place over your way and come out here to settle in any city at the present time. I believe this will, in a few years time, be one of Canada's chtef cities, but just now, after several years good times, like annexation symptoms, he was there things are quiet.

REPLY TO "W. J."

I see a correspondent signing himself "W.J., Lodge Neptune 244," favors amalgamating our beloved order with the Sons of St. George. Now, sir, don't let your paper be filled with letters of that stamp or needless replies. I send you their aims and objects. You will see it is an impossibility. We require a loyal Englishman. Now, a Son of St. George must be an Englishman or a son or grandson of an Englishman on the paternal or maternal side, or a son of a son of St. George. Now, sir, who is excluded? An English woman may marry an Irishman, a Frenchman a German or Italian, and still be eligible for a son of St. George. Besides, they are not political or religous necessarily.

MUST BE YANKEES. constitution requires that they shall be good American citizens, but work for the general good of the land of their adoption. I think sir, you had better re-print the extracts in the pamphlet I enclose. I hope "W. J." will be as good an Englishman as his obligation calls for. Let the Sons of St. George go on with their work, but the Sons of England cannot afford to affiliate with anyone. "W. J." has considerable commercial union about him. I had a visit from one of the members of Neptune a short time ago, and his ideas were identical with "W. J.'s,"-we should not exclude for religious reasons, and should not require strict loyality! Why, sir, its pure twaddle, the Americans have patriotic societies and every other nation, and none of them have half the reason for being proud of home as we have.

A PATRIOT'S ADDRESS.

o. W. J. read that address of Dr. Beer, delivered in Syracuse about four years ago. I wish his doctor would order him to Victoria for his health's sake, and that he would give us his lectures, for I do admire them and him too, and I hope he will be spared in good health and strength many years, for he is a noble man.

Now, "W.J." drop the sentiment you have expressed in this June 15th issue, and work for home and fellowcountrymen. Help to hold up the Old Flag, while everybody is trying to tear it down;-let those men who won't join because the order is not in the United States, go and just get to work with those who are here to stay. I would like to talk for a little while with you, "W. J.," but good bye for the present.

[We have looked into the accompanying papers and give from them in another column an account of the Sons of St. George, as presented by them.-ED.]

#### The way British Born Citizens are Treated in the United States.

pointments to office, largely out of S. O. E. AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA. fear for the few Irish Republicans in the ranks. The Irish get instant recognition by Republicans accessivery election.

A despatch from Providence to the Boston Globe says: "At the present Newport session of the General Assembly, Hy. T. Dubois, (British-born) was nominated for district judge of this city at a salary of \$3,000 a year. Hs was defeated, largely by votes of Republican members, who refused to be bound by the dictates of the Republican leaders, who desired to reward Dubois for his naturalization work and other

for his naturalization work and other efforts in the past.

British-born voters are very much excited over the refusal of the Republicans to recognize their race, and leading men are comparing the case of Dubois to the ignominious defeat which the Republicans helped to give "Camp" Hughes, the colored Republican, on the assembly ticket in this city on the 6th of April."

Dr. Potts at Ashton-under-Lyne.

The Rev. Dr. Potts, representative of he United Methodist Churches of Canada, met with a cordial reception at the meeting of the Methodist New Connexion Conference at Ashtonunder-Lyne. He delivered an interest ing address, in which he said he came from a section of the British Empire second to none in its loyalty to the Queen and in its appreciation of the privileges enjoyed by reason of the connection with the British constitution. If by any mistake they had heard from correspondents of American newspapers that there were anything with all conscious responsibility that he was speaking representatively, and that what he might say might go back to Canada, to state that there was no annexation party worthy of a moment's notice. The overwhelming majority of the Dominion believed in the British connection now and for ever.

Rose of England Fete.

Over 1,200 Hamilton S. O. E. picnickers and their friends spent the holiday at that pretty little spot on the H. and D. railway, Ainslie park, and enjoyed the amusements provided by Rose of England lodge, 119, S. O. E., at its second annual picnic. The committee appointed by the lodge to superintend the picnic was John Cheriton, chairman; George Purrott, secretary; Arthur Back, reasurer; M. B. Skedden (president of lodge.) Arthur Blakemore, Fred Cook man. Charles Cotter and Edward F Smith, and they managed it splendidly. Valuable prizes were offered for competition in various events, which were closely contested. The winners are :-

Girl's race, fifty yards(under 12 years) -Mary Evans, Mabel Lee, Lizzie Foser. Girl's race, fifty yards (under fourteen rears)—M. Waddleton, N. Spera, M.

Young ladies race, seventy-five yards (open)—S. Jacques, Nelly White, Mary Smith.

Smith.

Married ladies' race, seventyfive yards (open)—Mrs. Stremble, Mrs. Green, Mrs. McAllister.

Men's race 100 yards, (Sons of England only)—Arthur Back, George E. Kay, Luke Copple.

Men's race, 100 yards(open)—J. Campbell, J. Anderson, T. Minnes.

Married Ladies' race, seventy-five yards (open)—Mrs. McAllister, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. B. Riddle.

During the early part of the after-

During the early part of the afternoon a baseball match between picked court. There was a time not long since A tug of war between Sons of England team, captained by George Hunt and J. Jarrett, was won by the former. A football match closed the sporting events. George Jones' team defeated a

team captained by George Hunt. James A. Attwood was presented with a gold-headed cane, as the number of votes he received was convincing proof that he was the most popular Son of England on the grounds.

An orchestra supplied by the S. O. E. Naval Brigade band furnished the music for dancing, and Walter Johnson was floor manager. At Cline's park Pratt's orchestra and W. Concklin conducted the dancing. Both parks were secured for the picnic, but Ainslie park was where the majority of picnickers sought enjoyment.

The Prime Minister of New South Wales. The Hon. G. R. Dibbs, the minis ter of New South Wales, who recently arrived in London for the purpose of reperesenting to the Imperial government the views of several of the In the United States.

The British American Citizen, Boston, says: British-born Protestant citizens of Providence are justly indignant. They did an immense amount of effective work for the Republican party in the recent campaign, and assisted materially in winning the victory for that party. They do not ask for recognition as British Americans, but find themselves discriminated against because they are British Americans. The Republicans seem determined to ignore all men of British birth in ap-Australian governments on the finan-

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO PRO-VINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

The United S. G. E. Pienie-The Amphibious Lodge-Politics-Manitoba and the School Laws.

(Manitoba Correspondence.) Winnipeg, July 7th.—Lodge Westward Ho, fully realising the difficulties which may arise in connection with the forming, and at first, prevent the facile working, of Provincial Grand Lodges, has ordered to be presented at next meeting of the S. G. L., a series of resolutions which, if adopted, will do much to solve the problem in respect to the differential financial arrangements necessitated by the conditions of living in this province, which are incompatible with those as at present laid down by the Supreme Grand Lodge Constitution for the older parts of the coun-

The united lodges in Winnipeg are, just as our changeable weather dictates, perspiring or freezing under their herculian efforts to transcend themselves in the affairs of their annual picnic. Selkirk is the objective point, and this year we shall have the satisfaction of seeing consummated, whats last, was but a conception in the womb of the future, yclept the infant lodge Runnymeade, the Amphibious lodge, and one from which according to all the historical associations of its name should erstwhile become a land mark of the order in Northwestern

In rdgard to political affairs in this province your correspondent has of late said little, for the very excellent reason there has been little to say. But just now we are on the eve of a Provincial Election. Fancy electioneering under a July sun, and mind the sun is hot here in the leonine month, and he keeps his head well up above the horison a long way round the circle, and that both late and any where else.

Then again the political situation There seems little doubt the present government will be sustained; not on acfulfilling the utopian promises to which it pledged itself in its bid for the sufferages still more in the future. of the people; not by any means, for no one expected it to fill them, at least none capable of forming an opinion for themselves, for these last never expect that the promise of an impossibility will be performed and when they hear it they know that he who makes it is lying either intentionally or in ignorance.

If the government is sustained it will be by reason of a sentiment so well expressed by the late William Shakespeare that I will, hackneyed though it be, quote the passage: "'Tis better to endure the ills we have, than those we wot not of." Just so, that's just how it is.

The School Question? bah! thats not The most ardent advocate of "Martinism," not "Greenawayism," to-day, dare not moot the school question to an intelligent voter; no, for like desperate gamblers our unscrupulous rulers have staked their last card on the issue, and appealed it to the Imperial Privy Council after being foiled in Canada's highest layed, and proved exiting. past when one of our learned professors so deeply versed in prehistoric lore that he ventured to cross swords with Professor Tyndall on geological matters in connection with this province. There was a time as before said, when this learned gentleman doubtless basing his knowledge of present affairs upon those which prevailed during the formation of the Laurentian chain, is reputed to have told a Montreal reporter that Manitoba would re-enact the school bill again and again, no matter what the Privy Council of Great Britain might decide

But such talk as this is both mischiev ous and nonsensical. There is no one here outside a few rabid sectarians would either advocate or susthin such a course, and the same sentiment would prevail here amongst the majority of the people as Mr. Gladstone claims for those of Ulster in case of a victory for the Home Rule party, though the writer both thinks criminate cutting, begun to show signs and hopes that in the last case Mr. Gladstone is wrong.

Orillia and Longford S. O. E. Lodges at Church.

erously placed the steamer Longford at tos, fluor-spar, graphili, mica, etc., are

their disposal. The weather was beautifuly bright and warm, tempered by a refreshing breeze. The steamer after a delightful passage reached the wharf at Longford, where sne was met by the officers and members of Lodge St. Asaph, with the Longford band, which was reinforced by J. W. Mitchell, and six or seven others of the Orillia Citizens' band, who accompanied the visitors.

The procession was formed at the Asaph, and John Failes, of Hampton, lodges, who acted as marshals for the occasion. About seventy members neaded by the band playing Hagan's March and other sacred pieces, then marched to the Longford Memorial Church, which was tastefully decorated with flowers, ferns,&c.,and was crowded beyond its seating capacity. The service opened with singing "Onward Christian Soldiers," and was conducted read the lessons. Miss McPherson presided at the organ.

Mr. Woodroofe took for his text the 14th chapter of the Epistle to the Rous liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself, for whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord; whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's." He gave a brief account of the working of the Order and the material and social benefits enjoyed by its members, who by a little effort and self-denial were enabled to prepare for misfortunes arising from sickness, accidents, deaths, &c., and to receive assistance from their funds as a right for which they pay, instead of suffering distress or poverty, or being under the necessity of receiving charity. He then proceeded to show that England in the past had taken a large part in spreading religion and civilization throughout the world, and had also spent much blood and money in the cause of freedom. Engearly; but nothing is done here like it is lishmen had reason to be proud of their country's past record, and it was the dnty of every Son of England to maintain its reputation, and by thinking and working together to strengthen count of the deeds it has accomplished in its bulwarks of civil and religious liberty, and to so rule their lives as to do

Mr. Woodroofe has a good clear voice which would easily fill a much larger building. His sermon, which dealt with the subject in a very pleasing and practical manner, was listened to with deep attention.

The collection was devoted to the maintenance of the Orillia Cot, in the Victoria Hospital for Sick children, Toronto. The service closed with the National Anthem and the Benediction.

On leaving the church the procession reformed, and marched down to the wharf, the band playing sacred selec tions, and after taking leave of the Longford brethren, the visitors em barked and enjoyed another very pleasant trip, reaching Orillia wharf shortly after 13 o'clock, when the party quietly dispersed.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S UNDEVELOP ED WEALTH.

of 2,000 Square Miles of Valuable Timber Lands—Important Discoveries of

Coal Fields. In the latest sfficial report to the Colonial Office on the condition of Newfoundland it is computed that there are more than 2,000 square miles of valuable timer lands, principally pine, within the Colony. Mr. Howley F.G.S., of the Geological Department, reports that there are 850 square miles of pine timber land in the Gander and Gambo River country, and 700 square miles on the borders of Exploits River and Red Indian Lake. To this must be added the but partially surveyed timber limits of Deer Lake, Grand Pond, and Humber River country. It is safe, he thinks, to assume, therefore, that the lumber industry will in the near future show considerable expansion The timber supply of Canada, it is added, which, but a few years ago, was considered as almost inexhaustible, has, by reason of forest fires and indisof depletion, and Canadian lumber firms have already turned their attention to Newfoundland.

THE MINING INDUSTRY

may be said to be yet in its infancy.

all found. Clays suitable for the manufacture of brick and coarse pottery are abundant. During the year 1890

VALUABLE SEAMS OF COAL were discrement in the vicinity of St. George's Bay. Previous to this the St. George's Bay carboniferous area was generally thought to be destitute of workable coal seams, and as being occupied almost entirely by the lower measures-namely, the carboniferous limestone and millstone series. "Upon wharf by Bros. John Kemp. of St reference of the fossil plants and samples obtained during the year to Sir William Dawson, Principal of M'Gill University in Montreal, one of the most eminent authorities upon fossil botany in North America, he has given it as his opinion that "the specimens sent indicate a development of the coal measures not unlike that of Eastern Cape Breton, with which the beds may be connected under the gulf;" and, he adds, that the Government of this Colby Mr. Woodroofe, of Wycliffe Col- ony would do well "to inform the Englege, assisted by Bro. A. H. Deeks, who lish Government of the value of the coals on the west coast and their prospective IMPORTANCE TO BRITAIN

and Newfoundland as well as to the mans, 7th and 8th verses, "For none of other Colonies. You have," he adds, the nearest coal to England on this side of the Atlantic." The investigation in the section of country referred to has brought to light twenty-seven feet of coal, which is but ten feet less than that of the North Sydney section. The analysis of this coal gives a percentage of carbon not inferior to that of Cape Breton coal. This together with the large deposits of magnetite existing in the same locality, cannot fail before long, when capital and skilled labour are brought to bear on them, to add greatly to the prosperity of the Colony.

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# AN INSTALLATION SERMON.

NOTEWORTHY ADDRESS TO THE YOUNGEST S.O.E. LODGE.

England's Best Gift to Her Children in Canada the Undefiled Faith of Their

The following noteworthy sermon which should be preserved by every S. O. E. was delivered at divine worship following the organization of Rose Stanley Lodge, Stanley, New Brunswick on Dominion Day, July 1st, 1892, by Rev. Canon Roberts, chaplain of Islington Lodge, Fredericton, N.B.

EPHESIANS IV. 13 .- "Till we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the statures of the fulness of Christ."

I have been asked to speak a few words of greeting and counsel to my brethren of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, on this auspicious occasion of the inauguration of a new lodge of the order in the town of Stanley. Stanley, with its origin, its history, its traditions, so closely connected with Old England, might well be expected to give a hearty welcome to the forma. tion of such an organization in its midst and also to the Society visiting it. No part of that welcome is more hearty, in tar of some grand old church. We accordance with the principles of our think at once of Him who is the perfect Society or will tend more directly and effectually to promote the spirit of brotherhood among its members than this act of United worship in God's house in which we have just taken part together. We rejoice indeed to be called the "Sons of England," but "Sons of God" is a still more blessed and comprehensive title which as baptized christians we should aim to realize and to walk worthy of,-and our united worship may well help us to look above and beyond all merely human organizations however excellent and to make them to the utmost of our power; means and steps towards the attainment of that lofty ideal set before us by the apostle in my text, and its context when we shall "all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God unto a perfect man unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

THE OBJECTS AND AIMS

of our Society have been briefly summed up as follows ;-To unite honorable and true Englishmen in an association for mutual aid, to educate our love and assist his companions in arms, members in the true principles of manhood whereby they learn to be chari- and above all) against all harm and intable, to practice the true benevolence, to keep alive those dear old memories of our Mother land, to care for each other in sickness and adversity, and when death strikes down one of our members to follow his remains to their last resting place.

"To unite honorable and true Englishmen." By this I understand the promotion of feelings of friendship and esprit de corps among men of English descent who cherish a true love for England as the Mother country of their race which their fathers all called "Home," and a sincere attachment to the principles of her ancient constitution, which has us, bind us to God and to duty, and lay been the slow, strong growth of ages of upon us a responsibility of faithfulness discipline, struggle and experience, to educate them in the true principles of in vain. manhood, in the practice of true benevolence, sympathy, love, and helpfull-faith," This holds the first and highest in its hereditary ruler, whom it crowns ness towards each other in the time of claim on our steadfastness and loyalty, trouble and need and especially in the the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the virtues of a long ancestral line. hour of bereavement.

7

Does not the first expression include word is that "manhood?"

TRUE MANHOOD.

My text tells us how alone we may attain to it, and what its essence is. tional greatness and prosperity; in this 'In the unity of the faith and of the let us be steadfast. Stand fast in the knowledge of the Son of God" alone faith, "Stand fast in the liberty wherecan we come into the perfect manhood with Christ hath made you free, where which is the measure of the fulness of in ye stand,-by which also ye are Christ." To grow up unto Him in all saved, . . . unless ye have believed in things which is the Head even Christ,' vain. Stand fast in one spirit, with one this is the one way to attain the fullest mind, striving together for the faith of truest and most perfect fellowship, the the gospel." So stand fast in the Lord. true unity, the true brotherhood of the Sons of God, the true and perfect manhood. Think we then dear brethren for side a little while of some of the marks of that true manhood, the manhood of a to confuse our faith with doubts, to brave christian soldier. Humility must rob us of it in the name of science or her martyrs, her heroes, her scholars, be the basis leading to watchfulness advanced criticism or philosophy or her statesmen, her theologians, her alty to the faith of Christ and to our its stead but the dreary hopelessness of men and women famous in every walk ing at the Mansion House, held with country, then strength, the strength pessimism, or vague unfounded perad- of life, yet we forget not that we are the object of drawing attention to the love, love in all things and towards all; by God's help will stand fast to the end triotism and nationality mentioned in making for the sum of £20,000 to watchfulness, prayerfulness, steadfast where our fathers stood of old and our constitution have reference to Canloyalty and faith, strength and love. found guidance and help in life and hope Where shall we look for an example of in the hour of death. We stand in the the full and harmonious development of ways and see and ask for the old paths, us, the home of us all; here our lot is of Saskatchewan covers an area as large all these noble qualities of christian and walk therein, and so we find rest cast, and here our interests and duties France, while Calgary is equal in size manhood; where shall we find the ideal for our souls. of a true christian soldier?

to become God Incarnate, to be the human race, has set before us the one ideal man, of man in whom the defaced from Iona and Lindesfarne, and image of God has been restored. But time when Theodore of Tarsus, Archthank God by the virtue of his incarnation the higher life radiates from him ted in one national church all the dioas from a living centre throughout recreative principle of the new covenant is communicated through the channels LEASED LANDS FOR A THOUSAND YEARS which he has himself ordained to the which but a few years ago reverted to souls and bodies of his members and so, her, from the time of King John when it is made possible for us to follow Him the first article of that great charter of heeded, unadored, unhymed, with unthough it be but at a humble distance, English liberties extorted from the anointed brow. It is ours to develop to become as St Paul says "followers of grant was "Ecclesia Anglicana libera God," imitators of God as dear chil- sit"-let the English church be free,dren." Note we then briefly dear bre- from the time when after ages of prothren, each in turn, of those qualities of which I have spoken as constituing a the church was enabled in the Provitrue man. Watchfulness and prayerfulness. First vigilance, "Watch ye." We picture to ourselves the young aspirant for knighthood

IN THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY after long training in temperance and in this new land have received from obedience under some noble warrior, fasting and bathed and clad in white keeping watch over his arms all night upon his knees in prayer before the alpattern of the godly and manly life going up into the solitude and silence of some mountain top to spend all night upon his knees in prayerful communion with His Heavenly Father.

How can we follow him aright? how can we hope to stand before our spiritual foes, without this holy vigilance this watching and prayer which must ever go together,"Watch ye and pray" He says to us. "Watch ye" against Satan's snares, against the corrupting and degrading influences of the world around you, above all against the sinful tendencies of your own hearts, your lusts, your passions, your evil tempers, your selfish greed and love of earthly things. "Watch ye," and prayer will bring all peeded succor when the fiercest onslaught comes. Then

STEADFAST LOYALTY AMD FAITH, "Stand fast in the faith." The young warrior aspiring to knighthood, after devout reception of the holy Eucharist pledged himself solemnly to uprightness and loyalty, to uphold the church, to be faithful to his sovereign lord, to to protect the weak (and woman first sult, to keep inviolate faith with everyone, to help with a liberal hand all who should require his aid.

When the young christian soldier girds on his spiritual armour, as for example at the time of his confirmation, is there a less solemn or comprehensive vow assumed?

Dear brethren, the vows of the Lord are upon us, upon every one of us, whether voluntarily and formally assumed or no. Our very birth in this land, our very inheritance of all the christian light and peace and hope and privilege and blessing which surround and steadfastness which we shall shirk

"Stand fast in the faith." "The faith of the gospel, the faith once for all delivered to the saints. This is for so faithful to her duties, so tender in and sum up all "other true principles of us the central bond of our fellowship, manhood?" -What a comprehensive the one basis of that ideal manhood at which we desire to aim, our noblest birthright as individuals and as a people, the strong foundation of our na-

My dearly beloved, there are a thousand clamouring voices raised on every

TO SHAKE OUR STEADFASTNESS

We love and are grateful to Old England for a thousand things, but the first England, any more than the love of meeting, and speeches in support were without fear and without reproach? and best of all her gifts is this, that she one's own friends with the love of the by the Rev. F. E. Wigram and General

the records of human history. He who the old faith wherein we stand. From destiny God's Providence may have in deigned to take the manhood into God the time when our British ancestors restore for this giant-limbed Child of Na-One holy, harmless, undefiled of the time when our Anglo-Saxon forefathers only refect nattern and example of the from Aidan and other missionaries

bishop of Canterbury in 673 A. D., uniceses of the Heptarchy, 150 years before generate humanity. The grace of England became a united monarchy, Christ's quickening manhood, the re- from the time of King Alfred when the church of England

testing and struggling and resisting dence of God to shake off the usurped tyranny of foreign domination and to purify herself from false doctrines and superstitious practices which had crept in unawares from all these times, we

THE MOTHERLAND OF ENGLAND. "The blessed heritage of the faith," the faith recorded, illustrated, proved, set forth in the sacred pages of our open Bible, the faith grounded on and pillared by the church of the Living God, whose marks still as in the earliest days are the apostolic doctrine, the apostolic fellowship, the breaking of the bread, and the prayers. And then, what temporal blessings springing from and based on this, have we received from the fostering care of the Mother country, as her Canadian sons delight to call her?

We inherit the benefits without the burdens, of that grand old constitution which unites all blessings of the fullest liberty with all safeguards of God-given authority and power. We inherit the traditional glories of that constitutional monarchy which is inseparably bound up with the whole range of British history and which in the person of our beloved Queen, unites the abstract idea

COUNTRY AND DUTY

with the personal endearments of famcharacter. How then can we but share for explanation, but true and simple as the primitive instincts of our race, which binds the people of the British empire to their monarchy and the monarchy to the people.

How wondefully that monarchical authority and influence has steadied the course of the nation's onward progress giving it peace in the time of tumults, freedom in the midst of disorder, enabling needed reforms to be wrought out by steps gradual but firm and sure, eading neither to anarchy nor to reac tion. It has been the crown and bond of all those institutions by which a free people have built up step by step the glory of their land and so there is strengthened in all hearts among us Those who receive the both the principle and the sentiment of loyalty—the principle of loyalty which regards the ruler of our country as one whom God has set over us and to whom he commits a share of his own authority; the sentiment of loyalty which embodies as it were the nation's greatness

In our own Queen, so pure in her life, her sympathies, and under whose benificent sway British dominion has been so enormously strengthened and extended, and British honor so vigorously maintained, we find one well worthy to inspire in the breasts of all her subjects both the principle and the sentiment of loyalty, and to whom the thought of a transferred allegiance for the sake of sordid gain is utterly abhorrent. But while we thus

HONOR ENGLAND'S QUEEN

and glory in England's power and greatness, and are grateful for England's fostering care and strong protecting arm, as we cherish as our most precious birthright a share in the inheritance of England's renown in arms and arts, and song, claiming as our own liberal thought, offering us nothing in poets, her artists, her inventors, her ventures. But here we stand fast and Canadians and therefore that the pa-

need not conflict with true loyalty to There is but one such to be found in all held fast for us, and handed on to us parental hearth. We know not what Lowry.

ceived it in apostolic days, from the tions. We know not whether the coming years shall bring us yet closer accepted it, some from Augustine, some union with the Mother land or leave us strong to face the world alone. But in any case, if this true spirit of the Rei

tish race be in us, our effort and our prayer will be that Mother and Daughter shall stand side by side and hand in Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874, hand steadfast in the faith, and strong in mutual love to forward the world's regeneration. And in the meanwhile what must our own duty be as

LOYAL SONS OF CANADA? This great land in the Providence of God is ours, as yet indeed almost units vast resources to build it up in material prosperity and wealth, to make it a mighty name in literature, in art in statesmanship, in science, in all that brings renown, but first and above all in that righteousness which exalt-

We must be men, true men, striving

towards the perfect manhood. The old knightly virtues of purity, obedience, bravery and charity, sum up the true our houses, purity in society, in commerce, in politics. These, if we quit us

eth a nation.

like men, we shall promote alike by our example and our influence to the honors of our land, obedience, the law abiding spirit, the reverence for authority which renders to all their dues, bravery,-bold to endure reproach, loss, suffering, rather than deny the truth or do the wrong,charity-full of tender unselfish care for others; these are the qualities of the true man, which, as followers of the Man Christ Jesus, we shall foster in ourselves, and those around us, that we may indeed "be strong," strong to resist temptation, strong to uphold the right, strong to rule ourselves, strong to make our country strong with the elements of a strength more lasting than wealth can purchase or military force confer. And because our perfect

pattern of true manhood was above MEEK AND GENTLE,

the calm great truth that gentleness is an essential of the many character, is ily life, of domestic love, of individual, enshrined forever in the English tongue and handed down to us from age to that spirit of loyalty, to subtle indeed age, in that impressive word-a gentle-

This brings us then to that last and highest mark of manhood, namely, love. This is the true robe of the suffering and the sorrowful is the very crown of the manhood taken into God, in whom were blended in atter harmony and sympathy, all strength and energy and courage, with love mightier than death,—with absolute self- Grand Secretary's Office, sacrifice,—with perfect tenderness and sympathy towards every form of human woe. This then is assuredly the spirit which our society desires to develop and cultivate in all its members.

PECUNIARY BENEFITS

in time of sickness or bereavement, receive it then not as charity but as their right, because they have made provision for such time of need by the regu lar payment of their dues. But the debt of love and sympathy is still due them from their brethren, a debt which wealth of those paying as well as of those receiving it. So may we all, dear brether control of those paying as well as of Bacon, Mess and Short Cut Pork brethren, carry out the true principles of our society that we may indeed become true English men with all the sturdy English virtues which have made our race so powerful and victorious among the nations of the earth, but above all with the true christian manhood which comes only from the love of Christ and the following of Christ, and which alone can make our lives a blessing to others and to ourselves, lives happy in a contented and hopeful spirit, lives striving upwards ever towards the eternal realm of joy where in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, "we shall attain unto the perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

English Help for Calgary Diocese.

The Lord Mayor presided at a meetsevered from his diocese and formed Canada is the birth place of most of into a separate bishopric. The diocese lie. True loyalty to Canada assuredly to Great Britain and Ireland including Wales. The Bishop addressed the

AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS OF THE

OF ENGLAND.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen: The mission of this Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Mother land; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's

resting place.

Great Financial Benefits, viz.: Sick pay. Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also ad-mitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible. ence for and adhesion to the teachings

bravery and charity, sum up the true Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings manly and manful character, purity in of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed.

in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and pre-vent imposition—for which purpose an initia-tion Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all

who join it. The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being for greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in South Africa and will soon prob-ably be started in England, etc.

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

this Department are considered.

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

are elected annually.

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersiged.

> JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

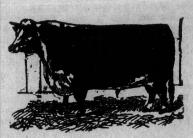
Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, April 1st, 1892.

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JULY 15, 1892.

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Manager." THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to Sons England lodges and branches of the St. George's Society in all parts of Manitoba, the British Northwest Territories of Canada, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; to branch societies of the Sons of St. George in all parts of the United States, to Clubs, Reading Rooms, Emigration Societies and similar institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, and to British citizens generally throughout Canada, the States, Great Bri-

Copies of the ANGLO-SAXON can be had at 5 cents each for mailing to addresses in the old country by the out-going mails; or they can be sent from the office of publication on the addresses being furnished.

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PHILANTHROPY AND BLOOD-SHED IN THE STATES.

J. Lang, Barrie, Ont.

And this is the end of all Andrew and labored for so much, the working classes he stood forth to champion, whose peculiar benefactor and guide, philosopher and friend he announced himself to be. -strike, lock-out, reduced wages, impassable gulfs of black wrath, forts and defensive works, the lock-out philanthropists on one side, and fierce scowling, heavily armed and murderous locked-out wealth creating toilers on the other, an invasion of Pinkerton's guards to protect philanthropy against labor, resistance, fighting, bloodshed, murder, many sent to eternity, and more disabled by cruel wounds for life.

Carnegie's managers some time back gave notice of a reduction of wages at maining away in Europe, and nominthe Homestead Works of the Carnegie ally delegating authority to others Company, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvansia, which the men refused to accept. Useless attempts on the part of the his managers and his men. But he is men to obtain a reconsideration, mutual distrust, denunciation, defiance. works that are carried on by his human On the 6th inst. the Carnegie people instruments under his name as he ever gathered a force of Pinkerton specials was, and those who have read his vigto protect the mills. They were orous speeches and writings on demobrought up the river to the works in cracy and wage earners will feel surbarges lined with steel inside and fitted prise and regret that preaching and with all the necessaries for accom- practice in his case some how turn out modating a large armed force. They so diametrically opposed to each other. arrived at 3 in the morning, but before they could land the alarm had been given and a large body of workmen usually cold-blooded associated press lined the shore. On their finally dis-dispatches call it, was fought between men fell, dead and wounded, on both lace, Idaho, on the 11th inst. The nonsides. The fighting lasted till 5 p. m. union men were attacked by the union

cording the same liberty to all others, to see followed by a marked revival of under the instructions of the High

Commissioner.

hospitals for treatment at Pittsburg. Seven of the force were thus cared ballot threatens to rule in the States. for, while the strikers that fell wounded were carried to their homes, the morgue and undertaking rooms in the town.

Soon after this, completely exhauststeamer that had them in tow, and for the Pinkerton's provided they left alternative and accepted the terms, struggle for national victory. some of the men saying it was the first time they had ever submitted to such a humilating surrender. When an inspection of the boats was made, it was a terrible appearance; many were besmeared with blood, while all of them showed signs of exhaustion from their long confinement in the close quarters between the decks.

ers were being taken through the streets under the escort of the guards encouraged by the large number of na threw some of them down. The unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. Some of them had pistol shot wounds in their heads, and three had their eyes shot out, several were shot in the shoulders, arms and legs, and could scarcely limp along. Blood was running down their shirts and they cried out with pain. Fully 30 injured men were taken to the town hall; one of them had his eye punched out by an umbrella in the hands of a woman. Sand had been thrown in their eyes and they were beaten with clubs and assaulted with other missiles. The mill men used the stocks of their rifles, and beat the limping, weary detectives over the heads and shoulders, inflicting serious and in some cases perhaps fatal injuries. As the procession reached the Amalgamated Association building. the detectives had to remove their hats and salute the crowd. When they removed their hats, men and women prodand abused them in every way imaginable. There seemed to be a determination to kill the prisoners.

After philanthropist Carnegie's fighting men had thus been removed from the barges the rioters carried oil into the holds, poured it over the bedding and cheers could be heard miles away. The battle field and be out of range of the bullets. As far as could be ascertained eleven workmen and nine detectives were killed, and eighteen workmen and battle. In addition to this at least one hundred detectives were seriously injured by the strikers while on their

way to jail. We hope we have done no injustice to Carnegie in connecting him with the slaughter above described. He has a way of clearing out for Europe or rewhen wages are going to be reduced or anything is likely to go wrong between keenly interested in every detail of the

when, the barge being riddled with men, with Winchester rifles, with the scendants are the least likely of all concluding this notice of the eleventh bullets, and the water around it blazing object of driving them out of the nationalities to enter upon a struggle river, the Pinkertons ran out a flag of lives dearly. Finally the union men low citizens. Events, nevertheless, truce. Bullets were rained on it, and sent a load of dynamite down an in- have shown that some degree of separ-Capital Syod and Super seemed of the blew and the blew a country in which political adventure Pinkerton men, were disabled and the union men. The slaughter was heavy. of the tow boat hastily cut loose from liberty—to murder fellow-citizens exer- cenary consideration, and annexation is the barges and steamed up the river cising the right to work for a living. carrying as many of the wounded as Republicanism in the United States is the British birthright has been more they could take to Braddock, from fast developing into a blood-sealed comwhere they were sent down to the pact of murderers to close all argument shoulder with the loyal Scotch and

rifles, attacked a number of whites who | solidarity. were guarding the jail where a negro ed, and abandoned to their fate by the prisoner was confined. There was the English, lumped together, actually fighting of course, and many men were death staring them in the face on all killed and wounded on both sides-the sides, the Pinkerton men hung out dispatches discreetly omit to say how 31,518 than in 1881. The English, howanother white flag; this time it was many. There were more wives made respected and a committee of strikers widows, mothers made childless, and ed as above shown, and curiously went about to prepare terms of capitu- children made fatherless, in the "land lation. They guaranteed safe conduct of liberty" in June and the first two tive increase of the English born popu weeks of July, by strike fights, race their arms and ammunition behind and color riots, murders and suicides, parative nett decrease of all other and agreed to leave the place under than there would be in a battle between foreign born nationalities. guard. The detectives had no other two large armies in a life and death

#### BRITONS IN CANADA.

nationalities printed in another column found that seven of the Pinkerton men are full of interest to Britons. The na- A similar rate for the entire native born were killed and 20 wounded. As they tive born population of Canada is given were brought on shore they presented at 4,135,004 compared with 3,685,545 in latter for 1891 of 4,914,060, whereas the 1881, but we regret to notice there is nothing to show the "origins" of this class of the population, as in 1881.

Of the "foreign born" population, as the British who were not born in The most shocking and dastardly this country are somewhat inapprodeeds were committed while the prison- priately designated, the English lead the van. The popular supposition, appointed by the strikers. An angry tional societies established by our Irish mob lined the thoroughfares on both fellow subjects, has been that the Irish sides; as the men passed by, each in born residents are to-day far more charge of two deputies, the mill men numerous in this country than either and their friends kicked them and the Scotch or English, but the actual count shows the fact to be otherwise. The proportions to every 10,000 of population, are as follows:

Native born of every nationality. 8,650 English born Irish born.... Scotch born 230

Analysing these figures we find a surthe past ten years. In 1881, whatever the respective proportions of native born Canadians of English, Scotch and Irish descent might have been-of the actual residents of Canada, at the time the census was taken, born in the British isles, the Irish were the most numerous. They were 430 in the 10,000, compared to the 390 English and 270 Scotch.

The proportion of English, therefore, has increased during the decade in the proportion of 390 to 460; the Irish decreased in the proportion of 430 to 310, 1,822,034 to 2,013,198. and Scotch from 270 to 230. This means ded them with umbrellas and sticks that Canada is at last drawing a far England than from Scotland and Ire-

tlers is likely to go on increasing. There is every reason why it should be so. The United States will never again ing of dual languages-does it look relations between the motherland and Carnegie's philanthropic, democratic furniture and then set it on fire. When receive a large immigration of English reasonable that in the Northwest there the colonies, we print on the sixth schemes for the toilers he said he loved the flames broke through the decks the born settlers, and with the gradual should be two official languages because page a summary of a valuable speech cessation of the flow of population into in a population of 67,000 there are 1,500 hills on either side of the river were the States we shall live to see a propor- French-speaking people? There are literally covered with people who could tionate decrease of English capital findwitness all that was transpiring in the ing its way to the States for investment and to help build up an alien and a frequently hostile nationality. The loss of the States must of necessity be Canada's gain, so long as Canada is twenty-one detectives injured in the within six or seven days steaming of 11,102, or by 1,234, as contrasted with died recently in the township of Glouc-English ports, and the nearest other

British colonies are a month distant. The increase of the English born element in Canada is likely within the next decade to bear good fruit in promoting trade and intensifying the demand for closer relations with the motherland. The English in this country have never organized for voting purposes, for politics, for party, for race, for religion, for predominance or to any great extent for any other pur- the French of old, are not a colonizpose, good bad or indifferent. The pertenacity with which some of the other derived from a share in the control of dian movement is across the line, into the destinies of the country have how- the already thickly-settled manufacturever not been unobserved by English- ing districts of New England, where men in this country. Tolerant to the they replace English-speaking people last degree, patient and forbearing to who move west.' A "fierce and bloody" battle, as the the extreme, trained from infancy to To sum up, the returns are full of cultural show, which was held at Warrespect the beliefs, creeds and conscien- promise for Englishmen in Canada. wick this year amid scenery the most tious feelings of others, ardent lovers of They indicate a swelling tide of Eng-enchanting. The stand was, as usual, embarking, firing commenced, and union and non-union miners at Wal- liberty themselves and willingly ac- lish immigration, which we trust soon in the charge of Mr. John Dyke, acting

secretly plotted, and where the sale of than once imminent. Shoulder to with the bullet. The bullet not the Irish of the new Dominion of Canada, the rapidly increasing English masses may be relied on to rise as one man At Paducah, Ky., on the 12th, some whenever the occasion demands it, in 300 negroes armed with Winchester defense of popular liberties and British

The foreign born population, except counted in Canada when the census was taken, was smaller in number by ever, instead of a decrease had increasenough the percentage of the comparalation almost exactly balanced the com-

The comparative increase of the English born population appears to have been much larger than that of the entire native born population of Canada, The census returns of population by namely within a fraction of one-third, or thirty-three and a third per cent. population would give a total for the total native born total was 4,155,014. An acquivalent increase on the part of problems remaining to be solved by this young nation.

As regards the French-speaking na tionality in Canada, a great deal has been heard the past few years of their alleged enormous and much larger proportionate increase compared with that of the English. They were multiplying so fast, they were over-flowing out swarming into Ontario and Manitoba, and that to such an extent as to make country a mere matter of time. The those prevailing in the old provinces. facts scarcely bear out this theory.

Our able contemporary the Ottawa Evening Journal thus brings out the prising change has come about within linguistic results demonstrated by the census. "Ontario, which was supposed to be receiving a large French-Canadian invasion in its eastern countries, contains absolutely fewer French-Canadians now than ten years ago. The total population of the province has innumber of French-speaking people has actually decreased. In 1881, there were 101,194 French-speaking Canadians in just 71 fewer. But the English-speak-

French-speaking inhabitants decreased larger percentage of her settlers from in the Northwest Territories. Ten years ago there were 2,633 French in the Northwest. Now there are only speaking population increased from nearly as many Russians and Poles in Northwest as French-speaking Cana dians. The census bulletin shows 1,061 Russians and Poles.

"In Manitoba, the French-speaking people have increased from 9,868 to an English-speaking increase from 56,086 to 141,404. In British Columbia the French increase is from 723 in 1881 to 1,181 now; the English increase is from 48,736 to 96,432. In New Brunswick, French-Canadians increased 5,000; in Nova Scotia they decreased 10,000; in Prince Edward Island there was little change.

"In short, it would appear from the returns that the French-Canadians, like ing race. Practically their increase in Canada in the past ten years has been nationalities through their recognized confined entirely to Quebec, whereas eaders have engaged in contention for the English-speaking race is pushing power, for the emoluments of office into every new hole and corner of the and the prestige and solid advantages for west. The only French-Cana-

bulletin we venture to express the hope with oil set on fire and sent down the works. The non-union men sold their for political supremacy over their fel-that when the next census is taken the 'origins" of the population, as it is called, are again given. Where so it was taken in. In the meantime cline into the works. It exploded and ate organization has been necessary in many questions are asked by the encurred system of the blew and supermentation of the parent-Pinkerton men, were disabled and the union men. The slaughter was heavy. ers have proved themselves competent age or derivation appreciable fire and flames were so fierce the crew This massacre was in the name of and willing to turn traitors for a merdesired is much missed.

> In another column we print for the information of members of Sons of England lodges a copy of a circular of the Grand Lodge of the Pacific Coast, Sons of St. George, The circular gives the objects and regulations of the Order of Sons of St. George, and will be read with interest by all who have followed the discussion of the suggestion recently made of closer relations between the Sons of England of this country and Sons of St. George of the United States.

Union labor organizations in Chicago, in the west, and Boston, in the east, are being rapidly organized, drilled and armed, for the purpose of self defence, as at Homestead, Pa.—and extending the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity to their brother laborers out side the unions—as at Wallace, Idaho. A nice prospect for the British in-

vestors whose money is building up the industries of the States.

Our suggestion that the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON send home to the motherland marked copies to the country newspapers and friends who are thinking of leaving the old country in search of new homes in America, seems to be bearing fruit more extensively the English the next decennial period than we had expected. A sample of would be likely to have decisive effects the many communications we have on the political, commercial and social received on the subject will be found embodied in our letter from the Pacific Coast, printed on page 2. Another sample comes from New Glasgow, N.S.

Our Winnipeg correspondent, in his letter on the second page in this issue, gives the interesting information that Westward Ho Lodge, S. O. E., is preparing resolutions for presentation to the S. G. L., in respect of the working of Quebec, not only into the States, but of P. G. Lodges, having special reference to the requirements and environments of the order in the west, where the complete subjugation of the entire the conditions differ materially from

> Interesting reports of English gatherings at Hamilton and Longford, the atter being attended by the S. O. E. lodge members of Orillia, are given on page 2 of this issue.

In connection with the remarkable series of festivities attending the opening of Rose of Stanley lodge, No. 160, at Stanley, N. B., of which we print a creased two hundred thousand; but the report on the first page, we desire to call special attention to the noteworthy pulpit address delivered by Rev. Canon Roberts, printed separately on the 3rd Ontario; in 1891, there were 101,123, or page of this issue. It is well worth the space given up to its publication. All ing population was increased from who read it will be well repaid fer their 822,034 to 2,013,198.

"Another remarkable fact is that the studied, treasured and preserved by all who love and desire to keep up their connection with the motherland.

On the principle that we in Canada This preponderance of English set- 1,543. In the same period the English- might as well know how our fellow subjects in other parts of the Empire 22,883 to 65,256. And by the way, talk- look on the suggestion of closer trade

# Information Wanted

The department of the Dominion secretary of state has received a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliff, of Ickenham, near Uxbridge, Middlesex, England, parents of W. B. Ratcliff, who ester Ont, leaving two children. The parents are anxious to obtain particulars concerning their son's death and the address of his children, whom they desire to have sent home to them. Any information on the subject may be sent to the under secretary of state Ottawa, Ont, for communication to the enquirers.

Mr. Geo. Matthews, head of the Ottawa firm of pork packers of that name, has sailed for England in order to secure a connection for the exportation of his pork to the mother country. At the present time the produce of 5,000 hogs a month is being sent by two Canadian packers partly to London and partly to Liverpool. He states that there is room for a very large business.

Canadian products were as usual well to the front at the English Royal agri-

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#### FROM BRITAIN TO THE PRAIRIES.

A LETTER WORTH THE ATTEN-TION OF INTENDING . EMIGRANTS

What an Old Country Farmer Found on Coming out to Canada.—The Differences Between the United States and British America.

WINNIPEG, July 7.—I shall be very glad if you will print a communication from me, giving for the benefit of some of the unoccupied lands of this country. I am farmer, and have been trained and brought up to scientific farming. Before I came over here I read a great many pamphlets on the Northwest States offered for sale to British setthat satisfied me that it was anywhere near the whole truth. As a great many people in the west of England have for a long time been like myself making A POOR FIST OF FARMING

in the old country it seems a pity more have not tried the plan of sending out some of the younger people to this country instead of to the States to see for themselves what the country is like, and report to those left behind, who one preparing to emigrate, and must downright ruin at home.

the country. Still I must confess I had

VERY HAZY IDEA. when I landed here at last and began looking about me. So far as the advantages of climate, markets and prices go, I must confess if the books were to be believed, the reports I had read about Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, California, Minnesota, and other parts of the northwestern and western States were far more to my liking. to find homes in. For instance, I think, to tell the truth, the reports of summer frosts in Canada. want of water in some places, of roads somewhere else, and so on to the end

NEW HOME IN THE WESTERN WORLD. The reports I read from the western States were entirely free from the drawbacks I had heard so much about in the British northwest. There were districts in Utah, in Dakota, and western Missouri, which particularly took my fancy. Their superior advantages, however, were in the end more than counterbalanced by the strong desire that has never left me, to die as I have legiance to no sovereign, potentate or and the reading rooms in the market lived under the British flag, owning alpresident on earth but my Sovereign Queen Victoria. Finally friends who much sought for. had written to Mr. J. G. Colmer, the Canadian High Commissioner's secretary, received replies to their enquiries very courteously written, that greatly facilitated the journey I proposed to

I have also talked personally with some finger which caused blood poisoning of the United States farmers who have and notwithstanding the best medical come here from Minnesota, Dakota and skill he breathed his last in the imperiother northwestern states. The men al capital. are without exception so far as I have He started out as a reporter in Hamilseen them, an extremely, intelligent, ton, Ont. He ran his newspaper at sharp go ahead lot, well up in western New Westminster so vigorously when advantages and disadvantages of all government soon put him in jail. A being made to attract British immigra- free. He became wealthy afterwards tion through the extensive machinery through good investments. He was 68

VERY LITTLE FAITH

and was astonished to discover that stainer-and was prominant in Sunday heavy losses, high prices of necessaries, the Presbyterian church. the exactions of railway and manufactors on the elevators and dealers in to Quebec. wheat and all other grain, the jobbery the other hand of the lands they had Commons.

taken up on this side of the frontier Some of them had been long enough here to produce

THREE YEAR'S SUCCESSIVE CROPS. They had gone through the worst experiences of summer frost, variations of temperature, and everything else I could think of, heey could think of, and the sum and substance of it all was that not a man would return to the States on any conditions that could be named, and those I spoke to were so satisfied with the climate, the fertility of the soil and surrounding conditions that they were sending home to the States letters urging their friends to follow them and take up land.

MY OWN OBSERVATIONS, I must say, confirm what I have heard of my fellow-countrymen in the west and above written as to the fitness of of England, the result of observations this country for British farmers to settle in. Here, undoubtedly, as I have hay-making. learnt and seen by personal observation and enquiry, a man can make money in farming, and, if he understands his business, and is not afraid to soil his lands, and about lands in the United fingers, make it very much faster than he would ever dream of doing in his tlers, but nowhere did I find anything wildest visions at home in the old coun. try; and own his own farm in the bargain. I have not yet chosen my own land, but hope to go out with a party of Dakota men next Monday and expect to join them. This is a course I would recommend to others. The only real drawback I can see to this country idea where they are going. Some may some may get too isolated and homeemigrate soon if they want to escape sick and lose heart. The true way is to JOIN HANDS WITH OTHERS.

I have nothing to say against the and if you can find some who are acguides," and others who will give you to Eastern Canada. of the British Northwest, as it really is, honest and reliable information, and this in such a vast new country, is of course, invaluable. But British Northwest America is so enormous in extent and so varied in soil and productions there is practically no end to one's choice. You could empty every farmer in England into the British Northwest and there will be still room for millions

I have written this letter more for

INFORMATION OF MY OWN FRIENDS and railways in other parts, of fuel than for the general public, as a convenient form for acquainting them with of the chapter, had a very discourag- my impressions so far and save a separing effect on my mind when I began to ate letter just now to each, so if you think seriously of where I should go consider the communication of suffifor the purpose of eventually makinga cient interest to print, and will send me as many copies of the paper to the enclosed address as the dollar bill herewith will cover, I shall feel very much your debtor, and some day will hope to forward you some detailed and practical information which may be worth the attention not merely of my own friends, but of the agricultural classes at home generally who are thinking of emigrating, as I understand the ANGLO-SAXON is very widely circulated among farmers' clubs and institutes

> I remain, your obedient servant, JOHN GERLOCH.

Death of Hon. John Robson.

Hon, John Robson, the premier of shortly after his arrival there from WIDE AREA OF THE BRITISH N. W. Canada. He met with an injury to a

farming, and thoroughly posted in the he started it thirty years ago that the the western states, to which efforts are mob broke the door open and set him many years established in the old years of age and intended to retire country. The emigration books gave from politics next year, when it was me one side of the question; they gave understood he would be knigated and me the other. I soon learnt enough to made lieutenant-governor of thr province. He was a man of the strictest personal integrity, spoke frequently on in United States emigration pamphlets temperance—he being a life long abowing to bad climate, severe seasons, school and other work connected with

The Queen sent a wreath to be placed turing monopolists controlling the on the coffin. The remains were acmarkets and necessaries of agricultural companied by Mrs. Robson, widow of operations, the hold of grain manipula- the deceased Premier from Liverpool

The funeral service conducted at St. in lands and taxes, and the confisca- Margaret's Church by Archdeacon tions of mortgaged lands, that the Farrar, is regarded as another sign of United States was no longer a place for England's concern in the joys and soran English farmer to go to. They rows of her colonies, as St. Margaret's Mamma: "Mercy, no! That's mucilage. frankly disclosed what they knew on is the parish church of the House of Tommy(nonchalantly): "I guess that's

## CROP PROSPECT REPORT.

NEWS GATHERED FROM THE N. W. WHEAT CENTRES.

Wheat 28 Inches High on July 5th at Interesting Ital ing Settlers.

Gladstone.

plendid weather for the crops which are ooking first rate. In a few days many acres of wheat in this neighborhood will be out in head. The straw will apparently be a good deal shorter than last year.

A large quantity of land has been broken this year. The breaking season ledge the importance of making the inis about over now and farmers are beginning to think of preparations for

Gainsboro.

Gainsboro, July 6.—Delightful growing weather. Crops of all kinds are ooking splendid.

Wild strawberries are ripe and the country is seen at its loveliest now Wild flowers are abounding in most gorgeous profusion.

Enthusiastic Over the British Far West.

Winnipeg, July 6.-Mr. H. Nourse gentlemen well-known through the western territories and Columbia, is in the city. Mr. Newton has spent sometime travelling through is the way people come out without an British Columbia, and is thoroughly conversant with its general resources. get imposed on, some may make bad He is especially enthusiastic over the selection for want of local knowledge, future of the province for hop growing and small ranches.

Mr. Newton is here for the purpose of floating a company for the development of a large timber limit in one of books issued by the Canadian Govern- quainted with western ways and re- the most prominent portions of the Pament as they are mostly the reports of quirements it is far better. There is a cific province. He also has the handpractical agriculturists who have seen thing I can say for Canada in this reling of large ranches in the Okanagan spect, namely, that there are respon- district. Should Mr. Newton be unable government agents, "land to float his scheme here he will proceed

Mr. Newton, who is an extensive traveller, having circled the globe three times, speaks very highly of the hospitality and geniality of the people of the Canadian Northwest generally. He has made many friends since coming to Winnipeg. Mr. Newton's grand-father, the late Col. Newton, K. H., was commander of the celebrated Royal Canadian Rifles, which were stationed in Montreal over forty years ago.

Stonewall. Stonewall, July 5th,-Grain buyers Henderson and Williams are off the narket for the present.

Crops are doing well. Splendid wea ther prevails.

The Growing Crops in the Northwest. Brandon, July 4.-The hottest day of the season. The crops around the vicinity got a good rain on Sunday, which has much improved the appearance of the country.

Fairnsede. Fairnsede, July 5.—1he crops are doing even better than was expected by the most hopeful. Some fine deer have been seen in the

bluffs near here of late.

Duck Lake.

Duck Lake, July 4.—A large number of settlers have arrived here recently. Some twenty Belgians came in without

I have now seen and travelled over a British Columbia, died in London now even up with last year at same date.

Austin.

Austin July 5.—A nice shower fell around this district Sunday, and was much needed. Since then we have had beautiful warm days. The crops on the high lands are 28 inches high, with the promice of a big yield.

Souris Minerals. Winnipeg, July 4.—Coal is not the only mineral in the Souris district, and experts are now there looking over the ground with a view to the utilization of the clay. Mr. John Caldwell, of Montreal, who has been selecting lands for the Baron Hirsch association, and an expert in the manufacture of bricks and other products of clay, is enthusias tic as to the quality of the clay in the district. He says it is No. 1 in quality, and abundant in supply, suitable for

There is also a very fine quality of mineral paint, which can be procured at a minimum cost, as well as lime-stone and sand. Mr. Caldwell has travelled extensively in the interests of these industries, and declares that the

the finest he has ever seen. A good reason—Tommy(inquiringly): "Mamma, is this hair-oil in this bottle? why I can't get my hat off.'

THE GLORIOUS BRITISH HERI-TAGE.

An Empire Containing Every Element. Every Soil and Every Product of Na ture.

The June journal of the proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, contains a particularly note worthy paper, read at the institute on New Zealand and the Empire, by W. Gladstone, July 6.—We are having B. Perceval, Esq., agent general of New Zealand. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Perceval said:

No one who attends the monthly gatherings of this Institute, and listens to the various papers which are read, can fail to be impressed with the vastness, the wealth, and the mighty force of our great Empire, and to acknowhabitants of each portion of that Empire better acquainted with the history, the people, and the resources of its constituent parts.

Distributed as that Empire is over THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE,

we find within her limits every climate, every variety of soil, every product; so much so that the British Dominions can supply almost all the wants of every member of the Empire, without going outside her own possessions. What a glorious heritage, what a field for the energy, brains, muscle, and money of our people! What an estate to develop! And yet we see England allowing her people and her capital to go to foreign lands. Money almost fabulous in amount has been sunk in the Argentine, in Egypt, in Turkey, and in a hundred other places, and money has been lent whenever asked for to European nations to build machines of be used in warring against England While this goes on, Canada, herself. South Africa and Australasia have.

VAST AREAS OF FERTILE LAND crying out to be tilled and peopled. There our own kith and kin are waiting, as an advance guard, to welcome us; there our own language, religious instincts and traditions coexist; and there that liberty which is the characteristic of our glorious constitution has been transplanted. Yet we allow this vast estate to remain only very partially developed, letting most of it lie waste while a large portion of England's population is half-fed and half-clad. Statesmen spend their time in talking about model dwellings, compulsory insurance against poverty, in devising engines of war, and squabbling over the extent to which an island may be allowed to manage her own affairs, to the exclusion of the larger as an advance guard, to welcome us

QUESTIONS OF IMPERIAL MOMENT, which, once settled, would settle at the same time what appear now as problems defying solution. From the discreditable indifference shown in the early part of this century to the miserable condition of our poor, we now bid fair to rush to the opposite extreme by supporting so-called philanthropic schemes, many of which, if carried out, would be a premium to improvidence and educate the people to a helpless leaning on the State as the universal provider. Given the land, labor, capital, intelligence and energy possessed by the British Emphe, it is not to the credit of the statesmen, and political economists of this enlightened century that such a large proportion of the people of the Empire should be QUESTIONS OF IMPERIAL MOMENT,

IN MISERY AND WANT, not the want which must always exist a cent. The C.P.R. agent here offered them work on the main line which they gladly accepted. They start to-day.

The crops in this district are looking very well indeed. We have been blessed with lots of rain, and they are now even up with last year at same state of mind which regards

and which recognises the undeveloped resources and latent power of that Empire. Forgive me for expressing the opinion that English public men and Englishmen generally are too prone to consider questions from an English rather than from an Imperial point of view, hugging the erroneous idea that the British Isles are the British Empire. The chief work of this Institute is to educate the British public to a more intimate knowledge and higher appreciation of what has been aptly termed "Greater Britain," for it requires little penetration to see that the time is not far distant when the offspring will be more powerful than the parent, when the Colonies will be more populous, richer, and more important than the Mother Country. THE EMPIRE AS A WHOLE Mother Country.

19 hours a day for 25 cents.

Rev. Madison C. Peters, in a sermon preached in New York made the folcrockery, sewer pipes, fire and building lowing among other statements:
"There are trained sewing woman in this city working nineteen hours a day for twenty-five cents. Boys' knee trousers bring thirty-five cents a dozen, trousers from twelve and a half to twenty-five cents, and shirts from six and a fourth to twelve and a half cents. The injustice, the oppression, the inhumanly long hours, the starvation wages, the shop girl's weary hours of standing after she is through with the thousand demands upon her! What a theme for the reformer or the novelist. I wonder the Almighty does not grind between the millstones of his wrath the human ghouls who grow fat by drinking the blood and eating the flesh of the poor who work for them." lowing among other statements: sample of clay in the Souris district is

SONS OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Assessment System.

The Beneficiary Board is now prepared o reeive applications for increased beneficiaries, The Beneficiary is now composed of two classes

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

Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certi-

All Beneficiary members at present in good standing will be eligible to join Class B (providing they pass a satisfactory medical examina-tion), on payment of \$2.00, \$1,00 of which is to be paid the Local Examiner, and the other sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 25c.

Class B contains no Total and Permanent

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

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

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

The Beneficiary Board meets on the First Wednesday of each month. The age of an applicant is made up to the day the application reaches the Supreme Grand Secretary's office; for example, if the applicant is examined by the war, possibly to fight against and Lodge Surgeon, say on the 10th of the month, weaken each other, but also possibly to and it doesn't reach the Supreme Grand Secre tary's office until after the 22nd, it bars him from being admitted.

The Entrance Fees must in all cases be for with the application

JOHN W. OARTER,

S. G. Secretary. Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

FEW REASONS WMY IT PAYS YOU TO BUY YOUR

TEA AT STROUD'S.

They Buy at First Hands.

They save the Consumer the Middle-man's profit.

They do the largest distributing trade to the Consumer of any firm ir. Canada.

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This month exceptional value in Tea Dust, Choice Japan Siftings, 10c. a pound 3 pounds for 25c.

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109 Princess Street. Ottawa:

Rideau and Sparks Sts. Peterboro':

370 George Street.

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#### New Brunswick— French-speaking...... 19-2 17-7 BRITONS IN CANADA. All others..... 80.8 82.8 Nova Scotia-CENSUS RETURNS OF CANADA French-speaking ...... 6.7 9.3 All others..... 93.3 90.7 NATIONALITIES. Ontario-French-speaking ...... 4.8 5.2 Interesting Analysis of the Results of the All others..... 95'2 94'8 P. E. Island— French-speaking...... 10.8 9: Statistics of Population Born Outside the Limits of Canada All others..... 89.2 90.2 Census Bulletin No. 11, giving the proportions of native born and foreign French-speaking ...... 80.4 78.9 All others...... 19.6 21.1 Foreign born..... born population has been issued. It shows that England heads the list of N. W. Territories-French-speaking..... population born outside the limits of Canada. Ireland comes next, and Scot-All others..... 97.7 89.9 land third. The division of races by OTHER INTERESTING FACTS. language is also given, and will be Changes in the census taking as comfound most interesting. pared with 1881. The component parts of the popula "Bulletin No 11" is the first of a series tion of the Dominion are shown in the the birth places of the people. following table, giving the number of It also gives the number of Frencheach nationality according to birth places in every 10,000 inhabitants. the Dominion. Comparisons are made the rate of increase. CANADA. 1891 1881 Native born in every 10,000. 8,650 8,580 between the Census of 1881 and that of 1891, for the purpose of showing the England ...... 460 230 310 changes which have taken place during 270 430 Ireland Newfoundland Other British possessions European Countries United States Other Countries ten years. For the Census of 1891 we took the 10 birth places of the people, the birth places of the fathers and of the mo-170 thers. The "origins" as taken in the Census of 1871 and 1881, are omitted in The tables following show by per the Census of 1891. It was thought centages the component parts of the that the division into native Canadians population of each province. and Canadians not native was more BRITISH COLUMBIA. suitable to our present status than the Native born... Born within the province... Born in other provinces... Foreign born... Born in other parts of the British Empire... Born in European countries Born in United States... former division according to the races 57·6 37·0 20·6 42·4 70·7 65·0 from which we originally sprungs THE TWO GREAT SUB-DIVISIONS. From a Census stand-point, are, 1st, those born within the country and 2nd, 21.7 those who have not that honor. The first are known as Canadians by birth; Born in other foreign counthe second as Canadians by adoption. The first are sub-divided into (a) MANITOBA. French-speaking Canadians and (b) all others. This sub-division is made because it is the great fact of Canada's population that it is bi-lingual, and acoreign born. Foreign born. Born in other parts of the British Empire. Born in European countries Born in United States. Born in other foreign countries curate statements respecting this great 19·1 12·5 curate sta 7·0 9·2 fact are no 2·0 2·8 purposes. fact are necessary for many practical The second great fact is that Canada has, as a component part of its popula-NEW BRUNSWICK. tion, a non-native element. Of what Native born. Born within the province. Born in other province. Foreign born. Born in other parts of the British Empire. Born in European countries Born in United States. Born in other foreign countries is that element composed? To answer that question, the non-native element is sub-divided into,(a) those born in the different portions of the Empire of which Canada is part; (b) foreign-born. In addition to these great facts we have procured the data from which to 0.1 0.1 learn the NOVA SCOTIA. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION Native born. Born within the province. Born in other provinces. Foreign born. Born in other parts of the British Empire. Born in European countries Born in United States. Born in other foreign countries. 94·1 92·2 1·9 5·9 within Canada from one province to 92·8 0·8 6·4 to the other. From the data secured relative to birth places of individuals and their fathers and mothers we procure important facts respecting intermarriages of persons born in different provinces, intermarriages of foreigners and natives, of French-speaking Cana-0.1 .. 0.1 dians with English-speaking, & etc., ONTARIO. Native born. Born within the provinces. Born in other provinces. Foreign born. Born in other parts of the British Empire. Bornin European countries Born in United States. Born in other foreign countries 77.6 tending to show the extent to which 15·5 1·3 2·0 Born in other foreign coun-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Born in other provinces.... Born in other parts of the British Empire. Born in European countries Born in United States...

Born in other foreign coun-

Native born.
Born within the province.
Born in other provinces.
Foreign born.
Born in other parts of the
British Empire.
Born in European countries

Born in European countries Born in the United States.

Born in other foreign coun-

Native born..... Born within the province.

Born in other provinces... Foreign born.
Born in other parts of the
British Empire.

Born in European countries Born in United States.....

Born in other foreign coun-

several provinces, is as follows:

tries.

British Columbia-

Manitoba-

QUEBEC.

NORTH-WEST PROVISIONAL DISTRICTS.

LINGUISTIC DIVISION.

DOMINION.

PROVINCES.

French-speaking..... 1.3

All others..... 98.7 98.5

French-speaking ...... 7:3 15: All others ...... 92:7 85:

The proportion of French-speaking

0.1

94.5

5.5

94.4

0.1 0.1

71·5 93·8 39·4 91·6 32·1 2·2

28.5

2.4

assimilation has been carried on by the
free volition of the people moving over
a large area of country. These points
will form the subject of a future bulle-
tin.
The present bulletin deals with the
4,800,511 persons enumerated in the
Census of 1891, for the several provinces
and the provisional districts of the
North-West, not including the 38,168
persons, partly estimated as the popu-
lation in the unorganized territories.
For purposes of comparison the popu-
lation of the unorganized territories in
1881 is excluded, so that the total figures
3-14-143 4 000 711 4- 1001
4 909 970 for 1991

The number of Canada's population born within the Dominion, according to the Census of 1891, 4,155,014, and according to the Census of 1881 it was 3, 685,545, showing an increase of 469,469, The population dealt with in this Bulletin shows an increase of 506,682, in the ten years. The remainder, which is 37,163, constitutes

THE FOREIGN BORN

as given in the Census of 1891. Of this increase of 506,632, 92.6 per cent., is credited to the increase in the number born within Canada, and 7.4 to the number of persons whose birth places were ontside of Canada.

Taking the four original provinces of the Confederation of Canada, we find, that in 1891 the total increase over 1881 Stanley.

Sir John Colomb, M.P., and Mr. H. M. well to observe that trade is greatly affected by credit. There is an increasing was 430,455. As the decrease in the and all others in the Dominion and the foreign born was 31,518, the increase in the native born was 461,973. For the same four provinces the total increase 1891 1881 in population in 1881 over 1871 was 558,-French-Speaking Canadians 29.4 30.1 299. The decrease in the foreign born All others ...... 70.6 69.9 was 19,458, showing that the increase in the number born in Canada was 577,757. Placed in tabular form the statement

is as follows:	
	1871-81.
Increase was	+558,299
Increase of Native born	+ 577,757
Decrease of Foreign born	19,458

	The second state of the se	
TANGE OF	1881-91	
ä	Total Increase+430,455	l
3	Increase of Native born +461,973	ı
3	Decrease of Foreign born 31,518 Percentage of increase of 1871-81:	1
	Native born to whole population. 14.2	-
,	Percentage of increase of 1881-91:	1
2	Native born to whole population 10.3	ľ
	Percentage of decrease 1881,	l's
3	compared with 1871:	
	Foreign horn 04	

It will thus be seen that the native born element has not increased in 1891, compared with 1881, as fast as in 1881, compared with 1871, the difference

2.3 10.1

Percentage of decrease 1891,

compared with 1881:

being as above indicated. The decrease in the rate is due to the movement of population to the other relating to nationalities, dealing with provinces of the Dominion, to the change in the mode of taking the census, and to other causes which have speaking Canadians in each province of operated to a certain degree to reduce

> NATIONALITIES IN CANADA. The following show the birthplaces

of the people:		
	1891.	1881.
Born in Canada	4,155,014 3,	685,545
England	218,961	169,492
Scotland	107,365	115,010
Ireland	148,842	185,522
Newfoundland	9,331	4,596
Other British posses-		
sion	4,432	3,545
United States	80,480	77,750
China	9,127	4,384
France	5,377	3,384
Germany	27,711	25,528
Italy and Spain	2,851	992
Russia and Poland	9,196	6,376
Scandinavia	7,826	2,074
Other countries	13,190	13,590
WITH DY TYNOTIAT	DIVIGION	

THE BI-LINGUAL DIVISION The relative number of French and English-speaking people in Canada in I feel myself bound to point out to you

n 1881 and 1891 were		
		English
881	1,294,304 $1,415,090$	
Increase	120,786	385,846
FRENCH SPEAKING	BY PROV	INCES.
	1891.	1881.
British Columbia	1,181	723
Manitoba	11,102	9,868
New Brunswick	61,767	56,572
Nova Scotia	30,181	40,997
Ontario	101,123	101,194
P. E. Island	11,847	
Quebec		
N. W. Territories	1,543	2,633
Canada	1,415,090	1,294,304

Iu 1881 the French-speaking Canadians were 30.1 of the whole population of the Dominion, while in 1891 they are 29.4, which shows a small decrease In Manitoba in 1881 the French were 12 per cent. of the whole population while now they are only 7.3. In British Columbia they have decreased from 1.5 to 1.3. in Nova Scotia from 9.3 to 6.7, in Ontario from 5.2 to 4.8 and in the Northwest Territories from 10.1 to 2.3. In Quebec they have increased from 78.9 to 80.4, in Prince Edward Island than was that of Mr. Hofmeyr, the re from 9.8 to 10.8 and in New Brunswick from 17.7 to 19.2.

The Hidden Beauties of Newfoundland. The Governor of Newfoundland's annual report for 1890 has only now of this duty should be applied to the seen the light. "It is," says the Governor, "a great misfortune that, from its am sorry to say that that proposal was proximity to Europe, the capital and not adopted, and the discussion on the the largest amount of our population other side has not been heard. I should should be settled on the peninsula of like to point out to you that if that Avalon, the rocky coast of which, ex- 'proposal were carried out we should posed to the fury of the Atlantic gales, see a very great impetus given to our first receives the fogs from the banks, Colonial trade. But I want to point giving to the passer-by, at this our out to you that the volume of our Coloonly port of call for mail steamers, but nial trade, compared with our foreign a very poor idea of the fogless climate, trade, is somewhat remarkable. milder and more equable than that of

## The Fishmongers Dinner.

livery dinner of the Fishmongers' Com- foreign countries. pany, the company also including the

The Dominion Minister of Marine disposition on the part of and Fisheries responded for the guests, and the warden in calling upon him to make some sacrifice for the benefit referred sympathetically to his position of the Empire at large; and if it were in connection with the Behring Sea not that it would be the duty of one arbitration.

Mr. Tupper, in reply, thanked the company for the compliment they other party to criticise it, I should have had paid to Canada.

Canada, was elected a fellow of the the fact that there is at Royal Colonial Institute at the last meeting of the Council.

#### ENGLAND AND NEW ZEALAND.

LORD ONSLOW'S SPEECH ON CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS.

The Efforts of the English Governmen Under-rated .- Mr. Hotmeyr's Proposal British Foreign and Colonial Trade.

In one of the happy valedictory addresses spoken by the Earl of Onslow at different places in New Zealand on the eve of quitting the Colony, the departing Governor took occasion to refer to the Imperial Conference of 1887. and expressed the hope that we might soon have another Conference. He was himself, it will be remembered, specially associated with that Conference, having been Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time. Lord Onslow said, speaking at Christchurch On these very Canterbury Plains, and throughout the whole Colony of New Zealand there is now a flourishing community, which supplies England with meat, wool, grain, and other productions, and buys from England no small quantity of the manufactures which she produces, merely taking the liberty to impose on them a somewhat high duty, which bears, perhaps, very heavily on the Colonists, but diminishes the total amount which would have to be taken to provide the interest which must be paid to English capitalists. I have often heard it said that, while we are doing all this for England, she is doing no better for her children than she does for the foreigner. I yield to none in the desire to create

A CLOSER IDENTIFICATION OF INTERESTS between England and her Colonies, but certain difficulties which are sure to be brought forward whenever the question

I think it necessary to say that in the history of reciprocity the efforts of the Government of England have been a little under-rated. Her Majesty's Gov. ernment failed when it made an effort to induce the countries of the Continent to give up the practice of giving a bounty on the export of sugar. We threatened that if they did not give it up we would impose a duty equivalent to their bounty. But the opposition to that on all sides in England was so great that it was found necessary to abandon it. Of all the successes of the present Government none, I think, have been more conspicuous than that of

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE OF 1887. The proceedings of that body form a complete epitome of the history of all the questions which have been in agitation for past years between the Mother Country and New Zealand.

Of all the proposals made in that Conference none were more interesting presentative of South Africa, when he submitted a proposal that England and the Colonies should agree to a duty of 2 per cent. on all goods brought into their countries, and that the proceeds purposes of their common defence. I

THE EXPORT TRADE OF ENGLAND Canada, the lovely scenery, fine land with foreign countries is two-thirds of and vast forests, as well as of the great | the whole, and that to the Colonies is and varied mineral resources, of other one-third; while the import trade from parts of the island, which are only foreign countries is three-fourths of the awaiting population, energy, capital, whole, and from the Colonies oneand enterprise, for their development.' fourth. You will see that if England is to suffer no loss there must be an increase of trade with the Colonies. The Men's Suits, Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. C. imports and exports with her Colonies H. Tupper were among the guests at the must very largely exceed those with

It is often said that trade follows the Prime Warden, Prince Adolphus of flag; but there are other conditions ne-Teck, the Earl of Portsmouth, Lord cessary. One of these, which is most Kinnaird, Admiral Lord Alcester, Sir remarkable and which is very little no-Bartle C. A. Frere, Sir J. Trevor Law- ticed, is that the foreign trade has not rence, M.P., Sir Charles Tennant, Sir increased with any corresponding J. W. Ellis, M.P., Sir John Pender, amount of speed, since the year 1885, Major-General Sir F. de Winton, the when foreign Governments repudiated Governor of the Bank of England, a great many of their debts, and it is fected by credit. There is an increasing

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE party in the State to make the proposal I have mentioned, and the duty of the a much greater faith in the approach of that desirable consummation. I think Lieutenant-Colonel John Paton, of that we may congratulate ourselves on

THE HEAD OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, and now considering that question, a

statesman of sagacity and ability, the Marquis of Salisbury, who has been brought up in the best school of English foreign policy. I think that in his hands the honor and interests of England are perfectly safe. (Applause.) Only those who were present at the Colonial Conference can realize the importance of it, and how many difficulties it smoothed away, how many misunderstandings it dispersed, and how it set at rest friction between different parts of the Empire. The British members were a credit to those who attended the Conference, not only in the Conference, but outside its walls, and did much to remove the misapprehensions which unfortunately existed then and of which we have heard lately.

#### JUST OPENED

A case of those Fine English Worsted Suitings in the prevailing Shades now worn. These goods are very select. Workmanship and finish guarenteed.

Call and see them at

D. HUNTER'S, 119 SPARKS ST.

# SCHOOL CHILDREN

Shoulder Brace Corset PREVENTS STOOPING AND EXPANDS THE CHEST.



ACKROYD, 142 Sparks Street, - - OTTAWA.

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# READY - MADE CLOTHING.

Boys' Suits, and Hats.

**G**RAHAM

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

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

Ripans Tabules cure jaundice.

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#### THE SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

WHATTHE ORDER IS AND WHAT IT SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH.

An Account of its Origin and its Rules and Requirements as Set Forth by the Grand Lodge of the Pacific Coast.

In consequence of the widespread interest aroused by the suggestion that closer relations be established between the S. O. E., and Sons of St. George, we have compiled at the request of a British Columbia correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, an account of the latter society.

This order, says the explanatory circular of the Grand Lodge of the Pacific may become acquainted with each coast, had its origin in the state of Pennsylvania in the year 1871. About that time a number of outrages and murders were committed upon Englishmen by secret organization known as the "Molly Maguires," for no other reason than that of enmity towards those of that nationality. For the purpose of devising means for mutual protection a few Englishmen met secretly and effected a temporary organization, and were so successful in carrying out the object for which they combined that when the causes of their banding together disappeared they decided to perpetuate the organization by re-organizing as a sick and benefit society for those of English birth or descent. Thus originated St. George's Lodge No. 1. Other lodges were soon formed in various parts of the State, and in a few years the Order had spread itself all over the State of Pennsylvania. The Order then stepped beyond the boundary of the Quaker State into New York, Massachussetts, and Ohio, and in side of ten years had established itself all over the Eastern States.

On January 23rd, 1886, the Order was introduced to the Coast by the institution of Burnaby Lodge of San Francisco, named in honor of the gallant Life-Guardsman of that name who lost his life whilst fighting in the Soudan War when on leave of absence from his regiment in London, and who was also the hero of the famous ride to Khiva. This was quickly followed by the formation of lodges in all the principal cities of California.

On April 54th, 1889, a change having been effected in the Constitution of the Order, granting State sovereignty, the Grand Lodge of the Jurisdiction of California was instituted in St. George's Hall, San Francisco. The institution of the Grand Lodge gave an impetus to the Order on the Coast, and inside of six months from its institution the number of lodges in the State were doubled through its instrumentality.

In consequence of the sparseness of population of the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast, the Supreme Lodge, at the Convention held in Chicago, October, 1889, extended the boundary of the Jurisdiction so as to include all the States, Territories and Provinces west of the Rocky Mountains. The Grand Lodge is now actively at work organizing lodges in every city on the Coast large enough to support

Its Constitution

In its Constitution the Order is similar to most other fraternal organizations, the benefits being a weekly payhis wife, with the additional advantage getic men obtainable should be got for of every member being entitled to the this committee. Next appoint temposervices of a first class physician, with medicine free of charge.

Conditions of membership are: A member must be an Englishman, or the son or grandson of an Englishman, either on the paternal or maternal side; or, a son of a Son of St. George-sound in health and mind; over eighteen and should pay a sum of about \$2. In case under fifty years of age; of good moral character, and a believer in the Supreme Being. · For honorary or social membership a person otherwise qualified may be admitted at any age, over eighteen years on payment of at least \$3 per year.

## Social Advantages.

Large numbers of our fellow-countrymen start from their native homes seeming to have an idea that "America" to them will not be a foreign land. When they arrive here, they do certainly find the predominent language to be their native tongue; but, with that exception, they are, to all intents and purposes, "strangers in a strange land." Home associations and endearments are, of course, to a large extent broken, added to which, they have, as 10 Grand Lodge Constitutions, 100 Apa rule, almost unconquerable prejudices | plication Blanks, with Physician's Cerin favor of their own and against this tiffcate attached. coupary. All these combined have a from the general community, and also vided the expenses of journey, etc. from their own countrymen.

come acquainted in a very short time with hundreds of your countrymen who are glad to meet you, and talk with you about the old home; to give you advice; to help find you employment, should you need it; in fact, you will soon be that, although loving and life-long associations were, by force of circumstances to some extent severed when you left your native land, yet others may, if wished, be formed here which shall be loving and long. And again, it is not only we, who are actual members of the Order, that reap all the advantages of association, and consequent friendships. We have frequent social gatherings, when we may bring along our wives, our daughters, our sisters, etc., so that they other; family friendships made which shall be lasting, because they are cemented by the memories of our dear old native land.

Non-Political or Sectarian.

The Order does not concern itself with the religious or political opinions of its members, and does not allow English or American politics to be introduced into its meetings. It enjoins all its members to become good citizens of the land of their adoption, and is in no way antagonistic to this country or its peo ple, seeking only the unification of Englishmen for good and wholesome purposes, conducive alike to the welfare of its members, the general good of society and the prosperity of the land in which its people have found a better home than the land of their birth can afford them.

The interests of its members being now wrapped up in the prosperity of this country rather than that of the land of their birth, it warns its members that no Englishmen will be a traitor to the land of his adoption, but will always obey the laws of the land in which he resides,

How to Form Lodges.

Persons wishing to organize a lodge of this Order should act as follows: When satisfied that there are persons enough in the locality who are eligible for membership, communicate with the Grand Secretary of this Jurisdiction, who will forward gratis a quantity of papers, etc., necessary to enable the parties interesting themselves to carry out their design. Next call a meeting of Englishmen, either by advertise ment in a local paper or by a circular letter addressed to all Englishmen whose address you can obtain; or by both methods. When an advertisement is given to a local newspaper, the editor will seldom refuse to give also a small notice in the news column, calling attention to the advertisement. A good way to get the addresses of Englishborn residents is to take them from the Great Register of voters which can always be seen at the County Clerk's office. When the meeting takes place a competent person should be selected to read this circular and give any other information that may be in his possession concerning the Order. Two or three may be selected to speak if they can be got. The principles of the Order having been explained, a show of hands should be taken to ascertain how many are willing to join in case a lodge is organized. If a sufficient number signify their intention of joining in case a lodge is formed, the next thing will be to appoint a Committee on Organizament in case of sickness, and a death tion, who will take the matter in hand enefit on the decease of a member or and carry it through. The most enerrary President, Treasurer and Secretary, who will also act as members of the Committee on Organization. The next thing to do will be to get each one to sign the application for Chartertwenty signatures being necessaryand as evidence of good faith each one some may be at the meeting not prepared to pay that amount; or, that some may want to sign the application who could not attend the meeting, an adjourtment should be taken to some other night, to be agreed on. The necessary number of signatures having been obtained, the application should be forwarded to the Grand Secretary,

> The initiation fee for a lodge just organizing is generally fixed at four or five dollars, half of which should be paid on signing the application for Charter, and the other half on or before initiation.

with \$35 for Charter fee.

A Charger outfit consists of the following: One Charter, 6 Rituals, 50 Ode Cards, 10 Supreme Constitutions,

The Grand Lodge will pay cost of tendency to alienate and isolate them Deputy going to organize a lodge, prodoes not exceed \$25, in which case the By membership in the Order says lodge instituted must pay all costs of the Grand lodge circular, you be- institution over that amount.

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



La Lodge Cards under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Bollar per

#### Daughters of England.

#### Hamilton.

Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. B. S., Hamilton, meets in Reliance Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month. Hector H. Martin, Annie Johnston

#### President. ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec.,

# 154 Manitoba st.

# Sons of England. Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting wel come. C. E. Townsend, Rec. Sec Harry Owrid, Pres.

Aylmer, Ont.

Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. M. Hatton. President, A. J. ELLIOTT

#### Barrie.

Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. J. W. Kempling, Pres. Geo. Whitebread, Sec., Allandale, Barrie.

Belleville. Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. H. Tammadge, See., R. Oliphant, Pres. Belleville.

#### Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville: Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsall's Block. Vis iting brethren alway welcome iting brethren alway welcome. Levi Morris, Pres., W. E. Pethick, Sec

#### Blackstock.

crimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church st Visiting brethren will be made heartily wel come. R. H. Prust, Sec.

#### Brockville.

Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and last Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (ist) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome.

Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. W. H. Edwards, Pres.

Box 75.

## Chatham.

Thames No. 101.—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters Hall, King st.
J. H. Oldershaw,
President.
Chas. F. Chanter,
Secretary.

## Collingwood.

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

# Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquonoun Block. Visiting members welcome. E. Hunt, Sec., Pay S Gower Poole, Pres. Cornwall.

## Galt.

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Edward Lane, Sec., Box 96.

# Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres.

## Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome.

James Fisher, Sec., Wm. Hunt, Pres. 101 Oak Avenue.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th
Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James
and King William sts. Visitors welcome.
Geo. W. Kemp. Pre
Hedley Mason, Sec.
162 Queen st. N. 13 James st.

Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wenthworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Harry Marshall, Harry Marshall, 22 Wellington St. 22 Wellington St.

Pres. 22 Wellington St.

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

Osborne, No. 122.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the Royal Templars of Temprance Hall.

G. Heatley, Pres. John W. Hannaford, Sec. in rear 103 Wentworth st n.

## Kingston.

Letcester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting breth ren.

1. F. Martin, Pres. | Albert st., Williamsville.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at Fraser's Hall, King st. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren.
R. Marsh, Pres. | W. Dumbleton, Sec., Albert st., Williamsville,

## Huntsville.

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

# Lakefield.

Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visit-ing brethren made welcome. John C. Balsdon. Edmund Sellens.

# Lambton Mills.

tradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. O, F, Hall. Visiting brethren made we clome.

1. T. Jarvis, Sec. Walter E. Ashman, Pres.,

#### Longford Mills.

Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visit-ing brethren made welcome. Geo. A. Bradley, Pres., Chas. Carr. Sec., me. Chas. Carr, Sec., Longford Mills

#### London.

Kensington No. 66.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thurdays, at Albert Hall, F. G. Truvill, Sec 125 Dundas st

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

Piccadilly No. 88.—Meets alternate Monday's from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street. J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland st. Midland.

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

Smith's Falls. Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Blool A hearty welcome extended to all visitin brethren.
G. T. Martin, Pres. K. C. Townsend, See

#### K. C. Townsend, Sec Montreal.

Werkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chat ham street at 8 p.m. R. Whiting, Pres. B. T. Sellars, Sec., No. 132 St. Gabriel street.

ham street at 8 p.m.
R. Whiting, Pres.
No. 132 St. Gabriel street,
Visitors welled, St. Henri.

1 St. Henri.

1 St. Henri.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts. J. G. Brooks, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 546 St. Paul St.

Denbigh No. 96,—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street. Chas. H. Beckett, F. W. Cardwell, President, 5 Parthenais Sq.

Chas. II. Beetler. 5 Parthenais eq. 6 President. 5 Parthenais eq. 6 Crosvenor No. 120.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 466 St. Urbain st. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres. M. H. Howell, Sec. 61 Emile St.

#### Orillia.

Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st. Henry Cuff, Pres., Austin Gilham, Sec.

Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, meets alternate Monday from January 11th, 1892, in their Hall Mulcahey's Block Orillia. Visting brethren welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec., J. C. Iresiden, Pres. Box 63.

#### Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. F. E. George, Pres. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Tanner, Sec., W. J. Eastcott Pres. P. O. Box 296.

Stanley No. 55. Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and
4th Thursday of each month at Wellington
Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec.,
Geo. Brown, Pres. 459 Ann street Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th
Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall,
New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec.,
W. H. Snelling, Pres. 35 Mackay st.

W. H. Snelling, Pres.

Clarendon—The United Degree lodge of Derby,
Bowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in
Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa,
on the 2nd Wednesday of each month.

W. J. Eastcott, Sec.

## Peterborough.

Lausdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. E. W. Elcombe, Sec. Box 293.

Peterboro' No. 64.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mordays, at S. O. E. Hall A. E. Dixon, R. Sec F. L. Sommerville, Pres., Peterborough.

## Owen Sound

Mistletoe No. 86, Owen Sound.—Meets in Fores ters' Hall, Red Rose 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, White Rose, the 1st Wednesday in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound cordially welcomed. Geo. Price, Pres. J. M. Spencer, Sec., J. M. Spencer, Sec., Box 192.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Thursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec.

St. Thomas. Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on lat and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.

Chas. Ridalls, Pres... Jas. Hoare, Sec. Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ernatinger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.

John Leach, Pres. W. A. Hollins, Se Stratford.

# Queen Victoria No. 78.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspeir Hall. Alf. Hirst, Stratford.

Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que, meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 LO.F., Odells Block.

Selkirk, Man. Runnymeade No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Forresters Hall, Colcleugh Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. R. Little, Pres. C. Pages, Sec.

# Toronto.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst & Queen sts. W. W. H. Syms, Sec., R. J. Hodge, Pres. 24 Eden Place. Bathurst & Queen sts. W. 24 Eden Place. B. J. Hodge, Pres. 24 Eden Place. S. Ment No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. W. H. Hewett, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec., 419 College st. 16 Carlton Ave. 19 College st. 16 Carlton Ave. 19 College st. 16 Carlton Ave. 19 College st. 16 Carlton Ave. 17 Steele, Pres. J. Baylis, Sec., 7. Steele, Pres. J. Baylis, Sec., 216 Lippincott st. Brighton Nc. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. J. J. Thorley, Pres. 74 Sussex Ave. 16 Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale. M. Crittell, Sec., 4 Saunder Ave.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alter Mondays from January 4th, 1892, at Win Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester str Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. P. Williams, Pres. W. T. Kendall, 642 Ontario St. 255 Sackvi 1

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. F. C. Payne, Sec., Geo, Tylor, Pres. Il Clarence st cor. Berkeley st. Geo. Tylor, Pres. London No. 31, Toronto Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview, Ave. Visiting brethren welcome.

J. G. Bent, Sec., 415 Gerrard st. e. W. H. Barron. President.

President.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meet alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall.

W. H. Clay, Sec. Coleman P.O. Hirmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Dominion Hall corner of Dundas and Queen st., Toronto.

H. W. Church, Pres., Saml. Leveests, Sec., 9½ Adelaide st. e. 164 Spedina Ave.

8t. Albans No. 76, Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. R. S. Grundy, Sec., Geo. R. Moore, Pres. 74 Saulter st.

and Yonge st.

Geo. R. Moore, Pres.

Chesterfield No. 97.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shafesbury Hall, Queen St., Wedness Geo. Clatworthy, Pres., Joseph Oldfield, Sec. 3 and 4 Adelaide St., E.

Hull No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron Hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets.

J. H. Jewell, Pres., A. C. Chapman, sec., 300 Lippincott st.

Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednes days at Forester's Hall, Queen St., West, cor.

22 Shirley St.

Lichfield, No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect
Park Rink, cornor Prospect and Ontario sts.
every second and fourth Tuesday in the month
at 8 o'clock.
C. M. Cashmore, Sec.,
E. J. Cashmore, Pres.,
660 Parliament st.
182 Bolton Ave.

#### Vancouver, B. C.

Wilberforce No. 77.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Mon-day in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Rev. H. P. Hobson, F. Jas. East, President. Secretary, Box 552.

#### Victoria, B.C.

Alexandra, No. 116.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed-nesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174.

#### Weston.

ceds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Vis-tiors welcome. Smith-Richardson, Sec. oshua Fitton, Pres. Weston, Ont. Joshua Fitton, Pres.

# Windsor.

Prince of Wales No. 52.—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich, street, Visiting brethren are welcome. H. Slater, Pres., Wm. J. Turner, sec., Box 64 Box 619, Windsor

Westward He! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Unity Hall, McIntyre block, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. T. C. Andrews. Arthur J. Craston, Sec. President 414 St. Mary st.

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. W. R. D. 2nd Wed-nesday in each month. Visiting brethren A. H. Price, Sec. 598 4th Ave. N

#### Woodstock.

Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed.

## Lachine.

Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, at 330 Styloseph st. Visiting members are welcome. J. H. Thomas, Pres. Edward Pickering, Sec., 331 St. Joseph St.

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

# New Glasgow, N.S.

Kenllworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S., Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock, in Good Templars Hall, Visiting brethrea always welcome, John Maynard, Pres. E. W. Thurston, Sec.

## Fredericton, N.B.

Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 7th, 1892. Visiting bretheren always welcome. Chas. W. Beckwith, Pres. A. D. Thomas. Sec.

Prince Edward Island. Eton, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the cornor of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursdsy of every month, (W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting

# Geo. D. Wright, Pres. | J. Edward Rendle, Sec.

Fort William mildford No. 111-Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome Ed. Oakley, Sec Geo. Clark, Pres.

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# THE ULSTER CONVENTION.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENE BY MAIL.

gates Ever Seen in Ireland-An Impressive and Historical Event.

By mail we have received fuller reports of the Ulster convention than policy which the Imperial Parliament came over the cable. From the London Times we take the following summary of the proceeding and the scene: A united province has delivered itself at last in terms allowing of no misunderstanding. Its message is distinct and emphatic. "By the Throne and Crown of the United Empire will we abide, and to the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland alone shall we bow in obedience." That judgement, pronounced not hastily nor by men eager for strife, must be reckoned with.

It is hard to find a parallel in the history of political movements for the en thusiasm which characterised the proceedings in Belfast on Friday, June 17. The conference called together on the 8th of April to consider what attitude should be taken in view of the approaching climax had no sooner decided upon a provincial convention than the project was taken up heartily and earnestly throughout the length and breadth of Ulster. Men who till then had been

OPPONENTS IN POLITICAL MATTERS joined hands: Presbyterians, Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics vied with each other in promoting the objects in view. The guarantee fund, which leapt into thousands of pounds almost as soon as opened, affords evidence of the interest taken in the movement by every class. Much encouragement was afforded the central committee by the eagerness with which Unionists in the remote districts of the province entered into the project, and the perseverance they showed in working out the plans suggested for securing a thoroughly representative assembly That the Convention truly represented THE LOYALISTS OF ULSTER

cannot be gainsaid when it is recollected that every delegate was publicly chosen by his co-electors, nor can it be contended that one party or clique predominated, for Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and every non-Episcopal denomination had an equal representation and an equal voice in the selection of the delegates. Many members of the Orange party were on the delegate's roll, and some spoke side by side with their Roman Catholic countrymen; but they did so not as Orangemen, but only as Unionists. No note of defiance or menace was sounded, but the Convention has solemnly and with determina-

WARNED THE ELECTORS of Great Britain that Ulster remains alert and on the defensive.

So universal was the desire to attend the meeting that it soon became evident to the committee that Belfast posessed no building at all adequate for £3,000. Only three weeks were availwhich has marked the whole of the crowd, who listened with anxious looks movement roused the workmen to all and stern attention to all that was most superhuman efforts, and the pa- said. vilion was voted by visitors the finest of the sort ever beheld. It was arranged to

SEAT ABOUT 13,000, but the assemblage within its walls, in cluding distinguished strangers and reing thorougfares were alive with colors. presentatives of the Press, must have Many thousands of delegates and visibeen close on 20,000. There were 12,000 tors delegates, all of whom are entered upon the Parliamentary voters' rolls. these upwards of 4,000 are tenant farmers, and the large majority of the re mainder business men engaged in commercial pursuits. The landed estates classes formed a small portion of the body. All the delegates wore a badge supplied by the executive, which bore the arms of Ulster and Great Britain and "Ulster Unionist Convention, 1892." The building is situated on a plot of ground known as the Plains, adjacent to the Botanic Gardens, where the outdoor demonstration was held. Inside and outside it was

ELABORATELY DECORATED with flags, shields, and mottoes, and over the platform, on which were seated 400 representative leading Unionists, were emblazoned the arms of Great Britain, surmounted with a panel bearing the Laureate's words-

One with Britain heart and soul, One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne.

vonshire," "Balfour," and "Chambershields bearing the arms of the province and

APPROPRIATE MOTTOES

from one of Mr. Gladstone's speeches: "I have looked in vain for the setting forth of any practical scheme of (Irish) is not able to deal with." One from Earl Spencer :- "We feel like the Americans when the integrity of their country was threatened, and if necessary we must shed blood to maintain the strength and salvation of this country." And one from Lord Salisbury: Parliament has a right to govern the people of Ulster; it has no right to sell them into slavery. The pavilion was arranged in sections, so that each wished to acknowledge God in all their body of delegates for the various Parliamentary divisions were enabled to their steps. They would now sing sit together.

THE SCENE

presented when the vast assemblage immense assemblage, led by a male was seated almost baffles description. choir, the effect being very fine :-On the same bench sat Conservatives and Liberals, Protestants and Roman Catholics. Throughout the whole Convention, which lasted about three hours, not one discordant note was heard; unanimity and reigned supreme, and when the Duke of Abercorn, with upraised arm, asser ted, "We will not have Home Rule," the whole audience sprang to their feet and cheered for several minutes. There was no apathy about that demonstration nor about any which followed.

Sir William Ewart moved the assemblage to another outburst when he stated that at the present time there were only four persons in Ireland in prison under any law but the ordinary law of the kingdom. This utterance, made to show the vapidity of the Nationalist cry that Mr. Balfour's reign had been a failure, will require much dexterous manipulation before it can be answered. Again, enthusiasm knew no bounds when Mr. Sinclair, a local merchant, having scouted the so-called justice of Catholic ascendency and shown its evils, said, "Ulster makes no demands for Protestant ascendency, and we are determined that, come what may, this hateful ascendency shall never be over us." But it was only when Mr. Andrews, in trumpet cones, asserted,

A LAST RESOURCE

we will be prepared to defend ourselves," that the feelings of the spectators appeared to lose all control and found vent in cheers which lasted sev eral minutes.

The speeches were all moderate, all able, and all sincere, nothing flippant was said from first to last, every speaker realized to the full his individual responsibility, and no one who heard or reads the addresses can say that any element of fanaticism or bigotry ex-

This also holds good of the utterances

THE OUTDOOR MEETING

the purpose, and it was agreed that one which was attended by 300,000 men. should be built. The structure in which No one in Belfast remembers such a the Convention was held is the largest gathering in the city. It is worthy of ever used for political purposes in the note that in connexion with all the prokingdom. It covers 33,000 square feet, ceedings not a single breach of the and was built of wood, at a cost of over peace occurred. Three platforms were rected in the g able for its erection, but the enthusiasm was congregated a vast and moving

What the city itself looked like it is impossible to describe adequately. From an early hour it was literally en fete, Flags and banners floated from every point of vantage, and the lead-

FROM ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND had arrived. Hotel accommodation became so soon and so completely exhausted that the central committee was obliged to arrange a list of suitable lodgings, and in addition to this private hospitality was largely extended. Tens of thousands more arrived from all parts of Ulster

The Duke of Abercoin, having taken the chair, called upon

THE LORD PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND Agent- Hon. C. H. Tupper. -Brethren, with one heart and one C. Robinson. Hon. W. H. Cross. soul let us ask God's blessings on this our undertaking. His Grace then read the following prayer:-

Almighty God, Father of our Lord Ex-Minister Phelps. Mr. Jesus Christ, who keepeth covenant Carter. Judge H. B. W. Blodgett. and promise for ever, the life of th se put their trust in Thee, mercifully re- aration of the British case. There are gard the prayers of Thy servants now no direct precedents to go upon, and taking council in Thy name. Shed the arbitration may therefore be exabroad upon us Thy Holy Spirit to pected to det a highly important pre-The fronts of the balcony were draped guide our deliberations for the advance The fronts of the balcony were draped guide our deliberations for the advance- opdent in future international disputes that their enemies were come by the with crimson. On it were affixed in ment of Thy glory, the safety of the affecting the rights of deep sea fishlarge white letters the names of "Bea- | Throne, and the integrity of the Em- ing.

consfield," "Bright," "Salisbury," "De- pire. Give us firm resolve and power, and strength and fortitude to bring lain." Around the walls and on the them to a successful issue, not, O God, supporting pillars were numerous in our own strength, but under Thy guidance, that we, being armed with Thy defence, may preserve, secure from all peril, our civil and religious liberty. which included the following taken Unite us together bonds of mutual love in the face of a common danger. Let truth and justice, brotherly kindness and charity, devotion and piety dwell amongst us, that the course of this world and the prosperity of this country may be so peacefully ordered by Thy governance that we may joyfully serve Thee in all godly quietness, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The President then called upon the Rev. Dr. Brown, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, to read a portion of Scripture. The Rev. Dr. Brown said wished to acknowledge God in all their ways, and asked that he might direct

THE 46TH PSALM. The following was then sung by the

God is our refuge and our strength, In straits a present aid ; Therefore although the earth remove We will not be afraid. The Lord of hosts is on our side, Our safety to maintain, The God of Jacob doth for us A refuge high remain

Mr. R. H. Orr. one of the hon, secre taries of the Convention, then intimated that communications of sympathy had been received from all parts of the country, and even from America. These numbered up to the present 110. The Duke of Devonshire telegraphed as follows :- "Desire to express warmest sympathy with Ulster Unionists in timely and vigorous protest which they are making.'

One thousand Oxford students also sent a telegram of sympathy. RESOLUTIONS.

Several resolutions were adopted of principal: "That this Convention, conthe Unionists of every creed, class and public meetings held in every electoral emnly resolves and declares:-That we express the devoted loyalty of Ulster Unionists to the Crown and Constitution of the United Kingdom; that we avow our fixed resolve to retain unchanged our present position as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, Ireland. and protest in the most uneqivocal manner against the passage of any measure that would rob us of our in-heritance in the Imperial Parliament, under the protection of which our capital has been invested and our homes and rights safeguarded; that we record our determination to have nothing to do with a Parliament certain to be condo with a Parliament certain to be con-trolled by men responsible for the crime and outrages of the Land League, the dishonesty of the Plan of Campaign, and the cruelties of boycotting, many of whom have shown themselves the ready instruments of clerical denomination; that we declare to the people of Great Britain our conviction that the empt to set up such a Parliament in Ireland will inevitably result in disor-der, violence and bloodshed such has have not been experienced in this century, and announce our resolve to take no part in the election or proceedings of such a Parliament, the authority of which, should it ever be constituted, we shall be forced to repudiate; that we protest against this great transfer and part of the English, consisting of only 500 sail, put protest against this great transfer. against this great question, which involves our lives, property, and civil rights, being treated as a mere side issue in the impending electoral struggle; that we appeal to those of our fellow countrymen who have hitherto been in favor of a separate Parliament to abandon a demand which hopelessly divides by higher and the countryment of the country of the divides Irishmen, and to unite with us under the Imperial Legislature in de-veloping the resources and furthering he best interests of our common and crossbow-men lurked; the sides The other resolutions were subsidiary

to the above and local in character.

The Behring Sea Arbitrators.

Hannen and Sir John Thompson as around the masts were usually racked British arbitrators on the Behring Sea Fisheries Arbitration Commission completes the British side of the tribunal. which now stands thus:-

GREAT BRITAIN. Arbitrator- Lord Hannen. Sir John Thompson

to read prayer, The Lord Primate said: Counsel—Sir Richard Webster. Mr. UNITED STATES.

Justice John M. Harlan. Senator John P. Morgan. Ex-Minister John Foster.

Mr. Tupper has been engaged each who flee to Thee, the hope of those who day at the Foreign Office in the prepPACES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

> (Continued from our last.) CHAPTER III.

DAMME—BOUVINES—DOVER, 1214—1217 It is somewhat remarkable that it is in the time of King John, whom an English historian has justly characterized as "a mean coward, a shameless liar, the most profligate of a profligate age, and the most faithless of a faithss race," that we find those two great historical facts, the assertion of English supremacy over the sea, and the first great naval engagement between the French and English—a brilliant spot in the gloomy history of his time, and from which may be traced that series of bright naval exploits which have been our boast for ages, and, let us

hope, may long continue to be so, after the "wooden walls" have passed away, or given place to those of iron. The leading causes of the first great

naval battle were as follows:-John having divorced Joanna, married Isabella of Angouleme. This, with the murder of Arthur, roused his enemies against him, and they speedily stripped him of Normandy, and all that the Plantagenet kings once held in France. His quarrel with the Pope drew upon England the spiritual terrrors of an interdict, and for six years there was no religious service in the land; the churches street. were closed, the unused bells hung rusting in their spires; the statues of the saints were draped in black, and the dead were interred without prayer or ceremony, while the living were under a curse. This state of matters caused Philip Augustus of France, a wily and ambitious sovereign, to conceive the idea of invading England, and annexing it as a fief to his crown. That which the following was the first and which William of Normandy had done before, might it not be done again sisting of 11,879 delegates, representing The opportunity was most favorable, and accordingly he made such great party throughout Ulster, appointed at preparations for the complete conquest of England, at the call of the Pope too, division of the province, hereby sol- that John, hitherto unmoved, yielded; and sensible that of the 60,000 soldiers whom he called his, not one was to be trusted, he took a new oath of fealty to the pontiff, and agreed to pay into his coffers 1,000 marks yearly rent for his kingdom of England and Lordship of

This was in 1213, and now he took rigorous measures for rallying round him a large body of his subjects, and by the middle of April he had a great fleet as well as a large army assembled at Dover. The French monarch had determined to chastise Ferrand, Count of Flanders, for refusing to join with him in this expedition against England, and forming a secret treaty with John. who sent him armed aid. For this purpose he marched into the Low Countries, while his fleet sailed from the Seine to Damme, an old town five miles from Bruges, on a canal of the same name, which extends from the latter city to Moerkerke

The fleet is said to have numbered to sea under Henry II.'s son by the fair Rosamond Clifford, William with the Long Sword, Earl of Salisbury ; John's brother, the Duke of Holland; and the Count de Boulogne. The vessels of those days were but small. Their masts were usually made in one piece; the sails were large and square; the tops were large round turrets, where archers were always furnished with iron grapnels; the poops and prows were high; and the knights on board were wont to hang their shields around the gunwale before assuming them for battle. Long The formal appointment of Lord sweeps at times aided the sails, and the axes and pikes and other arms of the crew

According to De Mezeray, when Salisbury with his fleet appeared off Damme, he found a great many of Philip's vessels lying at anchor, with most of their crews ashore. Others were moored inside the harbor. He ordered an immediate attack on the former, and in a very short time the English captured 300 sail-100 more of a small size were lying high and dry upon the banks. These were pillaged of all they contained and all that could be carried off, and, this work having been thoroughly accomplished, were then set on flames. In their boats the English seamen next assailed the ves sels lying within the harbor; "and those Frenchmen," says old Holinshed, "that were gone into the country, perceiving with all speed to their ships to aid their

fellows, and so made valiant resistance for a time, till the Englishmen, getting on land and ranging themselves on either side of the haven, beat the Frenchmen on both sides; and the ships being grappled together in front, they fought on the decks as it had been in a pitched field, till that finally the French men were not able to sustain the force of the Englishmen, but were constrained. after long fighting and great slaughter, to yield themselves pris-

There was a considerable number of ships in a dock higher up the harbor, and for the purpose of attacking these the English, now flushed with triumph, made an assault upon the town of Bruges, but were repulsed after a sharp engagement, and had to retreat to their ships with the loss of 2,000 men. Such was the effect of this engagement, in which so many vessels were taken, sunk, or burned, and the city of Damme given to the flames, that Philip, in a gust of fury, burned the remainder of his fleet and quitted Flanders.

Such was the result of the first engagement between the fleets of France and England; and thus, under Lord Salisbury, was inaugurated a long series of naval glories.

(To be continued.)

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