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WINNIPEG NEWS BUDGET.

AMALGAMATION OF WHITE ROSE LODGES.

Dominion Day—Bank Failure—Bicycle Accident—A Treasurer's Jewel—Daughters of England—Anglo-Saxon Lodge.

Winnipeg, July 6th, 1893.—Dominion Day, 1893, and the night preceding it will likely be long remembered in Winnipeg. The day was intended by several corporate institutions to be given over to excursions, and out door sports. But Jupiter Pluvius, alias the Clerk of the Weather, ruled otherwise, and as there was no time to make an appeal, we citizens had to stand the racket. Straw hats, muslin dresses, and dusters were at a discount, and rubber goods and umbrellas were the staples in demand. The early morning held out hope that at least it might remain dry overhead, but alas, such cheerful prospects were soon found to be fallacious, and the exuberant individuals who wended their way to the Exhibition grounds on athletic sport intent, soon had their ardour dampened by a heavy down pour, and returned weary, disheartened, and bedraggled, to put in the rest of the day in such manner as best suited their individual proclivities. But unfortunately a wet holiday is not the worst calamity which has befallen our fair city.

The failure of a popular local bank is announced. This institution—the Commercial Bank of Manitoba—has been established some seven years and has eight branch establishments, besides the parent stock in this city. This event, coming as it does at a time when money is so scarce from the low price of grain, and other causes, is likely to produce some inconvenience, and in perusing the list of stock-holders a thoughtful person can read between lines, that the widow, and the fatherless, have to bear a heavy share in the loss.

It was said in ancient days, "the mill of the gods grind slowly," but the ultimate result is inevitable. So with our Sons of England; we have done one thing at a time, and so far with tolerable success, now comes the turn for the promotion of a Hall and Building Fund, an important business which it is to be hoped will be no longer delayed. This matter, and a careful consideration of the proposed new constitution of the order by the members of our various lodges, should be worked enough to keep the active brains of our more energetic brethren in full employment for the balance of the year.

We have had our first bicycle tragedy this week. Mr. N. D. McDonald, a well known and respected citizen, jumped off an electric car right in front of a bicycle and rider coming from the opposite direction; on this account the unfortunate man was struck with terrific force, having his ribs broken, and it now appears must have received internal injury, as he succumbed after a week of great suffering.

A Treasurer's Jewel.

One of those interesting events which are calculated to strengthen the Order and encourage those who undertake the duties of executive officers, took place at the last quarterly meeting of Lodge Neptune in this city, being the presentation to Bro. H. Scrimiee of a treasurer's jewel.

The presentation was made by Bro. W. Jones in a neat and appropriate

speech, setting forth the value of the services rendered to the lodge by the efficient and able manner in which the onerous duties connected with the office had been discharged. The worthy brother has held the office since the formation of the lodge in July, 1891, and by the satisfactory performance of the duties has contributed much to its success.

White Rose Amalgamation.

The preliminaries necessary for the formation of a United White Rose Degree Lodge, which have been in progress for some time, having been completed and the charter received, a meeting of the members of that degree belonging to lodges Westward Ho, Neptune and Shakespeare in this city, assembled at Unity Hall on the last day of June to organize and elect officers for the remainder of the current year. The acting district deputy, Bro. W. Jones, presided, and opened the proceedings by appointing the necessary officers to assist him in the business of the evening. After the usual outline of the steps which had been taken to bring about the organization, the election of officers took place. The lodge starts with a membership of more than 100, and the members are confident that a strong united degree lodge will greatly assist the general working of the respective lodges and strengthen and extend the general principles of the Order in this part of the Dominion.

Daughters of England.

A lodge of the Daughters of England has been organized in this city with a membership of 27, and the charter having been received a meeting was held on the 4th inst., to elect officers for the remainder of the current year, and take steps to extend the membership. The meeting was enthusiastic, and great encouragement was given to the expectation that a large addition to the membership will shortly be obtained. The election of officers resulted as follows:—W. Jones, president; Mrs. Eddy, past president; Mrs. Davis, vice-president; Mrs. Ross, chaplain; Miss Clark, secretary; Mrs. Hall, treasurer; Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Eddlestone, Mrs. Pugsley, and Mrs. Musker, guides; T. Lyons, outer guard; T. Eddy, inner guard. Bro. T. W. Gravely, of Lodge Neptune, acted in the capacity of District Deputy, to which position he has been appointed in connection with this branch of the Order. The lodge received the name of Princess Christian, No. 24.

Morden, Man.

Anglo-Saxon Lodge Sons of England Benefit Society is just booming. Every night new candidates knock at the door for admission. Five new propositions were received at the last meeting. A lodge that started three months ago with 28 members and now number 60, is a pretty good lusty infant. It is the doctor and medicine department that tells with intending members.

George IV., from the time he was a young man, constantly carried a pocketbook, into which he thrust bank notes, letters trinkets and keepsakes. As soon as the pocketbook became full he used to put it away and substitute for it a new one. This when filled was laid aside and replaced in like manner. When the King died it devolved on the Duke of Wellington to examine the monarch's personal effects, and he discovered an entire chest of drawers filled with fat pocketbooks, which contained not less than \$50,000.

TORONTO S. O. E. NEWS.

Will go to Hamilton.

At the quarterly meeting of Windsor Lodge there was a very good attendance of members, considerable interest being manifested in the business brought forward. The committee appointed to secure terms, information, etc., for an excursion, reported, and upon a vote being taken it was decided to hold an excursion to Mountain View park, Hamilton.

Closed with nearly 100.

The members of Cheltenham Lodge held their usual meeting in room A, Shaftesbury hall, the W.P., Bro. Clatworthy, presiding. It being quarterly night the attendance was large, between 60 and 70 members being present when the lodge was called to order. During the evening twelve candidates were initiated, and one brother (Bro. Backer, P.D.D., Center Toronto) was elected an honorary member. Several visiting brethren were present, including Bro. Scott, V.P. of Middlesex Lodge. A good deal of routine business was transacted during the evening. Bro. Shock was elected to all the positions O.G., and Bros. Winstanley and Wells were appointed delegates to the Hospital Board. Bros. Wells and Harrison were elected as representatives of the lodge on the general S. O. E. Labor Bureau Committee, and the following brethren were appointed to act as a committee of refreshment and entertainment, viz.: Bro. Winstanley (chairman), Diblee, Wells and Crocker. The membership of the lodge numbers close upon ninety, also some fifteen or twenty proposition papers in hand. The charter was closed on Tuesday evening and it is safe to say that no lodge of the S. O. E. has up to the present got so large a number of names on their charter list as Cheltenham. The lodge will continue to meet for the present on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month.

The "Illustrious" Lodge.

Kent Lodge No. 3 held an unusually large meeting on Monday evening in Shaftesbury hall. Being quarterly night the members turned out in full force and some important business was transacted. The serious accident which happened to the secretary, Bro. J. M. Williams, by the derailing of a suburban trolley, car had caused great inconvenience to the members, but upon motion Bro. Charles Sims, an old and valued officer of the lodge, was elected to carry out the onerous duties of the office. The Excursion Committee reported having made all arrangements to visit the city of Hamilton on the 25th inst., an event which the citizens of the ambitious city will no doubt make the most of. The receipts of the evening for dues amounted to \$290. Among the visitors were Bro. R. Caddick, P.G.P., Bro. F. H. Herbert, district deputy, and members from Mercantile and Preston Lodges. Bro. C. Russell, the popular president of this "illustrious" lodge, presided, and initiated three candidates into the mysteries of the degree.

A Jolly Time was Spent.

Mercantile Lodge held their first meeting in St. George's Hall, on Saturday, July 8th; invitations had been sent out to members of other lodges to be present, and a large number responded, the lodge room being crowded. The lodge opened promptly at 8 p.m.; there were no initiations; after transacting routine business closed promptly at 9.

The president, Bro. R. Patching, then asked Bro. Evans, P.P., to take the chair for the remainder of the evening. Speeches were given by Bro. F. Herbert, the vice-president, and others; a large number of members also rendered some splendid singing. Refreshments were served; a vote of thanks was tendered the officers and members of Mercantile by the visitors, for their hospitality, and the remainder of the evening was spent in songs and recitations. The lodge will meet in St. George's Hall, Elm st., on the second and fourth Saturdays.

A Large Amount of Business Done.

Albion Lodge held their regular meeting on July 6th, Bro. Howard presiding; a fair representation of members were present, considering the hot weather. Seven members were reported on the sick list, and one candidate initiated. The Hospital Board delegate, Bro. H. Lewis, reported they had decided not to amalgamate with the Daughters of England for the present. All members in the hospital were progressing favorably. The juvenile committee reported progress; the picnic committee reported the excursion on Dominion Day a grand success, about 1,500 being present. The auditors read their report, which was very satisfactory, considering the amount of sickness during the past quarter. A circular was read from "Provisional Committee" in regard to forming a Rifle Brigade to meet on July 14th; a very encouraging circular was also read from the Supreme Grand President. Three dollars was granted to Lincoln lodge for the benefit of Mrs. Berry. The next W. R. D. meeting was announced to take place on July 31st.

PERSONAL.

We congratulate our old friend, Bro. Geo. F. Carrette, Toronto, who has taken unto himself a wife, and wish him a long life and happiness. Bro. Carrette is one of the founders of our Order, and the first Grand President. The honeymoon will be spent at the World's Fair.

We regret to learn that Bro. T. J. Clarke, of Chicago, has been on the sick list for the past three weeks. Perhaps the climate of the windy city does not agree with him. We trust he will have a speedy recovery.

The excursion of the Toronto lodges to Barrie and Orillia on Dominion Day was a grand success; over 1,500 members, wives and daughters left Toronto on two trains. A very enjoyable time was spent at Lake Couchiching, and all arrived home safely at 11 p.m.

Though now forty-five years old England's great cricketer, W. G. Grace, is maintaining his high reputation by his excellent work with the bat this season. Up to the present time he has scored 778 runs in first-class matches, with an average of 45. Such a record would be noteworthy in a younger player, and in the veteran who has been guarding a wicket almost for a generation it is extraordinary. What American baseball player is there whose career has been even comparable with Grace's? Harry Wright, the father of the game, was accounted a good centre-fielder even up to the time when age began to creep upon him, but all the crack ball players of the present day are young men, without exception.

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SHAKESPEARE LODGE FORWARD.

WAITING FOR THE S. G. PRESIDENT, BRO. ELLIOTT.

D. D. Bro. Wm. Jones Congratulates the Officers upon their Efficiency—Visitors and Speeches—General Comments.

Winnipeg, Man., July 3rd.—Lodge Shakespeare, No. 164, held a very successful regular session on Monday, June 26th, Bro. A. Bush, president, in chair. It being quarterly night there was more than the average attendance of members, also a number of visiting brethren. A large amount of business was transacted, including reports from several committees, also the initiation of five new members. At the close of the initiatory ceremony, Bro. W. Jones, district deputy, congratulated the officers and members on the excellent manner in which the ceremony had been conducted. He said nothing pleased him better than to see our beautiful ceremonial gone through without the use of the rituals, when the officers give the various charges from memory—as is the case with lodge Shakespeare.

Bro. Smith, of Lodge Anglo-Saxon, Morden, Man., was present, and on the invitation of the president, made a few remarks. He was very much pleased to have the opportunity of visiting a city lodge, and as a member of the junior lodge in Manitoba, he would feel great satisfaction in carrying away to his lodge some very useful information for their benefit.

LOOKING FOR THE S. G. PRESIDENT. Lodge Shakespeare is anxiously looking forward to the proposed visit of the Supreme Grand President, Bro. Thos. Elliott. It is felt that the visit must result in doing much good to the Order in Manitoba.

We are very anxious to know when the Supreme Grand Lodge are going to awake to the absolute necessity of appointing an organizer. There are a large number of new towns springing up in Manitoba, besides a good many older towns where our Order ought to have a foot-hold; other societies are getting ahead of us by having an organizer; it will be tougher work, and we shall be told we are too late in the field.

GENERAL NOTES.

The writer recollects a few months ago reading in the ANGLO-SAXON that a brother of the Order, from Toronto, residing in the neighborhood of Carman, was of opinion that a lodge could be got up at that place, and asked the advice of the ANGLO-SAXON, and he was recommended to apply to the Rev. Canon Coombes, D.D. Now, why could not that brother, or any other brother in similar circumstances, use a little common forethought and patriotism, combined with a little hardwork, perhaps, and canvass all the Englishmen in the neighbourhood, use his constitution, and the first advice he need would be to apply to a district deputy for, and ask him how soon he could get a charter to open a lodge, having the necessary number of names to a petition, and the necessary fee.

I would like to urge that brethren scattered about in Manitoba and the Northwest should use every endeavour to organize lodges, and thus spread our noble Order in every direction.

A POPULAR OFFICER RESIGNS.

BRO. GEO. CLARK TO BE DISTRICT DEPUTY OF THE ALGOMA DISTRICT. BRO. W. V. ONSLOW RETIRES.

Mr. W. V. Onslow has for the past three years been acting district deputy for Algoma in the S. O. E. B. S. He tendered his resignation to the Grand Lodge some time ago, and, after all the facts being presented, it was accepted. On Monday last he passed the honors of his office to Geo. Clark. The Lodge took this opportunity of showing their appreciation of his services, and Brothers Hallett and Oakley presented him with a beautifully illuminated address on behalf of the lodge. It read as follows: W. V. Onslow, Esq., District Deputy for Algoma.

Dear Sir and Brother,—On your retirement from the position of D. D. in our order, which you have so long and honorably filled, we, the members of Guilford Lodge No. 111, which, under your guidance and supervision, has attained a considerable degree of prosperity, beg leave to assure you of the esteem of your brethren of this lodge—the high sense they have of the interest you have always shown in our progress and the firmness and wisdom, combined with brotherly love and humanity, always displayed by you in your dealings with us. We sincerely

deprecate your resignation, and though we cannot but feel that in a society such as ours good men will come to the front who, with experience, will satisfactorily perform your duties, still the loss of an experience such as yours, gained in the early struggles of our order for existence in this District, will necessarily be long felt and deplored. We wish you every success in life, which your sterling integrity and high moral character so richly deserve. We hope you may long reside in our midst as an ornament to the society which, to a great extent, owes its present standing in this District to your fostering care. Again wishing you and yours all earthly happiness and prosperity we remain, dear sir,

Yours fraternally,
GEO. CLARK, ED. OAKLY,
President. Secretary.
Committee: WM. NEWCOMBE,
WM. GASKILL,
C. L. HALLETT.

Fort William, June 26th, 1893.

Fair Notice!

Those who are delinquent subscribers will not receive the ANGLO-SAXON after this number, unless they pay up. Fair notice was given in June and bills sent.

A TREASURER'S MISHAP.

We were sitting in the drawing-room one night after dinner, when Bridget returned from a visit to her relations. She knocked at the drawing room door, and entered, looking very perturbed and holding a handkerchief to her mouth. Removing the handkerchief, she disclosed the loss of one of her very large front teeth, and launched forth thus:

"Oh, ma'am! what will I do, what will I do? Shure I've bruk off me tooth, glory be to goodness! an' nobody'll speak to me wid a face like this, an' I won't be able to show me face to any one, bad luck to ut!"

"What's happened, Bridget? How did you do it?" asked my wife.

"Oh, shure an' it's me own fault entirely, for goin' ag'inst me mother's wishes and enterin' a Protestant shop! D'ye know Mr. Murphy, the boot-maker? Shure an' it's his shop in Blank Street, an' he a Protestant, an' his wife a frind of mine, she bein' in service wid me before she was married; an' me mother said to me, 'Bridget,' says she, 'Murphy is a Protestant,' says she, 'an' don't you have any thruck wid him.' An' I was ather leavin' me uncle's house, an' I thought I'd come home by Blank Street just to pass the time o' day to Mrs. Murphy, an' I cot me foot in the door step an' fell down in the shop an' swallowed me tooth, glory be to goodness! an' but for his bein' a Protestant it would never have happened, an' shure I'll never be able to show me face lookin' such a guy!"

All this was rattled off to an accompaniment of sobs, and one would have thought something very terrible had happened.

The next day we sent the girl off to a dentist, who replaced the lost tooth by a false one, and Bridget was herself again. A few days later, however, she once more put in an appearance in the drawing-room late in the evening, this time jubilant, shaking with laughter, though the false tooth was conspicuous by its absence.

"Shure I was pickin' a chicken-bone," she said, "an' I took out the tooth an' put it on the plate; an' ather I finished eatin' the bone I emptied the plate, bones an' tooth an' all, into the fire! Oh, glory be to goodness, an' it's a great laugh I'm havin'!"

She enjoyed the joke thoroughly, now that she knew how easily a dentist could restore her lost beauty.—Exchange.

ANCIENT NAME OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The oldest form of the name of Britain is Ortanis, from which comes the adjective Ortanicos, which in Irish is Cruitech. This last is the name which the Irish gave to the Picts, once masters of Great Britain. The adjective mentioned became in the language of the Gauls, Pretanicos. Pytheas, the Greek navigator of Marseilles, who flourished about the time of Alexander the Great, and is said to have made a voyage to Britain, in one of his writings now extant calls Britain the Pretanic island. A century after Pytheas, a Gallic people—the Britanni—drove the Picts out of a larger portion of Great Britain, and established themselves there. From this came confusion in the minds of Greek geographers between the names of the conquerors and that of the conquered island. Out of this confusion arose various and mixed forms. The Pretanic Island became Bretannic, and then Britannic, which form became fixed and has come down to us.

A CIRCUS, FIRE AND PARADES.

WINNIPEG'S INCIDENTS DESCRIBED.

Interesting Notes by the Correspondent of the Anglo-Saxon.

Winnipeg, June 26. — Among the more important happenings occurring in Winnipeg since the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, have been a circus and fire, but don't let your readers for a moment imagine that such an announcement is an admission of our isolated rusticity, by no means! for all that we do for ourselves is always on a scale of majestic proportions, and in this case, though we may say of the entertainment of our first named visitor, "we have seen worse," still even that statement must be qualified by the addition of "not much," while as to the latter, our own get up, we may pride ourselves, if we are so inclined, in having had one of the most appalling and disastrous fires with which any city is likely to be visited.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

At the close of an unusually arduous, and owing to the circus, busy day, upward of three score horses of the Winnipeg Street Railway Co., had been littered down for the night, the last lingering teams were dropping in, and the stables were well nigh deserted by human employees, when suddenly the cry of fire stopped the only sound which had for some minutes broken the stillness of the hour—the grinding noise made by horses eating oats.

In a few moments, more quickly than pen can describe, tongues of flame crept through crevices from above, clouds of blinding, choking smoke filled every portion of the mammoth timber, framed structure, the poor horses, mad with fright, of themselves offered every obstruction to the efforts of the few men at hand who risked their lives in endeavoring to save them. A few brief minutes and the whole vast structure was a sheet of flame from bottom to top, and from end to end, the flames at one time extending upward and outward at least two hundred feet.

The efforts of the full force of the fire brigade were utterly useless for any other purpose than to preserve surrounding property. Defective wires have been blamed as the cause of the disaster.

SOCIETY CHURCH PARADES.

Church parades amongst fraternal societies appear to have become epidemic, even sleepy old St. Boniface, a town standing in the same relation to Winnipeg, that the Borough of Southward does to London, which is just across the river, even this moss-grown municipality has awakened, and its somnambulist cloisters have in honor of the late St. Jean Baptiste, sent out a numerous, contingent to parade our Main street en route to one of the R. C. churches here.

The flags displayed did credit to their order, and suggest it would, perhaps, be well if other societies paid a little more attention to such matters. The Union Jack, for instance, discounted any similar flag used in the city. But as a parallel to this last paragraph the thoughtful observer can scarcely help wondering why, if our French Canadian compatriots will insist in adopting the tri-color as their insignia, they do not use the Union Jack as an ensign in the left hand corner. For if they insist in believing themselves subjects under the French flag, the lily, and not the tri-colour, is the only banner to which they can claim hereditary affinity.

MORDEN, MANITOBA.

News has been received that Anglo-Saxon lodge, of Morden, Manitoba, held a most successful church service on the 18th inst.—Waterloo Day. The lack of badges was, however, a great disappointment to the members, it was just a week too soon for the prairie roses which now deck all the waste places in profusion. This lodge, dedicated last March, now numbers over 50 members, and of itself effectually belies any statement that isolated lodges in the Northwest must "only be a source of weakness to the Grand Lodge for some years."

PICNIC AT GENEVA PARK.

On Thursday, the 22nd of June, the Sons of England lodges of Orillia held their annual outing, which on this occasion took the form of a picnic at Geneva park. The morning was bright and warm enough to make a trip on the lake desirable. About 10 a.m. the excursionists began to arrive at the wharf, carrying their well-filled baskets. Shortly before 11 the Longford steamed out with her first party of pleasure seekers. On landing, the com-

pany scattered, amusing themselves with fishing, boating, bathing, swinging, gathering wild flowers and strawberries, etc. A few young couples wandered among the trees, engaged in walks, oblivious to everything but their own sweet companionship, and looking, oh, so happy. About 3 p.m. the Longford arrived at the part with a second load of excursionists. As she approached the wharf the old Union Jack was hauled up on the flag staff on shore, and gracefully waved in the breeze, saluted by the Longford's whistle while being raised. About 3.30 the fun commenced by the committee proceeding to inaugurate the sports. After the prizes were distributed, refreshments came in for their full share of attention. Boiling water in plenty for making tea was provided in a shanty, and soon the rustic seats and tables in various parts of the grounds and buildings were occupied by family and friendly parties and the contents of the baskets discussed with an appetite and enjoyment sharpened by exercise, and the pure sweet breeze, after which a number returned by boat to town. During the evening a number of men—among whom were several brethren of Lodge St. Asaph—came over from the mills. Between 8 and 9 the Longford arrived with another contingent, and dancing was indulged in on the platform: All those who participated appeared to have thoroughly enjoyed themselves.—Orillia Packet.

The City of Rocks.

TORONTO JUNCTION BRETHREN TAKE AN EXCURSION.

Delightful Weather. A Pleasant Trip. Picturesque Scenery and Athletic Sports go to Make up a Fine Day's Outing.

More delightful weather could scarcely be desired than that of Saturday, 1 July, the event of the S.O.E. excursion to Elora. The sky was cloudless and the balmy zephyrs wafted the sweet incense of summer morn upon the air—it was a lovely day.

About 300 Junction people took advantage of the outing and that number was increased to about 350 when the train arrived at Lambton. The Excursionists left by a C.P.R. special at 8.25.

The scenery along the line until Inglewood is reached, is rather rough and of little interest, but what is lacking to charm the ardent lover of nature in the first twenty-five miles or so is more than made up in the grand and sublime scenery between Inglewood and Cataract. After leaving the former place the country changes; the landscape becomes more interesting until Credit Forks is neared. In a moment we find the train steaming along, as it were on a ledge, with hills of stone towering away up apparently into the heavens on the one side and valleys of rich foliage on the other. Babbling springs of sparkling water trickle down the mountains and lovely flower scent the air with their rich fragrance. But Cataract is reached, and as we branch off to go to our destination nature becomes less enchanting.

It was 11.45 when the train arrived at Elora. The band of that place was at the station to meet the party and after playing "Rule Britannia" headed a procession of the visiting brethren and marched through the town, Elora, or as it is sometimes termed "City of the Rocks," is a delightful little place for the naturalist, particularly that part of it called the Rocks.

The Irvine river passes along on its way to join the Grand river and on either side are hills of solid stone nearly a hundred feet high and almost perpendicular. The Grand river also is bounded by heights similar to those of the Irvine, and just above the junction of the two the falls occur, presenting a sublime scene, the water plunging down between huge rocks with irresistible force. Steps have been built up the sides of the hills by which means alone they are scalable.

At 2.30 the games commenced. Councillor Blundall, District Deputy, acted as judge and everything went off without a jar.

The hand turned out in the evening to give the excursionists a send off. Councillor Blundall made a very enthusiastic speech from the platform of the train, thanking the Reeve, and citizens of Elora for kindness they had shown the visitors and intimated that he would be pleased to come back shortly, if need be, to institute a lodge of the S. O. E. in their midst. After the usual cheers for the Queen, etc., the band struck up to the National Anthem and the train pulled out at 7.20, arriving home at 10.15. All were well pleased with the day's pleasure, and we have no doubt that when Worcester lodge undertakes another excursion they will meet with the warm support of the Junction people.

ROSE OF ENGLAND PICNIC.

ANNUAL OUTING AT AINSLIE PARK.

On Dominion Day the members of Rose of England Lodge No. 119, Hamilton, held their annual picnic and games at Ainslie Park. The affair was a great success in every respect. Fully 1,400 people were on the ground during the day and evening. The weather was perfect, the park was looking its loveliest at this season of the year, and everything combined to make the picnic one of the most enjoyable events of the kind ever held there.

The programme of games was keenly contested, and the prizes offered quite valuable.

A cricket match was also played between Sons of England clubs of Brantford and Hamilton, resulting in a victory for the visitors by a score of 114 to 100. Hamilton made 33 in the first inning, and 67 in the second; Brantford made 46 and 68 respectively.

The umpires were Thomas Sears and B. Whiting.

HAMILTON VS. BRANTFORD, S. O. E.

The following is the score:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Brantford—1st innings. Morton, H., b Green... 7. Golding, G. H., run out... 0. Benwell, J., b Riseboro... 8. Harrison, A. C., c, b Green... 0. Taylor, I., c, b Green... 0. Taylor, C., c, b Riseboro... 11. Slater, S., b Riseboro... 1. Ashton, E., not out... 12. Roberts, J., c, b Riseboro... 1. Smith, T. W., b Green... 0. Jackson, A., b Riseboro... 1. Extras... 5. Total... 46.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Brantford—2nd innings. Ashton, c Clayton, b Green... 16. Morton, b Riseboro... 4. Golding, b Riseboro... 0. Harrison, b Green... 30. Taylor, I., c, b Green... 1. Roberts, J., b w., Green... 0. Taylor, C., b Green... 6. Benwell, c Back, b Green... 0. Slater, c Hall, b Green... 0. Jackson, b Riseboro... 0. Smith, not out... 1. Bye... 1. Total... 68.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Hamilton—1st innings. Riseboro, b Slater... 2. Green, c Harrison, b Slater... 7. Males, b Slater... 0. Walker, W., b Morton... 2. Hall, b Slater... 4. Back, b Slater... 5. Viner, run out... 2. Needham, not out... 3. Barrett, c Benwell, b Slater... 0. Walker, H., b Slater... 4. Clayton, b Slater... 0. Extras... 4. Total... 33.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Hamilton—2nd innings. Back, c Jackson, b Morton... 25. Green, b Morton... 11. Riseboro, c Ashton, b Slater... 0. Walker, W., b Slater... 0. Males, c and b Harrison... 3. Hall, c Morton, b Taylor... 0. Needham, b Taylor... 14. Viner, c I Taylor, b C Taylor... 1. Clayton, c I Taylor, b Morton... 1. Barrett, stpd Roberts... 0. Walker, H., not out... 2. Extras... 6. Total... 67.

In the evening the park was illuminated, and there was dancing to the music of Vollick's orchestra.

The committee in charge of the arrangements, and to whom much credit is due for the success of the picnic, was composed as follows: J. Cheriton, chairman; L. Copple, secretary; G. Hunt, treasurer; M. B. Skedden, G. Jones, W. Lane, A. Blackmore, S. Pook, J. Revere and J. Hall.

Much credit is due to Mrs. Pearce, who served refreshments on the grounds, for the excellent lunch which she provided for the cricketers.

OFFICIAL VISIT BY P. S. GRAND PRESIDENT STROUD.

EXETER LODGE NO. 89, LAKEFIELD.

A regular meeting of Exeter Lodge, was held on Tuesday evening, July 4th, in their lodge room, Bro. W. H. Dunford, president, in the chair. The opening ceremonies had just been performed, when Bro. W. R. Stroud, P.S.G.P., of Ottawa, Bros. T. H. Martin, president; F. Mitchell, district deputy; W. Saxby, F. Foote, Wm Taylor, Bro. Bond, Geo. Curcie and Bro. Long, of Lansdowne Lodge, Peterboro, and Bro. S. Barnes, of Oxford Lodge, Belleville, were announced and admitted. The Peterboro' visiting brethren were then given charge of the meeting, and initiated four new members, after which Bro. W. R. Stroud, P.S.G.P., addressed the brethren in a patriotic and stirring speech, and said he felt pleased to be with them in Lakefield, and that the lodge was getting along so well. He urged the brethren to work together, and in doing so would advance the best interests of the lodge. Other brethren then followed with short speeches. The regular routine business was concluded, after which the brethren adjourned to the Tremont Hotel, where an ample repast was partaken of. Songs and speeches were then in order, and a pleasant hour was spent, the visiting brethren departing for their homes at an early hour, well pleased with their visit.

NOTES ON THE ENGLISH ARMY.

DRUM BEATS THROUGH THE GLOBE.

True Tales and Incidents Collected and Selected by "Caundensis," from Various Exchanges.

Canadian Northwest Veterans. The men of the Seventh Fusiliers who rallied to the call to arms in 1885 have not forgotten the stirring events of the campaign that, with all its difficulties, brought with it many pleasantries as well, and they purpose shortly holding a big banquet, to become an annual affair, to perpetuate the memories of the time spent in tramping through the gaps and doing duty out on the broad prairies. With this object in view a meeting of the veterans was held, and it was decided that the association be known as the "Northwest Comrades of 1885 Association," and that all officers and men of any corps who served in the rebellion of 1885 be eligible.

A Blow at Slavery.

It is impossible to draw much attention to the fact that the greatest of all uses to which the naval and military forces of Great Britain and Europe could be employed would be a vigorous and persistent action towards the suppression of the accursed traffic in human bodies and souls which makes Africa in truth the "Dark Continent." In this connection it is pleasing to note that British forces have recently put a new Sultan on the throne of Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, a kingdom which has since 1890 been under the protectorate of England. On the death of Ali bin Said recently, his son Kalid claimed the throne. He seized the royal palace and fortified himself against attack. According to the Mohammedan law as recognized in Zanzibar, Hamid bin Thwain, the son of a deceased brother of the late Sultan, had a prior claim to the throne. The commander of H. M. S. Philomel landed a body of marines, surrounded the place, and demanded the abdication of Kalid. Being intimidated by the presence of British soldiers the usurper surrendered, and Hamid was proclaimed Sultan in his stead. To all intents and purposes this makes Zanzibar a British possession, and means the immediate total suppression of slave-trading in that district. May the end of this century see such a crusade undertaken by all the Great Powers as will sweep Africa from sea to sea, and purge it of the damnable system which mocks the christianity and civilization of the age.

A Reminiscence of the "Trent" Affair. "It is just 31 years ago," said Mr. John Nunn, past president of the Army and Navy Veterans, and late of the 16th Bedfordshire regiment, "when our regiment, 900 strong, disembarked from the transport Persia at a small village 76 miles below Riviere du Loup. It was the time of the Trent affair, you remember, and every man believed that war was to be declared immediately and the belief was fully shared by Canadians. At least their actions led us to suppose so. Sleights were provided by the habitants, who could not do too much for us. We were received along the route most cordially, and the hospitality displayed towards the troops was unlimited. Snow lay on the ground and we were compelled to stand up in the sleighs, but the warmth of the welcome made up for discomforts. We went by rail from Riviere du Loup to Montreal and were received by the population en masse, the streets being so densely crowded that we were compelled to march two deep, and even then the ranks were broken by the impetuous enthusiasm of the loyal people of Montreal, who in many instances carried the soldiers on their shoulders. There is a certain amount of nonsense being talked about annexation but I believe that the same feeling exists in Canada to-day as existed at the time of the reception of the British soldiery when war was daily expected to be declared, and that if anything now occurred that threatened the honor of the flag that waves over both Britain and Canada, the same feeling would animate both Britons and Canadians as was then displayed. It is said somewhere that it requires a great national question, tinged merely with an affront or a right withheld, to cause a people to display the depth of their national sentiment. The reception given to us by French-Canadian, would give me a certain amount of belief in the statement of Sir George E. Cartier, that the last shot fired for British connection on this continent would be fired by a French-Canadian, if I were not convinced that a last shot never will be fired, and also know that the Army and Navy Veterans of Toronto will then exist."—Empire.

BRITISH SUPREMACY.

As the result of measures for reducing cost of importation, manufacture, and transport, the British are now undersell any foreign competitor everywhere, except where the law discriminates in favor of the competitor; and the consequent immense increase in volume of production has caused so great demand for labor that the wages of British workers have been raised, their general condition has greatly improved, and manhood liberty has been promoted. And the trade of the United Kingdom has grown in volume, until the returns for importations in 1888 show of raw cotton, 1,731,755,088 pounds; of wool, 839,267,975 pounds; and a total valuation for all articles imported of £387,635,743 sterling, equal in our currency to \$1,876,156,996; and of this total valuation about 93 per cent., or £359,859,049 sterling, was the estimated value of free importations. Yet the balance of trade has been kept steadily favourable, until Great Britain, and only Great Britain, has attained to a degree of prosperity similar to that which was conditionally promised to the future of Israel: "Thou shalt lend unto many nations, but thou shalt not borrow."

The British Isles would have made but a sorry farm homestead to feed, clothe, and maintain their present family of 35,000,000 upon the scant product of their own acres; but free trade and subsidized commerce have transformed Great Britain into a grandly capacious, well equipped, and profitable "World's Workshop" and centre of commerce.

Some Provincial Figures.

NUMBERS AND VALUES THAT ARE INTERESTING.

The following figures have been culled from a report issued by the Ontario Bureau of Industries.

The Province of Ontario contains a population of 2,114,321.

The area of the Province is 219,650 square miles, or 140,576,000 acres.

There were last year 8,080,206 acres in staple field crops, 2,562,040 acres in pasture, 1,152,082 in fallow land, small crops, lanes, building sites, etc., and 194,008 in orchard and garden.

The acreage devoted to staple field crops was divided as follows:

Fall wheat, 963,522; spring wheat 651,302; barley, 499,225; oats, 1,861,469; rye, 73,073; peas, 774,732; corn (in the ear) 181,463; corn (tons for silo) 91,403; buckwheat, 125,104; beans, 33,249; potatoes, 145,703; mangel-wurzels, 22,026; carrots, 9,941; turnips, 129,627; hay and clover, 2,515,367.

Of the population, 1,105,471 is in townships, 422,425 in villages and towns and 386,979 in cities.

The assessed value of townships last year was \$452,083,133, of towns and villages \$125,597,688, and of cities \$247,724,261.

The civic taxes imposed amounted to \$4,599,613 in townships, \$2,452,179 in towns and villages, and \$4,757,938 in cities.

There are 688,814 horses in the Province valued at \$55,812,920.

Of cattle there are 2,029,140 (of which 787,836 are milch cows) valued at \$45,548,475.

There are 1,850,473 sheep, and the value of the same is \$8,509,557.

Of pigs there are 996,974 and these are valued at \$5,479,093.

There are 625,504 turkeys, worth \$415,348; 445,154 geese, valued at \$254,396, and 6,005,315 other fowls, the value of which is \$1,421,706.

During the year ending 30th June last there were sold or killed 46,955 horses worth \$4,280,132; 436,352 cattle, worth \$15,979,135; 575,934 sheep, valued at \$2,640,190; 978,791 pigs of a value of \$8,775,852, and 1,966,409 poultry worth \$778,308.

The total value of farm lands is \$815,828,471, of buildings \$195,644,258, of implements \$51,003,020, of live stock \$117,501,495, making a total of \$979,977,244.

The average farm wages paid last year was \$156 for the twelve months with board, and \$253 without; for the working season \$16.52 was the average per month with board and \$25.92 without board; domestic servants averaged \$6.21 per month.

How often do we hear people say: "Where in the world do all the flies come from?" It is simple enough. The toper makes the blue bottle fly, the stern father makes the gad fly, the cyclone makes the fire fly, the carpenter makes the saw fly, the driver makes the horse fly, the grocer makes the sand fly, and the boarder makes the butter fly.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manhood after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to anyone full particulars just how I was cured. Address with stamps: MR. EDWARD MARTIN, (Teacher), P. O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

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NOTICE TO READERS.

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

THE POLICY OF THE ORDER.

The Order of the Sons of England has for its object, among other things, the drawing together of Englishmen and the cultivation of an Imperial spirit. There is not a man in the Order who could not, if he tried, bring at least one other Englishman into the fold in any one year. There are nearly half-a-million Englishmen in Canada at the present time, and of these how small a percentage constitute the Sons of England Society! We are accustomed to think and speak of the Order as growing by leaps and bounds, and so it is. But compared to the vast field before us, how much there is to do. We can, however, take comfort from this fact. A few years ago, the Order was practically confined to Toronto. It now has lodges in every Province of the Dominion, in almost every county, and most of the cities and larger towns possess lodges, not unfrequently three or four.

To bring many men together a common object is required. What is that object which all Englishmen in Canada have in common? It is the maintenance of the liberties we have inherited. These liberties are manifold: the right of free speech, a free public press, a fair trial and decent government. To Englishmen these things are necessary as the air they breathe. But in order that they may be preserved to us in this country it is incumbent upon us to unite, so as to be able to take simultaneous action to defend and preserve our rights should they at any time be endangered. The fable of the old man, his sons and the bundle of sticks is well known to everybody, as is the moral. Its application to citizens of the British Empire has the utmost force, seeing how scattered we are and how loose are our bonds. In Canada especially ought we to be united, we who love liberty and fresh air. It will never do for us to forget that there are other races in Canada, races to whom liberty is an unknown quantity and for whom freedom is only another word for license. Was there freedom of speech, for instance, in the Province of Quebec, when Miss Wright and her friends were stoned by a mob in a hall which they had rented in Main street, Hull, for devotional purposes? Is there freedom of the press when the *Canada Review* is cursed from every altar in the Province of Quebec for advocating social purity and religious freedom? Was there a fair trial when LeSieur, a clerk in the Montreal Post-office, who was apprehended with the stolen money on his person, was released because it was found impossible to get a French-Canadian jury to convict him:

or when Paquin, a clerk in the Hull Post Office, whose confession of guilt was actually before the Judge, after two trials was acquitted? Was there decent government in the Province of Quebec when Mercier and his gang ruled the roost and brought Quebec very nigh to bankruptcy? And how might it be with us, Englishmen and freemen that we are, if men such as Mercier and of like principles (or utter lack of any) should get the government of this fair Dominion into their hands? Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and combination is as necessary for good as for bad objects.

In view of all these facts, and we have only referred to a few of the most flagrant, what is the policy of the Order of the Sons of England? It is to bring together all the English in Canada and the descendants of Englishmen, for purposes of mutual benefit and for united action in certain political matters. What these political matters are we can state freely, so that there may be no room for misunderstanding. For one thing, we stand for British connection. Now, that is a doctrine which will not be reprobated by the Liberals (if we have not misread Sir Oliver Mowat's speech at the recent convention) or by the Conservatives. It is therefore non-partizan. We go farther and strongly advocate the principle of Imperial Federation, and we shall be rejoiced when the Sons of England are numerous enough to make it worth the while of one of the two great parties to adopt it. When that time arrives, the ANGLO-SAXON will support that party, no matter whether such conduct is termed partizan or not. In the meantime it is useful to remember that no less than sixteen Members of Parliament are members of the Order, and that the number will probably be doubled in the next Parliament. There is no reason for uncheerfulness, therefore, but lots of room for work.

Out of the 135 prizes given at Chicago for excellence in the production of cheese Canada carried off 126, and yet some people claim that the Canadians do not want the whole earth. This is a remarkable and gratifying result. But the case becomes all the more significant when it is pointed out that Canada made only 162 exhibits, while the total number of exhibits was 667. The 162 Canadian cheeses took 126 prizes; the 505 other cheeses received just nine prizes. In a review of the commercial situation Mr. B. E. Walker, of the Bank of Commerce, pointed out that in 1880 we exported \$13,675 worth of cheese; in 1870 we sold \$674,486 worth; in 1880, ten years later, the value of the export was \$3,893,366; in 1890 the figure was \$9,372,212; and that in 1892—the cheese year ending on March 31, 1893—we exported \$13,687,551 worth.

A GOOD OPENING.

Canada ought to make money out of her hay this season. That of good quality is worth from \$13 to \$15 per ton on the barge at the vessel side in Montreal for export to Europe. Fodder is so dear in Europe, and especially in England, owing to the unprecedented drought last spring, that the price of hay now ranges from 90 to 150 shillings, or \$22 to \$38 per load. Just how much a load is we do not know, but suppose it to be in the neighborhood of a ton. The demand is far brisker than the supply, though the export trade is not yet fairly established. All articles are sold according to their reputation in English markets, and it takes a good while to have any new articles tried and tested, and accepted as things that can be safely ordered. Consequently the market for Canadian hay has still to be worked up. There is, however, a fair export demand that is likely to be developed very quickly, and a large trade is likely to be done this fall. Canada will have a very large hay crop.

Out of nearly 90,000 farms in the U.S. State of Michigan, from which returns have been obtained it appears that about 39 per cent. are mortgaged, and that the mortgages represent about 46 per cent. of the value of property. An important fact brought out by the investigation is that the estimated value of all the farms in the State in 1883 is \$15,000,000 less than the estimated value of the same property in 1888.

Lucas A Non Lucendo.

At a meeting of the Old Students' Club connected with the Working Men's College in Great Ormond Street, Mr. C. P. Lucas of the Colonial Office, editor of the recent edition of Sir G. C. Lewis's "Government of Dependencies," opened a discussion on the subject of Imperial Federation. The report of Mr Lucas's argument, as printed by the *Magazine* published at the College, gives such an excellently arranged and reasoned summary of the case for and against Imperial Federation that we reproduce it here for the benefit of our readers. We do not enter into any criticism of Mr. Lucas's points—with some of which, of course, we cannot agree, notably those relating to the commercial consideration of the question.

Mr. Lucas said he was afraid he did not believe very much in Imperial Federation. It was one of the great many things he would like to see; but felt he was sitting on the fence only, although he would be very glad to be pushed over. The Greek philosopher Aristotle discussed in his treatise on "Politics" of what is the best form of state ideally, and what is best, given certain conditions. Now, he did not think the federal state was the ideal state, though it might be best under certain conditions; but when adopted, it was adopted as a choice of evils, being a complex form of government instead of a simple. In forming the constitution of the United States the longest heads strengthened the central authority and tried to reduce the federal element as much as possible. In the British Empire you must have more than one government owing to geographical considerations, and you have the alternative, in the present or future, of federalism or independence. From his point of view federation—federalism—was a choice of evils. Federation implies some kind of equality. There may exist between governments, as between those of Great Britain and India, a relationship of absolute superiority and inferiority, but as between us and the self-governing Colonies, they are not as a matter of fact subject to, but are on an equality with, Great Britain. They are nominally subject, but really independent. Here, then, is a proper sphere for federalism, and we owe something to the Imperial Federation League for emphasizing the fact of this equality. The British Government has helped them with this idea by giving them self-governing institutions and by encouraging Colonial Federation, or the grouping of Colonies together. This is recognised to be a necessary preliminary to Imperial Federation.

He proposed to discuss: Is Imperial Federation desirable?—Is it practicable? There is no great demand for it at present—only an uneasy feeling for the future. There are two counter-tendencies. There is the tendency for the Colonists to become more Colonial and to care less for the Mother Country. Why should children born in the Colony, and growing up there, be particularly fond of England? Their country is more of a home for them, and England less of a home. On the other hand, there is the perpetual-quickening steam and telegraph communication bringing them closer to us: people passing more and more to and fro; and you have to settle which tendency will prevail in the future.

First—Is it desirable for the Mother Country? It is desirable in this sense: (1) The Colonies would pay more for their defence. At present he did not think they realised sufficiently that we defend the British world. There has been no instance in the past of a country having been so liberal on that score as England. (2) We should or ought to be stronger as a fighting power, having their assistance; and (3) they would not perhaps levy customs duties on our goods as is now the case. Against these advantages to us it is said (1) that we might have a new and disturbing element in our legislature. This would depend on the form of government. It is a serious thing to cut about your legislature. You have this difficulty now arising as to what are Imperial interests etc. (2) That we should not have so much control over our foreign policy as now, and being linked to younger people, much more jingoes than we are, would be more likely to be involved in war; and (3) we should probably have to give up our free trade. He could not bring his mind to believe that we should do this. Personally he would not do it.

He then dealt with the advantages and disadvantages which it would bring to the Colonies. The advantages were:

1. They would have a direct voice in our foreign policy—this might mean

also a voice in the management of the Crown Colonies and India.

2. They might gain in defence—though a Canadian might say, "I get my defence free now, and am not going risk having to pay, on the chance of getting more!"

3. They would probably get a preference in our markets commercially.

4. A larger share of Imperial prizes or patronage.

On the other hand, they would

1. Have to pay more for defence.

2. Would lose some of their independence, being perhaps taxed, and certainly to some extent controlled by the Imperial body—they might even be overridden by the votes of other Colonies.

3. Would become more directly involved in European politics—another very important disadvantage.

Over and above these considerations there are two strong points in its favour:—

Sentiment, which we ought not to ignore, but ought to foster; and

Appearances; for so long as we hold together, and the other nations see how great is the British Empire, we shall be less open to attack and better able to prevent war.

As to its desirability, his opinion was that on the whole it was in itself desirable, but these objections were always in his mind: that it might develop into a great fighting machine, or build up a great commercial barrier—and he would not give up free trade; also he would not agree to any Anglo-Saxon Federation which left out the United States.

Is it practicable? Not at present. Popular feeling is not exactly ripe. You must have Federation in the Colonies first. Is it in the future? He could not think so. The geographical and commercial difficulties are too great.

What is practicable, however, is tentative measures, such as constant conferences say every three years; uniformity in such matters as postage, law, especially merchant shipping and commercial law; and making colonial government securities available as investments for trust funds.

Mr. Lucas brought his address to a close by giving details of the scheme of the Imperial Federation League comprised in the Report of the Special Committee.

Historical and Political.

Bank failures by the score, a few lynchings and numerous gigantic frauds have been the object lessons given during the past month by uncle Sam to Canadians. At the present moment every commercial concern in the States is in jeopardy of bursting. The McKinley Bill which was to make every Yankee rich has bankrupted its author and the cabinet minister who helped to get it passed. In short the fraud has been exposed and when that is the case there is some small chance of honest men getting a show.

How much the United States depend on Britain has been marvellously illustrated during the past few days. An order issued from a small office away up in the hills at Simla, India, simply announcing that gold would be the money standard in India and in less than two hours a commercial panic ensued in every city in the States. The silver dollar was not worth more than 55 to 60 cents, and is now even less than that. Silver mines are closed and the President has called a special meeting of Congress to consider the crash.

Within another quarter of century there will be 100,000,000 people in the United States and 25,000,000 in the maritime provinces, Ontario, and the Canadian North-West. If all this vast number speak English, and if the principle of national system of education is recognized by them, Quebec with its 2,000,000 will be unable to withstand the pressure from without. The necessities of business, and the vastly greater opportunities enjoyed by those familiar with the tongue of the majority, will assuredly force the minority into line.

If the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration were seized with a fit of insanity and granted all the United States claim and demand through their counsel no one but the American Government would have more than the right to lock at a seal whether in the water or on dry land. Some of British papers anticipate a verdict against England owing to the feeling of European nations in general, that England is altogether too prosperous and wealthy and a little bleeding does her good at times. The United States is quite so prosperous, but we suppose the European nations do not envy her as they do England.—Witness.

Canada Past and Present.

In looking back over the history of Canada since Confederation much is seen to create a feeling of pride in the past and to justify unbounded hope in the future.

A mere paper union has been changed into one founded on community of feeling and common interests have been developed by the creation of a system of intercommunication which brings Halifax as close to Vancouver as Toronto was to Goderich half a century ago.

Since Dominion Day was first celebrated the population of the Province of Ontario has increased from one and a half to nearly two and a quarter millions, while that of the Dominion has gone up from three and a half to five millions.

In 1867 all the real estate in Ontario was valued at \$238,000,000; to-day farm lands and buildings alone are worth \$810,000,000 while stock and implements add another \$170,000,000 to wealth possessed by the agriculturists of the Province. Twenty-three years ago the number of horses in Ontario was only 377,000 and of cattle 1,014,000; now the figures are 688,000 and 2,029,000 respectively.

Turning to the Dominion at large there is a showing that is also cause for gratification. The foreign trade of the country has increased from \$130,000,000 in '67 to nearly \$250,000,000 in '93. The assets of chartered banks in Canada have increased in the same time from \$78,000,000 to \$303,000,000, and the deposits from \$32,000,000 to \$169,000,000. The amount of life insurance in force in 1890 was only \$35,600,000, while now it is \$279,000,000. In the same period the sum received in fire insurance premiums has jumped from \$1,785,000 a year to \$6,715,000.

Our railway interests in 1867 were insignificant, whereas now we have 15,000 miles in operation carrying over thirteen and a half million people every year, with annual earnings approaching \$52,000,000.

In '74 we only shipped 68 head of cattle to England; last year we sent over 100,000, and in the same period our cheese exports have increased upwards of 300 per cent. All these figures show a growth that is really phenomenal.

And our people have improved morally even more rapidly than the country has developed materially. In this Province the number of places in which liquor is sold has been reduced in 21 years from 5,450 to 3,347, and the committals for drunkenness have been lowered from 3,888 in '76 to 2,736 in '92. Nor is this improvement confined to one province, as is shown by the fact that the number of offences against the person in all Canada was only 725 in '92 as against 920 in 1882, and by the further fact that murders in the same period have fallen from 27 to 18 per annum.

There is no country in the world where there is less of the evils resulting from extreme riches on the one hand and extreme poverty on the other; there is none where there is less suffering, in proportion to population from actual want, and there is none where the people are so law-abiding, sober and industrious. Faith in ourselves, vigor in the development of our boundless resources, will cause the next quarter of a century to give the fulfilment of which the progress of the past is but the promise.

INDEPENDENCE.

Advocates of Independence will do well to note Honore Mercier's words (*N. Y. World*, April 9th): "You see, to-day, annexation commissioners would have no standing at Washington, and the President would be perfectly right in refusing to treat with them. But let the Canadian people declare their independence. Let the United States and other nations of the earth recognise Canada as a nation. Then would it be possible for us to say to your Government, 'Come and take us. We are yours. We desire to enjoy the privileges of the free institutions which have been the secret of your unparalleled prosperity. We renounce all allegiance to a monarchy, to a dynasty which has trod us under foot. We want to become an integral part of your magnificent Government. We want the Stars and Stripes to wave over us as they ought to wave over every foot of the western hemisphere.'"

The area of the British States in India is 965,000, and of feudatory States 535,000 square miles, making a total of 1,500,000 square miles. The population of the British States is 221,173,000, and of the native States 63,050,000, or a total of 287,223,000, or about eight times that of the United States. India is where Britain has a market of immense value and entirely controlled from London.

The Province of Ontario.

NUMBERS AND VALUES THAT ARE INTERESTING.

The following figures have been culled from a report issued by the Ontario Bureau of Industries.

The Province of Ontario contains a population of 2,114,321.

The area of the Province is 219,650 square miles, or 140,576,000 acres.

There were last year 8,080,206 acres in staple field crops, 2,562,040 acres in pasture, 1,152,082 in fallow land, small crops, lanes, building sites, etc., and 194,068 in orchard and garden.

The acreage devoted to staple field crops was divided as follows:

Fall wheat, 906,522; spring wheat (51,302); barley, 409,225; oats, 1,861,469; rye, 73,073; peas, 774,732; corn (in the ear) 181,463; corn (tons for silo) 91,403; buckwheat, 125,104; beans, 33,249; potatoes, 145,703; mangel-wurzels, 22,026; carrots, 9,941; turnips, 129,627; hay and clover, 2,515,367.

Of the population, 1,105,471 is in townships, 422,425 in villages and towns and 386,979 in cities.

The assessed value of townships last year was \$452,083,133, of towns and villages \$125,597,688, and of cities \$247,724,261.

The civic taxes imposed amounted to \$4,569,613 in townships, \$2,452,179 in towns and villages, and \$4,737,338 in cities.

There are 688,814 horses in the Province valued at \$55,812,920.

Of cattle there are 2,029,140 (of which 787,836 are milch cows) valued at \$45,548,475.

There are 1,850,473 sheep, and the value of the same is \$8,569,557.

Of pigs there are 996,974 and these are valued at \$5,479,093.

There are 628,504 turkeys, worth \$415,348; 445,154 geese, valued at \$254,386, and 6,005,315 other fowls, the value of which is \$1,421,706.

During the year ending 30th June last there were sold or killed 46,955 horses worth \$1,280,132; 436,352 cattle, worth \$15,979,135; 575,934 sheep valued at \$2,640,190; 978,701 pigs of a value of \$8,775,852, and 1,906,409 poultry worth \$778,308.

The total value of farm lands is \$615,828,471, of buildings \$195,644,258, of implements \$51,003,020, of live stock \$117,501,495, making a total of \$979,977,244.

The average farm wages paid last year was \$156 for the twelve months with board, and \$253 without; for the working season \$16.52 was the average per month with board and \$25.92 without board; domestic servants averaged \$6.21 per month.

MANITOBA CROP BULLETIN.

THE AREA IN CROP THIS YEAR 1,533,252 ACRES.

2,000 Extra Men Will be Required to Assist in Harvesting Operations.

Bulletin No. 38 has been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

AREA UNDER CROP.

Table with 3 columns: Wheat, Oats, Barley. Rows for Northwestern, Southwestern, North Central, South Central, Eastern, and Province.

Shows by comparison with the June Bulletin of 1892 that the principal increase has been in the southwestern district. This is no doubt owing to the



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on

Friday, 18th August, 1893,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for three years three times per week each way, between JOCKVALE AND OTTAWA, via the Post Office at City View and Merivale and six times between OTTAWA AND RICHMOND, via the Post Office at Hintonburg, Skeads Mills, Mosgrove, Bells Corners, Fallowfield and Twin Elm, and six times between SOUTH MARCH AND STITTSVILLE, via the Post Office at Carp, Marchhurst, Huntley and Stittsville, from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Ottawa, Jockvale, City View, Merivale, Hintonburg, Skeads Mills, Mosgrove, Bells Corners, Fallowfield, Twin Elm, Richmond, South March, Marchhurst, Huntley and Stittsville, and at this office.

F. HAWKEN, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1893.

impetus given by the extension of branch railroads during the past year.

The potato and root crops are only given as approximate for in many cases they were not all planted or sown when the reports were sent in. A fair increase is noted in these crops.

The total area under all crops is 1,533,252 acres, while that of last year was 1,341,270 acres, showing an increase of 211,982 acres.

FALLOWING AND FALL PLOWING.

It is pleasing to notice that there is a decided increase in the number of acres fallowed, while special attention was given to fall plowing. So much land being prepared for the seed last fall has enabled farmers to put in seed this spring in a very short period of time.

Hired Help.

Over 5,000 men are now employed as hired help and reports indicate that about 2,000 extra men will be required to assist in taking off the harvest.

The question, "How many more men are required?" will again be asked for the bulletin to be issued towards the end of July. The wages paid for men vary all the way from \$10 to \$25 a month and board.

As in the past there is a great scarcity of female help, which it is impossible to supply. The average wages of female help is \$10 a month.

Canadian Cattle Trade.

What Sir Charles Tupper Declares.

London, July 12.—Sir Charles Tupper received a deputation from Scotland and the North of England in reference to the Canadian cattle trade. Sir Charles declared that all the facts went to prove that Canada is still free from pleuro-pneumonia and that it was impossible to believe from the case upon which the board of agriculture decided that contagious disease existed. The deputation strongly complained against the action of the board and hinted that unless the restrictions were modified they may have serious political consequences for the government in Scotland and North of England.

Sir Charles intimated that it is strongly suspected that the lungs of other cattle were sent for inspection, recalls the fact that in the case of the very first pair of lungs sent from Liverpool to London this year, it has been proved that there had been a case of substitution, and although a healthy lung was sent up in place of the suspicious one, it all tended to show that substitution was possible. As showing the effect of the restrictions, prices realized by Canadian animals are in many cases 18 shillings per hundred weight less than for home cattle of the same quality.

"SO GRAND, SO SAD."

Major Smith, commander of the marines aboard the warship Victoria at the time of the time of the disaster off Tripoli, has written to the colonel in command of the marines at Gosport concerning the behavior of the men: "The non-commissioned officers and men behaved splendidly. Words will not express all they did. They fell in by watches on the quarter-deck as steadily as on parade, without the speaking of a word of caution until the end came. It was a sight one can never forget—so grand, so sad. Their behavior may have been equalled; it was never beaten."

READY MADE CLOTHING

READY MADE HATS

READY MADE BOOTS.

The latter is a new addition by the enterprising and pushing

OAK HALL CLOTHIER

332 Wellington Street, Ottawa, and 202 Wellington St., Hull.

Are you ready for your Spring Togs as spring is just now here. You'll notice quite a difference between the

Good Oak Hall's Clothing

and the kind that comes from the average shops. We've got to be at the head and front of the procession, or else we'll not be in it. What we have done is this, created the best garments it is possible to make, and the prices you will find much less than you have been in the habit of paying.

The Styles and Prices are so Alluring

To build a trade good nourishment, in shape of the best goods, at the lowest prices, has all to do with it. Soft Felt Men's Hats from 30c; Men's Hard Felt Hats from 50c; Suits from \$2.50; Men's Boots from 85c.

E. J. Le Dain.

most respectfully solicits the trade of the readers of this wonderful good doing paper the ANGLO-SAXON.

A Serious Situation.

KANSAS (UNITED STATES) CROP A FAILURE.

THE DROUGHT RUINS EVERYTHING—STARVATION STARING THE FARMERS IN THE FACE.

Topeka, Kas., July 13.—Unless the people of western Kansas receive aid in the very near future that entire section will be practically depopulated. Yesterday the county commissioners of Wichita, Lane, Scott, Greeley and other counties met at Leoti and issued a call for a convention at some central point, at which an appeal is to be made to Governor Lewelling to immediately call the Legislature together to appropriate funds for provision, feed and seed wheat. The call runs as follows: Petitions are being circulated over western Kansas asking the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to provide some means for the farmers of the western counties of our state to get seed wheat to sow this fall. Our farmers, encouraged by good crops of 1891 and 1892 sowed every acre they possibly could to wheat last fall, every grain of which has been lost on account of the most severe and long continued drought ever known in this country. The wheat, rye, oats, barley, and in fact everything planted up to this date is a failure. So severe has been the drought that the grass has not yet started only in very low places, and stock has suffered for food. This condition of affairs exists to a greater or less degree over the western part of the state. Our farmers are not beggars, but simply ask a loan, which is made necessary by circumstances over which they have no control, to be paid back next harvest with interest. Thousands of people will be forced to leave this section unless aid is given them at once. Many have already abandoned their claims and gone to Oklahoma.

As in the past there is a great scarcity of female help, which it is impossible to supply. The average wages of female help is \$10 a month.

Land in the Regina District

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Write for our "Guide" to the Regina District for 1893.

AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS

OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1872

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 Motherland; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

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

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

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

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

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

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

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

IF CANADA WERE PROPERLY REPRESENTED.

Toronto, July 10th.—Rev. Dr. Whitehead, a well-known Scotch writer on biblical subjects, who has been travelling in British North America for a few months, before leaving for home in Kilmarnock, said he was much impressed with the resources of Canada, and was of opinion that the country will develop enormously. He said that Canadians injure themselves and their country by sending across the water pictures and views of winter scenes, which created the opinion in England that the Dominion was a country of ice and snow. He feels confident that if Canada were properly represented in the Old Country many farmers there who are now paying high rents could be induced to settle in Manitoba.

LAWSON & COYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

REGINA, N. W. T.

Land in the Regina District

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

COMMISSION.

Write for our "Guide" to the Regina District for 1893.

Think of it?

The ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to about 400 Reading rooms, Mechanics Institutes, Farmers Clubs, and such like institutions in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and IRELAND, fortnightly.

IN CANADA it goes to the Lodges of the Orders Sons of England and Daughters of England in Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A Reliable medium for Immigration. The ANGLO-SAXON contains news each issue of the advantages of Canada as a field for the tenant farmer of the Old Country to come to and make a home for himself and family.

You will see the list of Lodges on the 7th page, and will gather some idea from that what a circulation it has.

Besides going to the lodges and the officials, it goes to individual members of the Order, averaging some 20 to 50 in each lodge, in every city in the Dominion of Canada.

It goes to Australia, New Zealand, some parts of India, and to South Africa.

It is filed permanently all over the country. It is not a paper looked at and cast aside, but is read eagerly and preserved.

PRITCHARD & ANDREWS

173 & 175 Sparks Street

OTTAWA.

RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS, GENERAL ENGRAVERS.

Stencil Brands, Ink Brushes for Marking boxes, bags, etc.

Brass, Aluminum and Copper Checks for Bakers, Milkmen and hotels.

Useful for companies in place of money.

Seals, Presses, Brass Signs, etc., etc.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Canadian Northwest.

The local papers all over Manitoba tell just one story, the promise of magnificent crops. The tone of local reports everywhere is jubilant. It may well be so. The season has been extraordinarily propitious for farmers. The growth of all crops is remarkable rapid, and that of the small grains is hastening on the harvest. This will be a memorable year in the history of the Northwest.

DOINGS OF THE S. O. E. IN VICTORIA, B. C.

VISIT OF BRO. ELLIOTT, S. G. P.—\$30 DONATED TO THE ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL AND OTHER INTERESTING NEWS.

Victoria, B. C., July 3rd.—We held our church service to Christ Church Cathedral, the Orangemen joined us in our procession and united we numbered about 200. Rev. Bro. W. H. P. Arden preached the sermon. The proceeds amounted to \$30, and were donated to the Royal Jubilee Hospital. The Daughters of England joined us at the church doors and attended service with us. After the service the lodges proceeded to the lodge room, where the ... and Orangemen joined in singing the Nation Anthem.

I am sorry there has been so little notice in the ANGLO-SAXON of the annual S. O. E. parade in Toronto. I have always pointed with pride to the church parade in that city.

I hope before long to announce that the S. G. P. Bro. Elliott has visited this grand country. I would advise that all business transactions be completed before he comes out here, because he will want to stay when he comes. We are making preparations for his sojourn amongst us, but perhaps I had better not prognosticate.

Alexandra Lodge is doing well; we had last meeting 92 names in good standing, and last quarter (March) \$738 in the bank, and we have added about \$75 since. We are going ahead.

I wish some of the eastern lodges would let us have some news and let the Order know that there is life in us yet.

I am operating on some more subscribers for the ANGLO-SAXON, and if their constitution will hold out I will get them.

H. PARKS, FLORIST.

38 Sparks Street, Russell Block. Telephone No. 61.

Roses a Specialty.

All Kinds of Cut Flowers, Bouquets, Funeral Designs, and Wreaths.

FOOTWEAR

It will pay you to give me a call, as my prices are much lower than shoe dealers on Sparks street.

Ladies' Walking Shoes. Misses' Walking Shoes. Gentlemen's Walking Shoes. Gentlemen's Boots. Good choice. None better. Prices Lower than Centre Town. Order Work a Specialty. Satisfaction certain.

T. Force, 130 Bank Street.

FINE TAILORING

For Fine Overcoats, Suit, or a pair of Trousers try D. Hunter, 119 Sparks St. Mr. J. Gould, the accurate Cutter and Fitter, is in charge of the Cutting and Manufacturing Department. None but First Class Workmen employed and every garment guaranteed.

D. HUNTER, 119 SPARKS ST.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

(Continued from our last.)

The Havanah, 1762.

George III. was now upon the throne of Britain. The monarchs of France and Spain, being both of the race of Bourbon, leagued themselves against him and his realms by what was then known as "The Family Compact."

Pitt, the great Commoner, knew of this secret treaty, and urged immediate war with Spain, but his plans were overruled.

As Pitt had foreseen, Spain declared war to aid France. But France was stripped of her most valuable West Indian colonies, whilst Spain lost the Havanah and Manilla; and it is the stories of the conquest of the two last-named places we now propose to narrate.

The expedition destined for the Havanah, the principal seaport in Cuba, the key of the Gulf of Mexico, and the centre of Spanish trade and navigation in the New World, required an armament equal to an object so great. It consisted of nineteen ships of the line and eighteen frigates, carrying 2,042 guns, under the command of Admiral Sir George Pocock, K.B., and there were 150 transports, having on board 10,000 land forces. These were to be joined by 4,000 more from America. The troops were under the orders of General the Earl of Albemarle.

The object of their long and perilous voyage, and of so many ardent hopes, was now before them. The appearance of the city at the entrance of the port is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in equatorial America.

When the troops were ready to land, the admiral, with a great portion of the fleet, bore away to the westward, and made a feint of disembarking; while a detachment, protected by Commodore Keppel and Capt. Harvey, of the Dragon, 74 guns, approached the shore to the eastward and landed without opposition—a small fort, which might have opposed them, having been previously destroyed by a cannonade from the ships. On this side the main body of the troops were meant to act. They were formed in two columns, one being immediately occupied in the attack of the Morro, and the other in covering the siege and protecting the foragers, who procured water, wood and provisions. The former column was led by Major-General Keppel, and the covering force by Lieut.-General Elliot.

Every obstacle was at length overcome, by the happy unanimity which existed between the two branches of the service; and batteries were erected along a ridge on a level with the fort, and from these the bombs were first thrown on the 20th of the month. The ships in the harbour were driven farther back, so that their guns could not molest the besiegers, and a sally made by the garrison was repulsed with great slaughter by the trench guards.

To aid the troops the Cambridge, 80 guns, and the Dragon and Marlborough, each of 74 guns, were stationed as near the Morro as ships so large could venture, with orders to dismount the guns, and, if possible to breach the wall. The three ships began their cannonade in the morning of the 1st July, and after keeping up a constant fire until two in the afternoon, the Cambridge, under Captain Goosrey, was found to be so much damaged in her hull, masts, yards and rigging, by the shot of the Spaniards, that she had to sheer off out of range; and soon after the Dragon, under Captain Augustus Harvey, which had already suffered severely, followed her; and the Marlborough, after a loss of 162 men killed and wounded. Among the former was the captain of the Cambridge.

The crews of the sunken ships were added to the garrison of the Morro, and for many days an unremitting cannonade was maintained on both sides, with fierce emulation. In the midst of this, the principal battery of the besiegers, being constructed chiefly of timber and fascines, caught fire. Dried by the intense heat, the material burned fiercely, and the battery was almost consumed; the labor of 600 men for seventeen days was destroyed in an hour, and had to be begun again.

Daily impatient eyes were turned seaward, looking for the expected reinforcement from America, but none appeared, delays having occurred by the wreck of the transports in the Straits of Bahama. And now another battery took fire, before the first had been replaced; and the toil of the troops was increased exactly in proportion as their strength diminished.

The riches of the Spanish Indies lay almost within the grasp of the survivors, and the shame of returning home baffled made them redouble their efforts. The batteries were renewed; their fire became more equal, and soon proved superior, to that of the fort; they silenced its guns, dismantled and destroyed its upper works; and on the 20th July the troops made a lodgement in the covered way.

In gaining this advantage, they were greatly assisted by some merchant ships bound from Jamaica to England, under the convoy of Sir James Douglas. By these they were supplied with many conveniences for the siege.

The close approach to the Morro so greatly alarmed the Spanish governor of the city, that he resolved to attempt something for its relief. Accordingly on the 22nd of July he had a body of 1,500 men, chiefly composed of the country militia, mulattoes and negroes, ferried across the harbour. Thence they crossed the hills, and made three separate attacks upon the British line. The ordinary trench guards, though taken by surprise, defended themselves so resolutely that the Spaniards made but little impression.

On the 30th July the mines were sprung. A dreadful roar and splitting sound was heard; and when the smoke and dust cleared away, there was seen in the massive wall of the Morro a breach which the Earl of Albemarle, in his letter to the Earl of Egremont, describes as being "just practicable for a file of men in front."

With all their bayonets glittering in the sun, the enemy were seen crowding resolutely about the gap, ready to defend it with vigor.

The Royal Scots, the Regiment of Marksmen, and the 90th Regiment were detailed as the storming party, to be supported by the 50th Regiment.

Lieut. Charles Forbes led the assault, ascending the breach untouched amid the storm of musketry that swept it, with signal gallantry formed the survivors of his party on the summit, and with the charged bayonet scoured the whole line of the rampart. "The attack was so vigorous and impetuous," wrote the Earl of Albemarle, "that the enemy were instantly driven from the breach, and His Majesty's standard was instantly planted upon the bastion."

The death of Don Louis de Velasco and the Marquis de Gonzales, augmented the confusion of the enemy; 150 Spaniards were shot or bayoneted, 400 threw down their arms and were made prisoners, the rest were either killed in the boats or drowned when attempting to escape to the Havanah. Thus was the Morro won, with a total loss to the British of only two officers and thirty men of those engaged in the assault, who numbered 39 officers, 29 sergeants, and 421 rank and file.

As Lieutenants Forbes, Nugent and Holroyd were congratulating each other upon their splendid success, the two latter were shot down by a party of desperate Spaniards, who fired from an adjacent lighthouse. Lieut. Forbes was so exasperated by the death of his friends, that he attacked the lighthouse, at the head of a few of his men, and put all who were in it to the sword.

Lord Albemarle, anxious to spare unnecessary carnage, on the 10th of August sent an aide-de-camp with a flag of truce to summon the governor to surrender, and to make him certain of the destruction that must fall upon the place if he resisted.

"I am under no uneasy apprehensions," replied the Spaniard, "and shall hold out to the last extremity."

But he was soon brought to reason. The batteries opened fire, "and were," says Lord Albemarle, "so well served by artillerymen and sailors, and their effect was so great, that in less than six hours all the guns in the Punta Fort and the north bastion were completely silenced."

White flags of truce were now displayed on every quarter of the city, and a cessation of hostilities took place; and soon as the terms were adjusted, the magnificent city of Havanah, with a district of 180 miles to the westward included in its government, the Punta Castle, and the ships in the harbour, were surrendered to His Britannic Majesty.

The Spaniards struggled hard to save their men-of-war, and have the harbor declared neutral; but after two days of vehement altercation, they were compelled to submit. The garrison was allowed to march out with the honours of war, and was conveyed to Old Spain.

Private property was secured to the inhabitants, with their former laws and religion. The money and valuable merchandise, with the naval and military stores, including 361 brass and iron guns and mortars, which were found in the city and arsenal, amount-

ed to nearly three millions sterling. Nine sail of the line were taken in the harbor fit for sea; two on the stocks were burnt by our seamen.

Thus fell the Havanah; but our loss in the capture amounted to 1,700 officers and men killed in action, exclusive of those who perished by fever, fatigue and sunstroke.

The ensign of the Morro was brought to London by Captain Nugent, aide-de-camp to Lord Albemarle, with whose despatches he was entrusted.

Preceded by a troop of light horse, with kettle-drums beating, and French horns and trumpets sounding, in eleven wagons surmounted by Union Jacks, having the Spanish flag beneath, the captured gold and silver was conveyed through the streets of London, and carried to the Tower with great parade. Each wagon was escorted by four marines, with bayonets fixed, and the procession was concluded by a mounted officer carrying the British flag.

CANADIAN PLUCK.

A SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN BUSINESS EXTENDED TO ENGLAND.

Although but a Short Time in that Country the Press Pronounces the Success Phenomenal.

We have much pleasure in reproducing the following article from the Montreal Witness, relative to the success in Great Britain of a well-known Canadian firm. We have done business with the firm in question for a number of years and can heartily endorse what the Witness says concerning their honorable business methods, and the care exercised in the publication of the articles appearing in the press relative to their preparation. These cases are always written up by influential newspapers in the localities in which they occur, after a full and thorough investigation that leaves no doubt of their impartiality and truthful character. We are quite certain that the confidence reposed in the firm and their preparation is not misplaced.

"The phase 'British pluck' has become an adage, and not without good reason, for wherever, enterprise, courage or 'bull-dog tenacity' is required to sweep away or surmount opposing obstacles in order that the pinnacle of success may be reached, your true Briton never flinches, and facing all obstacles works until success has been achieved. This same 'British pluck' is a characteristic of the native born Canadian, and there are very few walks in life in which it does not bring way of prelude to a successful venture on the part of a well-known Canadian house. When it was announced a few months ago that the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, intended establishing a branch of their business in the motherland, there were not a few who were inclined to be skeptical as to the success of the venture while some boldly predicted failure. 'There would be an objection,' they urged, 'to taking up a colonial remedy,' their business methods differed from those prevailing in Canada; 'the field was already crowded with proprietary remedies long established and well advertised.' These and many other objections were urged as reasons why the venture was a doubtful one. But the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. was not to be deterred by any objections that might be raised. They had unbounded confidence in the merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the pluck to back up their confidence with their cash. This latter is well known to Canadian newspaper men, who know that less than three years ago the company first put upon the market in the form of Pink Pills a prescription which had previously only been used in private practice, and with a skill and audacity that has not been surpassed in the annals of Canadian advertising pushed it in the van of all competitors. Of course, the remedy had to have merit, or this could have been done, and it was the company's sincere belief in the merit of their remedy that endowed them with the pluck to place their capital behind it. It was this same conviction that merit, skilfully advocated, will command success that induced them to venture into competition with the long established remedies of the motherland. And we are glad to know—indeed we believe that all Canadians will be glad to learn—that short as is the time the Dr. Williams' Company has been in that field their success has been rapid and ever increasing. As an instance of this success the Chemist and Druggist, the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspaper readers in Canada who have not read of the cures, that to say the least, border on the marvellous brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already we see by the English papers that the same results are being achieved there. Is it any wonder then that Pink Pills are popular wherever introduced? We have done business with the firm for a number of years. We have found them honorable and reliable, and worthy of credence in all that they claim for their remedy.

We cannot close this article better than by giving in a condensed form the particulars of a striking cure in Nottingham, England, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The cure is vouched for by the Nottingham Daily Express, the leading journal of the Midland Counties.

"The picturesque suburb of Old Basford some three miles from the market-place of Nottingham, has just been the scene of an occurrence which has existed considerable attention among the local residents, and of which rumors have reached Nottingham itself. The circumstances affecting Mr. Arthur Watson of Old Basford, formerly an employee in the bleach yard at Messrs. H. Ashwell & Co.'s hosiery factory, in New Basford, and afterwards employed at the Bestwood Coal and Iron Co.'s factory, near Nottingham. In consequence of the gossip which has been in circulation with regard to this case, a local reporter called upon Watson, at his bright little house, situated at No. 19 Mountpleasant, Whitmore road, Old Basford, and made inquiries as to the curious circumstances alleged. The visitor was met by Mrs. Watson, but Mr. Watson, himself immediately afterwards entered the room, looking very little like the victim of sudden paralysis. He told the story of his life's health as follows: 'In boyhood he was prostrated by a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which, after his slow recovery, left behind it a permanent weakness, and uncertainty of action in the heart and he had always been debilitated and more or less feeble. On giving up his work at Messrs. Ashwell's bleach factory, he sought change of employment and undertook the work of attending to furnaces at kilns at the Bestwood Coal and Iron Co.'s Works, being at the time an outpatient at the General Hospital, Nottingham, where he was treated for weakness of the heart. The circumstances of his work at the furnaces were somewhat peculiar. Exposed on one side to the extreme heat of the furnace, he was attacked on the other by the chilling winds which proved so distressing to many people last October and one day in the month he was suddenly prostrated by a stroke which had all the appearance of permanent paralysis, and was pronounced such by the doctors who attended him. The course of the stroke appears to have been down the entire right side. His leg was entirely powerless, and he was unable to stand. He could not lift his right arm from his side or from any position in which he was placed. His organs of speech were completely paralyzed, so that he was able neither to stand nor speak. His condition is described by those acquainted with him as being most pitiable. He lay in this condition for more than three months suffering intermittently considerable pain, but more afflicted by his utter helplessness than by sufferings of any other kind. His wishes were indicated by signs and feeble mummings. The distortion of his face was rendered the more apparent by the ghastly pallor of his features, and he lay in bed, anticipating nothing better than that death should eventually relieve him of his helplessness.

The Rev. Walter Cooper, Wesleyan Methodist minister, whose flock have their spiritual habitation in a substantial building in High street, Old Basford took a pastor's interest in the case of this unfortunate man, and is acquainted with the circumstances from almost first to last. A week or two ago Mr. Watson began to astonish all his neighbors by the sudden improvement in his appearance and capacity. He is able to walk about, and his right arm, which was formerly perfectly incapable of motion, is now moved almost as readily as the other, though the fingers have not yet recovered their usual delicate touch. Perhaps the most striking circumstance, however, is the great improvement in the personal aspect of the man. The deformity of feature cause by the paralysis is entirely removed. His speech is restored, and the right leg, the displacement of which kept him to his bed or chair, has now recovered its function so completely that he is about to take some out-door work in Basford and Nottingham.

Questioned as to the cause of this remarkable improvement in a case universally regarded as incurable by the medical profession, Mrs. Watson, wife of the patient, unhesitatingly attributed her husband's miraculous recovery to the use of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and brought into considerable prominence by the publication of some remarkable cures effected by their means in Canada, and elsewhere. "Since I have taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Mr. Watson, "I have unquestionably been better not only than I was before the stroke of paralysis seized me, but than I have been at any time since my boyhood," a statement confirmed by Mrs. Watson, who said the appearance of her husband now was proof of the enormous improvement in his health. "The pills," she said, "seem not only to have cured the paralysis of the face and leg, but to have effected a most remarkable change in his general health."

Mr. Watson was always remarkably pallid and of a sickly appearance, but the ruddy glow of the patient's face confirmed Mrs. Watson's words. "I assure you," said she, "we can speak in the highest possible terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Nothing either at the General Hospital or from the doctors, who have attended my husband at different times, has done anything like the good which the few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he has taken have effected, and, under Providence, we feel he owes his life and his restoration to work and usefulness to this wonderful medicine."

Mr. Charles Leayesly, Insurance agent, at Cowley street, Old Basford, has among other neighbors been deeply moved by the sufferings of Mr. Watson, and profoundly impressed by

his miraculous restoration to health. The case has, in fact, been a topic of conversation in the entire neighborhood.

Attention is drawn to the circumstance that every fact in the above remarkable history is vouched for by independent evidence which it would be morally impossible to doubt. It is shown by conclusively attested evidence that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the ordinary sense, but a scientific preparation, from a formula long used in regular practice. They are shown to positively and unfailingly cure all diseases arising from impoverished blood, such as pale and sallow complexion, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anæmia, green sickness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, pain in the back, nervous headache, dizziness, loss of memory, early decay, all forms of female weakness, hysteria, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, rheumatism, sciatica, all diseases depending on vitiated humors in the blood, causing scrofula, rickets, hip joint diseases, chronic erysipelas, catarrh, consumption of the bowels and lungs, and also invigorates the blood and the system when broken down by overwork, worry, diseases. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying to the blood its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way the blood becoming 'built up' and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulates them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus to eliminate disease from the system.

These Pills are manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of 46 Holborn Viaduct London, England (and of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y.) and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrappers at 2s 9d a box or six boxes for 13s 9d. Pamphlet free by post on application. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all chemists or direct by post from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. from the above address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

CHEAP AT ANY PRICE.

Under this heading *Punch* had an imaginary conversation shortly after the deputation on the subject of Imperial Federation. It ran thus:

Mrs. Britannia (effusively.) And now, my dear children, do you know the meaning of Imperial Federation?

Australia (promptly.) Yes, dear Mamma. We are all to live as a happy family.

Mrs. Brit. (fondly.) Quite right, sweetest. And can you tell me how this is to be managed?

Canada (with decision.) By mutual defence, dear Mamma.

Mrs. Brit. (smilingly.) My love, your answer is quite correct. And how shall we manage this mutual defence?

Cape Colony (in a business-like manner.) By providing all sorts of things, dear Mamma.

Mrs. Brit. (proudly.) Very good, little Hope; you are always ready with an answer. And now, can any of you tell me what these things will be?

India (without hesitation.) Money and coal, and gunpowder, dear Mamma.

Mrs. Brit. (affectionately.) Certainly, darling; you have given exactly the proper reply. And now, will not this cost a large sum of money?

Tasmania (with much decision.) A very large sum of money, dear Mamma—an immense sum, dear Mamma.

Mrs. Brit. (kindly.) Yes, my child you are perfectly right. And now, my cherished daughters, one more question. Who will have to pay for all this expense? (A pause.) Why, surely you know? (Continued silence.) Who will have to find the money to secure this Imperial Federation?

All Britannia's Daughters (together.) Why, you, dear Mamma!

Mrs. Brit. (fondling them.) Darlings!

[Scene closes in upon a picture very dear to taxpayers.]

LEAGUE BADGE IN CANADA.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Imperial Federation League in Toronto, it was decided that all members of the League in Canada should endeavour to obtain and wear the authorized badge of the League upon all Canadian national holidays. The badge is a beautiful and ornamental emblem of the unity of the Empire, and includes within a small compass the Union Jack, the Crown, and the Maple Leaf. Mr. J. A. Worrell, the secretary, is taking steps to procure a large supply for those who desire to obtain them.

Tears are often to be found where is little sorrow, and the deepest sorrow without any tears.

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GROG FOR ENGLISH SAILORS.

The grog consists of whiskey and water, and is sufficient to take out of a man all the dampness of a previous four hours' watch.

Who Can Dispute It?

Barry's Corners, N.S. Feb. 15, 1890. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.

Our Representatives.

- The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON: Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang. Belleville, Ont.—Thos. Waymark.

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

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

ONTARIO.

- Boys of England. Ottawa. Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month.

Gravenhurst.

- Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, every alternate Thursday from October 20th.

Peterborough.

- Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month.

Sherbrooke, Que.

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

St. Lambert, Que.

Lincoln, No. 152—Meets in St. Barnabas Hall, St. Lambert, Que., 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Quebec, P.Q.

Prince George, No. 162—Meets in the Masonic Hall, cor. Garden and St. Louis street, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month.

Hull, P.Q.

Tennyson No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block, Main street Hull.

Lachine.

Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block, Main street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m.

Selkirk, Man.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria, B. C.

Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Forrester's Hall.

Vancouver, B. C.

Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose.

New Westminster, B. C.

Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Union Hall, New Westminster, B. C.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton, N.B.

Millington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 6th, 1893.

Stanley, N. E.

Rose of Stanley No. 160, Stanley, N.B.—Meets Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Stanley at 7.30, fortnightly, dating 3rd September.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, N. S.

Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday each month at McLean Hall, Barlington st., Halifax, N.S.

New Glasgow, N.S.

Kenilworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S. Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock in Oddfellows Hall.

N. W. TERRITORIES.

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 Oiler street.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m.

P. E. ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island.

Eton, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month.

FOR SALE.

One complete set of regalia including everything necessary for the complete outfit of a new lodge.

"A Vacant Chair."

DROWNED IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Juvenile Branch Lodge Prince George No. 28, Gananoque.

One of our chairs already vacant. The noble St. Lawrence has snatched from us one of the brightest of our boys, and a good officer.

On Tuesday afternoon, July 4th, Bro. Edward Beaumont Davis, aged 14 years, eldest son of Mr. Alfred Davis, book keeper for the D. F. Jones Manufacturing Co., was drowned by the upsetting of a canoe in front of the town on the River St. Lawrence.

The deceased was a bright promising boy, of high intelligence, and an amiable disposition. He took a forward place in his studies at school, and held the office of First Guide in Prince George Juvenile Sons of England, No. 28. The canoe in which he was sailing is considered a very unsafe craft and has repeatedly upset, making it a dangerous boat for pleasure, especially to those like deceased who could not swim. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

"In Memoriam."

Resolved, That the members of Lodge Prince George, No. 28, Juvenile Branch of the Sons of England B. S., desire to convey to Bro. and Mrs. Alfred Davis and family, our warmest sympathy in their sad bereavement, in the loss they have recently sustained in the sudden death by drowning, this afternoon, of their much loved son and brother, Edward Beaumont Davis.

Death is at all times sad and solemn and brings to the afflicted the deepest pain and sorrow; but when its victim is suddenly taken off on the very brink of manhood, when the promises of youth are about to be verified, the grief of the sorrowing relations is greatly intensified, and words of human sympathy, no matter how earnest and heartfelt, avail but little. "He who doeth all things well" can alone speak consolation to the hearts of the sorrowing ones.

In the death of our brother and First Guide, our Lodge has lost a painstaking and efficient officer and a worthy member. A father and mother mourn a dutiful son, of whom they were justly proud, and his brothers and sisters weep for a brother loving and affectionate.

Over the grave of our departed brother we can only say, "we bid thee a long farewell," and to the sorrowing relations we can only quote "The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away, blessed be the Name of the Lord."

Be it further resolved,—That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge; and that a copy of the same be signed and handed to Mr. and Mrs. Davis.

(Signed,) CHRIS. KNIGHT, Senior Pres. GEO. CARTWRIGHT, Junior do N. A. HOWARD MOORE, Sect'y. ROBT. KNIGHT, Assistant do Gananoque, Ont., July 4th, 1893.

In addition to this the lodge sent a pillow of Red Roses with the letters, "S. O. E." in white flowers. At the grave the lodge, assisted by the members of Cambria Lodge, No. 134, conducted the most beautiful and solemn service of our society. In fact the requiem "Sleep my Brother Sleep, etc.," brought tears to many eyes.

AN OFFICIAL VISIT.

SONS OF ENGLAND AND ODDFELLOWS DECORATE THE GRAVES OF DEPARTED BRETHREN.

Peterboro', July 10th.—At our last regular meeting on Monday 3rd, there was a full lodge. The brethren turning out in the expectation of meeting Bro. J. W. Carter, S.G.S., but they were disappointed in one sense, and not in another, for they met Bro. W. R. Stroud, S.P.G.P., and also our newly appointed D. D., Bro. Mitchell, and it is needless to say they were heartily received, and listened to with much interest during the course of their address to the lodge.

It was arranged at this meeting to join with the Oddfellows in their decoration of departed brothers on Friday afternoon. The weather being fine there was a large turnout of Oddfellows and Sons of England, and the march to the cemetery was truly beautiful, headed by the band and bugle corps, every man carrying a bouquet, wreath or design in flowers of some description, and after a pleasant march we reached the cemetery and counter-marched through the Oddfel-

lows' ranks. The Canton, with drawn swords, formed an arch over our heads to the tune of Sweet Bye-and-Bye.

The brethren dispersed to decorate the graves of departed brothers; this being over we assembled to hear the addresses of Bro. Symonds, our worthy chaplain, also Grand Chaplain of the Sons of England, and Bro. Davidson, rector of St. John's. Both gentlemen spoke on behalf of the Sons of England, and the march home closed a splendid floral ceremony.

A NEW LODGE.

A number of the brethren of Oxford Lodge, Belleville, have asked for their clearance, with the object of forming another lodge in the city of Belleville. The lodge will bear the name Bay of Quinte. It is expected the lodge will be opened this month.

A new lodge of the Order is talked of for Tweed, Ont.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

VICTORIA LODGE NO. 12, CORNWALL. The Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Dear Sir,—I am instructed to ask you to insert the following in the ANGLO-SAXON:

Mrs. Hunt, widow of our late Bro. E. Hunt, has received a cheque for \$1,000 from the Beneficiary Department of the Order, the amount of insurance on the life of Bro. Hunt—who had been a member of the Sons of England for a number of years, but did not join the beneficiary until a little over a year previous to his death.

J. BROOK, Sec.

Daughters of England.

TORONTO JUNCTION.

Lodge Rose of Kent, No. 21, of the above society held a very successful and pleasant meeting in Campbell's hall. About 70 members from the city lodges paid a fraternal visit, amongst whom were Grand Treasurer, Bro. G. L. Cross, Sister Pritchard, district deputy for Centre Toronto; Bro. Moore, district deputy for No. 3 District; Sisters Ellen, Elizabeth and Lilly Lugden, of Princess Alberta Lodge; Bro. Watkins, president, of Old England; Sister Watkins, vice-president, of Old England; Bro. Shone, president, Sister Shone, vice-president, and Bro. Moore, treasurer, of Lady Warwick; Sister S. Pountain, of Lodge Mistletoe; Sister Dowling, president, and Bro. Dowling, of Lodge Grace Darling; from Lodge Queen City, Bro. C. Sendel, president, and Sister Moore, vice-president, and Sister Taylor, chaplain. The order of initiation, which is a very pleasing ceremony, was gone through. A recess of half an hour was granted by the president, when a number of Sisters and Brothers contributed songs, recitations, etc., Bro. Steel, of Lodge Duchess of Kent, gave an excellent recitation. There are several applications in for next meeting. Sisters Harris and Mould were appointed delegates to Hospital Board. The secretary, W. Harris, 90 Edmund st., will be pleased to receive applications for membership.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

A lodge of the Daughters of England has been instituted in Belleville, with 27 charter members. The Grand Secretary, Bro. Martin, of Hamilton, opened the lodge. The executive officers of the new lodge for this term will be: T. Waymark, president; Sister Waymark, past president; Sister Carseley, vice-president; Sister A. Graham, secretary; Sister Butler, treasurer; Bro. Dr. Tracy, surgeon. The second and fourth Fridays will be the meeting nights of the lodge.

MR. RUSKIN PAID OUT.

Mr. Ruskin once had occasion to spend the night at a country inn. The landlord tried several times to ascertain the destination of his distinguished guest without success.

Mr. Ruskin turned upon him, and in a very decided tone said: "Landlord, do I owe you anything?"

"Nothing, sir," was the reply.

"Well, then, I am going where I please."

The road forked out from the tavern, and it so happened that Mr. Ruskin was at a loss which road to take, and sent a servant back to inquire which of the roads led to the village he wanted.

The landlord, standing in front of the tavern, cried at the top of his voice: "Mr. Ruskin, you don't owe me a farthing; take which road you please."—London Answers.

OTTAWA VALLEY S. O. E. NEWS.

Lodge Lion—Juvenile Branch.

The above lodge held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday night, the 11th inst. The senior officers of the lodge, Bros. F. J. George, E. J. Le Dain and J. T. Hickmett, were present and conducted the meeting. A good turn out of the Boys made the meeting of more than usual interest. One initiation took place. The business of the lodge was conducted in an impressive manner, and the nature of the work allotted the boys explained. The picnic committee sent to the boys \$10, as a donation from the proceeds of the picnic, which went to the contingent fund with a smile from the boys. The lodge is developing in ideas, and have started a series of addresses to be given by members of the Order, readings and recitations to be given each night of meeting by the boys.

Derby Lodge.

This lodge held its regular meeting on Tuesday night, the 11th inst. Bro. L. Williams occupied the chair. A large number of members and visiting brethren were present. A considerable amount of business was transacted. The sick committee reported Bro. John Trowbridge to be improving, and the accident which Bro. W. Saunders met with appears to be of a more serious nature than at first was supposed, and it will be some time before he will be able to return to work. After the passing of accounts the lodge adjourned to attend the United White Rose Degree.

United White Rose Degree.

Clarendon Lodge, United White Rose Degree, held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., the president, Bro. W. R. Stroud, S. G. P. P., occupied the chair. This lodge is gaining in popularity among members, which was shown by the interest taken by the large number of members present. Eight initiations took place. After a few complimentary remarks by the S. G. P. P. and others the lodge adjourned, the weather being of too warm a temperature for lingering in the lodge room.

Stanley Lodge.

This lodge held its regular meeting on Thursday, the 13th inst., Bro. A. J. Foss, president, occupied the chair. A large number of members were present at this meeting. Great interest was evinced by the members in the proceedings, and considerable discussion took place upon the topics brought forward for the consideration of the lodge. The president and vice-president of lodge Tennyson, Hull, P. Q., were among the visitors present. Bro. R. J. Wicksteed, LL.D., the senior past president of Bowood, asked leave to introduce a resolution, which was carried by the lodge. Several circular letters were read to the lodge, which necessitated drawing upon the contingent fund. The appeal from Lodge Lincoln, St. Lambert, on behalf of the family of the late Bro. Berry, was granted \$2, also the one from Lodge Osborne, Hamilton, on behalf of Bro. Pilgrim, of Garmore, Man., was treated in a like manner. The lodge adjourned at the late hour of 10.30 p.m.

Picnic Committee.

The standing picnic committee, composed of representatives of Ottawa, Carleton Place and Almonte lodges, have wound up their business and disbursed the surplus funds to the lodges. It is gratifying to note that the contingent funds of the lodges will be benefitted to the amount of \$20 a lodge, the juvenile lodge getting \$10. The secretary of Bowood lodge, Bro. R. L. Broadbent, who was also secretary of the general picnic committee, attended to his many duties in a most commendable manner; likewise Bro. C. G. Folks, secretary of Stanley lodge, who devoted a great deal of time to the perfecting of the programme, and was also secretary to the sports committee. The collection and arranging of prizes was extremely satisfactory, both to the donors and winners. Ottawa brethren have, after considerable disappointment in past years, succeeded in making their Eighth Annual Excursion and Picnic a grand success.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:—I congratulate you on the efforts which you are making in the interests of the Order and the principles which are identified with the Old Land.—J. Freeman, Winnipeg, July 6th.

Bro. Fred Cook, of Bowood lodge, has returned home after a pleasant holiday of ten days at Murray Bay.

H.M.S. 'VICTORIA' CATASTROPHE

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE BY LODGES OF THE S.O.E.

Deploring the Loss to the British Navy of this Powerful Ship and Brave Sailors.

Victoria Jubilee Lodge members turned out in large numbers at their quarterly meeting, Friday evening, June 23rd. After routine business, five candidates were initiated and three propositions received for membership. Under the heading of General Business, the sad disaster that had happened to H.M.S. Victoria, having just been received, it was brought up, and the following resolution carried:

"Resolved, That we as Englishmen having heard the sad news of the awful catastrophe that has befallen the British war ship Victoria, whereby four hundred brave sailors found a watery grave, with only a few minutes warning; that we do hereby tender to the Lords of the Admiralty our sincere regret at the calamity."

The above was cabled to the Admiralty by Bro. J. A. Edwards, Supreme Grand Vice-President, as a member of the lodge.

Cablegram Acknowledged.

Bro. J. A. Edwards, S.G.V.P., and Secretary of Victoria Jubilee lodge, Montreal, Que., has received a communication from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, acknowledging with thanks and gratitude the receipt of the cablegram sent by the lodge expressing its sympathy and regret for the loss of H. M. S. Victoria, and the sad death of Vice Admiral Sir George Tryon.

Bowood Lodge, Ottawa.

The following is the text of the resolution passed by Bowood lodge, Ottawa, on Thursday, July 6th:

Moved by Bro. R. J. Wicksteed, LL.D., seconded by Bro. J. E. Andrews, and resolved:—

"We the members of Bowood lodge, of the Order of the Sons of England, have learned with pain and sorrow of the foundering of Her Majesty's ship Victoria, in the Mediterranean, by which regrettable accident numbers of our fellow countrymen and fellow subjects lost their lives.

"We desire to mourn with the mourners—with the widows, children and relatives—with those who lost husbands, fathers and brothers by this deadly catastrophe.

"We rejoice to learn that the drowned men died as British sailors—doing their duty—faithful unto death, and we trust that those they have left behind will have their grief alleviated by the knowledge that the lost by their death have made the world the better for their glorious example.

"We deplore the loss to the British admiralty and navy of this powerful and costly ship of war. We trust that her place in the fleet will be filled without delay.

"And further, as a modest offset, and in grateful recognition of the services of Britain's armed forces to Canada, we shall urge upon our ministry that the maintenance of at least two cruisers of the Imperial fleet be made a permanent charge upon the revenue of the Dominion of Canada."

Bro. W. C. Day, President of Salisbury Lodge, No. 42, Brantford, Ont., in a letter to the ANGLO-SAXON says: "Nearly all our members are readers of the ANGLO-SAXON, and we think it the best society paper we have ever seen."

The Future King and Queen.

Resolution of Congratulation by Lodge Stanley, S. O. E., Ottawa.

Moved by Bro. R. J. Wicksteed, LL.D., seconded by Bro. Joshua Foss, and resolved:—

"Whereas the objects of the Order of the Sons of England are to unite and organize Englishmen, for—amongst other purposes—the maintenance of their national institutions and liberties, the keeping inviolate the integrity of the British Empire, the cherishing the hearts that beat responsive in the mother land—in old England our nurse, our protector, our pattern and our example;

"Whereas, members of the Order of the Sons of England hold that any simple unbalanced government—simple monarchy, simple aristocracy and simple democracy—is imperfect, vicious and bad by itself: the composition alone being good. Therefore we uphold—and would perpetuate and imitate—the limited monarchical sys-

tem of government of Great Britain, in which the distribution of political authority, is the best which human wisdom can devise;

"And whereas Prince George of Wales, the heir presumptive to the crown of England has lately wedded Princess May of Teck, thus ensuring the stability of the throne and the continuance of the Protestant Hanoverian line and succession of sovereigns: his own happiness in the possession of an amiable English wife; and the welfare of his people by offering to the nation an example of a godly, loving and well ordered household;

"Therefore, we, Sons of England and members of Stanley lodge, Sons of England, in meeting assembled, do respectfully tender our humble and hearty congratulations to Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales (and the Duke of York, upon the solemnization of the marriage of a grandson, a son, and a loyal subject and British sailor. And we humbly pray that this union of hearts may further increase the widely extended influence of that greatest secular and religious power for good in the world—namely the English nation."

Sons of England Project.

A Regiment to be Organized and Known as St. George's Rifles.

Toronto July 14.—A meeting of representatives of the lodges of the Sons of England was held to-night to discuss the project of forming an additional regiment for the city, to be known as St. George's Rifles, and to be recruited specially from the Sons of England. A letter from Supreme Grand President, Bro. Thos. Elliott, of Brantford, was read approving the scheme and various committees were appointed to carry out the details and to communicate with the government. Numerous letters were received conveying offers of financial support to the scheme. Bro. Dr. Ryerson, M.P.P., expressed his hearty sympathy and enclosed the first subscription.

It was a happy thought of the Dominion Government to contribute £1,000 to the fund for the relief of those who lost relatives in the Victoria. It is expressive of the appreciation of the Canadian people for the commercial protection which Britain so freely and generously affords the Dominion.

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