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**Rise and Progress  
OF THE  
SONS OF ENGLAND.**

**A Short Sketch of the Forma-  
tion.**

**PART V.**

This brings us to the beginning of the second year—the year 1876. During the first six months, fifty-six new members were added. About this time the first members' certificates were designed, adopted and issued to the members. They differed from those now in use—having a bunch of roses in the space now occupied by Queen Victoria's head.

On the 23rd of April, 1876, Court Albion, attended divine service at All Saint's Church, Wilton Avenue, and the first annual sermon to the society was preached by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin from the text: "Behold how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The following extracts, from the sermon, are taken from the Toronto Mail, 24th April, 1876:

"The rev. gentleman, in commencing, pointed out the pleasure that was derived when at home and abroad they lived together with a unity of feeling. The Psalm from which the text was taken was one of those bright, happy, joyous Psalms which the Jewish people sang as they proceeded to the temple on great occasions. In it was embodied the grand truth, that without unity there could not be prosperity. It was unity that had made England the great land that she was; it was that broad English brotherhood so noticeable in the English character which had caused England's sons to prosper wherever they had settled. The necessity of unity was shown when the Israelites were crossing the Jordan, at which time certain tribes wished to stay behind; and the necessity for unity was also pointed out to exist in the case of the country being threatened by a common enemy. It had been said that society was becoming effete, but the truth was that men were being drawn together more and more every day in beautiful unity. It was God who made men to be all of one mind; it was God who made homes happy; and it was God who blessed husbands, wives and children. . . . There was nothing more emblematical of union than the vine and its branches; not one branch could live unless it was united to the parent stem. There was one body composed of many parts, and of all parts that required assistance, it was that which was weak or suffering. It was with the object of assisting the weak and the suffering that the Sons of England Benevolent Society was organized; and he hoped God would bless it in its work. The members had chosen a glorious name—'Sons of England' and 'Benevolent,' and it was hoped that they would be worthy of the name. The name of England was a glorious heritage; and it brought to the mind of every Englishman a spot in that land sacred to him as his birth-place. It reminded him of its glorious fields, its little pathways, its old abbeys and monasteries, its universities and schools, its learning and science, its industries and charities, and its glorious past and present history. All could be proud of these; but above all, they should be proud of the part that England had taken in sending the Word of God to every land. Some had referred

slightly to the differences of religious opinion which existed among the people, but he (Mr. Baldwin) was sure that in all the Christian bodies there was one aim, one love, and one three-fold cord which ran through them all—the love of God's Word. . . . God was to be thanked for the manner in which Christianity had been helped forward by the various bodies. He hoped that all would sink all differences in the glorious unity that had been given by God, then they would all be Sons of England. But there was one title more honorable than that, which they should try to assume—that was 'Sons of God.' He urged his hearers as members of a benevolent society, to be well-doers as well as well-wishers, and he also hoped that they would not be other than English in their liberality."

On this 24th, the Queen's Birthday, the S.O.E. drum and fife band serenaded some English residents, adding \$13.00 to the funds. The Court became security for the uniforms of the band.

On the 7th of June, a committee reported a basis of nationality to govern the admission of candidates, which was as follows: "Candidates born in England, the father must be English," and those born out of England, "father and mother to be English." On this date, the 7th of June, Bro. Brooks gave notice of motion to establish a second or higher degree, which resulted in the present White Rose Degree being instituted.

On the 21st of June, seven candidates were initiated, and a large number proposed, \$91.05 was taken in that night. A committee was appointed to make desirable changes in the initiatory ceremony. July 5th, the officers' report showed \$102.00 in the Bank. July 19th, it was resolved to get blue sashes for the officers and red badges for the members. \$16.00 was collected to assist a sick brother.

August 2nd, a committee was appointed to draft a new constitution and arrangements for the first grand picnic to be held in Shaw's Grove, which was a success, clearing \$120.00.

September 6th, the new constitution was considered and adopted, the title Court Albion was changed to Lodge Albion.

At the forty-fifth meeting of Lodge Albion No. 1, Sept. 20th, 1876, a request was made to start a new lodge; permission was granted. Next evening a special meeting was held in Mallord's Hall corner of Muter and Queen streets, when Lodge Middlesex No. 2, the first branch was instituted.

October 4th, an application by several brethren of the lodge for another lodge, Kent, No. 3, was considered, and granted; the lodge was also, informed, that Bro. Coultridge had secured enough candidates to open a lodge in Oshawa, Essex, No. 4,—then a rising and progressive town, on the Grand Trunk, east of Toronto—at this meeting the idea of forming a Grand Lodge was also considered.

The forty-seventh and last meeting of Lodge Albion, No. 1, prior to the forming of the Grand Lodge, was held Oct. 18th, 1876, it was resolved to celebrate the coming anniversary by a supper. It disbanded the drum and fife band, and sold the instruments to pay off the debts. The following were the first delegates elected to the Grand Lodge, Bros. E. W. Gouldridge, Chas. E. Smith and G. F. Carrette, the President.

The Bank of England which is the great depository of bullion in the realm, holds at ordinary times in its vaults \$125,000,000.

**Kingston.**

"THE UNION JACK OF OLD ENGLAND."  
The following is a prize poem for which the Sons of England gave a handsome picture of Her Majesty:

Hurrah for dear old England, and hurrah for Eng-  
land's flag.  
Her Emblem is an ensign, you may say 'tis just a  
flag,  
Its made of three gaud colors the red, the white,  
And is waving at this moment o'er the homes of  
the blue.  
Where'er this flag has been unfurled o'er tower sea  
or strand,  
It is respected, honored by all within the land,  
It speaks of peace and comfort, yea of freedom  
clearly bought.  
On fields of glory only won where English men  
have fought.

This flag to do it honor, must have its praises  
sung.  
In every clime, in every land beneath the setting  
sun;  
It's feared by all the pirates down on the southern  
seas,  
For it has braved a thousand years, the battle and  
the breeze.

Long may this glorious banner fly from England's  
highest dome,  
And may it to her myraid sons proclaim a wel-  
come home,  
May its station be a rallying ground, round which  
her sons may prove,  
Their loyalty to the dear old land, their courage  
and their love.

Thus on through all the ages, as in the ages past,  
May Britain and her ensign be bound together  
fast,  
That at the sight of that dear flag, ten thousand  
hearts may fill  
And cheer upon the back of cheer be given with a  
will.

Thus united in the hand of peace and brother-hood,  
May England's greatness, glory, be reared upon  
the good,  
May she ever through her flag proclaim to won-  
drous eyes  
A God of freedom, yea of love, to all beneath the  
skies.

**St. George's Society of Ottawa.**

**Annual Meeting Held—The New Officers.**  
The members of St. George's Society held their annual meeting on the 6th, inst., in Johnston's Hall, Wellington St. The president, W. L. Marler, was in the chair. The report of the treasurer showed a balance of \$1,154 in hand, which was an increase over that of last year. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. L. Marler; 1st vice-president, Lt.-Col. White; 2nd vice-president, Dr. Mark; treasurer, W. Mills; secretary, C. Down-  
ing; Frispi; assistant-secretary, R. J. Tanner; chaplains, Revs. Bogert, Polard, Mackay, Winfield and Timberlake; physicians, Sheriff Sweetland and Dr. Church, Powell, Horsey and Ianson; solicitor, Mr. R. A. Bradley; management committee, Lt.-Col. Bacon, H. Bott, F. Cook, F. Gillott, Geo. Low and Mrs. Ianson; stewards Messrs. Andrews, C. Bott, Preston and W. R. Stroud; auditors, Messrs. Pritchard and Perrott. It was decided to hold the annual church parade to St. John's Church on the 24th instant.

**OTTAWA.**

On the 24th ult. a very gratifying gathering was held of the members of Derby Lodge, No. 30, at Bro. J. W. Foster's residence on Bank st. The occasion was to celebrate the presentation of jewels to three of the Past Presidents of the lodge, viz: Bro. E. Ackroyd (Dist. Deputy); E. Hickmett and J. W. Foster. The two former brethren had received their jewels at the regular lodge meeting on the 22nd ult., when the S. G. President, Bro. W. R. Stroud, attended and, on behalf of the lodge, performed the presentation, accompanying it with warm praise of the zeal and devotion of these brethren in furthering the aims and objects of the Order—in which the lodge joined heartily. The giving of the jewel to Bro. Foster, this evening completed the list which formed a very gratifying episode in the history of the lodge, and one in which they have set a worthy example to many other lodges who are negligent in observing this dutiful recognition of faithful services. The brethren assembled lost no time in displaying their were the sons of "Merrie England," and after the presentation to Bro. Foster had been duly made by the W. Pres. Bro. F. J. George, the balance of the evening passed in song and merriment and in partaking of the good cheer and bountiful repast to which they had been invited by the three Past Presidents. The usual loyal toasts of such occasions were ably proposed and responded to, until a late hour found them all dispersing homewards. The appointment of Bro. E. Ackroyd to be District Deputy, for this district,

has met with general approval. Few brethren evince a more thorough and hearty zeal in all that affects the welfare of the Society, and of Englishmen generally, than Bro. Ackroyd. His appointment is not only a fitting recognition of this fact, but will doubtless largely help towards the formation of some new lodges in this district, where they are much needed.

The Supreme Grand President, Bro. W. R. Stroud, and Bro. E. Ackroyd, instituted lodge, No. 157 at Pembroke, Ont., on the 6th inst. Lodge Shewsbury, No. 158, will be instituted in Toronto during the early part of next week.

**New Westminster, B. C.**

Bro. H. R. W. Turner, known as Capt. Turner, a very popular and esteemed member of Rose of Columbia lodge, No. 115, met his death by drowning, on the 1st of March. He was acting as mate of the sealer *Vancouver Belle*, and went in a boat with one companion to examine some object at a distance from the ship, which proved to be a floating log. In practising upon it with a spear—an invention of his own—he overbalanced himself, and before help appeared sank to rise no more. He was a charter member of this lodge and, being of a lively, cheerful disposition, leaves hosts of friends to mourn his loss. His relatives reside in Southampton, England, and a vote of condolence with them was unanimously passed at last lodge meeting. Deceased was a bachelor. This is the first time death has attacked this lodge since its organization in June, 1890, which, seeing the membership is over 150, speaks volumes for the climate.

**How We Beat the Yankees.**

Most people forget the splendid defence Canada made early in the century, by the handful of Canadians—225,000, total population of Lower Canada, and 75,000 in Upper Canada—against eight millions of the United States.

When Britain was involved in the struggle with Napoleon, its commerce ruined by the "Berlin Decrees" and the "Orders in Council," and its army and navy engaged in Spain and the Baltic, the States thought it a favorable opportunity for annexing Canada, and, in spite of all concessions, declared war.

The Americans thought the war would be a mere promenade, and on July 12th, 1812, General Hull from Detroit issued a proclamation offering peace and liberty to Canada if it submitted, slavery and destruction if it did not.

On August 16th this same General, with 2500 troops and 37 guns, surrendered Detroit to the British General Brock, with 40 regulars, 250 Canadian volunteers 700 Indians, and 5 guns!

Two months later the Americans failed in an attack on Queenstown, near Niagara Falls, when one of their Generals, with 900 men, surrendered, after a terrible slaughter, to a Canadian force, mainly militia and volunteers, not so numerous as the prisoners.

The war went on with alternate successes and defeats by land and sea; the only great and signal defeat on the British side taking place when the veterans released from Spain had come to the rescue of the Colonists, and the British General was in command of the fleet.

What dimensions the war might have ultimately assumed, we may judge from the fact that the Canadians, after loosing a whole fleet, had just launched a 100-gun man-of-war on Lake Ontario, when peace was made on the status quo ante bellum in 1815. —Spectator.

King Mwanga, of Uganda, has prohibited slavery in his dominions,

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**NATIONAL IDENTITY.**

"Unless the Mother Country learns to identify herself in the same fashion with her Colonies (as the United States does with its pioneer settlements), Greater Britain will never be the homogeneous nation that, in spite of its strangely diverse elements, the United States has become. The colonies will be left to themselves, save for the dribblings of English life, and, notwithstanding talk about Federation, the breach will continually widen."—*Rev. Canon Beaman's Paper, Read before the Royal Colonial Inst. on "British Columbia."*

We have made the above extract from a very excellent paper, dealing with the wonderfully attractive prospects and present developments of the Province of British Columbia.

The quotation, to our mind, contains an all important truth and presents in concise form the prime want and chief difficulty in the way of Federal Union of the British Empire.

There can be no doubt that pioneer settlements in the States owe their surprising prosperity to the fact that at their back they have the wealth and national sympathies of say 60 million citizens of the Republic—whose national resources are being applied in developing every part of the national estate.

Each taxpayer does his part in the great work, in oiling and turning the wheel of national fortunes.

Let us ask ourselves how much of the magnificent resources of the Western States would be developed to-day if the State of New York were bearing all the great national expenses, while all the other states were taking the narrowest parochial view of their position in the Union, and refusing to pay any of the national taxes or bear any national responsibilities except those purely belonging to the individual state? Would any one imagine that a nation thus divided against itself could prosper? If each State when reproached replied that it had constructed some important public works within its boundaries which, at a pinch, may subserve national interests, would that satisfy the New York taxpayer who was doing just the same for his own State besides bearing all strictly national expenses? Such a condition of things would be intolerable and a practical absurdity—yet such may be fairly regarded as the condition of the British Empire—and now the English taxpayer is asked, not only to bear the national burdens of the Empire, but he is to load himself still more with even local taxation,—“identify” himself with the local needs and development of every State or Province in the Empire!

While we put the proposition thus to show its wild absurdity, so long as the present unsatisfactory relations exist between the Colonies and the Mother Country, yet we firmly believe the want of a thorough identity of each part of the Empire with the whole—as a great national unit—controlled by a thoroughly national policy, is the most urgent need of the Empire. The national energies would then permeate the remotest parts of the national domains and all the wealth and intelligence of 300 million people would be at the back of each pioneer settlement.

This, of course, implies Federal Union and that in turn means a Federal Senate or Imperial Legislative body which could regulate federal expenses. How to bring about this feeling of national identity is the question that Federationists are trying to solve—but as it is a question of dollars and cents that has first to be solved, we cannot see any prospect of its attainment until that has been practically dealt with by some form of fiscal union and common participation in the national burdens. Then we shall be a homogenous nation

—united for ever—for better or worse, and then will the humblest citizen realize and feel himself as a part of the vanguard of a mighty nation that faces all dangers and difficulties as impediments in the irresistible march of national progress.

All British colonists should let the British taxpayer know that we share a common citizenship with him—that we will neither forego our right to an equal voice with him in the affairs of the Empire nor set the cowardly and mean part of letting him bear the national expenses alone. Let us assure all British citizens that Canada's markets shall be treated as the National markets for British goods by paying only the needed revenue tolls for necessary governmental purposes, and that when we put on “protective” or hostile tariffs let it be against the foreigners and especially those hostile to us. Let us then ask that, with our assumption of the share of the National burdens, foreign produce, which bears no part of British taxation, shall not be admitted on equal terms with British goods into British markets.

With preferential trade within the Empire, and a united front towards foreigners the spirit of national brotherhood and the sense of mutual interests in peace or war would do all the rest to develop the national identity of feeling and action so much needed.

**FISCAL UNION.**

We confess that a very tired feeling came over us as we perused the first article, of the March number of our highly esteemed contemporary, “Imperial Federation,” entitled “Treaties and Tariffs.” It quotes approvingly the remarks of the President of the Board of Trade to the effect that in according preferential tariff rates to the produce of the Empire, England would be “in fact adopting a policy of Protection upon imported food for the benefit, not of our own agricultural interests but for the benefit of the agricultural interests of our colonies.”

Apart from the miserable parochial view of the case expressed in those few words, by one who largely influences the affairs of the Empire, every citizen of which is entitled to his hands to equal protection from all forms of injustice, we emphatically protest against the thought that we wish to tax the English producer for the benefit of the colonial. A truer presentation of the proposition is this:—at present the British Government taxes directly or indirectly its productive industries equal to 12½ per cent. of the value of the produce to supply the revenue needed for maintaining the services of the Empire. Suppose the surplus produce from foreign countries, seeking a market in Britain, were similarly taxed on entry, the yield of revenue would be excessive beyond the needs—but if all kinds of home produce were taxed 5 per cent. instead of 12½ and the foreign article imported paid the same amount, we fail to see that the English farmer and other producers would suffer by having 7½ per cent. less taxation than they bear to-day. This discrimination against foreign produce would so immensely stimulate colonial industry and development that they could, without any appreciable variation of present prices supply, in conjunction with British farmers, all the food stuffs, etc., needed for the economical conduct of British industries. Again, if Britain secured in colonial markets a substantial preference for her manufactures—which she can have—it would develop her export trade immensely, for the Empire receives even now nearly one-half of Britain's exports, and the great bulk of her export trade with foreign nations would still remain to her, for, by their tariffs, they now exclude from their markets everything they possibly can of Britain's produce, so that the fear of retaliatory legislation is a bogey to frighten.

Again the proposition is nothing more than a readjustment of the present taxation borne by British taxpayers—making the imported article from foreign countries bear the same taxes at least as the home produced article and while, incidentally, the British and colonial produce would gain advantages by diminished taxation, we are satisfied that not only would the industries of Britain and the Empire be stimulated, food, etc., be equally cheap, but every consumer would be enriched thereby and better able to buy the necessities of life. The only people we can see likely to suffer are the wealthy portions of Britain's population who have their monies invested in foreign securities, and the idle leisured class who have little or nothing in common with the toiling masses of the nation,—who, just as frequently, spend their time in foreign lands and use imported foreign produce,

which, if taxed, they are well able to pay for.

We quite agree that to accord preference to colonial produce in British markets would be a questionable commercial benefit to Britain, if each colony retained the right to make its tariff as high as it pleased against other portions of the Empire—only making it a little higher against foreigners. A maximum tariff within the Empire is essential to the satisfactory working of the proposition we are considering. No one, that we know of in the colonies, that supports this policy dreams otherwise than that substantial “counter-vailing advantage” would be accorded throughout the Empire—not by adopting free imports with direct taxation, but by lowering the tariff against inter-British produce consistent with revenue requirements and placing the higher rates on the foreign.

For one colony to trade preferentially with another, and for Britain to be left out in the trade policy of the Empire would equal the absurdity of rendering the play of Hamlet without Hamlet. National identity in trade, legislation and in our foreign relations is the thing wanted as far as possible.

**RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.**

The Hon. Mr. Foster's budget speech will be memorable amongst the many which have gone before and which may come after it. It marks an epoch in the history of Canada. Once more—this speech makes clear—the question is thrown in Canada's face, by the United States Government, whether she will adhere loyally to the flag of the Empire, or accept virtual annexation to the Republic; sell the glorious inheritance of British freedom for the mess of pottage that may be temptingly laid before her.

We use the term “virtual annexation” with purpose, for, in our judgment, whatever may be urged in favor of freedom of trade between the two countries it utterly disappears when we are asked to discriminate in our tariffs against the rest of the world, as the condition of our gaining free access to the market of the Republic.

Party politicians will refuse to accept the statements of the Minister of Finance as presenting the true issue before the country, but we shall—in the absence of proof to the contrary—accept them as a fair statement of the facts. What are they?

Duly accredited representatives of the Canadian and British Governments interviewed the Government of the United States with a view of removing, as far as possible and as may be considered mutually advantageous, the tariff restrictions on international trade.

Mr. Blaine, the U. S. Secretary of State, distinctly assures our representatives that the United States would not entertain the idea of freedom of trade in natural products only. Secondly, that even if a large variety of manufactured goods were also included, they would not agree to it unless their manufacturers had preferential treatment, not only against foreign nations, but the whole British Empire and especially against England.

Thirdly, that Canada's Inland Revenue charges would have to be equalized with theirs.

Fourthly, even if Canada were prepared to make a tariff discrimination against the rest of the world in favor of the United States, that our tariff would have to be practically handed over to their control, by the condition that ours would always have to be made uniform with whatever theirs may chance to be.

We would infinitely prefer to bargain for annexation to-morrow than to entertain, for a moment, such utterly discreditable propositions—propositions which, if accepted, would reduce our position to one of servile dependence on a foreign nation and place us, as a people, in the front rank of apostates and ingrates towards the British Empire—under whose flag we have enjoyed every national blessing, well calculated to evoke from all hearts a passionate devotion to the cause of British Unity.

It is a poor consolation for Sir R. Cartwright to retort on the Government, by telling them that Mr. E. Farrer and himself would make infinitely better negotiators for a trade treaty with the United States than the gentlemen sent there. Such an assertion—beside its vulgarity—only indicates the feeling of reckless abandonment that possesses, for the nonce, the mind of Opposition leaders.

With these plain facts before them, we trust all true Englishmen—whatever name they wear—will be drawn into closer sympathies and into resolute united action to resist, to the bitter end, every attempt to establish

preferential trade relations against any portions of our Empire. Let us all see now what can be done to promote, in every way, a truly United Empire.

**BASIS OF UNION.**

The friends of Imperial Federation are in council to evolve a scheme of Federal Union for the Empire. Some think that a Union for War only is practicable at present; others think political legislative unity must precede any form of union involving taxation for Imperial purposes; finally, there are those who think the Union is only possible with commercial union as its basis wholly or in part.

The crucial phase of the question is that every part of the Empire must have a revenue to meet public expenses, and the easiest and most popular mode of raising it is the first consideration to each. To attempt uniformity in that matter would be utter folly—a reasonable latitude between the free import system of Great Britain and the revenue tariffs of the colonies must be allowed.

Hostile tariffs between portions of the Empire would destroy all sense of National Unity. This fact requires that a maximum tariff limit for revenue only—mutually agreed on—must be arrived at throughout the Empire, the higher or hostile tariffs, if any, to be allowed only on foreign imports.

Apart from all tariff considerations as between British countries, as each part of the Empire would, under federal union, have to bear its share of the cost of Imperial expenses—an all round tariff charge on foreign imports—sufficient for necessary revenue for that purpose—should be imposed, which could form the minimum tariff for any part of the Empire. This tariff would affect primarily a country adopting the free import system. To avoid the charge British produce must be used instead of foreign.

A maximum and minimum tariff within the Empire, thus arranged, would afford scope to each country for the exercise of preferences for direct or indirect taxation for revenue.

We are reliably assured that taxation in Great Britain—simply for necessary revenue—is equal to 12½ per cent. on the value of all produce. What it may be in each part of the Empire we know not, but, whatever taxation the local producer carries from his government, we hold that, in all cases, imported produce from other parts of the Empire each should, in justice to local producers, be taxed exactly to an equal amount under any tariffs in force, and that this per centage, duly ascertained decennially, should form the maximum in any case on imports from other portions of the Empire. Under such a system British produce would find its load of taxation equally shared by all imported produce, yielding a revenue that would promptly enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remove a large proportion of the burdens of taxation borne by the local producer, at same time it would obviate unfriendly government jealousies of foreign nations.

Taxation for revenue between the maximum and minimum limits, on imports would incidentally afford all justifiable advantages to local industries throughout the empire. Tariffs on foreign imports could be higher and vary throughout the Empire—be discriminatory or hostile, as locally desired, towards any nation; but, in all cases, a lower tariff must be charged on imports from British dominions.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

“CATHOLIC TRUTH”: A statement has been going the round of the press that the Duke of Norfolk gives away more money “to charities” than any other member of the British peerage. Doubtless this report is purposely circulated by the “Catholic Truth” Society, but we would like to learn how much of this “charity” is devoted to anything outside of Peter's pence and Papist institutions for propagating their peculiar tenets?

LEGAL JURISDICTIONS: The British State Department has sent a circular inviting colonial opinion on the proposal to make the Supreme Court judgments in all parts of the Empire effective throughout the Empire, so that the authority of legal decisions in one part will not be nullified by want of jurisdiction in other parts of the Empire. This was favourably considered at the Colonial conference in 1888, and should be heartily supported by all friends of British unity.

GOOD LEGISLATION: Legislation needed in Canada has been enacted by the South Carolina House of Representatives forbidding any member of the Senate or House receiving or using free passes on railroads, also all state

or county officials, judges, etc. We make a note of this as a bright spot in the dark scene across the border, but we do not on the Delaware whipping post and stocks for criminal offenders as the most sensible and practical cure for such offences. Goals are too costly institutions, and the hangman's rope and public whipping will clear any state quicker of criminals than anything we know of, and that is the desideratum.

POLITICAL HUMBUG: The bitter attacks on Lord Salisbury for his Exeter speech in which he very properly denounced the attitude of Romanism in political affairs, brought to the front a focmal in debate that exposed the canting hypocrisy of Messrs. Gladstone and Harcourt in charging others with denying Catholics the “rights of majorities” in British dominions: Mr. Chamberlain the Unionist leader replied by quoting a passage from Mr. Gladstone's writings, which says: “To secure rights is the aim of Christian civilization; to destroy them and establish the resistless domineering action of a purely central power is the aim of the Roman policy.” Mr. Chamberlain also quoted a similar passage from Mr. Morley's writings. Then he asked, “Is it not strange that the Gladstonians may steal a horse when we cannot look over the hedge?”

DENOMINATIONAL GROWTHS: The recent census returns for the colony of Victoria reveal the fact that the adherents of the Church of England form one-third of the total population. The Roman Catholics come next in order, 22 per cent. against 37 per cent., and then follow Presbyterians and Wesleyans, each between 14 and 15 per cent. From thence downwards with a rapidly diminishing proportion, we come to Baptists, Independents, etc. The Jews are returned as under 7000, about the same number as the Pagans, of whom the Chinese form the largest contingent. The Anglicans, the Methodists and the Baptists have maintained a steady rate of progress since 1871 in their percentage to the population, but the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics have, on this standard, fallen away.

THE BY-ELECTIONS: The Irishman who just landed at New York expressed the intention to vote “agin the government,” has his counterpart in Canadian constituencies which make it a point to always send government supporters to Parliament. They know that little or no public money will be spent in their constituencies unless they do so. Outside of such considerations we are satisfied that the average voter is entirely sceptical of party purity and is more than weary of the licentious use of mud-slinging by the partisan press. Again a large and loyal portion of the population refuse to read freedom of trade in the Cartwright-Farrer proposal to abolish tariff shackles between us and the United States but tightening and adding to those on our trade with the rest of the world—and a still larger number refuse to tolerate any fiscal policy which discriminates against other portions of our Empire. All these influences have told against the Liberal party—the verdict is happily decisive enough as an eye-opener—and should lead them to initiate a policy in harmony with sound Liberalism and loyalty to British unity.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY: Our brother colonists at the antipodes seem not a little proud, and properly so too, of their naval squadron. This is the way the Leader writes of it: “Of all the visitors to the colony during the year, the most distinguished was the auxiliary squadron. It was received with the utmost enthusiasm as the first appearance of Australia as a naval power. The instinct of the race is against militarism, and it may be conceded that there is no probability of a large standing army being required in these colonies. They are “sea surrounded,” as is the mother country and their policy must be that of Great Britain—to meet all enemies on the open sea. Lord Carrington has made some stupid comments upon the squadron, but most Australians recognise that the “federal fleet” is the initiation of an Australian navy which will ultimately make the country respected by Europe and Asia, and contribute to the strength of the Empire.” We admire the pluck of the Australians in willingly putting up cold cash towards constructing and maintaining a squadron which will “contribute to the strength of the Empire”—which will help to protect Canadians!!

STATE RAILWAYS: The Melbourne (N. S. W.) Leader of Jan. last says that the Government measure to bring the Government railways more direct-

**THE ANGLO-SAXON.**

ly under the control of the Parliament—instead of Railway Commissioners—has been carried through both Houses, and adds that the emphatic condemnation of the rule of the Commissioners was in great part due to the evidence tendered to the Standing Committee on Railways, which showed that in the purchase of land for railway purposes, and in construction generally, there has been a profusion of expenditure without limit and without necessity. Parliament recognised the seriousness of the position by transferring railway construction to the Board of Lands and Works, and greatly restricting the volition of the Commissioners in the management of existing lines. One of the revelations of the year was the result of the inquiry by the Free Pass Committee, which elicited the facts that not only did the official world treat the Railways as its own property, but that a whole host of strangers were allowed to travel free, and that members of Parliament could, in addition to their own free travelling, get as many free passes as they pleased for "their sisters, their cousins and their aunts." And yet we were supposed, at an annual cost of £6000 for commissioners' salaries, to have abolished political influence in railway management!

From the foregoing it will also be seen that official and political robberies are not confined to Canada.

**The Anglo-Saxon vs. Arrears.**

We regret the necessity of using the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON as a means of again requesting the delinquent subscribers to remit their back subscriptions. We have, on different occasions, with extra expense, "billed" their accounts privately; some have responded. Still there are over one hundred owing the ANGLO-SAXON, two and three YEARS back subscriptions!!

We feel sure the brethren in Toronto who are owing us, would be able to sustain the "only English weekly," with a clearer conscience, if subscriptions OVER DUE the ANGLO-SAXON were first paid off. Trusting this will suffice as a final request. Our address remains the same, P.O. Box 236.

**LONGFORD MILLS.**

On March 18th, Lodge St. Asaph held its regular quarterly meeting. Past Sup. G. Pres., R. Ivens, of Toronto, made an official visit, accompanied by the Worthy President, Vice, and Secretary of Lodge Hampton, and during regular business conducted the installation of two Committeemen and a hearty vote of thanks tendered to P. S. G. P. Ivens and visiting brethren, for their presence and assistance. This was carried by a standing vote. Bro. Ivens responded in a speech of over half an hour, and gave a clear and concise and exhaustive account of the aims, objects, benefits and progress, of the Order, and of the grand old empire of which we form no mean part. He exhorted the members to work more and more for the Order. Bro. Ivens congratulated the Lodge on the efficient manner in which the business was conducted, a recess being here declared, the members enjoyed a pleasant hour in harmony. Songs were sung. Bro. Ivens gave a recitation, mimicking a stage struck hero, who thought he could surprise the world by his way of rendering Shakespeare's death scene. Bro. Ivens shared a marvellous gift of mimicry, and kept the members in roars of laughter. The Lodge closed with the members singing the glorious "National Anthem."

**Our Representatives.**

We extend our warmest thanks to the brethren who have kindly consented to represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

- J. Critchley, Victoria, B.C.
- R. A. Edwards, Montreal, Que.
- R. S. Grundy, Toronto.
- J. B. Harker, Belleville.
- E. W. Thurston, New Glasgow, N.S.
- T. C. Andrews, Winnipeg, Man.
- Chas. F. Chanter, Chatham, Ont.
- Arthur C. Bacon, Brockville.
- W. E. Pethick, Bowmanville.
- V. Eastwood, Peterborough.
- E. Doughty, Calgary, N.W.T.
- W. H. Boycott, New Westminster, British Columbia.

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

**Sons of England Society.**

**LODGE DIRECTORY.**

**Almonte.**  
Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Wm. J. Shaw, Sec. Jas. Hy. Bennett, Pres. Box 96

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

**Barrie.**

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

**Belleville.**

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

**Bowmanville.**

**Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville**—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsell's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. Levi Morris, Pres., W. E. Pethick, Sec.

**Blackstock.**

**Grimsby No. 106, Blackstock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made heartily welcome. R. H. Frust, Sec.

**Brockville.**

**Suffolk No. 87, Brockville**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (ist) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. W. H. Edwards, Pres. Box 75.

**Chatham.**

**Thames No. 101, Chatham**—Meets every Monday evening at Foresters' Hall. Chas. F. Chanter, Warren Lambert, Pres. Sec.

**Collingwood.**

**Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall, 100 Queen st. E. Ward, Box 64, Sec. Collingwood.

**Cornwall.**

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

**Galt.**

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

**Guelph.**

**Royal City No. 73, Guelph**—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres. Box 210.

**Kingston.**

**Leicester No. 33, Kingston**—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Wm. H. Crane, Sec. T. Lambert, Pres., Albert st., Williamsville.

**Lambton.**

**Britannia No. 8, Lambton**—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Wm. Hunt, Pres. 101 Oak Avenue.

**London.**

**Acorn No. 29, London**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Thos. G. Viner Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec., 28 King st. W. 13 James st.

**London.**

**Hearts of Oak No. 91, London**, meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Hector H. Martin, Sec. Harry Marshall, Pres. 22 Wellington St.

**London.**

**Devon No. 102, London**, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Walker Harris, Sec., 41 Murray street.

**Huntsville.**

**Osborne, No. 122**—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the Royal Temple of Temperance Hall. John W. Hannaford, Sec. G. Heatly, Pres. in rear 103 Wentworth st. n.

**Croyden.**

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

**Lakefield.**

**Exciter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.**—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. Edmund Sellens, Sec. John C. Balson, Pres.

**Lambton Mills.**

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

**London.**

**Kennington No. 65**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. F. G. Bravill, Sec., 125 Dundas st.

**Brick Oak No. 82**—Alternate Thursdays Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. J. Anderson, W. B. Geach, Sec., President. 77 Clarence St.

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

**Midland.**

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

**Smith's Falls.**

**Guelph No. 124**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. G. T. Martin, Pres. K. C. Townsend, Sec.

**Orillia.**

**Hampton No. 88, Orillia**—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st. F. Toogood, Sec.

**Rose of Conchaling.**

No. 23, meets alternate Monday from January 11th, 1892, in their hall Mulcahey's Block Orillia. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Swin, Sec., J. C. Iresiden, Pres. Box 63.

**Ottawa.**

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

**Bowood No. 44, Ottawa**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Tanner, Sec., W. J. Eastcott, Pres. F. O. Box 294.

**Stanley No. 55, Ottawa**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec., Geo. Brown, Pres. 459 Ann street.

**Russell No. 56, Ottawa**—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. E. W. Gilbert, Sec.

**Clarendon—The United Degree Lodge of Derby, Bowdell, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall, Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. W. J. Eastcott, Sec.**

**Peterborough.**

**Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough**—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. V. Eastwood, Sec., Rich. Warram, Pres. Box 277.

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

**Owen Sound.**

**Mistotoc No. 86, Owen Sound**—Meets in Foresters' Hall, Red Rose, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. White Rose, the 1st Wednesday in each month. Brethren visiting Owen Sound cordially welcomed. J. M. Spencer, Sec., Geo. Price, Pres. Box 192.

**Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.**

**Royal Standard, No. 112**—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec.

**Sault Ste. Marie.**

**Leamington No. 95**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Dawson's Hall. W. E. Sharpe, Sec. Sault Ste. Marie.

**St. Thomas.**

**Truro No. 62, St. Thomas**—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Chas. Kildals, Pres., Jas. Hoare, Sec.

**Stratford.**

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

**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 I.O.F., Odell's Block. C. Pearce, Edwin Avery, Sec.

**Selkirk, Man.**

**Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man.** meets in Foresters' Hall, Colclough Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. R. Little, Pres. C. Pages, Sec.

**Toronto.**

**Middlesex No. 2, Toronto**—Meets first and third Tuesdays of every month in Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst & Queen sts. W. W. H. Syms, Sec., R. J. Hodge, Pres. 24 Eden Place.

**Kent No. 3, Toronto**—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. W. H. Hewett, Pres., J. M. Williams, Sec., Geo. Taylor, College st. 16 Carlton Ave.

**York No. 6, Toronto**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave. and Queen street, west. J. Baylis, Sec., 218 Lippincott St. Steele, Pres.

**Brighton No. 7, Toronto**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. J. J. Thorley, Pres., W. Pugh, Sec., 74 Sussex Ave.

**Somerset No. 10, Toronto**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, E. Kildale, M. Crittall, Sec., 4 Saunderson Ave.

**Manchester No. 14, Toronto**—Meets alternate Mondays from January 4th, 1892, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Thos. P. Williams, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec., 542 Ontario st. 255 Sackville st.

**St. George No. 27, Toronto**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. F. C. Payne, Sec., Geo. Taylor, Pres. 11 Clarence st.

**London No. 31, Toronto**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview Ave. Visiting brethren welcome. W. H. Barron, J. G. Bent, Sec., 415 Gerrard st. e. President.

**Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto**—Meets alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall. W. H. Clay, Sec., Coleman P.O.

**Norfolk No. 57**—Meets in their hall, Dominion Hall, cor. Queen and Dundas streets, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. Rev. W. H. Clark, Pres., Wm. Miles, Sec., 311 Shaw street.

**Birmingham No. 69**—Meets each 2nd and 4th Friday of every month in Dominion Hall corner of Dundas and Queen st., Toronto. H. W. Church, Pres., Saml. Lovecats, Sec., 97 Adelaide st. e. 164 Spadina Ave.

**St. Albans No. 76, Toronto**—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. R. S. Grundy, Sec., Geo. R. Moore, Pres. 74 Saultier st.

**Chesterfield No. 97**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St., Wednesday of every month. Joseph Oldfield, Sec., 3 and 4 Adelaide St. E.

**Hull No. 104, Toronto**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron Hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets. A. Chapman, sec., J. H. Jewell, Pres., 300 Lippincott st.

**Chatham No. 142, Chatham**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, Queen St. West, cor. Spadina Ave. over Devaney's new store. C. McClelland, Pres. F. W. Chorley, Sec., 22 Shirley St.

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

**Vancouver, B. C.**

**Wilberforce No. 77**—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. F. Jas. East, Secretary, Box 562.

**Victoria, B.C.**

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

**Weston.**

**Leeds No. 48, Weston**—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at Kingst. Hall. Visitors welcome. Smith-Richardson, Sec. Joshua Pitton, Pres. Weston, Ont.

**Windsor.**

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

**Winnipeg.**

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

**Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.**—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. W. R. D. 2nd Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren always welcome. A. H. Price, Sec., W. Jones, Pres. 508 4th Ave. N.

**Woodstock.**

**Redford No. 21, Woodstock**—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. W. J. Fletcher, Sec.

**Lachine.**

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

**Calgary, N.W.T.**

**United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in their hall, on Osler street. F. B. Karran, Sec. G. C. King, Pres.

**New Glasgow, N.S.**

**Kentworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S.**—Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock, in Good Templars Hall. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. H. Clarke, Pres. E. W. Thurston, Sec.

**Fredericton, N.B.**

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

**Prince Edward Island.**

**Edon, No. 148, Prince Edward Island**, meets at the corner of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, (W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Geo. D. Wright, Pres. J. Edward Rendle, Sec.

**Daughters of England B. S.**

**Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas**, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome. James Brown, E. W. Trump, Sec., 154 Manitoba st. President.

**Aims, Objects and Benefits OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

**To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:**

The mission of 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 for 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. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates. 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.

**New Spring Overcoatings.**

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A Call Solicited.

**KIMPTON & CO.,**

**ANDY THOMS**  
OR  
**The Tale of an Urn.**  
BY  
**Thos. C. Andrews.**  
PART TWO.

After another anxious and sleepless night, the morning post brought a surprise to each of the happy couple in the shape of a letter for Andrew Thoms, on the corner of half hopeful expectation which was the address of the firm to which our friend, the judicial lawyer, but the most important name; another from the States, and bearing the Denver post mark, was registered, and addressed to Mrs. Thoms.

Each proceeded to open their mis-sive, Andy in anxiety and trepidation, while Mrs. T. broke the seal of her's in a flutter of half hopeful expectation which gave such a tremor to her fingers, that they allowed the contents of the envelope to fall, thus suffering the handsome diamond ring it contained, to roll out upon the floor, the sparkling jewel catching the light, its rays shot up in brilliant coruscations. The little shriek she gave on seeing the dazzling object failed to divert Andy from the dazed state of astonishment into which he was plunged by reading the contents of his letter, which he held up open in his hand. Going up to him, his wife peeped over his shoulder to be alike surprised at the offer it contained, which was a square bid of a thousand dollars for the urn, with an understanding that no further questions should be asked on either side, neither should there be any discussion of the subject with outside parties.

Mrs. T's letter was from a prominent citizen of Denver, stating that her friend Mr. Joyce alias Mandeville having suffered lately at the hands of Judge Lynch for, and on account of some nefarious banking transactions at a spot not very remote from Colorado's capital, he Mr. J., had requested as a last favor ere he was jerked into eternity, that the memorial of him might be remitted to Mrs. Thoms as some reparation for an injury he had done her at no very distant date.

Before concluding this narrative, it will be well to enquire, what made the professor so liberal in his offer for the urn; the facts of the matter being that on further consultation with his legal adviser he found that if Andy was obstinate, and of course he knew nothing of the bank bill episode, he could not recover possession of the crock without, more than the chance, of serious litigation, and what was perhaps worse from his point of view; as a consequence, a great amount of publicity, for as he explained to his legal friend the urn was really unique, in fact being the only perfect specimen of its kind in existence. He further explained there was in almost all cases of the exhumation of Ancient Art Treasures, a large amount of debris consisting of broken crockery and statuary, that all specimens found perfect or nearly so, as a rule, made their way into the national museums of European countries, or those of their princely collectors; institutions which were presided over by experienced specialists in such matters whose strict surveillance and sound judgment it would be very difficult to deceive or beguile, and that where it might happen that certain restorations had of necessity to be made in any of these ancient articles, that it had to be done in such manner that to the most inexperienced eye there should be no mistaking when the antique left off, and the modern began. That the universal spread of higher education, had of late years developed a great amount of interest in antiquity and their collection amongst all classes of society, and in fact that a perfect craze for the personal possession of articles of curiosity had invaded even the American continent, where the rich people, without pretending as a rule to know anything about such things were content to pay their money and take the word of some well advertised dealer in such goods. The amount paid, in the eyes of this class of purchasers, being of much more power in impressing their immense wealth and natural taste, upon their friends than a thousand quantities of the specimens being genuine.

In this case as in most others, the demand produces the supply, and certain Jews or Jewlike dealers purchased or stole the rejected fragments which by means of skillfully conducted restorations were palmed off as perfect specimens and sold at enormous figures to the rich Americans.

That it was to one of these dealers and manufacturers of antiquities the professor had in consideration of some unspecified equivalent, lent his urn for a model he having in the mean-

time given the object a great advertisement in his published account of his exploration in which he gave a minute account of the urn now in dispute and expressly declared the specimens unique in every particular, never fearing a rival from an American source at least; a matter in which he was greatly interested.

For he did find that after the loss of his own specimen, and it had become pretty certain it had perished in the flames of the burning wreck; that the wily American Jew, whom he had tacitly at least assisted in the fraud, had the cool imprudence to advertise to the world that the urn in his possession was the real simon pure and the one so "conveniently lost" by the Professor, an imitation, or why should he have taken it to America if he knew it was genuine?

This question was a poser for our learned friend. He certainly could not state why, he took it to the Western Continent. For years this matter had been a mystery; by skilful evasion, so far he had put off the evil day, but such things could not go on for ever. The crafty Jew was for ever getting in his way, both for policy sake and from professional hatred; for ever casting slurs against him in his own published articles in magazines and art journals where he could both advertise himself and his wares. These slurs were beginning to eat like rust into the Professor's reputation. But at length he had found a chance by which he could triumph over his rival and again restore the brilliancy to his tainted reputation.

No reasonable amount as the Dry Goods men might say, would be too much to possess himself once more of his undoubtedly unique curiosity, so as time was limited and he, by his nature not one to stand upon trifles, had determined to close the affair by a generous offer.

That it was taken by our hero, goes without saying—who now having capital sufficient for properly conducting of his business, sold out or gave it away and has started a railroad restaurant, on the counter of which are two large copper urns heated by gas, one for tea the other for coffee—in the last, is ever stewing the Chinese lucky stone, and as he rakes in the shekels for that beverage at the rate of five cents a cup from day to day, possibly he sometimes heaves a sigh to the memory of the almond eyed disciple of Confucius, who, tradition says, killed himself with opium and whiskey in the old shop round the corner.

The evening, during the time between trains, usually finds him surrounded by his cronies in the Coffee Room fighting England's old battles o'er again, battles with which he never had any concern save in his mind; while the wife of his bosom dazzles the eyes of her customers by the flash of her diamond ring, the brightness of which can be only rivaled by that from her own orbs of vision.—END.

**A Plea for Our Loyal Defenders of 1837.**

To the Editor:  
Considerably over half a century has now passed since the great rebellion in Canada was put down, mainly by the efforts of the volunteer-militia, both in Upper and Lower Canada. In the winter of 1837-38 the country was almost denuded of regular troops. A wide-spread feeling of discontent had been raised, and carefully nourished among the peasantry by seditious and disaffected leaders. The recent death, at Lorette, near Quebec, of Mr. Richard Freeman, one of the old volunteer officers with whom I have stood side by side on the many occasions when we had to turn out, leads one to look back, for a few moments, on the events of the time, and to recall to memory the severe strain imposed, in those years, on the volunteer militia, rendered notable by the fact that these services have never received even the slightest recognition, either from the Imperial Government or from the Canadian authorities.

The autumn of 1837 was, in the city of Quebec, a most anxious time. There were but few regulars in garrison. The town was surrounded by mal-contented, who, on the slightest occasion, would have assumed the offensive. As the winter drew on, many of the residents on the outskirts of the town had their more valuable articles of furniture removed within the walls for protection. The city gates were closed towards the mid-night, and many a belated reveller found himself shut in, or out, with the wicket inexorably barring his way. The able-bodied men of the city, all who were well-disposed, volunteered *en masse*. Middle-aged merchants, professional men, young and old, tradesmen and day-laborers, all came forward with cheerfulness, and were initiated

into the mysteries of drill. The light-infantry corps, to which I was attached, under the command of Major John Sewell, was picqueted for some time at the old House of Assembly (near Prescott gate) since burnt down, and again rebuilt. Here they were frequently called on to mount sentry on the Grand Battery in the vicinity. The weather was bitterly cold, and sometimes stormy, but volunteers for this service were never wanting. They were subsequently picqueted on the Citadel, and held the casemates of the grand old fortress. The men made the best of everything, there was no croaking; they seemed rather to enjoy the situation. It was a jolly time of songs and merriment. More than once have I heard those old arches ring with the echoes of Burns' famous song "Willie brewed a peck o' maut." When not on special duty, we were drilled daily in the old riding shed, at the north end of the Durham platform, subsequently burnt down, with sad loss of life, in 1846.

On New Year's day of 1838, the whole disposable militia force of the city, about four thousand men, marched out of John's Gate, up DeSalaberry street, and returned by the Grande Allee. There can be no doubt that the promptitude and good feeling displayed by the English-speaking residents prevented any rising among the disaffected of the locality. Still it was an anxious time. The town was ringed by mal-contented. There were many even within the walls. The arms supplied us were from the old armoury in Palace Street, and of very primitive type. We had the old flint-lock musket, and horse pistols of gigantic size, which had reposed peacefully in their stands for over half a century. The light-infantry companies generally adopted the blanket coat as a uniform. The sailors of winter-bound ships, were embodied, and known as the "Queen's pets," they carried huge pistols and cutlasses. In the early part of 1838, two companies of Engineer Rifles were also enrolled, composed of the artisans, joiners and builders of the city. The volunteer artillery of the town, under Major Lindsay, were also embodied, and made a fine appearance.

In the ensuing spring, a considerable force of regulars arrived from England, and the tension was relieved, the great strain was over.

Still there was hard fighting at many points, and the volunteers had their hands full. The men of Odelltown, the border counties, and the Montreal district, on several occasions met the insurgents in the field. In general, as before, they co-operated with the regulars. The little army which left Montreal, in December, 1837, for St. Eustache, included a body of cavalry and artillery, but was composed largely of volunteers. In fact, the worst of the struggle was over before the arrival of additional forces from England and the landing of the splendid troops of the household brigade.

All this seems, now, a dream of the past. It is the fashion, at the present day, among a certain class, to speak of those who rose in armed rebellion against the Queen, as "patriots." Yet these are the men who would have filled the country with violence and bloodshed. Who can tell what might have been the extent of the evil had not the volunteers come forward, and had the insurgents prevailed? A reign of chaos would have been inaugurated. The home authorities would have been compelled to resume possession of the revolted districts at the expense, probably, of enormous misery and considerable loss of life. Rapine and destruction would have been far a time rampant through the land. The whole country would have retrograded, and many years of progress would have been lost. One of our leading men is reported to have excused the neglect of the militia-claims by the plea that these matters happened before confederation and could not therefore be considered by the Dominion. He forgot that, had not the volunteers put down rebellion, there would be now, in all human probability, no Dominion in existence.

It seems passing strange, indeed, that the men of 1812 should have been sought out and rewarded; and that, in later years, the services of those who figured in the North-west troubles, though the country was not in the slightest danger, should also have been acknowledged; yet, for the men of 1837 who signaled the year of the Queen's accession by putting down a rebellion of alarming extent and importance, there has been no word of recognition, no syllable of thanks, either from Her Majesty, or her Government, or the colonial authorities. Not many of these veterans are now left—they drop off from time to time; I can scarcely take up a paper, now-a-

days, without noting the decease of one of my old companions in arms; and the few who yet remain must content themselves, it appears, with the sole conviction of having done their duty.

EMERITUS.  
Westminster, B. C., March 12th, 1892.

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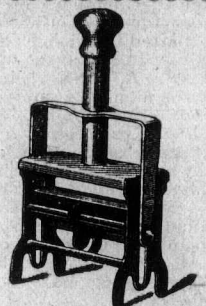
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