



SOME NOTABLE ADDRESSES

DELIVERED IN TORONTO BY THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Revising the Constitution—Grand Lodges to be Organized in all Provinces—A Rapid Extension of the Order Anticipated.

Toronto, Feb. 9th.—A meeting of the lodges composing the centre district of Toronto was held in room A, Shaftesbury Hall, on Wednesday, Feb. 8th. The District Deputy, Bro. Packham occupied the chair. It being given out that the executive officers would be present, a large number of brethren turned out to hear them speak, but, unfortunately, there being a meeting of the constitution revision committee the same night, it was half past nine before the executive officers were announced. Those present were Bro. Elliott, S.G.V.P. Bro. Carter, S.G.S. Bro. Dr. Clark, S.G.C. Bro. Skippon, P.S.G.P. Bro. Dr. Pollard, P.S.G.P. Bro. Dr. King, P.S.G.P. Bro. Swait, P.S.G.P. and a large number of other prominent members. Bro. Packham D.D. apologised for the executive officers being so late, and as they had to retire as soon as possible to again sit on the revision committee, the speeches would be short. He then called upon Bro. Elliott S.G.V.P., who said he felt pleased at seeing so many present. It showed the interest members in Toronto took in the society; he felt pleased also at the progress we were making all over the Dominion. We had a lodge in the City of Quebec, and he soon hoped to see a grand lodge for that Province, and new lodges had been opened in different parts of the Dominion. He was always pleased to meet with the brethren, and urged the members to stick together and be loyal to the executive.

A GROWING INSTITUTION.

Bro. Carter, S.G.S. was then called upon. He felt sorry there was not more time, but every member knew that he was more of a worker than a talker. Nearly all the brethren knew what was going on throughout the society from the society papers, therefore he would not make a long speech. A few years ago it is true our society was thought very little of; there was a time when money was refused to print our meetings in the papers, but to-day the public are anxious to find out what we are doing. He referred to the case of Bro. Elliott, who had lately run for mayor of Brantford, where some Bro. had proved a traitor, so that it behoves every member to guard our constitution and laws. We should by our life and character, show to the world that we are in earnest and be true to the principles of our society. This was the most important time in the history of our society. The revision committee was preparing a constitution which would be the means of bringing together

THOUSANDS OF NEW MEMBERS

into the order. He also spoke of the approaching meeting of the Grand Lodge and the election of new officers. He had filled the position as G.S. for over 10 years and if he did not get elected again, his interest in the society would not in the least be affected. Bro. Clark S.G.C. was then called upon. He felt sorry he could not give a speech like Bro. Carter, but as time was limited, he felt that anything he should say would not be of much interest to the brethren, therefore he thanked the members for their kind reception. Bro. Swait P.S.G.P. was next to

speak, he also had to apologise, but fully coincided with the former speakers.

Bro. Skippon, P.S.G.P. came next. He gave a very interesting history of the progress of the order, from the date of where Dr. King left off in his printed history. Bro. Dr. Pollard P.S.G.P. also gave a few words.

REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

Bro. Dr. King P.S.G.P. said he felt like talking for an hour, as he was just about warmed up, but as time would not permit he would offer only a few remarks. As the order had progressed so rapidly, it had been deemed advisable, by the revision committee, (of which he was chairman) to institute Grand Lodges, in the provinces, and he hoped to see our society (if he lived long enough) in every land where the British race was to be found. They were revising a constitution to control these grand bodies as well as the sovereign body and he hoped that an opportunity would be given in a short time to have a meeting of the members in the auditorium and discuss matters of interest which would be a benefit to the society. He also cautioned the members to beware of the rock on which many societies had split; let us not be partisans to any party of government and not be a voting machine; let politics go; we do not want men who come into the society just for politics. He hoped the brethren would scorn the imputation cast upon us that we were led by party.

The District Deputy then thanked the executive officers for their presence and the meeting closed.

No Love for the Yankees.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON: Sir—Perusing your excellent journal of Feb. 1st, I noticed a couple of articles which struck me forcibly, and against which I desire to protest most strongly.

The first one is the remarks of a certain Dr. Doyle who wants England to send several crack regiments and military bands to the Chicago Worlds Fair! What is his object? Does he want the gallant defenders of the Empire insulted, or does he want to tickle a fanciful whim of the Yankees? It must be one or the other of these reasons. If it is for the purpose of further developing the already too prodigious "dime museum trumps" of our screech-eagle friends, why does he say it is to cement good feeling between the two great English-speaking nations? A drill corps, which I had the honor to command, some time ago visited Syracuse, N.Y. On our appearance on the street at the grand parade we were hissed—yes, audibly, and generally hissed, and not by only a few, either. Why were we hissed? because we carried in our front the flag that fills a foe with dismay—"The Union Jack of Old England." If our little corps was hissed, insulted and treated thus, while being the so-called guests of Syracuse, what would it be in the Fenian and anglophobic center of Chicago? But, no fear, England will not send even a drum and fife band to the windy city.

The other question I refer to, as appearing in your columns is the remarks of Louis H. Tache, on "Canadian independence." We want none of it. Those who are talking independence are talking of something impossible in our present day. It is true that many are carried away with the idea, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that independence to-day means annexation to-morrow. This would bring on bloody strife. I, for one, would never submit to independence or annexation. Those who agitate either are alike guilty of treason, and deserve to be branded as traitors. It is not very long ago that the Americans were busy shooting Sessionists, and the latter had a much better cause to uphold than those reptiles now in Canada. It is not necessary to remind brother members of the Sons of England that they as well as myself are pledged "to maintain the integrity of the British Empire."

JNO. REGINALD HOOPER, Ottawa, Feb. 2nd.

WORK WITHIN THE LODGE ROOM.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY WITHIN S. O. E. BORDERS.

News from Toronto Lodges—The Peterboro Amalgamation—Pacific Coast News—General Notes.

A THRIVING THREE YEAR OLD.

Lodge Hull, 104, Toronto, held a very successful meeting on Monday, Feb. 6th, Bro. Churchill presiding. Two candidates were duly initiated into the mysteries of the R. R. D., and one proposition handed in. We have already initiated five this year. The auditors report was read showing the lodge to be in a very good condition both numerically and financially. We were favored with the presence of Bro. Wootton our esteemed D. D., also Bro. Hodges, secretary of Lodge Clifton. We celebrated our third birthday on Jan. 30, when about 300 members and their friends gave audience to a first-class concert, refreshments being served during the evening and dancing afterwards. We expect to enrich our contingent fund from the proceeds.—W. Chapman.

TORONTO.

Albion Lodge No. 1, of Toronto, had a busy time at its meeting on Thursday, Feb. 2nd, president Howard starting the work sharply at 8 o'clock. Several visitors were present, among them being Dr. Ryerson. The committee reported no less than twelve members on the sick list, which was an increase over the previous meeting of five, but none are very serious cases. They also reported the death of Bro. W. Craggs; also that Bro. White had lost two children. Letters of condolence were ordered to be sent to Mrs. Craggs and Bro. White. The last named brother has been very unfortunate; three of his children have died within a year. He has the heartfelt sympathy of the brethren. One member applied for the beneficiary, and one candidate was initiated. The juvenile committee asked for a grant of three dollars to enable the boys in getting up their annual social, was granted.

A LABOUR BUREAU.

Bro. Glazebrook in speaking of his notice of motion in regard to the labor bureau, said his idea was that it should be a part of the business of the lodge, and come up in the regular order of business, he therefore had great pleasure in moving it as a motion that a labor bureau be established, which was carried. The following were appointed the committee to draw up the scheme:—Bros. R. E. Smith, F. C. Brett, H. Glazebrook and W. Howard.

The auditors report was then read; it showed the lodge to be at a standstill as regards membership almost as many members having been suspended, withdrawn and died, as had been initiated during the year; amount paid for sick pay, \$1,124; relief of members, \$50; funeral fund, \$427.50; amount lying to the credit of the lodge \$4,067.55. Members good on the books 421, in arrears thirty-nine.

Bro. Dr. Ryerson was called upon to say a few words, after which Bro. Glazebrook, again brought up the scheme of having a doctor attend our wives and families. After two or three members who were in distress had been granted small sums from the contingent fund the lodge closed.

SOCIAL AND PRESENTATION.

Leicester lodge, No. 33, of Kingston, held a social in their lodge room on the evening of Feb. 8th, when a most enjoyable time was spent by the members

and a large number of invited guests. President, Thos. Lambert, occupied the chair, and a good orchestra was engaged to furnish music. The programme was supplied by the following:—Songs by Miss Dupont, Messrs. Leach, Warrington, Swain and J. Taylor; duets by Messrs. Meek and Savage, and the Misses Hubbard; a chorus by six little girls, members of Bro. Rowcroft's family; readings by Messrs. Birch, Leader and Lissing and tableaux by Messrs. Birch, King and Kelly. Refreshments were served during an intermission in the programme and the chairman having given a short history of the order called upon Rev. Bro. Cook who made a suitable address and presented Bro. J. T. Martin, past president with a jewel in recognition of his services to the lodge. The recipient duly replied to the address and the programme was afterward brought to a conclusion, the audience joining in the National Anthem. The affair was the most pleasant gathering the lodge has had.

AMALGAMATION.

Bro. Watford of Lansdowne Lodge Peterboro, writes us that at the amalgamation of Peterboro and Lansdowne lodges in that city on Jan. 26th, S. G. P. Bro. W. R. Stroud in the course of a few remarks said it was the first time such a thing as amalgamation of two lodges had taken place in the history of the Order, and while it was to be regretted in one way still in the present case owing to circumstances it was certainly for the best. He admonished the brethren to be steadfast to the principles of our beloved Order, and above all to be loyal to our Queen and Country. After the ceremonies, the brethren adjourned to a royal spread in honor of the occasion where the usual toasts were proposed and heartily drank.

EAST TORONTO.

Quite a large number of the members of Cambridge Lodge, S. O. E., were at their Hall, Little York, on Saturday Jan. 28, where they assembled to hear the funeral sermon on the death of their Bro. Archie McLean. The Rev. Mr. Ruttan, rector of Norway Church, officiated, and then the brethren and the relatives of the deceased escorted the body to Norway, where it was put in its last resting place. Mr. W. R. Walters, M. D., President, assisted by several of the Grand Lodge Officers, read the Order's funeral ritual at the grave and the obsequies were conducted throughout in a most solemn and impressive manner.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The members of Wilberforce and Vancouver lodges, S. O. E. B. S., held a joint banquet at the Spa restaurant Vancouver, B.C., on Thursday evening Feb. 2nd, a company numbering 63 sitting down at the tables. The president of Wilberforce lodge, Ald. Wm. Towler, occupied the chair and was supported in the position of honor by ex-Mayor Townsend, of New Westminster, Grand lodge district deputy for the Mainland, President F. W. Welsh, of Vancouver lodge, and Rev. H. P. Hobson, ex-G. L. D. D. Rose of Columbia lodge, New Westminster, was represented by vice-president W. G. Wolfenden, president S. G. Fletcher sending a letter of regret. The usual loyal and characteristic toasts were honored in away proverbial of English men the world over, the event being voted the best held under the auspices of the society, both from points of attendance, finance, and enjoyment. A feature of the evening was the presentation of a frame by Bro. Hughes to Vancouver lodge, to be used for enclosing the lodge's charter. It was made from the wood of the steamer Beaver, the first steamship that ever navigated the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Needless to say Bro. Hughes gift is greatly appreciated.

GRAND LODGE DELEGATES.

THE LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR 1893.

Englishmen who will Legislate for the Maintenance of British Connection.—Representatives of 15,000 Englishmen from all Parts of the Dominion.—A Noteworthy Gathering.

The following Englishmen will represent the subordinate lodges throughout Canada at the Supreme Grand Lodge which will be held in Montreal on the 14th March next. The ANGLO-SAXON congratulates the lodges, and feels sure they have intrusted their interest with worthy Englishmen. The responsibility is in no sense a light undertaking, when we consider the important events pertaining to the future welfare of the Order, pending the valuable judgment of the members at the coming session. We know every brother will go "prepared to do his duty."

- Almonte—S. Proctor, A. G. Horton.
- Brantford—D. J. Richardson, Wm. Irwin, G. G. Lambdon.
- Belfountain—A. Collier.
- Brookville—Geo. W. Sibbett.
- Bowmansville—Levi Morris, M. A. James.
- Belleville—R. C. Hulme, J. W. London.
- Burlington—W. Little.
- Cornwall—Rev. Gower Poole, H. Williams.
- Campbellford—N. E. Grills, O. E. Dunk.
- Canton—Abraham Bean.
- Fredericton, N. B.—F. B. Edgecombe, G. H. Parker.
- Guelph—J. Hewer, J. Taylor.
- Galt—Chas. Squire, Jas. Lomas.
- Hamilton—John Jackson, Wm. Hancock, A. Hanford, H. H. Martin, Geo. Parrott, M. B. Skedden.
- Huntsville—Wm. Gall.
- Kingston—Ed. Scrutton, John Green.
- London—H. J. Carter, Jas. Hook.
- Lakefield—R. J. Jorry.
- Lindsay—J. D. Graham.
- Lennoxville—Hy. Allen.
- Montreal—J. A. Edwards, Robt. Penk, John Craston, Alf. Webb, Chas. H. Beckett, John Salsbury, Jas. Field, T. E. Dodd, R. H. Bartholomew, T. B. Sellars, W. R. Whiting.
- Niagara Falls—Thos. Sills, W. P. Lyons.
- New Glasgow, N.S.—R. Maynard.
- Ottawa—Jas. Hope, W. H. Snelling, E. J. Reynolds, Geo. Low, (senior), Fred. Cook, H. T. Pritchard, Ed. Ackroyd, F. J. George, E. Aust.
- Port Perry—A. W. Allin.
- Peterboro—Wm. Saxby.
- Port Hope—Hy. White, Alf. George.
- Quebec—T. Teckle.
- Richmond—Wm. Guymier.
- Sherbrooke—Edwin Avery, C. J. Pearce.
- Smith's Falls—G. T. Martin.
- St. Lambert's—Wm. King, T. Riddington.
- Toronto—Dr. J. S. King, R. C. Worsdall, Rich. Caddick, F. H. Herbert, J. C. Swait, T. R. Skippon, B. Norwich, T. W. Barber, T. Cannon, J. F. Johnson, E. Davenport, H. J. Boswell, E. Davis, H. J. Doble, J. J. Pritchard, J. R. Grant, A. Oldfield, T. W. Horn, J. L. Nichols, George, A. Riddiford, H. H. Hesthorpe, F. Ferguson, Rev. W. H. Clarke, Chas. Meach, J. Rabbits, J. G. Bent, S. Hine, Dr. Pollard, F. J. Davis, G. H. Evans, R. Patching, F. J. Cashmore.

Victoria, Vancouver, and Nanaimo, B.C., } Col. Prior, M.P.
Woodstock—Geo. Robinson.
Whitby—A. R. Roland.

The following hotels and prices per day will be a guide to the brethren:—
St. Lawrence Hall..... \$2.00
Balmoral..... 2.00
Albion..... 1.50
Turkish Baths (Temperance)... 1.50
The Executive officers will put up at the Balmoral hotel.
The S. G. L. sessions will be held in the Orange Hall, 246 St. James street, near McGill.

S. O. E. LODGE ELECTIONS.

London.

Trafalgar lodge, No. 51, of London South, held its installation on the 13th Jan. when the following officers took their positions, the ceremony being performed by D. D. Anderson assisted by Bro. Short, of Piccadilly lodge:—Jas. Cowit, president; F. S. Onn, vice-president; S. T. Cook, secretary; B. Gidley, treasurer; J. J. Biggs, chaplain; Dr. J. M. Piper, surgeon; Bros. Leaman, R. Madge, Ald Pritchett, Northcott, Duckett, and Cabot, committee; H. Gardiner, inside guard; T. Garcide, outside guard. A. Wilkins who has just completed his second term in the chair takes the past presidents position. Some fifty members from visiting lodges enjoyed supper with Trafalgar, Mayor Essery filling the chair, and a good programme being rendered by Bros. Madge, Jones, Bartlett, Spettigue, Chapman, Gregory, Windstone, and Ald. Parnell, and Pritchett, Bro. Lockheart presiding at the piano. The S. O. E. band gave some good selections. The D. D. has arranged a series of fraternal visits among the city lodges of the above character.

Bro. J. Hook sends the following list of officers for Piccadilly lodge, No. 88:—H. Maudsley, past president; G. Hayman, president; R. Cadwallader, vice president; E. Blake, chaplain; J. Hook, secretary; W. Hayman, treasurer; Dr. Williams, surgeon; J. Hayman, W. S. Lockhart, F. Hayman, W. H. Short, E. T. Essery, J. Hughes, Committee; J. Lazzell, inside guard; H. R. Nicholls, outside guard; W. H. Short and R. Cadwallader, auditors; N. M. Lockhart, J. Hayman and R. Cadwallader, trustees, J. Hook, grand lodge representative.

Bowmanville.

The secretary of Wellington lodge Bro. F. G. Osborne sends the following list of the new officers:—T. P. Goard, president; L. Lyle, vice president; Leir Morris, past president; Fred G. Osborne, secretary; John N. Rivell, chaplain; John Varcoe, William Thickson, W. E. Pothick, James Goard, Richard Moyle, Richard Hamby, committee; Samuel Westlake inside guard; John Perkins, outside guard; James Elliott, treasurer; Dr. Beeth, surgeon; Bros. James Taylor, and Morris, auditors; J. Jeffrey, J. Hellyar, trustees; Levi Morris and N. A. James, grand lodge representatives.

Ottawa.

Russell lodge, No. 66, of Ottawa, held its regular meeting on Jan. 16, when the following officers were installed by D. D. Bro. Ackroyd:—R. Tink, president; W. H. Snelling, past president; Chas. Sharpe, secretary, 21 John street; W. Short, treasurer; F. H. Dawson, inner guard; W. H. Woodie, outer guard; Rev. E. A. W. Hamington, chaplain; Wm. Sharpe, A. J. Veale, P. H. Veale, W. E. House, committee; A. J. Veale, F. Dawson, J. J. Hawken, auditors; W. H. Snelling, J. J. Hawken, trustees; Jas. Hope and W. H. Snelling, representatives to grand lodge. The condition of the lodge shows considerable strength and vitality.

The following are the officers of Bowwood lodge No. 44:—W. J. Eastcott, past-president; H. T. Pritchard, president; J. E. Andrews, vice-president; Harry Bott, recording secretary; R. L. Broadbent, fin. sec., 308 Bay st.; H. Beament, treasurer; Rev. A. W. Mackay, chaplain; Wm. Inson, surgeon; Geo. Low, Sr., inside guard; Geo. Pelton, outside guard; Jos. Charles, Geo. Low, Jr., and F. Wilkins, committee; Col. Wm. White, and Dr. R. J. Wicksteed, L.L.D., trustees; E. B. Godwin and J. E. Andrews, auditors; Geo. Low, Sr., H. T. Pritchard and Fred Cook, representatives to Grand Lodge.

Smith's Falls.

The officers of Guelph lodge, No. 121 of Smith's Falls are as follows:—W. Newton, president; G. T. Martin, past-president; F. Boxby, chaplain; F. Lane, secretary; G. Dart, G. Fisher, A. E. Phillips, W. Rossington, W. Giffen, committee; J. W. Phillips, inner guard; J. Moreland, outer guard; G. T. Martin, grand lodge representative.

Brockville.

Suffolk lodge, No. 87, held its installation on Jan. 9th, the following being the officers:—W. H. Edwards past president; T. Guest, president; J. Burniston, vice president; H. Dodd, treasurer; A. C. Bacon, secretary; E. J. Worthington, assistant; F. G. Haywood, chaplain; Dr. Horton, surgeon; Bros. Stepper, Fox, Turner, Moulson, Warrender, Timleck, committee; T. Chapman, inside guard; W. White, outside

guard; Bros. Grace, Clent, Worthington, White, and Edwards, auditors; Bros. Derbyshire, Steeper, and Haywood, trustees; and a good hall committee.

The lodge has \$400 to its credit, and has received a number of good members lately. Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring officers and the auditors for their work, and addresses were delivered by Dr. Horton and C. P. Edwards, the former expressing great pleasure at the prosperous condition of the lodge.

Bro. W. White is a very active worker in this lodge and deserves the thanks of all the members. Bro. C. Steeper, J. Fox, J. Burniston and W. J. Dowell, who have been dangerously ill are recovering. The lodge intends holding a social gathering on Monday, Feb. 6th.

New Glasgow, N. S.

Kenilworth lodge, No. 149, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, held installation ceremonies on Jan. 28th, D. D. Dodson being present. The following are the officers: N. Wadden, president; W. Ainsworth, vice-president; E. W. Thurston, secretary; E. G. Thurston, asst.-secretary; H. Burdett, chaplain; D. Lamont, treasurer; H. Jones, inner guard; G. Sparks, W. Wadden, J. C. Stockum, A. Dodson, J. Evans, G. Beecher, committee; R. Maynard, D. Lamont, trustees; J. C. Stockum, J. Evans, H. Burdett, auditors; R. Maynard, grand lodge representative.

Hamilton.

The officers of Rose of England lodge No. 119, Hamilton, are as follows:—J. Cheriton, president; M. B. Sheddou, past president; G. Jones, vice president; G. Perrott, secretary; A. Back, treasurer; A. Blakeman, chaplain; Bros. Lane, Reviere, Farmer, Copple, Hillman, Smith, committee; C. Carter, outside guard; G. Hunt, inside guard; Dr. Philp, surgeon; Bros. Sheddou, Pook, and Philp, auditors; Bros. Airs, Lane, and Hancock, trustees; G. Perrott, M. B. Sheddou, grand lodge delegates; J. Cherriton, G. Hunt, Juvenile committee. Bro. M. B. Sheddou past president was presented with a jewel by the lodge after the installation.

Saltford.

Liverpool lodge, No. 140, has elected the following officers for 1893, D. D. Bro. T. Jackson having installed them on Jan. 11:—W. S. Rought, president; W. Warrington, vice president; P. Holt, past president; A. B. Cornell, treasurer; W. J. Dowding, secretary; W. Wakefield, chaplain; G. Evans, inner guard; A. Evans, outer guard; G. Price, T. Videan, J. Barker, R. Jewell, committee.

Brantford.

The new year has opened auspiciously for Salisbury Lodge, Brantford, for with an attendance at their last regular meeting on Thursday, Jan. 19th unprecedented in the history of the order in that city and the great enthusiasm manifested by the brethren in all matters appertaining to the society's welfare. Signs are not wanting that the Sons are bestirring themselves with renewed vigour and that they have entered on a new era of prosperity. Several members of the sister lodge were in attendance. Four applications for membership were received and one initiation took place. At the close of the meeting and on the invitation of the worthy president an adjournment was made to the American Hotel where a good supper was in waiting. After the table was cleared chairman Day proposed the toast of the Queen, the assembly singing God Save the Queen. Bro. J. T. Pollard followed with a song, "The maids of merry England" P. P. Passmore of Wolf lodge complemented Salisbury on the happy opening of the year and urged upon the brethren the importance of supporting the hands of the officers. "Hearts of Oak" was rendered by Bro. Richardson as was also "Rule Britannia" by Bro. Axworthy. P. P. Smart, spoke on the integrity of the Empire; he said the present were days of unrest and that now more than ever before did it behove every true and patriotic Englishman to firmly stand by the British flag. Bro. Temperance sang "The Congress dinner, Bro. Day the "Old Musketeer" and a recitation "The Quack Doctor" by Bro. Rayner, brought forth rounds of applause. Bro. John H. Adams, amused the company with a witty little speech. Bro. C. H. Downes of Mercantile lodge, Toronto, sang "My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon" in a highly creditable manner. Bro. Longbottom, earnestly appealed to the brethren to be ever watchful of the times. "Tompkins" by Bro. Taylor "Farmers Boy" by Bro. Dunnett, and "In the Morning" by Bro. Cutmore, were each well received as also the new version of "Ta ra ra boom de ay" by Bro. Downes.

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

FACTS AND FIGURES SHOWING OUR INCREASE.

As Given Before the Toronto Board of Trade by the Governor-General—Sir Oliver Mowat Against Annexation.

The recent Board of Trade banquet at Toronto was characterized by its robust Canadianism of sentiment and optimism of view with respect to the future. It was a mark of praise in an ancient patriot that he never despaired of his country even though we are told the times are hard, and that the late census returns do not indicate the increase of population for which we hoped, yet the Governor-General and the leaders of both political parties combine in praise of Canada and in confident anticipation of its brilliant future. The Governor-General gave the following facts and figures:

"I find that in 1888, the total imports were \$110,894,000. In 1892, they had risen to no less than \$127,400,000. The exports in the same time have risen from \$90,000,000 to \$113,000,000. Our exports to the United States during 1888, were \$50,500,000. This has fallen, as we might expect, to \$33,000,000. But, on the other hand, during the same period the exports to Great Britain have risen from \$40,000,000, to no less than \$84,000,000, nearly \$65,000,000. I am informed that the sea-going and inland lake tonnage has risen from \$15,000,000 to over \$18,500,000. The coast trade tonnage has risen from \$18,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The total increase, therefore, in the employed registered tonnage has been from \$34,000,000 to \$43,000,000. I find that the life insurance in force in 1888 was \$211,000,000, and in 1891 I find it risen to \$261,000,000. Nor is that all, for the deposits in the Government and special savings bank in 1888 were \$182,000,000, and in 1892 had risen to \$229,000,000.

NO LYNCH LAW HERE

"In the four years I have been in Canada I do not call to mind a case of a grave breach of the criminal laws which has passed without punishment, nor do I remember a single case in which the law has been taken into its own hands by an outraged and indignant people. We are a law-abiding people, and we are content to remain so.

"Sir, I venture to look forward, even without looking to that period which has been spoken of, in the future years, when this great country has grown up, and has entered into an alliance, possibly a partnership, with the mother country—to look forward to the less distant period, to the healthy growth of public opinion which shall place Canada first and party after; to make the ruling of Canada the government not of the party but that of the state, to efface those distinctions of provinces, of race, of creed, of nations, and to look forward, and do all in their power to make others look forward, to make this a great, noble, and united country. I can only trust that God may save Canada, and give her a happy, prosperous, and united people."

A GREAT INCREASE.

The Hon. George Foster said:

"During the last four years our trade in exports has increased by \$25,000,000 or 28 per cent., our imports by \$12,000,000 or 11 per cent., and our total trade by \$37,000,000, or 18 per cent. in that time. The products of the field in 1888 were raised to feed the population we had, and to export to the amount of \$12,000,000; in 1892 the agricultural products were raised to feed 5,000,000 of people—a much larger number than in 1888—and to export at the same time to the amount of \$22,000,000, an increase of 90 per cent. in that time. In 1888 animals and their products were raised to feed the people of this country, and to export besides the amount of \$6,500,000; in 1892 the 5,000,000 were fed from these products, and exports to the amount of \$28,500,000 were sent from the country to feed the outside people, an increase of 250 per cent. in the period named. Cheese in 1888 was raised for the consumption of this country and for export to the tune of \$500,000 worth; in 1892 it was raised for the food of this country and to export to the tune of \$11,500,000, an increase of about 800 per cent. In 1888 apples were exported to the tune of one-twelfth of a million-dollars' worth, besides what were consumed here; last year they were exported to the tune of \$1,500,000, an increase of 1500 per cent."

NO ANNEXATION.

Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, said: "As a Liberal, and knowing some-

thing of the Liberal mind, I affirm that neither party is an American party; that both parties are Canadian parties; and that however they differ otherwise, both are, as parties, opposed to giving up our half of the continent to the United States, and opposed to thereby blotting out forever the name of our beloved Canada. We believe that there is on this continent more than ample room, and more than ample resources, for two great nations. There are, no doubt, individuals here and there in, perhaps, every province, who desire political union with the United States; but the great mass of the Canadian people do not favour it, and never have."

Last of the Old Flag.

The scene on the castle esplanade at Edinburgh when the Princess Louise presented the Argyll and Southerland Highlanders with new colors was singularly striking and picturesque. The occasion was a memorable one. The colors that were about to be retired commemorated the passing away of the old order of things in the regiment's history, and the closing scene was carried out with fitting impressiveness and solemnity. As the Highlanders swung through the old gateway from the castle and were formed into line on the esplanade every one in the vast crowd of spectators must have felt, with Burns, that "a tide of Scottish prejudice had been poured along his veins." Many of the historical and romantic associations that gather round Edinburgh are connected with the Highland clans; and the esplanade, with the old Lawn market stretching away from it and the castle rock towering above, seemed a natural background for a scene expressive of all that is most inspiring in the country's military history.

The trooping of colors is at all times an imposing ceremony, but on this occasion there was a peculiar impressiveness about it. Round the new colors associations can not gather with the same glow of loyal devotion which attends those old and tattered and weather-stained flags that have been borne through the thickest of the fight. At the best there can be but symbols and memorials of past devotion and heroism. The sentiment may remain, but the strong personal link must be broken. As the old colors were borne aloft, between the lines of the regiment, to the pipes playing a quick march of "The Campbells Are Coming," all the passions and fire of the Highland race seemed embodied in these faded rags. Then, as the wild strains of the pipes died away, the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and slowly, solemnly, for the last time, the colors were carried past the regiment whose fortunes they had shared and whose endurance and devotion they symbolized.

The men and officers looked as if turned to stone, but among the crowd were many old soldiers who saluted as the colors were carried past to the most moving of all strains. Then they were furled, and after the new colors had been consecrated with fitting solemnity and presented by the Princess Louise they were borne away, cased and brought up in the rear of the regiment, the new colors being borne in front to the strains of the national anthem. The decision that was made some years ago that colors should no longer be taken into battle was, perhaps, a wise one. It certainly was not arrived at without much consultation with those most capable of giving an opinion. But when the then Secretary of War announced in the House of Commons on July 29, 1881, that in consequence of the altered formation of attack and the extended range of fire, the colors should not in future be taken with the battalion on active service, but left at the depot, an era in regimental life passed away which can never be revived. The names on the old colors of the Ninety-first—Corunna, Orthes, Peninsula, Vimiera, South Africa and others—are emblazoned on the new flags and their memory will not die.—Saturday Review.

Clinton.

Bro. W. S. Swaffield, sends the following list of officers as installed in Sheffield lodge:—John Scruton, past president; W. S. Swaffield, president; H. Josling, vice president; H. Joyner, chaplain; Alfred Scruton, secretary; N. Robson, treasurer; G. E. Saville, Alf. Young, H. East, M. Grummett, R. Reynolds, A. W. Kemp, committee; Wm. Sloman, inner guard; F. Evans, outer guard. He adds: "we no longer make use of the Orange hall but have furnished quarters for ourselves in the same building. Our lodge is gradually growing stronger both numerically and financially. The members seem more enthusiastic than ever and we are looking forward to a brilliant future. We hope to see the ANGLO-SAXON go on and prosper."

We are Judged by Our Specimen Traitors.

Then, too, we must take into consideration the fact that even were we to encumber ourselves with the Dominion considerable expensive state arbitration must take place. In the first place all of the existing laws governing that country would necessarily have to be annulled. By annulling these laws old customs and traditions would be broken and considerable trouble would be the result. The abatement of the stir thus created would require clever and extended legislation which would of course be of no slight expense to the people. That the laws of the Dominion would have to be changed throughout can be very plainly seen, for as they now stand they would conflict with the constitution, and certainly we could not, nor would not, endeavor to change one jot nor title of our constitution or statutes under any circumstances.

The next consideration must be the people. While there are a great number of enterprising and worthy citizens in Canada the majority are ignorant, illiterate and superstitious. Begin with British Columbia and go through, glancing at the inhabitants as you go, the North-west Territories, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and finally New Brunswick and Acadia and you find a majority of the people to be Chinaman, Siwash, (or low class Indians) Indians, renegades, European foreigners, low Dutch, Canucks, ignorant French Canadians, simple, unenterprising Canadians and lastly villains of all descriptions and from all parts of the globe. Are these the people we want within the realms of the "Land of the Free and Home of the Brave"? While we are opposing immigration we had better also oppose any annexation scheme hatched within the minds of unemployed politicians or sensational newspapers.—Rock Island Blabe.

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

- Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang.
- Bellefleur, Ont.—Thos. Waymark.
- Bowmanville, Ont.—W. E. Potkick.
- Brantford, Ont.—G. G. Lambden.
- Brookville, Ont.—Arthur C. Bacon.
- Calgary, N.W.T.—E. Doughty.
- Capleton, Que.—Alfred Hansford.
- Campbellford—Nathan E. Grille.
- Chatham, Ont.—Chas. F. Chanter.
- Chedoke, Barton, Ont.—Sackville Hill.
- Charlottetown, P.E.I.—J. Ed. Rendle.
- Clinton, Ont.—W. S. Swaffield.
- Cornwall, Ont.—E. Hunt.
- Fort William, Ont.—Ed. Oakley.
- Fredericton, N.B.—A. D. Thomas.
- Galt, Ont.—Chas. Squire.
- Gananoque, Ont.—J. H. Baxter.
- Guelph, Ont.—H. Bolton; J. Taylor.
- Halifax—John Redford, 16 George St.
- Hamilton, Ont.—James Fisher, 101 Oak Ave. H. H. Martin, 22 Wellington St. J. W. Hannaford, 103 Wentworth St. T. Leurgton, 385 Main St. W. H. P. Bonny, 635 King St., E.
- Huntsville, Ont.—J. W. Gledhill.
- Kingston, Ont.—Wm. H. Cruse. W. Dumbleton.
- Lakefield, Ont.—C. J. Burgis.
- Londesborough, Ont.—B. Laurason.
- Lambton Mills—J. T. Jarvis.
- Longford Mills, Ont.—Chas. Carr.
- Montreal, Que.—Harry Smith, 29 Plessis St. J. A. Edwards, 546 St. Paul St. Jas. Field, St. Henri. Thos. H. Baker, 1144 St. James st.
- New Glasgow, N.S.—E. W. Thurston.
- New Westminster, B.C.—W. H. Boycott.
- Orillia, Ont.—Wm. Swinton.
- Oshawa—W. H. Bowden.
- Pembroke, Ont.—L. N. Pink.
- Peterboro, Ont.—J. J. Turner. T. Ed. Pratt.
- Saltford—W. S. Knight.
- Sherbrooke, Que.—Edwin Avery.
- Simcoe, Ont.—Chas. G. Cross.
- Smith's Falls, Ont.—A. W. Chester.
- St. Thomas, Ont.—E. W. Trump, Chester Lodge.
- Toronto—W. L. Hunter, Bloor St. C. E. Smith, 31 Sword St. W. T. Kendall, Bloor St. W. Miles, 904 Queen St. W. R. S. Grundy, 74 Saultier St. E. J. G. Brent, 416 Gerrard St. E. J. M. Williams, 16 Carleton Ave Toronto Junction—Wm. Harris.
- Victoria, B.C.—J. Critchley.
- Weston, Ont.—Henry Roberts.
- Whitby, Ont.—T. Dixon.
- Winnipeg, Man.—W. Jones, Lodge Neptune. Jos. Harrison, P. O. Box 666.
- Woodstock, Ont.—Wm. E. Barnett.

H. A. PERCIVAL, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., Ontario Chambers, MONEY TO LOAN.

THE ENGLISH LABOUR OUTLOOK.

THE WORK AND WAGES QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The disturbed state of the labor market in Europe.—"Red Rag" agitators find a resting place in jail—General notes.

The labor market all over Europe appears to be in a more disturbed condition than for some time past, the socialists and their followers in Paris openly going in for stirring up the masses for revolution, while in Germany several strikes have taken place among the miners—who, by the way, are not coming in for much sympathy, and, consequently, support.

The unemployed in London have been "demonstrating" as usual on Tower Hill, and at their gathering on the last day of the old year a Mr. O'Keefe openly advocated robbery if bread or work could not be otherwise obtained. Certain it is that these "Red" advocates will find themselves in the clutches of the police, a fate which has already befallen W. Ben Tillett at Bristol, where he has been summoned to answer a charge of inciting to riot at a recent labor meeting in the Horse Fair of that city.

On New Year's Day the London unemployed varied their monotony of meeting and marching, by attending the afternoon service at St. Paul's Cathedral to the number of some 3000, when a telling sermon was preached to them by the Rev. Cannon Scott-Holland, who was frequently loudly applauded, and on one occasion even received by a universal clapping of hands notwithstanding that he more than asked his hearers to keep quiet. This was a strange scene to be enacted in our metropolitan Cathedral, but with these exceptions, the men behaved themselves admirably—though I cannot see how they improved their position thereby as no collection was made—the disasters which attended the Mansion House Fund some years since being against any public charitable effort on a large scale.

Some of our theaters are announcing performances in aid of the London poor, but such help as they can give will be but as drops in the ocean—what is wanted is a sufficiency of such work as unskilled laborers can do to tide them over the winter months, when skilled departments of industry are suffering from slackness or stoppage. As before remarked our distress is not abnormal, the time of year and weather considered, although, of course, there is plenty of distress unfortunately for the charitably inclined to relieve.

At Bristol there has been more trouble with the unemployed, the police and the military having to be called out, with the result that several persons have been injured and others got into prison.

In London the local authorities are extending their plan of employing additional hands on parish works—a very good idea, as both worker and taxpayer benefit. With the above exceptions there is no very great change to report in the labor market since last I wrote—certainly not in the skilled departments.

The Christmas holidays, carried over the New Year in the North of England, have rendered the employment of skilled labor somewhat unsettled and more quiet than was previously the case, but there are no indications of any further decline, in fact the outlook in some branches is indicative of an increased activity—which it is hoped will prove lasting, and not fleeting. One good thing has been done by the admiralty in the abolishing of all overtures for the future, this meaning the permanent employment of 1500 at Chatham alone, and correspondingly at all the other yards. It is calculated by one of the labor associations that there are 100,000 men unemployed in London alone—I think the figure is very much over stated.

WITH THE MINERS.

Among the Welsh miners there is a great diversity of work, work being plentiful in some districts, while in others it is slack; in others there is even a probability of another reduction of 5 per cent. being enforced. The Fife-shire and Clackmannanshire miners have been advised to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. against 12½ per cent. demand in wages, and it is very likely they will agree to this. The Durham men have decided that all men out of work through depression shall have 10s. a week. The North Lincolnshire miners have turned out on strike on the principle of trade unionism. Five ironstone pits and eight blast furnaces are idle in consequence. The Monmouthshire and South Wales men are very much exercised just now as regards the settlement of a new sliding scale—if any.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The employers in the Yorkshire Glass bottle trade gave their hands notice of a reduction of 3s. a week in wages which was refused, with the result that the whole of the hands some 12,000 in number, have been locked out. Dundee compositors have had their wages raised to 30s a week.—The strike at the Sportsman still continues.—The Hornsey scavengers are now paid 28s a week.

W. N. B.

Length and Breadth of Gould's Fortune.

The size of Mr. Gould's fortune has been pictured in all sorts of ways, but perhaps the most graphic description of all is that of a London clergyman, who told his congregation that if the late millionaire's money were in five-pound notes they would stretch from London to Moscow. Or if it were in sovereigns they would make a column seventy-three miles high. The queerest calculation of all changed the fortune into shillings and the clergyman showed that it would take nearly 240 years, working night and day, to give away one shilling to each person, at the rate of ten persons each minute. Considering the provisions of Mr. Gould's will, this last calculation must have been intended for delicate sarcasm.

Correspondence.

While we give full publicity to the views of our correspondents, we wish it to be distinctly understood, we do not hold ourselves responsible for them.]

How the Beneficiary Works.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Sir,—To those who have come in personal contact with the orphans and widows of beneficiary members, the contrast between them and the orphans and widows who have through neglect or disbelief in the beneficiary been thrown on the world with the heartfelt condolence coupled with the proceeds of a charity concert or subscription list is very marked. If it were possible to look beyond the grave, how sorry some would be that a little neglect should cause so much sorrow and suffering, but it was ever thus the wise and foolish will continue to jog along side by side to the end of time.

In asking the attention of the members of the beneficiary, I do so not as having fault to find, or as one dissatisfied with its past work, but as one who from its inception could see in it a measure of great success, so much so that the writer predicted it would in magnitude and usefulness, overshadow all other branches of the Order, that it would prove the boon promised by its promoters, and would prove itself to be the cheapest insurance worked by benefit societies in the Dominion.

But to come more clearly to the object of this letter, let us ask ourselves this question, is the beneficiary in as good a position as it is possible to be? Let us examine it just as we find it today. Its financial standing is as follows:—

Membership, 2,000; total funds on hand, \$1,000; liability, \$200,000.

This statement, to any one with a knowledge of assessment societies, will at once be taxed as an unfair one, simply because the incoming and the present members' personal responsibility does not rank as an asset, therefore cannot be given a place in a financial statement.

Nor must it be supposed that the 2,000 members who created a liability of \$200,000 will have to liquidate the same; it is to the unknown incoming members who will have to largely supply it. Still each of its present members is fairly entitled to the conviction that he has a perfectly safe certificate for the amount he is assured for without any consideration of incoming members, such is the principle of assessment societies. Then to reduce this question to a small compass we must place it this way:—Liability, \$200,000; assets, \$1,000, coupled with sentimental and personal responsibility of an unknown cash value. Such, I think is a fair balance sheet of the beneficiary.

Having looked this statement fairly in the face, are we satisfied with it? Does it show that security that ought reasonably to be expected in such an important contract? I feel confident that few will accuse me with pessimistic views, when I say it does not, and why? Simply because it has grown to such large proportions that it has outgrown that security, that is usually to be found in a small membership. Nothing more is needed to demonstrate this than for king cholera when he makes his promised visit next year to take 30 or 40 of our members with him. Then personal responsibility would be unable to produce the cash, and the beneficiary would receive a blow that might prove fatal, at any

rate it would cripple it so that only a part of its liability could be paid. To illustrate this another way, let us take average losses of 10 in 1,000 to 10 assessments in the year; now 10 assessments is about what a man expects, but suppose 20 came along—what happens then? Do the losses double too, certainly they do and more, for we would find 35 to 40 losses would be nearer the mark, showing that at the very time personal responsibility ought to be at its strongest it really is at its weakest. Assessment societies the world over, with very few, if any, exceptions, show this illustration to be correct. The reason is very apparent. A man is called upon to pay unexpectedly more than he calculated on, and finds he cannot do it, so he becomes a lapsed member, and that ends his personal responsibility.

To divert a little from the beneficiary let us take the history of an ordinary lodge in its first and tenth year. We find in the first year personal responsibility and sentiment working hand in hand, the few dollars required come freely, the liabilities are almost nil, there is no danger signal up, the doctor's office is a regular snap, the social element has full swing, and the treasurer is wondering when he will have to get a bank book. Now skip to the tenth year, and what do we find, a substantial banking account, often as much as 20 per cent of the total lodge liability, a contingent fund to meet extraordinary claims, and all of the members guarding its funds most rigorously, ever trying to make the lodge more substantial, by additions to its funds. Just here I want to ask which is in the best position, the lodge with its cash or the beneficiary with its visionary sentimental personal responsibility. All of which lead us to the statement, that at the next Grand Lodge changes will be advocated, that will, if nothing more change the system to allow of the creating of a rest or reserve fund, such fund to remain intact until it assumes the proportion of so much per cent of the total liability, and then only to be drawn on when the assessments go over the average; or the interest having accumulated to a sufficient sum to allow of a call being paid. A change of this kind—a call for \$1,000 now realizes \$1,200; take the \$200 and divide it this way: \$75 to a rest fund, pay the expenses of the call, and the balance put in a management fund, all funds accumulating in the management fund over \$1,000 to be placed in the rest fund. Something tells us that such a change as this would receive the hearty support of such an able man as the Grand Secretary.

To go into detail and examine the expense account of the beneficiary, what does it show? Why each call cost from \$45 to \$50, not saying a word about the work the lodge secretaries have to do. Now it must strike the average mind that \$50 to collect \$1,000 from those who are anxious to pay is somewhat excessive. I think I am perfectly safe in saying that \$25 ought to be sufficient, thus enough could be saved in that way to create in a few years a respectable reserve fund.

In conclusion I would like to ask all delegates to Grand Lodge, and all beneficiary members to study up and get posted as to the actual security in mutual benefit assessment societies, and compare it with mutual societies which have adopted the regular monthly or quarterly payment system. Although we have a beneficiary second to none; let us make changes as our investigation has proved would be beneficial, and add to the security of the beneficiary, making it so secure that even the most timid will not hesitate to join it. Let us brethren get the best possible results for our energy and our money. Yours, etc., HAYWARD.

Toronto, Jan. 27.

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OUR PATENT COLUMN.

Some Distinctions Between Resident and non-Resident Patent Attorneys.

ATTORNEYS WHO DON'T PREPARE THEIR OWN CASES.

An important factor to be borne in mind when applying for a patent, is to have an attorney who is close to the Patent Office. A resident attorney has many advantages over a non-resident, inasmuch as he can personally appear before the patent tribunal and plead his clients claims, while a non-resident has to conduct his business by correspondence, which causes delay, and often valuable time is lost and in many cases the patent also. Almost every session of parliament has before it a bill for the resuscitation of

HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT

Send to the address given below for a Circular (48) on the above subject.

a patent, which had been lost through the carelessness of a non-resident attorneys clerk. Here is a case:—Two years ago a firm in Toronto sent (as they thought) \$20, for the renewal of a patent, the application arrived just in time, but there was \$10, short. The applicant was at once notified and sent the balance, but before it arrived the time expired and the patent was lost, and they had to go before parliament (a very expensive proceeding) to renew the patent. Now if this firm had sent their application through a resident attorney they would have been safe, as we could have kept the case open until the deficit was made good. The case cited only refers to a renewal

A. HARVEY,

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Office, 135 Sparks Street,
Ottawa, - Ontario.

of a patent, not on application, but the same thing is apt to happen to a patent application, therefore, what is said above is said again; viz. send your application to a resident attorney. Another point to be noted by an applicant for a patent, and one that is of far more importance, is to apply for a patent through an attorney who prepares his own specifications. This is a point of great value, as it is important that an attorney should write his own specifications and not like other attorneys who give their clients work into second hands and care no more about the case except to receive their fees, and when opposition has to be overcome he is unable to plead his clients case himself and

PATENTS PROCURED

in Canada, United States, England
France, Germany and all
foreign countries.

simply gets the inventors to do it. Would it not be better and cheaper in the end for an applicant to look after his interests himself than to give the work to a non-resident who will do no more than the applicant can do himself? If the attorney cannot get the inventor to amend his case, he gives it again into second hands, and the applicant has again to pay a fee. It is a matter, perhaps very bitter known, but still a hard fact that inventors spend \$2000.00 a month more by sending their business to outsiders than if they patronize insiders. The non-residents fees are in most cases cheaper at the start, but dear in the end. One has only to look up the correspondence of The Patent Records to be convinced of the

TRADE-MARKS, DESIGNS,

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trouble, annoyance and loss, 50 per cent. of the inventors are put to continually by employing attorneys at a distance who can neither write their own specifications nor plead their clients claims themselves but must (at the applicants expense) employ second and even third hands. If you are an inventor just, think of your invention (which perhaps is a valuable one), being hawked from hand to hand, running the risk of being universally known, and before the patent was issued, you find that someone has seen the idea and started to manufacture and sell, and all this, because to save a few dollars, you put it in the wrong hands.

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A. HARVEY,

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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.

Canadians who are continuously crying out that this is a poor country to live in, and eulogizing the United States as the El Dorado for all our ills, should take a glimpse through the American exchanges which reach the ANGLO-SAXON office. They would then see that in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other great cities of the republic, thousands are ten times worse off than those in Canadian cities can possibly be. In Chicago it is evident that there are many hundreds of skilful and well educated business men who cannot find employment, and they are driven to their wit's ends to know what way to earn an honest living. While this is the case in the cities, it is evidently not all heavenly bliss among the farming community. A Canadian who went to Wisconsin ten years ago, writes to the Toronto Empire and says, "We made a bad move in coming here and would be glad to get back, but like a good many more, have a bit of property and cannot sell. * * * It's mortgages, mortgages, all over." Canada may have its evils, but certain it is that the great republic to the south of us has not all the success and prosperity mortals can obtain.

MANUFACTURED SENTIMENT.

The agitators favorable to annexation to the United States are more than ever busy just now howling over their pet hobby and because the theme is so novel and the scheme so all-important, if it could be carried to a conclusion, the sayings and doings of men like Goldwin Smith and A. E. Macdonald of Toronto, are taken up by the daily press of both sides of the line, given extra headlines, and heralded from one end of the country to the other. The newspapers of the United States, always more sensational than the Canadian press, seek the news with an avidity resembling the vulture's eye for offal, and in order to give their readers some new and startling thoughts, reporters have been sent into Canada to make up garbled statements as to the feeling which exists on this side of the line. It is noticeable that all the reports upon the subject which may be gathered favorable to annexation with the United States come from a section of country lying close along the border, and from a class of persons who are occupied in mercantile pursuits in small towns near Uncle Sam's domains. That there should be such sentiments existing is not surprising when the circumstances are considered. All along the frontier for many years there has been a constant intercourse between the two peoples; many of them have intermarried and thus become closely attached to a small section of United States citizens. Again Americans have crossed the lines and entered into paying speculations on this side but naturally do not forget their native land, and these people are always ready to give their opinions freely, while the former class are mildly favorable to any scheme which will bring them into closer relationship with their friends. There is still a third class who make a point of evading the customs laws of the two countries and find the work so irksome that they are always willing to urge union with the States in order to avoid their difficulties. To those who have resided in the towns and villages on the Niagara Peninsula, in that section of country situate from Windsor to Sarnia, or running along the St. Lawrence from Kingston to Cornwall this is particularly noticeable, and a careful computation of the residents and nationalities of some of the towns

along our borders would show a very strong Yankee parentage. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that newspaper correspondents can find plenty of so-called Canadians who are willing to express an opinion favorable to Annexation.

WHAT PROFITETH IT.

There is a very limited knowledge among the residents of the United States as to the extent and resources of Canada, and to a resident of the Dominion the ignorance and prejudice which exists in some minds regarding Her Majesty's domains in this northern hemisphere is very amusing. Having occasion to spend several weeks in New York city, on business recently, we were brought into the company of some forty persons of the better class of wage-earners, and the one idea that pervaded their minds of Canada was that it was a great stretch of uninhabited land somewhere near the north, very cold, but rich in metals. We were a poor hardworking, uncultivated class, to whom annexation would be a wonderful blessing. This feeling is evidenced by a number of sentences which appear in the various papers published in more rural districts and isolated portions of the States, and the fact that Canada has a large agricultural population, a great body of farmers who are prosperous, contented, and happy and have no desire for a change from a government of limited monarchy to one of unlimited democracy is not recognized. While there have been strenuous efforts of late years to build up our manufacturing interests, and we have been rapidly increasing in this direction, we are essentially an agricultural community, and the bulk of the opinion of this country—when it comes to an exercise of the franchise—is contained within the humble dwellings of the tiller of the soil. From such as these "all o'er this pleasant land," there is no word of annexation. No thought of it exists in their bosoms. No matter what land they may have sprung from, or what the circumstances of their birth or cause for their occupying their present lot they realize that they have a goodly land to dwell in, a government which is the best man was ever blest to dwell under, and a future that is as bright with promise as the rising sun, and they want no annexation. Canada has its evils, and all its inhabitant have desires for a more easy lot and still greater prosperity, but there are very few of her five million citizens who would vote in favor of exchanging the reign of Queen Victoria to that of mob law, of which they read in harrowing detail sometimes. No, Uncle Jonathan, you have nothing better to give us. Your boasted freedom is not as great as our own; your wonderful prosperity is not as equally divided as our own; your laws of protection to life or property are not as well enforced as ours; your bench is not as pure, your bar is not as true, your politics are not cleaner, your education is not greater, your religion is not deeper, your country is not wider, your prospects are not brighter, and more still, your defence is not surer than that under which we dwell and no Canadian has any desire to change his allegiance to the Stars and Stripes in preference to the old time honored, weather worn flag that floats over all peoples owning the sovereign sway of Queen Victoria.

The ANGLO-SAXON heartily congratulates Bro. Fred Cook, of Bowood Lodge, Ottawa, on his unanimous election to the honorable position of President of the Canadian Parliamentary Press Gallery. Bro. Cook, who is a Yorkshireman by birth, has been actively engaged in newspaper work in the Dominion for the past eleven years first on the staff of the Montreal Star, and then for five years on the Mail. When the Empire started, at the personal request of the late Sir John Macdonald, Bro. Cook accepted the position of Ottawa correspondent of the great conservative daily which post he successfully fills to-day. From his intimacy with Canadian public men, Bro. Cook has gained a closer insight into the workings of Canadian politics, during the past decade than most men of his years. Bro. Cook, while devoting the major portion of his time to the Empire also acts as correspondent for a number of other Canadian journals.

A resident of New York city, writing to a Toronto paper, advises the Canadian people to retain their present form of government—a piece of advice, however, which is hardly needed, unless it be among a very small number of hot-heads who are always hankering after a change. The writer says it is consoling for him to think that there is one section of the North American conti-

nent where negro roasting, white capping, lynching, police clubbing, and the flogging and tar-and-feathering of naked women are not popular institutions. The writer appears to realize that under a republican form of government these evils are almost sure to gain a hold upon the people.

FARMERS CONDEMN ANNEXATION.

Unanimous for Free Trade With England.

The sixth annual meeting of the Central Farmers' institute was held in Shaftesbury hall, Toronto, on Feb. 7th. There was a large attendance. Resolutions in favor of free trade, and of preferential trade, with England were introduced by Mr. Thos. Kells, of Grey County, and Dr. Cowan, of Galt, and both were adopted amid rounds of applause.

The president, Mr. Awrey, then addressed the meeting, and in alluding to the condition of the farmers, said that although there were many things which might be improved, still the great increase in the value of farm products in Ontario during the last few years proved that despite many difficulties substantial progress had been made, in support of which he quoted statistics showing the immense increase in the volume of trade, particularly in the dairying and cattle industries. Referring to the scheduling of Canadian cattle by England and the United States, Mr. Awrey characterized it as a most unwarranted act on the part of England, and an unneighborly one on the part of America. They could tell the Yankees, however, that Canadians could live despite the worst efforts of their neighbors. In this connection Mr. Awrey denounced Prof. Goldwin Smith for attempting to represent to the States that there was any considerable feeling in favor of annexation in this country. (Applause.) "However hard the times may be," he continued "they will have to be infinitely worse before Canadians will be willing to sell their birthright." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Awrey concluded his vigorous address by advocating free trade with England, which, besides being of direct advantage to the farmers of Canada, would also bring the Yankees to their knees and force them to open their markets to Canada. The president's spirited address was evidently quite to the mind of the audience, who frequently applauded his remarks. The convention then adjourned.

A GREAT COUNTRY.

A Washington Paper gives a Description of the North-west.

Washington (D. C.) Star of Jan. 28, has the following: "If the horse could stand it," said S. A. Rowbotham, a well-known resident of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to the Star representative at the Arlington this morning "a man could leave Winnipeg and ride 1,000 miles west and northwest over a level prairie before he would be obstructed by the mountains. This gives an idea of the great territory lying west of Winnipeg, which, to the eastern man, seems away out of the world. The soil of this prairie produces the finest spring wheat grown anywhere, and this enormous plain I've just mentioned will in a few years be the great granary of the world. Eastern people have a misty idea of our expansive territory. We are just commencing to grow wheat compared to a decade hence, though our crop two years ago was 30,000,000 bushels. We have but little snow and in the many years I resided in Manitoba I never saw the tops of the bright prairie grass covered. Cattle fairly roll in fat and we are becoming a great cattle country. Whilst most of our settlers are from across the water, yet the number from the western states is yearly increasing. We have no wild west frontier scenes. There are no settlers killed over disputed claims, as has been an every-day story in the west for years. Our homestead laws require a three years' residence of six months each. Land may be pre-empted, too. Gold has been discovered in wonderfully rich quartz deposits a few miles east of Winnipeg, and paying mills have just been erected by Minneapolis capitalists. I predict a 'rush' to the Lake of the Woods district next year. Our winters are cold, but we do not mind them. The atmosphere is dry, and the days are clear, fresh and sunny, murky weather being almost unknown."

Dominion City.

Dominion City, Jan. 28.—The farmers generally are holding on to their grain, waiting for higher prices. There are about 40,000 bushels still in the farmers' hands.

Gilbert Plains.

Gilbert Plains, Jan. 21.—W. O'Neil and Hugh Gourley, of Minnedosa, paid the plains a visit last week and were highly pleased with the country; they were the guests of Mrs. D. Hamilton.

WEALTH OF THE NORTH-WEST.

A VIVID DESCRIPTION OF SLOCAN AND LARDEAU DISTRICTS.

A New Branch of C.P.R. to be built—New towns springing up—An English Syndicate at work—A Great Chance for settlers.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—One of the brightest representatives in Parliament of the western portion of Canada is an old Toronto boy, Mr. J. A. Mara, M. P. for Yale and Kootenay. Mr. Mara is never tired of singing the praises of his constituency, of its prospects and its mineral wealth.

Mining in Yale-Kootenay has been prosecuted more vigorously and with greater success than in any previous year. On the North Thompson, 60 miles above Camloops, several silver leads have been discovered that will be worked this year. The Kamloops Coal Company are working a four foot seam of bituminous coal and expect to ship as soon as navigation opens 1,200 tons a month. The Glen Iron Company at Cherry Creek have shipped last year 2,000 tons of iron ore a month to Tacoma for fluxing purposes. At Fairview Camp, Okanagan, English and Montreal capitalists, represented by Messrs. Reynolds and Atwood, have purchased a group of mines and intend erecting a large stamp mill either at Fairview or Okanagan Falls. In East Kootenay the Thunder Hill Company are erecting concentrating works, which they expect to have completed in March. They intend shipping the concentrates to Golden, B.C., or Great Falls, Montana.

The North Star, a mine that was discovered last fall and sold to Messrs. Mann and Holt for \$40,000, is being developed this winter. The mine shows an extraordinary body of ore; the vein is over 30 feet wide and the galena assays 60 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead. It was at first thought that the ore would have to be shipped to Jennings on the Great Northern, but now there is a probability of it being brought to Golden and treated there. The Kootenay river, from Fort Steelt to Canal Flat, is navigable for light draught steamers if a few obstructions are removed. This the Government contemplate doing, and Capt. Armstrong, of Golden, is building a steamer for that trade. But it is in West Kootenay that the richest discoveries have been made and where the greatest amount of development work has been done. The Slokan mines were only discovered a little over a year ago, and that district is to-day pronounced by experienced mining experts to be the richest mining field in North America. The ores are chiefly silver and lead and are much higher grade than the silver mines in the neighboring states. Hundreds of tons of ore have been shipped to Tacoma and Great Falls at a cost of from \$75 to \$100 a ton, yielding a handsome profit to the mine owner. A number of the mines will be worked all winter and the ore hauled on the snow or raw hides to Kaslo and Nakusp. Kaslo is an illustration of the rapid growth of a new town in a mining district. A year ago there was a single log cabin on the town site. To-day there is a lively, progressive town, with a population of 800. The buildings are of a substantial character, the streets are graded and the people support an enterprising weekly paper.

North of Slokan are the Lardeau mines. These discoveries were made late last fall and bid fair to rival the Slokan in richness. The ore is not as high grade in silver, but carries some gold, and the ore bodies are larger. Several claims are bonded to English capitalists who will proceed to develop them upon the opening of navigation. Between the Lardeau and the C.P.R. are situated the Fish Creek mines. Mr. Ryckman, M. P., spent last season there, and believes he has several valuable locations that will be worked by an English syndicate. He has a specimen in room 16 that assays 175 ounces in silver and 60 per cent lead.

The richness of West Kootenay is an assured fact. The mines have passed the prospecting stage and are now being developed. Development has proceeded so rapidly that transportation facilities have not kept pace with it. What we require now is railways that will tap the centres of mining districts and reduce the cost of transportation. There are thousands of tons of ore in Slokan and Lardeau that will stand a \$5 freight rate from the mines to navigable water on the Arrow or Kootenay Lake, but cannot be shipped on pack animals at a cost of from \$30 to \$50 a ton. With a railway either from Kaslo or Nakusp into the heart of Slokan, ore can be delivered to the C.P.R.

company or to the Great Northern at a reasonable rate. I believe railway construction will be commenced in earnest at the opening of navigation. The C.P.R. intend building a branch from Revelstoke to deep water on Arrow Lake. The Nakusp and Slokan Co. will build from Nakusp to Forks of Carpenter. The Spokane Falls and Northern are extending their line to the boundary, and the Nelson and Fort Sheppard, for which tenders have been called, will connect at that point. The Kaslo and Slokan Company also promised to have their line running to Bear Lake this year."

There will be several towns in West Kootenay, but the most important will be Nelson, Kaslo, Forks of Carpenter and Nakusp. I think Nelson will be the distributing point owing to its geographical position. It lies at the foot of Kootenay Lake, and is the only town in proximity to the mines that is likely, in the near future, to have uninterrupted rail connection with the outside world. The C. P. R. evidently realize this, as they have applied for a charter to build from the C. and K. railway to Revelstoke, via Slokan river. Nelson will then have direct rail communication with the transcontinental lines and will have competitive rates.

200 WILL COME.

Farmers to Come from Maine—A Syndicate Seeking Investment.

Winnipeg Feb. 6.—Mr. C. O. Libby, representing a syndicate of capitalists in Lewiston, Maine, arrived in the city on Saturday and proceeded west this afternoon.

Mr. Libby stated that he represented a syndicate of fifteen, formed in Lewiston, Maine, who were looking for an investment in the Canadian Northwest. The probable form this would take would be the purchase of lands and the founding of a colony somewhere in the Northwest. About two hundred people from that section had decided to come to the Northwest anyway, in the spring, and he was sent out to look over the country and see what part held out the greatest inducement, so that they might all locate together and not waste time and money in each one looking over the country for himself. Agents Childs and Wiswell, of the C. P. R., have been working up that part of the country with the above result. As yet Mr. Libby has looked at no place with a view to locating, but leaves this afternoon for Edmonton, into the characteristics of which district he will particularly inquire. He expressed himself as surprised at the solidity and size of Winnipeg, and stated that he would possibly not go back to Maine, and in any event not till March 15.

Yorkton, Assa. Northwest Territory, Canada.

Wm. A. Webster, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Dear Sir,—Yours of 6th inst., came to hand to-day. I shall go out tomorrow, to a tract of land located near Mr. Holme's 45 miles north-west of Yorkton. This is my second trip out to the land above referred to; there is plenty of timber for building, fencing and fuel, for all time to come; soil splendid for growing crops, good water, plenty of lakes, hay splendid, would cut two to three tons per acre; a noble country for people who wish to engage in mixed farming. Tell all the people of the Dakotas to come; I believe if all the people in South Dakota thoroughly understood the advantages this country possesses there would be a grand emigration from South Dakota to this place. I wish I had time to go down to Edmunds County and enlighten my old neighbours there, as to the advantages of this country, for I assure you that of their experience in South Dakota I have had QUITE ENOUGH—ON THAT GREAT AMERICAN DESERT! The average crop here the past season was—Wheat 35, and Oats 70 bushels per acre, other things in proportion.

The weather here now is beautiful; Farmers are now seeding, weather very warm, soil in fine condition, fine and moist.

Yours very truly,

RODNEY BUTTON.

Mr. Button was originally from the state of Illinois, and settled in Edmunds Co. South Dakota, where he has held prominent public positions for the past nine years during which time he raised but one crop which paid him to harvest. The last two years his crop did not average over two bushels per acre, and after making inquiries in regard to where to go to make a living he decided to try the Canadian North West. The foregoing shows how he is suited.

WM. A. WEBSTER,
Aberdeen, S. D.

IN CANADA'S NORTH-WEST

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION TO THE TERRITORIES.

A Large Influx of Immigrants Expected This Year—Many Will Come from the Western States—A Great Country for Mixed Farming and Ranching.

At a time like the present, when the development of Canada is the problem which every true-hearted man throughout the Dominion is endeavoring to solve, all eyes turn to the fertile plains of the great Northwest, and its broad acres and its boundless resources. That the settlement of this grand agricultural country which, with all its great physical advantages, undoubtedly offers the greatest inducement to men of an agricultural turn of mind, is destined to be an important factor in the history of the Canadian people, no one can for a moment doubt. In the rich but undeveloped districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, which are at present lying idle, every man who devotes any thought to the welfare of his native land must see a portion of the great Dominion which, when properly populated and thoroughly farmed, is bound to add much to the national prosperity and national wealth. There are the most fertile plains and the best grain growing district of Canada, and all that is needed to make them a source of wealth, not only to the community at large, but also to their owners, is men to till the soil, sow the grain and harvest it when ripe. That it is a grand field for the farmer is generally admitted, and it is therefore with pleasure that all will hear that while in the past year the efforts of the Government have been fairly successful, this year promises to be of years in the matter of immigration. Mr. Lucas the mayor of Calgary speaking on the prospects for

THE COMING SEASON

stated a few days ago that he believed that there would be a large immigration into Manitoba and the North-west this year, the greater part of which would undoubtedly go to the territories. When asked for his reason for this statement Mr. Lucas said that this was the first season that any vigorous efforts had been made towards turning the immigration into Canada towards the North-west, and that the absence of free lands in Manitoba within a reasonable distance of railway stations must militate against Manitoba in favor of the territories, as the abundance of land of a superior quality close to the railways in the west would undoubtedly induce settlers to travel further and fare better rather than settle, as they would have to do in Manitoba, in districts so far from railway stations that their grain and produce would have to be teamed for miles. Another reason he gave was that it was now becoming pretty generally known that the North-west territories enjoyed a climate which was unequalled for mildness and pleasantness and general agricultural purposes in the Dominion of Canada or in the northern or western states. Again, the general desire on the part of immigrants was to engage in mixed farming, cattle and stock raising. This could not be done in Manitoba owing to the inclemency of the weather and the long winters. Six weeks to two months was the longest period during which domestic stock had to be fed in the North-west, while the range

STOCK RAN OUT ALL WINTER

and did well. In Manitoba, on the contrary, cattle had to be stabled and fed from five to six months, and there was consequently little or no profit in raising them. Then, again, the fact was beginning to dawn upon the farmers of Manitoba and the North-west that the best market for their produce was in the west. The demand for farmers produce for the lumber and mining camps in the mountains was affording a splendid market for the output of the territories, while the trade with China and Japan was growing so fast that the production failed to equal the demand. The farmers in the west, Mr. Lucas said, obtained from 20 to 40 per cent. more for their products in Calgary, which is the distributing point for all the western trade, than could be obtained in Winnipeg or other points in Manitoba. Referring to the talk there had been about the severity of stock raising interests, Mr. Lucas said that it was all talk, and as a proof he produced numerous letters from all parts of the ranching districts and the territories, all of which agree that the cattle, horses and sheep had never done better than they had last year. He admitted that they had had some pretty cold weather in the west, but said it had been nothing like as cold and stormy as it had been to the east and south of

them. While it might have been cold, there had always been abundance of well-cured grass, and there had, moreover, been very little snow, a point which was a most important factor, as all cattlemen knew, in the successful wintering of range cattle. When asked as to the source from which the territories expected to obtain immigrants, Mr. Lucas said that he thought there would be a large influx of them from

IDAHO, WASHINGTON AND OREGON.

These, he contended, were, without exception, the best settlers that had ever been secured, either for Manitoba or the territories. Many of them were originally from Ontario, and all had sufficient capital to start operations as they ought to be started in order to meet with success. Their capital would probably range from \$1,500 to \$30,000, and at the same time they had had an experience in the western states which was of the utmost importance to a man going to work on a prairie farm. The climate and soil were much the same, and they would come in thoroughly acquainted with any difficulties with which they might have to contend. These men were leaving the states, Mr. Lucas said, because the farming districts of the western states were being overcrowded by immigrants from the east which was causing land to rise in value very rapidly. Mr. Lucas explained that most of these men went west 12 or 14 years ago very poor. They took up only about 160 acres, for which they paid \$1.25 an acre and now they could sell it for from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Most of them had by this time grown up families and for their sakes they were only too glad to sell out and with the capital thus acquired repeat the profitable operation for the benefit of their sons and daughters. The greater portion of them after carefully examining the advantages offered by the various districts of the west generally come to the conclusion that the North-west Territories of Canada was the place in which they could expect to get the best return for their money. Mr. Lucas then stated that last fall hundreds of men had come over from the states and secured locations and this summer probably thousands would come. As matters now stood he thought Canadians would have to look alive if they wished to secure as desirable farmers as their American cousins. They were certainly making a rush for the best that was going. He prophesied, however, that there would be a hearty welcome and a cheerful and prosperous home for all in the territories, no matter whether they were Canadians or Americans.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WEST.

Mr. Lucas next spoke of the railways, and said that the opening up of the Regina and Long Lake road to Prince Albert, the Soo branch through the southern portion of Assiniboia to Moosejaw and the Calgary and Edmonton line through the Battle river and Saskatchewan valleys to Edmonton and southerly through the great ranch-country to Fort McLeod and towards Crow's Nest Pass had done much to throw open the most desirable districts in western Canada. Turning to the quality of the grain raised in these districts Mr. Lucas referred to the fact that the International Milling and Baking Exhibition, held at the Royal Agricultural hall in London, Eng., last fall, at which every wheat-producing country in the world was represented, the highest honors in the competition had been awarded to Alberta wheat. Mr. Lucas then summed up the situation by saying that the territories had the best climate on the continent, and western Assiniboia and southern Alberta were admitted to be the greatest ranching districts in the world. These facts, combined with the fact that they could grow such grain and grasses as he had on exhibition, should he thought, be sufficient to secure a preponderance of the coming immigration.

Speaking of the appointment of Hon. T. M. Daly to the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, Mr. Lucas said that the entire population of the west, irrespective of politics, expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the Government's choice. They all thought that he was the right man in the right place and were anxiously awaiting the announcement of his new immigration policy, which all firmly believed would be a pushing and vigorous one.

Roseisle.

Roseisle, Jan. 26.—We are having one of the most pleasant winters here in Southern Manitoba that we have experienced for the past ten years, with first-class sleighing since about the middle of November.

The farmers are busy teaming out to market the balance of their wheat and they are wearing a more pleasant countenance, no doubt owing to the advance in the price which has lately taken place.

GRAND OPENINGS FOR SETTLERS.

EXCELLENCE OF THE ISLAND OF ST. JOSEPH.

Good Communication, Splendid Land, Constant Mail Facilities, and a Favorable Climate—The Dominion Government Favoring Immigration.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

I have, in common with a good many other people in the large district of Algoma, observed with a great deal of pleasure within the last few weeks, that the newspapers all over are commencing to mention Algoma as a desirable field for emigration and colonization. People residing at different places in the district have been writing to the newspapers setting out the advantages of their particular part of the district.

Mr. William Turner, the Crown Lands agent at Sault Ste. Marie has written an able letter to the press setting forth the advantages the district, as a whole, offers to the intending settler and immigrant and on account of the length of time that gentleman has resided in the district and his official position, his letter should carry considerable weight. But so far little or nothing has been said or written about the resources and inducements which the Island of St. Joseph, in particular offers to the incoming settler; and as I have lived on the island for a great many years and have travelled over it extensively and know it well and as I have the honor to be the Crown Land's agent under the government of the Province of Ontario, for the Island of St. Joseph, I think it well, that while so much is being said and written about the District of Algoma, in general, I should say a few words about the Island of St. Joseph in particular.

The reason the district of Algoma, including this island, remains unsettled, is that people outside of the district know comparatively nothing about its resources and capabilities; and it is due to the influence of the press that we have any settlers at all. As proof of this I might instance the fact that the settlers on one whole concession line in this island were induced to come here by two or three letters which appeared some years ago in the Advertiser, London, Ontario, written by Mr. Duncan, my predecessor as Crown Lands agent here. And I hope that the writing and publication of this letter will induce a good many people—some of the landless folk of the world—to come and try their fortunes on this fertile island.

St. Joseph Island contains, according to the government map some 80,354 acres of land, and the adjoining island of Campment D'Ours contains 1,306 acres. A large proportion of this acreage is the best arable land, suitable for general agriculture, and the balance is all very well adapted for sheep and cattle raising. There are already on this island three incorporated municipalities, with a population already of between two and three thousand people. There are several settlements on the island, two or three of which, in the near future, will become villages or towns. Two of the largest of the settlements or villages on the island at present are Marksville (Hilton) and Richards' Landing. These are both on the north side of the island.

The Ontario government have within the last few years, spent considerable money in building colonization roads on the island and the municipal council have also assisted in building and repairing the roads. Of course with a sparse population one cannot expect the roads in a new country to be as good as the roads in older settlements; but the St. Joseph island roads are far ahead of the roads in older Ontario in its early days. People must not think because this is an island we are isolated. On looking at the map the reader will observe that St. Joseph's island lies close to the mainland. The distance across it in some places is very narrow, at the widest part only seven miles. We are not far from the "Soo" branch of the C. P. R., it being only about seven miles from Marksville to Bruce Mines railway station, about four to five miles to Stobie station and about seven miles from Richards' Landing to Tarbutt Crossing railway station. In winter one can drive to the railway station and in summer one can go either by sail or row boat and then of course there are the different lines of steamers that call at the ports of Hilton and Richards' Landing several times a week. The island is not far from Sault Ste. Marie, the district town, Richards' Landing, being about twenty-five miles distant. The Sailor's Encampment on the south side of the island lies close to the American channel and all the through steamers pass by that side of the island and a good many call there. There are several other docks and landing places at which steamers can and do sometimes call. It will thus be seen that we are not isolated and that we have the best of communica-

tion with the outside world. There are two or three splendid lines of steamers sailing between Sault Ste. Marie and Owen Sound and Collingwood and the lower lake ports, all of which call at Richards' Landing and Marksville. We have a good home market on the island, in common with the rest of Algoma, and we may be said to have a market at our own door for all we can raise or grow.

Most of the settlers now residing on the island, if not all of them, came here without any means or capital at all, and yet they have done well. It is the general opinion on the island, that if people would come here, bringing with them the same amount of capital that they take to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and Northwest States they would do far better than in those places.

Some few months ago the agricultural societies and farmers institutes decided to take active measures to bring prominently before the world, the inducements which this part of Ontario offered to the intending settler and immigrant. A committee was formed from amongst the directors of these societies and institutes to gather information and statistics for the public information. And a great deal of the information and statistics gathered by this committee were obtained from this island. The results of the labors of the committee have just been published in a book or pamphlet, entitled "Algoma Farmers Testify" and the settlers on this island have largely aided in the writing of this book.

At different places through the pamphlet one will notice a good deal of information about this island; and as the pamphlet contains a large amount of general information as to the lumber, mineral and other resources of the district, I would advise every one interested in Algoma to procure and read carefully a copy. I will be glad to send free to anyone writing for it, a copy of the pamphlet and copies may be had from Fred Rogers, Esq., B. C. L. barrister, etc. Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, a director of the Eastern Algoma Agricultural society and the secretary of the committee I have mentioned. For the information of people in the Old Country I would state that the Dominion government have sent a supply to Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner for Canada, London, England, and the Ontario government have sent a supply to Mr. P. Byrne, agent for the Ontario government, Liverpool, England. People in the Old Country can obtain copies from either of these gentlemen by writing to or calling on them.

My address is "Richard's Landing, St. Joseph Island, Ontario," and I will be happy to give any information about this island to anyone who calls upon or writes me at any time.

I must not forget to state that this island is well timbered with different kinds of timber, and contains the finest hardwood one could wish to see. Like the rest of this district the island is well watered, there being springs and spring creeks all over the island.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Crown Land's agt.

Indian Head, Northwest Territories,
Canada.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

As a brother of the S. O. E., I must congratulate you on your paper. Not only is it a great advocate of our beloved society, but it contains news of truth and value of this our country, (Canada.) Especially does it bring to notice our great Northwest—news which I can vouch for, as I am a resident in the Northwest for the last six years. Please find enclosed \$1.00, and continue to forward me the ANGLO-SAXON, as I think it a good and patriotic paper.

Yours fraternally,
F. G. WHITING,
Feb. 6, 1893.

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.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

STUART HENDERSON. | T. ARTHUR BEAMENT.

The Slocan and Lardeau Finds.

General Superintendent Abbott, of the C. P. R., states in reference to the new mineral discoveries in the Slocan and Lardeau districts in British Columbia that in the latter, a short distance from Lardeau city at the head of the Upper Arrow Lake, are the Great Northern and Haskins group of mines, besides several others in the same neighborhood. The Great Northern is probably the largest body of galena ore yet discovered in Kootenay. It is 60 feet in width and has been located for a long distance. It is cross-cut naturally in a couple of places by sudden depressions, which amply demonstrated the remarkable width of the ledge. This property has been secured by the Rockfellers, and a party representing them were only prevented from reaching the mines a couple of weeks ago by a sudden fall of snow. The mines of Lardeau and Fish Creek would naturally send their ore north to the head of the northeast arm of Arrow Lake for shipment. Mr. Abbott looks for a great development of this new district next year.

Big Fish Hatchery.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.—In conversation with Mr. La Touche Tupper to-day the fact was brought out that the Selkirk fish hatchery, which will be completed in the spring, will be as large as all the other thirteen Canadian hatcheries put together. The Newcastle hatchery, which has done good service in stocking the great lakes has a capacity of about seven million spawn, while Selkirk will have a capacity for one hundred and fifty million.

Improving the Railway.

The work of improving the roadbed of the Canadian Pacific railway throughout the Northwest made excellent progress during 1892. Since Jan. 1, 1892, no less than 523 timber bridges of various kinds along the line were replaced by permanent work, consisting of earth or rock filling, or masonry and steel structures. The replacement of 121 more bridges was in progress at the end of the year, and it is expected that by the end of next year no timber structures will remain in any of the company's lines.

Mr. Zetterlund, from Sundsvall, Sweden, has been inspecting a number of districts in Manitoba and the N. W. T. A large number from his district of Sweden are making preparations to emigrate, and are only awaiting a reliable report showing them weretogo.

The Elm River district had splendid crops last season. Hugh Grant jr., had 34 bushels of wheat to the acre. William Whitman had 28 bushels, and the following farmers in that neighborhood harvested a crop that averaged 80 bushels to the acre: John Little, Matthew McCormick, John and Alex. McShannock, Wm. Spence, Peter Wishart, Geo. Riggs and Ryan and Blake.

THE

SONS OF ENGLAND
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.
Assessment System.

The Beneficiary Board is now prepared to receive applications for increased beneficiaries. The Beneficiary is now composed of two classes, viz.: A and B.

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

Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certificates.

All Beneficiary members at present in good standing will be eligible to join Class B (providing they pass a satisfactory medical examination), on payment of \$2.00, \$1.00 of which is to be paid the Local Examiner, and the other sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 25c.

Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability rate.

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

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

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

The Beneficiary Board meets on the First Wednesday of each month. The age of an applicant is made up to the day the application reaches the Supreme Grand Secretary's office; for example, if the applicant is examined by the Lodge Surgeon, say on the 10th of the month, and he would be fifty on the 22nd of the month, and it doesn't reach the Supreme Grand Secretary's office until after the 22nd, it bars him from being admitted.

The Entrance Fees must in all cases be forwarded with the application.

JOHN W. CARTER,
S. G. Secretary.

Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

(Continued from our last.)

St. Cas, 1758.

The year 1758 witnessed vigorous preparations for the prosecution of the war with France, and it was resolved to make at least one descent upon the coast of that country.

A battalion from each regiment of Guards, and the four grenadier companies, formed in one battalion, joined the army, which was composed of sixteen battalions, with 6,000 marines, three companies of artillery, and nine troops of light horse, under Lieutenant-General the Duke of Marlborough.

Under Marlborough were Lieutenant-Generals Lord George Sackville, William Earl of Ancrum, K. T. (one of the veterans of Culloden), and four major-generals, Dury, Mostyn, Waldegrave, and Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield the hero of Gibraltar, who led the light horse.

Twelve flat-bottomed boats, each capable of holding sixty-three men in marching order, were prepared; these were to be rowed by twelve oars each, and were not to draw more than two feet of water; and a vast quantity of baskets for fascines, sandbags to form batteries, scaling-ladders, and wagons for the conveyance of the wounded, were brought from the Tower to Portsmouth.

By the 5th of June the whole armament was running with a fair breeze along the coast of Normandy, so close in-shore that the houses, the farms, and even the people, could be distinctly seen without the aid of telescopes; and at two o'clock p.m. the squadron dropped its anchors in Cancale Bay, on the coast of Brittany, nine miles eastward of St. Malo.

A small battery of only two guns on the shore was soon silenced; when the commodore's ship with three others opened their broadsides to the land, and filled the whole bay with smoke, while for seven hours every rock and mountain echoed to the thunder of a cannonade which was fired on mere speculation at the trees and bushes, as there was a dread that masked batteries were among them.

The cavalry and artillery were next disembarked. The infantry, formed in quarter-distance columns, were silent and still, no sound being heard save the uncasing of the colours, and the examination of flints and priming. The night passed without alarm, and the moon of the following day saw the whole army encamped on an eminence which was crowned by an ancient windmill.

On the 7th the Duke of Marlborough began his march for St. Servan and Solidore, publishing as he went a manifesto to the people of Bretagne, that he came, not to make war on them, but on the troops of France. Eight ships, mounting 204 guns, fourteen merchant ships and many smaller craft, were destroyed by him, together with all the magazines at St. Servan, which may be termed the suburb of St. Malo.

The Duke of Marlborough, on receiving information that an overwhelming force was gathering to attack him, deemed it prudent to return to Cancale

Bay and re-embark; and after threatening Havre, and actually having all the Guards in the flat-bottomed boats to land amid a wild tempest, he returned to St. Helen's on the 30th of June.

But the service of the army was not yet over. It was dispatched to France a second time, under Lieutenant-General Bligh, and the fleet came to anchor in Cherbourg Roads on the 7th of August. The landing was again successful, the troops being quite unopposed, and the fine basin of Cherbourg was completely destroyed.

To destroy these, General Bligh had 1,500 soldiers at work making blasts, and so skilful were they in the work of destruction, that the labor of thirty years and the expense of £1,200,000 sterling perished in a few days. All the bastions along the shore, from Fort Querqueville to the Isle Pelee were also blown up: 100 pieces of cannon were dismounted or flung into the sea, while two mortars and twenty-two beautiful guns of polished brass were put on board the flag-ship.

On the 19th of August the armament came to anchor in Portland Roads. The colors and brass guns taken at Cherbourg were exhibited in Hyde Park, and conveyed through the streets in triumph to the Tower, as the spoil of humbled France, whose time of vengeance was soon to come, when the Ministry, the 29th of the same month, resolved to pay her another flibustering visit—for these most injudicious and ill-planned descents on the French coast, were little better than such—and on the first day of September, once more the fleet, with the army on board reduced to 6,000 men, appeared off St. Malo, and came to anchor in the bay of St. Lunaire, where the whole force disembarked and encamped but a short distance from the shore.

A Council of War was held, when the admiral stated the impossibility of co-operating against the strong and beautiful castle of St. Malo, which is flanked with towers, that with four great bastions and the ramparts around the town render it a place of strength, while on the north it is quite inaccessible. All attempts on it were therefore abandoned; and as there was no safe anchorage in St. Lunaire Bay, the ships removed to that of St. Cas, a few leagues to the westward, while it was resolved to march the troops into the interior, taking care to proceed in such a manner as to keep communication with the fleet open.

By this time the greater part of the British army, including the Coldstream Guards and half of the 1st Regiment of Guards, in all about 1,500 men, under Major-General Dury, remained to cover the embarkation, but having fired away all their ammunition, they found themselves placed between the sea on one side and the overwhelming masses of the Duke d'Aiguillon on the other, without a cartridge in their pouches.

General Dury, a brave and resolute officer, formed them in grand division squares of two companies each, and in this order they prepared, with the bayonet alone, to meet the great force that was rushing against them. Under a dreadful fire of cannon and musketry, those splendid English guardsmen stood for two hours and a half, according to the French account unaided by sea or land.

General Dury was severely wounded and, rushing into the sea, perished in attempting to reach a boat. "At length the Guards gave way," says an officer who was present. "The grenadiers soon followed; and as there was no place of retreat for them in an enemy's country, most of them plunged into the sea and endeavored to swim to the ships; several were killed in the

No regard being paid to this intimation, they were set on fire as soon as the troops had formed their camp, about two miles beyond the village. On reaching Matignon, two battalions of the French line were discovered, and dislodged by the artillery. When General Bligh, who had made somewhat of a circular movement, was encamped three miles from the bay of St. Cas, he was informed that the Duke d'Aiguillon, Lieutenant-General of Bretagne under the Duke de Penthièvre, at the head of twelve battalions of infantry, six squadrons of horse, two regiments of militia, with eight mortars and two pieces of cannon, was within five miles of him, and meant next day to avenge the destruction which had ensued at St. Malo and Cherbourg.

A Council of War was held, and it was resolved that the British troops should embark early that evening; however, by delays, they did not reach the beach until past nine next morning. The bay of St. Cas was covered by an entrenchment which the enemy had thrown up to prevent or oppose any disembarkation; and on the outside of this work there was a range of sandhills which could have served as a cover for the enemy, and whence they might have annoyed the troops in re-embarking.

Even then the embarkation might have been successfully achieved, had the transports lain near the shore and received the men as fast as the boats could take them off, without distinction; but many of the ships were anchored at a great distance, and every boat, with a punctilious abuse in such an emergency, carried the men rigidly to the transport to which they belonged, and by this, much time was lost. The battery on the eminence fired round shot and grape alike on the troops and on the boats, and many of the latter were dashed to pieces and sunk with all on board.

The battalions of the Duke d'Aiguillon now began to march down the hills, partly concealed by a hollow way on the British left, with the intention of gaining a wood, where they might form and extend themselves along the British rear; but in their decent they suffered extremely from cannon and mortar of the shipping, which made great havoc in their ranks, and threw them into dire confusion. Their line of march for a time was staggered; then, deploying over a hill to their left, they advanced along a hollow way whence they suddenly rushed, full of fury and vengeance, to the attack.

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General Dury was severely wounded and, rushing into the sea, perished in attempting to reach a boat. "At length the Guards gave way," says an officer who was present. "The grenadiers soon followed; and as there was no place of retreat for them in an enemy's country, most of them plunged into the sea and endeavored to swim to the ships; several were killed in the

water, and all who could not swim were drowned. At one o'clock the firing ceased and the French sang—"Te Deum."

On an insulated rock one little band stood shoulder to shoulder and surrendered at discretion. There fell Sir John Armytage, Baronet, of Kirklees, and with him more than one thousand chosen officers and men.

The Sanguinary Insignia of a British Regiment.

Somewhat akin to the party-colored plume of the Northumberland Fusiliers, again, was the red ball which used to appear on the shakos of the light company of the Forty-sixth Foot, says Chambers' Journal, describing old English regiments. During the battle of Brandywine, in the American War, this company by accurate shooting made great havoc in the ranks of the enemy, who threatened, when they could obtain a favorable opportunity for revenge to give the marksmen no quarter. In defiance, however, of this menace, and to make themselves more readily distinguished from their comrades, they dyed the ball in their caps red—with blood, according to tradition—in place of the green worn by the rest of the regiment.

The Twenty-eighth Foot used to have a singular distinguishing feature in their number badge, which was affixed not only on the front in the usual manner, but also on the back of their caps. On one occasion in Egypt, when rather incautiously drawn up in line, a fierce onslaught was made upon the regiment, in rear as well as in front, by large bodies of French cavalry. There was no time to get into square formation to "receive" the charging horsemen; but the commanding officer, being a man of resources, shouted, "Rear rank, right-about-face. Fire!" The men carried out the order with promptitude; standing back to back, they simultaneously beat off both assaults; and to commemorate the affair, they were granted the unique distinction of the duplicate number badge.

History Repeats Itself.

The Greek and Roman galleys when compared with the ships of the Middle Ages show not only greater stability but, fitness for many uses besides that of merely cutting the water. In one we find at the water's edge a sheaf of twelve huge swords or prongs for tearing an enemy at the water-line, while above are two iron spear-headed rams to be run out violently by a concealed screw, and shaped either to smash in bulwarks or to hook on to or cut the enemy's rigging.

Other war galleys were provided with catapults, from which great masses of stone or marble shot were hurled upon the enemy's ship or amid his rowers. Some of the larger ships carried great cranes, which, being lowered to an opposing ship, lifted with great grappling irons her bow or stern high enough in the air to render her helpless for attack or defence. These machines, called "corvi" were invented by the famous engineer Archimedes, and was used by him with terrible effect at the siege of Syracuse, where the attacking galleys, according to Plutarch, advancing too close to the walls, were spread or grappled with great iron prongs, and after being lifted from the water by the ends were swayed to and fro, whirled in mid-air and dashed into fragments against the rocks.

Though we may doubt the saying that "there is nothing new under the sun," we certainly find naval architecture repeating itself, for our modern men-of-war are abandoning the open fighting-tops at their mastheads, and using the round basket-shaped fighting-towers which appear so often in old designs of Roman ships, especially of the time of Julius Caesar—in which we also discover a prow, ram or beak so closely resembling those of the Chicago, Atlanta and Main, that we might accuse the later designers of plagiarism. One has a bow the exact counterpart of the British ironclads Lord Warden and Royal Oak now in the Royal Navy.

Rheumatism Cured. Soldier's Cove, N. S., Jan. 30, 1890. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. Dear Sir:—Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the best medicine for rheumatism that I have ever used. Last spring I was troubled greatly with it in my leg; I used one box of Morse's Pills, and I was cured. Yours gratefully, ALLEN CAMPBELL.

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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 69 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, insured 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 sympathies 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.

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.

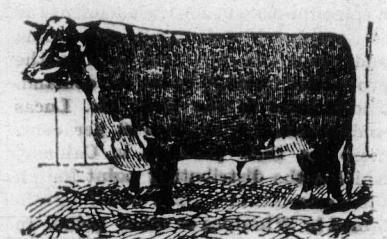
Good choice. None better. Prices Lower than Centre Town. Order Work a Specialty. Satisfaction certain.

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Double and Single Carriages. Special facilities for Wedding and other parties. Prompt attention given to all orders.

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WHERE STURDY MEN ARE MADE.

WINNIPEG SUFFERS FROM SNOW STORMS AND COLD WEATHER.

A Heavy Harvest Expected as the Result—The Severe Weather Interferes with a S. O. E. Entertainment.

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]

Pheew! The mercury curled up and down below sight in the bulb, wind blowing great guns from the Nor-west, snow falling in avalanches and packing in drifts, hard as tamped sand, and disposing itself in knee deep windrows across the streets in every direction.

Such is the record for several nights and days preceding the last of January. That the street car service was demoralised would be scarcely necessary to state, save that in this case, this grand climax filled to the brim the bitter cup of disappointment, many of your readers in this city, for the evening of the thirty-first had been set apart, and long looked forward to, as that on which the consummation of the Juvenile Lodge Committees efforts in getting up a benefit for the youngsters would have been brought to a successful issue. In the vain hope that the wind would sink with the sun, no effort was made to announce a postponement. Heedless of the fury of the elements, with true British pluck the trio of social and domestic heroes who had charge of affairs were at their posts on time, prepared to receive the audience which never came, and welcome the promised performers, of whom none but two put in an appearance.

THRILLING REMINISCENCES.

But there is no disaster so great, out of which some good, or some comfort, cannot be drawn; at all events when we cannot attain any else we may generally learn something, and so it turned out with your correspondent in this case. During the two hours wait in the dimly lighted ante-room, a gallant member of lodge Neptune, No. 144, a Crimean veteran (Note, "K" is used in this case instead of "G," as it sounds just as well, and is less suggestive of the true name which should be applied to all concerned in bringing this war about) related episodes of the Lions glorious but most disastrous struggle with the Bear, and of our own Northwest Rebellion, in which the narrator was a participant also. He told characteristic anecdotes of his own adventures by flood and field. In the presence of this gallant son of Mars, for the first time, to the best of his knowledge and belief, your correspondent found himself face to face with a man who in his own proper person claimed that he had not only seen, but helped to bury dead Indians, the result of the engagement at Batoche, but even this informant would not straightly assert that a moribund Half Breed had crossed his line of vision. Thank the powers! All those gallant and earnestly lamented fellow-citizens who lost their lives or limbs, all that costly material and ammunition, and all that grub, were not wasted entirely, there is at length authentic evidence by the lips of an eye witness that the last Northwest Rebellion resulted in making some good Indians.

LIVELY TIMES FOR FIREMEN.

One would imagine that a warm house and what is called a good fire should be the sine qua non during the prevalence of the state of affairs previously described, but unfortunately during these fierce conflicts of the elements, our some time useful servant and ally, has succeeded in obtaining the mastery, his choleric temper being aroused, his desire to join in the row outside has become ungovernable, and in some cases he has escaped and aided in the devastation. But thanks to our gallant "boys in blue," no fire so far has attained any very serious headway, or been attended with very disastrous results either in regard to life or property, and it may be said with both truth and pride, that Winnipeg stands second to no city in the Northwest in the efficiency of its apparatuses for successfully fighting fire, and for the skill, courage and persistent determination under the most trying circumstances, displayed by every member of the fire brigade, who for a month past have not had a day without a call, and on two occasions have had two fires to contend with at one time, while men, horses, and apparatus, were alike encrusted in ice.

The habitans and Old Timers are rejoicing on every hand on account of the abundant snowfall, as they claim it has ever been a presage of a heavy crop of wheat in the coming season; "so mote it be."

ORGANIZATION WANTED

Another winter month has gone and so far as known by those exoteric to

S. G. L. Mysteries there has yet been nothing done in relation to appointing an Organiser. The Foresters keep such an office at all times in the field resident, when at home, in this city. While the Knights of Malta are devouring every thing in sight, those of our Order who should be pushing its extension into every available corner in this country seem steeped in apathy, or so interested in his own affairs that they cannot devote a few hours a week to the furtherance of the cause they profess to have at heart.

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St. Thomas.

Waterloo Lodge No. 13—Meets in Chester

lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets

on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors

always welcome. M. Upton, Pres. E. W. Trump, Sec.

154 Manitoba st.

Daughters of England.

Hamilton.

Princess Mary No. 11—Meets on the 2nd and

4th Tuesdays in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Well-

ington and King Wm. Streets, Hamilton.

Visitors always welcome. Mrs. King, Pres. G. Midgley, Sec.

Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. B. S., Hamil-

ton, meets in Reliance Hall, corner James and

Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of

each month. B. Butten, Pres. Hector H. Martin, Secretary.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St.

Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street,

on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month.

Visitors welcome. E. K. May, Pres. E. W. Trump, Sec.

154 Manitoba st.

Sons of England.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd

Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting wel-

come. Harry Owrid, Pres. Bro. Bennett, Sec.

Box 217.

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. E. A. Miller, Pres. 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. H. J. Brown, Pres. Jos. C. Lang, Sec.

Brantford.

Salisbury, No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays.

First meeting in the year January 5th, 1893,

the A.O.F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Wm. Irwin, Sec. P. O. Box 965, Brantford.

Belleville.

Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and

3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall,

Front st. H. Tambridge, Sec. R. Oliphant, Pres. Belleville.

Blackstock.

Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday

of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church st.

Visiting brethren will be made heartily wel-

come. H. H. Frust, Sec.

Brockville.

Sarnock No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd

and last Mondays of each month in Sons of

England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (1st)

first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren

made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. W. H. Edwards, Pres. Box 75.

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the

1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the

Sons of England Hall, Boushall's Block. Vis-

iting brethren always welcome. W. E. Pethick, Sec. Levi Morris, Pres.

Clinton, Ont.

Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and

3rd Thursday of each month, in the S. O. E.

Hall, Jackson's Block. Visiting brethren

welcome. W. S. Swaffield, Pres. Alfred Scruton, Sec.

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. J. Emerson, Sec. E. Cave, Pres.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening

in the Foresters Hall, King st. John T. LeCock, Chas. F. Chanter,

President. Secretary.

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every

2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Box 694, Sec. Collingwood.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate

Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting

members welcome. E. Hunt, Sec. Hy. Smith, Pres. Cornwall.

Fort William.

Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth

Mondays in each month at the K. of G. Hall,

Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome.

Henry Smith, Pres. Ed. Oakley, Sec.

Fredericton, N.B.

Wellington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets

every alternate Friday in Church of Eng-

land Hall, Carleton street, from January 5th,

1893. Visiting brethren always welcome.

W. K. Allen, M.P.P. Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate

Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and

Scott streets. Chas. Squire, Sec. Jesse Welland, Pres.

Goderich.

Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Wednes-

days of each month in the A.O.Y.W. Hall,

corner of North Street and Square. W. S. Knights, Pres. W. J. Dowding, Sec.

Gravenhurst.

Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room,

Gravenhurst, every alternate Thursday from

October 20th. Visiting brethren welcome.

T. M. Hayton, Pres. G. A. Readshaw, Sec.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd

and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall

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.

J. F. Martin, Pres. | Albert st., Williamsville. Wm. H. Cruise, Sec.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wed-

nesdays, at Fraser's Hall, King st. A hearty

welcome to visiting brethren. W. Dumbleton, Sec. Geo. Reed, Pres. | Albert st., Williamsville.

Lachine.

Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every

2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 330 St.

Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome.

A. Parr, Pres. F. Goucher, Sec. Box 9, Lachine.

Lakefield.

Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st

and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Vis-

iting brethren made welcome. C. J. Burgis, Sec. W. H. Dunford, Pres.

Lambton Mills.

Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets

2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the

1, O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made wel-

come. J. T. Jarvis, Sec. M. Waterhouse, Pres.

Longford Mills.

Lodge St. Asaph, No. 132—Meets 1st and 3rd

Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Vis-

iting brethren made welcome. H. E. Peacey, Sec. Geo. A. Bradley, Pres. Longford Mills.

London.

Kennington No. 61—Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs-

days, at Albert Hall. F. G. Turvill, Sec. 125 Dundas st.

British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays,

Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

W. J. Anderson, A. Isaac, Sec. President. 748 King St.

Piccadilly No. 88—Meets alternate Monday's

from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall,

Richmond street. J. Hook, Sec. 280 Maitland st.

Londesborough.

Londesborough No. 143—Meets the 1st and 3rd

Fridays in each month in the Foresters Hall.

Visiting brethren will always find a hearty

welcome. I Bond Lawrason, Sec. J. E. Taylor, Pres.

Midland.

Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in

Foresters Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month.

Visitors welcome. R. O. Stokes, Sec. Frank Cook, Pres.

Montreal.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every

alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chat-

ham street at 8 p.m. Thos. H. Baker, Sec. 1144 St. James st.

Walter Thom, Pres. St. Henri.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on

the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at

5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome.

D. Aspinall, J. T. Gaffney, Sec. President. 39 Metcalfe Ave.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every

alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House,

cor. Wellington and Richmond sts. J. G. Brooks, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec. 546 St. Paul St.

Deanigh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays,

in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street.

Wm. Hammersley, J. T. Gaffney, Sec. President.

Grosvenor No. 130—Meets on the 2nd and 4th

Fridays of each month, at 496 St. Urbain st.

Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres. M. H. Howell, Sec. 51 Emile St.

New Glasgow, N.S.

Kenilworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S.

Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock

in Oddfellows Hall. White Rose Degree

meeting 3rd Monday in the month at 8 p.m.

Visiting brethren always welcome. N. Wadden, Pres. E. W. Thurston, Sec.

New Westminster, B. C.

Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th

Mondays in Union Hall, New Westminster.

B. C. Conversation every 4th Thursday

White Rose 2nd Wednesday. Visiting brethren

welcome. R. C. Baker, Pres. W. H. Boycott, Sec. Lorne street.

Oshawa.

Essex No. 4—Meets in S.O.E. Hall alternate

Tuesdays from January 3rd. Visiting brethren

welcome. Wm. Paul, Pres. W. S. Bowden, Sec. Box 249, Oshawa.

Orillia.

Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mon-

days at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st.

Henry Cuff, Pres. Austin Gillham, Sec.

Rose of Conchiting, No. 23, meets alternate

Monday from January 11th, 1892, in their

Hall Mulcahey's Block Orillia. Visiting

brethren welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec. J. C. Residen, 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. L. Williams, Pres. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and

3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington

Hall, Wellington st. R. L. Broadbent, Sec. 103 Bay street.

A. J. Pritchard, Pres.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and

4th Thursday of each month at Wellington

Hall, Wellington st. C. G. Folks, Sec. A. J. Foss, Pres. 322 Ann street.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd

Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall,

CANADA'S GREAT FUTURE.

THE HOME OF CONTENTED MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.

The Signs of the Times from a Business Point of View by a Business Man.

Mr. W. K. McNaught, president of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association, at the annual meeting held in Toronto on Feb. 7th made the following sensible remarks: I desire to say just a word or two regarding Canada's future about which certain irresponsible and desloyal busybodies are endeavoring to create a disturbance at the present time.

In my opinion the great need of Canada to-day is to be left alone, and those who insist upon an immediate change, whether in the direction of independence or annexation, are doing more harm than good to the country by leading the people to believe that we are in a dangerous position, and cannot work out our own future without the assistance of outsiders.

The malicious and persistent depreciation of this country and the exaltation of the United States, by a section of the Canadian newspaper press has more to do with inducing so many farmers to emigrate to the American instead of the Canadian North-west than anything else. It is a cheering fact, however, that in spite of this persistent croaking, not only is the tide of emigration from the older provinces setting strongly toward our own prairie lands, but thousands of expatriated Canadians who have learned by dear bought experience, that all is not gold that glitters, are leaving Minnesota and Dakota in order to participate in the prosperity of the agricultural El Dorado in our own North-west.

Or if whiners would stop their caterwauling and get to work they would soon find that not only is the country all right, but that it is marching on in the procession of nations, and not very far from the front.

Canada may not be so prosperous as some of her people could wish, but neither is any other country that I have any knowledge of; and if the official records and the managers of our great monetary institutions are to be believed, there is no country in the world that has stood the strain of the universal financial depression better, if as well, as our own. It is only a quarter of a century since the Dominion of Canada was called into existence, and anyone who compares the few weak and scattered provinces of that period with the united Canada of to-day, must admit that this country has not only developed in wonderful manner, but has laid both broad and deep the foundations of a mighty empire. The past has, as it were, been but the seedling time of the nation, and if we do not ultimately reap an abundant harvest it will be because of our impatience to gather the grain before it has had time to reach maturity. Nations are not built up in a day, and our quarter century of existence will be but as a day in the history of the Dominion. As our people have learned to labor; so they will also have to learn to wait with patience for that solidity and growth which other nations have taken centuries to acquire.

The national future of Canada does not in my opinion depend upon the good-will of other countries, so much as, under Providence, what her own people make it. If we are but true to ourselves we need have no fear of what the future has in store for us.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

A Daughter of England Lodge Proposed.—Grand Lodge Delegate—General Notes.

At the last meeting of Kenilworth the Rev. H. Taylor, who was elected to fill the president's chair, was forced to decline the honor, as he has too much work on his hands to give it the necessary attention. In declining the position he spoke very warmly of the Order. President Wadden, who was elected to fill that position will make a good head and has already handed in three applications for membership.

The lodge has named a committee to work up a lodge of the Daughters of England.

Our Grand Lodge delegate fears that he cannot attend the session in Montreal, but stated that he would like to see the work of the Order divided and the Beneficiary Department run as a separate office. He considered the Grand Secretary had too much work to do owing to the rapid extension of the Order. In his speech he referred to several cases showing that more assistance in managing the general affairs of the S. O. E. was needed and expressed a hope that the matter would be duly considered by the grand lodge.

FORGING AHEAD.

News which the "Anglo-Saxon," Cheerfully Welcomes.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Sir,—It is some time since you have had an item from me in reference to the progress of the lodge, and therefore, I thought it would make your valuable paper more appreciated by the many subscribers in Lansdowne lodge, and possibly be the means of getting more.

There is a competition in the lodge as to who will bring in the most new members this year, and it is needless to say that the members are hunting up candidates who are eligible to join, therefore we received four new propositions, and five were just returned by the managing committee after a thorough investigation of character, etc.

This year will be indeed a red letter year for Lansdowne lodge No. 25, as we started the year by the amalgamation of Peterborough lodge, No. 64, to Lansdowne lodge thereby swelling the numbers by about 50 more members, the members being so alive to new business makes me bespeak for Lansdowne lodge a prosperous year—one to be remembered by Sons of England of Peterborough.

J. J. TURNER, JR.

A CANADIAN POETESS.

Forthcoming Visit of Miss Pauline Johnson to Ottawa.

There have been excellent readers and reciters by the score who have appeared on Ottawa platforms in the past, but surely none has such claim for public patronage as our Canadian poetess, Miss E. Pauline Johnson, of Brantford. As a writer, Miss Johnson has long been favorably known, and she is fast obtaining a topmost rung on the literary ladder, but she has only lately courted public opinion as a reciter of her own poems, and her success has proved as marked in this respect as it has in her wooing of the muse.

Miss Johnson, as a member of the Mohawk tribe, is an unique and interesting personality, her father being Owanansyphon (the Man with the big House), the well-known chief of the Six Nations. Her grandfather, who for forty years was speaker of the Six Nations council, fought for the British in 1812 and distinguished himself for his bravery. While from her father she inherits the romance and imagination so characteristic of her work, she probably owes much of her poetical expression to the fact that her mother, Emily S. Howells, comes of a well-known and gifted literary family. Miss Johnson has achieved a high reputation, not only in Canada, but in the States and England, for her "Nature-Poetry." John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet, has written of Miss Johnson: "Thy poems have strength as well as beauty. It is fitting that one of their own race should sing the songs of the Mohawk and Iroquois in the English tongue." Miss Johnson is a constant contributor to a number of high class periodicals, including Harper's Weekly, the New York Independent, and journals of a similar high standing. As a reader of her own poems she is a great success, possessing as she does a clear, musical voice and an unusual gift of expression, combined with an enlivening vivacity of tone and gesture.

In response to many requests Miss Johnson will give one of her recitals in the Grand Opera House on Tuesday evening, February 21st, on which occasion she will be assisted by Mr. Owen A. Smiley, the talented reader of Toronto. The entertainment will be under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Stanley of Preston.

Not Guilty.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Sir,—At a meeting of W. R. Degree, of Lodge Neptune the attention of the members was called to certain statements made by your Winnipeg correspondent in your issue of 16th ult., charging Neptune with certain piratical actions, to wit, "The entrapping of Miss Shakspeare into a matrimonial alliance, to the exclusion, I presume, of Westward Ho!" After making the most searching enquiry amongst the members of the two lodges in question, I am instructed to say that the statement has no foundation, in fact, and can only be a creation of the fertile brain of your Winnipeg correspondent. The publication of statements of this kind are not calculated to promote that spirit of brotherly love which should exist amongst the members of the order generally.

A. H. PRICE,
SEC. NEPTUNE,
Winnipeg, Feb. 7, 1893.

OFFICIAL POINTERS.

S. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, Feb. 10, 1893.

The Supreme Secretary appeals to all those lodges of the S. O. E. which have not sent in the December returns to do so at once.

An application for a new lodge at Acton, Ont., is expected by the Supreme Secretary before the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The brethren in Montreal are making great preparations for the Supreme lodge which meets in that city for business at the Orange Hall, 246 St. James street, on Tuesday, March 14th.

The committee on the general revision of the constitution is holding meetings three nights a week, and expects to have copies of the work ready for distribution at an early date.

Supreme Secretary Carter is expecting Grand Secretary Wood of the South African district, to attend the meeting of Grand lodge in Montreal in March. He will receive a warm welcome.

Anxious to Have S. O. E. Lodges in England.

To the Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Dear Sir,—Having noticed in a former issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, your advice to send the paper to friends. I have acted on your advice, and send it regularly to my brother in London, England. He says that it is a first-rate paper, and further, the sooner the S. O. E. are established in England the better. We both heartily join in wishing every success to the Sons of England and the ANGLO-SAXON.

I remain yours, fraternally,
W. C. DAY,
President of Salisbury Lodge No. 42,
Branford, Feb. 5, 1893.

S. O. E. Notes.

Bro. H. P. Bonny, of Hamilton, No. 123, writes us that at the last meeting of his lodge there were four initiations, and everything augurs well for the future.

Bro. W. J. Richards, of 147 Cumberland street, Toronto, who met with an accident at the street railway sheds in that city, is progressing very favorably toward recovery.

The ANGLO-SAXON regrets to announce the illness of Bro. D. Herring, of 244 West 21st street, New York. He is suffering from a very trying disease, but it is hoped that his recovery may be rapid.

At the last meeting of the Public School Board of Ottawa, Bro. F. Cook, who is a member of the board, introduced a resolution providing for the Union Jack flying from all the public schools whenever required. He believes in inculcating patriotic sentiments in the hearts of the children.

Bro. T. H. Baker, of Montreal, writes: "The members who have the pleasure of reading the ANGLO-SAXON speak of it in the most flattering terms, and refer to it as being dedicated faithfully to our cause. I will do my best to increase the circulation."

Bro. Rumble, of Wilberforce lodge, Vancouver, B.C., writes that the members are taking great interest in the lodge; it is reviving in interest, and a large addition to the membership is looked for this year. The members took a lively part in the late municipal elections. Three of the brethren were candidates for aldermanic honors, two of them being successful.

From the many complimentary references the ANGLO-SAXON has received its opinions are borne out of the character and worth to the Order of Bro. B. T. Sellars, senior district deputy of Montreal. He is one of the oldest members of Yorkshire lodge, No. 39, and is a most enthusiastic worker, zealous in every good cause, a warm-hearted friend and one who has done much to advance the interest of Englishmen.

Albion lodge, of Toronto, has lost another member by death in the person of Bro. W. Craggs, who joined the Order some seven months ago. He leaves a widow and one child, and unfortunately was not a member of the beneficiary department.

Our readers will find the cards of the following lodges in our directory this issue:—Lincoln, No. 152, St. Lambert, Que., F. Riddington, president; William King, secretary. Hamilton, No. 123, of Hamilton, Ed. Carleton, president; H. P. Bonny, secretary. Albert, No. 114, of Capleton, Que., John Trigeodeon, president; Edwin James, secretary. Every lodge in the Order should take advantage of this means to inform the brethren of their night of meeting, in order that when visiting in the neighborhood they may know where they can spend a pleasant evening in the company of their brethren.

VICTORY LODGE NO. 173.

Instituted at St. Catharines with fifty Charter Members.

On Feb. 6th a new lodge of S. O. E. was instituted in St. Catharines, there being fifty charter members. The grand lodge officers present included the following: S. G. Vice-President, Thomas Elliott, of Brantford; Supreme Grand Secretary, J. W. Carter, of Toronto; Past Supreme Grand Vice, W. Hancock, of Hamilton; Bro. W. P. Lyons, D. D., and President, of Norwich Lodge, Niagara Falls, and Bro. Geo. Merrifield, J. S. Hawken and H. Wright, of Norwich Lodge. The initiation and dedication having been performed the election of officers took place with the following result: C. Chapman, past president; J. W. Kemping, president; W. Magness, vice president; H. Bliss, secretary; G. W. Hodgett, treasurer; Rev. C. H. Shutt, chaplain; Dr. E. Goodman, surgeon; A. Furness, P. Nelson, W. Hallett, W. H. Harris, E. Nicholson, Geo. Eccleston, committee; T. Wyatt, inside guard; The election of outside guard, auditors, and trustees was deferred until next meeting night, the 20th inst., in Beaver Hall.

The labors of the evening having been brought to a close, an adjournment was made to Bro. Sherrin's hostelry on Mary street, where a really splendid supper was provided to which ample justice was done. Bro. Kemping presiding at the head of the board.

A short toast list was presented consisting of the "Queen," the "Grand Lodge," "Host and Hostess," and closing with "Our Noble Selves," while the National Anthem brought to a close a most profitable evening.

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

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

Sons of England.

St. Lambert, Que.

Lincoln, No. 152—Meets in St. Barnabas Hall, St. Lambert, Que., 2nd and 4th Fridays. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. King, Sec., Box 5 St. Lambert, Near Montreal.

Capleton, Que.

Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capleton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome. John Trigeodeon, Pres. Edwin James, Sec. Capleton, Que.

Hamilton, Ont.

Hamilton, No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, McNab st., n. Hamilton. Visiting brethren welcome. Edward Carleton, Pres. H. P. Bonny, Sec. 635 King St. East.

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E. J. Le DAIN,
332 Wellington, St., Ottawa.

X SPRING POETRY AND SPRING HATS X

appear simultaneously, Spring poetry is copious and generally bad. It vexeth the soul of the editor and maketh his readers very tired. Spring Hats appear with the first stanza that mingles the daffodil with spring chicken. Spring Hats are good, bad and indifferent. The best are the out-come of genius. Genius is limited. That is why you have to pay \$3 for the very best that is made to-day. We keep a comprehensive range. The best and other grades that are not the best, but that are good enough for ordinary purposes. A matter of choice and price. We can suit you in both respects.

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