

THE ANGLO-SAXON

Devoted to the interests of the Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxons of British America and to the Sons of England Society.

VOL. III—No. 12.

OTTAWA, AUGUST, 1890.

50 CENTS A YEAR.

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



Sons of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Almorte.
Nelson No. 43, Almorte—Meets alternate Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. H. Bennett, Sec. A. G. Horton, Pres. Box 98.

Barrie.
Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters Hall, Dunlop st. Fred. Edwards, Pres. Geo. Whitebread, Sec. Allendale, Barrie.

Belleville.
Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. H. Tammidge, Sec. Thos. Waymark, Pres. Belleville.

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

Brockton.
Birmingham No. 60, Brockton—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Parsons Hall, Brockton. Chas. Cashmore, Sec. F. Wootton, Pres. 237 Gladstone Ave.

Brockville.
Suffolk No. 57, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in their Hall, No. 208 King street. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. W. White, Pres. Box 75.

Collingwood.
Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays in Union Hall. V. M. Durford, Sec. Collingwood. Robt. Nash, Pres.

Cornwall.
Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. Frank Nelson, Sec. Robt. Carson, Pres. Cornwall.

Eglinton.
Sherwood No. 76, Eglinton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month at the Town Hall, Eglinton. Fred. Brooks, Sec. A. Moore, Pres. Dear Park.

Exeter.
Flymouth No. 63, Exeter, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each and every month in the L.O.O.F. Hall, Main st. Wm. Sanders, Sec. Daniel Davis, Pres. Advocates' office.

Galt.
Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Chas. Squires, Sec. Chas. Brock, Jr. Pres. Richmond Ave.

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

Hamilton.
Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec. Edwin Layland, Pres. 101 Oak Ave.

Acorn No. 24, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Wm. Macartie, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec. 227 Bay st. North. 13 James st.

Huntsville.
Greyden No. 35, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Tenning Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. J. R. Reece, C. Peacock, Sec. Huntsville. President.

Kingston.
Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts, on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. L. Allison, Sec. Joseph Salter, Pres. Albert st.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month in the 'Prentice Boys Hall, Market Square. Visitors welcome. John Porter, Pres. John Davis, Sec. Kingston.

Lakefield.
Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the Orange Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. Edmund Sellens, Sec. John C. Baisdon, Pres. Lakefield.

Montreal.
Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 6 Place de Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres. Chas. Chappell, Sec. 102 St. Felix st.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Sebastopol sts. Hy. Irons, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec. 4 College st.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, will meet every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. J. Booth, Sec. Hy. Robertson, Pres. 1067 St. James St.

Oshawa.
Essex No. 4, Oshawa—Meets every alternate Friday in the S.O.E. Hall. Thos. Martin, Sec. Wm. Holland, Pres.

Orillia.
Hampton No. 38, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall, Missessauga st. W. H. Stevens, Pres. G. H. Swain, Sec. Orillia.

Ottawa.
Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Oddfellows' Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks sts. T. E. Hickmet, Pres. E. Anst, Sec. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Rowwood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington st. E. J. Reynolds, Sec. Geo. Low, Sr., Pres. P. O. Box 296.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec. R. J. Dawson, Pres. 409 Ann street.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. C. C. Rogers, Sec. J. J. Hawken, Pres. 315 Stewart st.

Clarendon—The United Degree Lodge of Derby, Rowwood, Russell and Stanley lodges meet at Wellington Hall, Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 3rd Tuesday of each month. Fred. Cook, Pres. C. H. Bott, Sec.

Owen Sound.
Mistletoe No. 88, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month at 8 p.m. Brethering visiting Owen Sound, cordially welcomed. Chas. Richardson, Pres. C. K. Grigg, Secretary.

Peterborough.
Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. E. W. Elcombe, Sec. T. J. R. Mitchell, Pres. Box 277.

Sherbrooke, Que.
Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odells Block. Thos. Rawson, Pres. Edwin Avery, Sec. Box 16, P.O., Sherbrooke.

St. Thomas.
Chester No. 18, St. Thomas, Ont.—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays (W. R. D. 3rd Friday) of every month in Emuting Block, cor. Talbot and Elgin sts. Robt. Pearson, Sec. F. W. Trump, Pres.

Frere No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Robt. A. Mackay, Pres. J. W. Yearsley, Sec. 9 Hughes st.

Toronto.
Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street West. B. Jones, Pres. C. E. Smith, Sec. 31 Sward st.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Occident Hall, cor. Badsamer st. and Queen st. West. W. H. Syme, Sec. Geo. Hall, Pres. 18 Eden Place.

Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. A. Watkins, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec. 16 Carlton Ave.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. E. Davis, Pres. W. Fugh, Sec. 70 Sussex Ave.

Somerset No. 18, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale. H. Worman, Pres. W. P. Parsons, Sec. 29 Lawrence Ave.

Surrey No. 11, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Brunswick Hall, 161 Brunswick Avenue. C. Sennell, Pres. G. Knight, Sec. 105 Oxford street.

Warwick No. 13, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Jackson's Hall, Yonge st., cor. Bloor st. Al. Hildford, Sec. J. Pothey, Pres. 36 Yorkville Avenue.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Winchester Hall, Carleton West, cor. Parliament st. T. P. Williams, Sec. A. O. Robinson, Pres. 28 Sward st.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. S. H. Manchee, Sec. Harry Leeson, Pres. 14 Trafalgar Ave.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Queen st. East. J. W. Lane, Pres. J. W. Haynes, Sec. 136 Broadview Ave.

Stafford No. 32, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Copeland Hall, King st. East, corner Sherbourne st. Geo. W. Ansell, Sec. W. G. Fowler, Pres. 42 Trafalgar Ave.

Portsmouth No. 45, Dovercourt, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Mechanics' Institute. Geo. Hutchings, Pres. Thos. Buckley, Sec. Delaware Ave.

Worcester No. 47, West Toronto Junction—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at James' Hall, West Toronto Junction. Fred. Ineson, Sec. C. E. Egan, Pres. Box 8, Carleton West.

Cambridge No. 34, Little York, Toronto—Meets alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall. W. H. Clay, Pres. A. Sargent, Sec. Coleman P.O.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. J. W. Webb, Sec. W. H. Walkem, Pres. 37 Homewood Ave.

Weston.
Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visitors welcome. Theo. Holdsworth, Sec. Geo. Asham, Pres. Weston, Ont.

Woodstock.
Bedford No. 31, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. W. Whitcombe, Pres. W. E. Wilkinson, Sec. Box 188.

Winnipeg.
Westward Oh! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, bi-monthly at Knights Pythias Hall, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. Rev. G. F. Coombes, Thos. C. Andrews, Sec. President Secretary, Box 353.

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. Geo. W. Copeland, President. A. J. Elliott, Secretary.

Hamilton.
Deven No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All member of the order invited. Walter Harris, Sec. 41 Murray street.

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

Professional Cards.
TAYLOR McVEITY, Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Scottish Ontario Chambers, OTTAWA.

To Lodge Secretaries.
DURING the past year the Order of the Sons of England has increased more rapidly than the most sanguine expectations of those interested in its welfare. Our Lodge Directory Columns has been used by members of the Order throughout the Provinces of Canada, and the ANGLO-SAXON has steadily grown in favor, which its increased circulation each month proves. Every year, travel is made more easy, and the Order of the Sons of England spreading throughout the Provinces, compels us to believe that our Lodge Directory results favorably to all concerned. Members can see at a glance what night a Lodge Meeting is held in the particular section which he may be visiting, when he can interchange fraternal greetings, etc. With this in view we hope that Lodges which have not their CARD in the Directory will send it to us for our next issue. Only \$1 per year. Address, ANGLO-SAXON, P. O. Box 296, Ottawa, Ont.

SONS OF ENGLAND NEWS.
The Grand Secretary has received an application for a charter to organize another S.O.E. lodge in Hamilton.

The 18th inst. was appointed by Sup. Grand President Swait and Grand Secretary Carter for the inauguration of Grosvenor Lodge, Montreal.

Lodge Richmond No. 65, Toronto, received several propositions from candidates seeking admission at their last regular meeting.

A new lodge of the Sons of England was formally opened at Calgary on Tuesday, 6th August, by a Deputy, Bro. Henry Symons, of Toronto, who was acting in behalf of the Grand Lodge officers.

Lodge Gloucester, S.O.E., of Sherbrooke, Que., held a picnic at Garthby on Wednesday, August 6th, when a grand regatta on the lake, sports, games, dancing, etc., were held. The Q. C. R. gave very favourable rates.

On Tuesday, 22nd ult., a meeting of representatives of the Sons of England Lodges, Orillia, was held, and a joint committee named to perfect arrangements for the demonstration on the 11th August. Mr. R. J. Sanderson was chairman, and Mr. W. H. Stevens secretary-treasurer.

A SOLID LODGE.
The last audit report of Lodge Middlesex No. 2, Toronto, shows the following:
A membership of nearly 500.
Invested funds, \$5,298.10.
Balance in Treasurer's hands, \$566.39.
Receipts during past half-year, \$1421.02.
Payments to sick & distressed, \$933.12.

On Saturday, the 19th July, the lodge attended the funeral of the late Bro. J. Mallord, who became an Honorary member of Lodge Middlesex in September 1878, when the lodge was inaugurated, and whose connection with the Order has only ceased with life. The burial service was read by another very old and esteemed member of the lodge, Past Sup. Grand President Bro. T. R. Skippon.

The work of reconstructing Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, is rapidly being pushed forward. The estimated cost of the improvements is \$17,000, and it is expected that the Sons of England will then have under their control a music hall capable of seating 2,500 people.

It is rumoured, but as yet we have received no official intimation of the fact, that the Naval Brigade of the S. O. E. have been granted permission by the Militia Authorities at Ottawa, to drill with arms, etc. We would be pleased to hear from some of the brethren in Toronto in reference to it. A loyal organization such as the Naval Brigade is surely as much entitled to drill with arms as that very Fenian institution veylect the Ottawa University.

The Supreme Grand President and the S. G. Secretary have been on a round of visitations. They have inspected the lodges at Chatham, Windsor, Clinton, Exeter and London, and report that a most flourishing state of affairs prevails. It is understood that the President will next turn his attention towards the East, where the movement amongst Englishmen is becoming accentuated. He will probably visit Brockville, Montreal and Sherbrooke, returning by way of Ottawa.

Important Notice.—The ANGLO-SAXON will be glad to publish any information of general interest to the Order. The Lodge Secretaries can render good service in this way. Statements giving the number of new initiations during the month; the financial status of a lodge; death notices, and other matter of general interest, as bearing upon the vitality of a lodge, will be welcomed. The Editor desires to say that he will be glad to receive communications from the Presidents of Lodges on all subjects relating to the Order. He reserves to himself, however, the right of deciding whether any communication falls under the prohibition contained in the article of the constitution governing the publication of anything which may arise in the lodge-room.

The following brethren registered at the Supreme Grand Secretary's Office during the month of July:—
James Arnott, V.P., and C. Arnott, of Croyaon lodge.
Chas. Squire, secretary of Royal Oak.
Wm. Hubbert, of Southampton L.
Wm. Stocken, R. T. Hounsell and H. T. Hounsell, of Lansdowne L.
W. J. Pain, of Derby L., Ottawa.
James Hope, of Russell L., Ottawa.
Jno. Clayton, of Accorn L.
H. H. Martin, secy. of Hearts of Oak.
J. R. Martin, of Chester L.
Henry White, of Durham L.
W. Hunt, of Britannia L.
W. H. Dome, of Northampton L.
A. Hanaford, District Deputy of the city of Hamilton, of Britannia L.
W. Partridge, of Prince of Wales L.
W. A. Peter, of Southampton L.
H. J. Carter, P.P., and H. Edmonds, of Chelsea L.
W. P. Cooke, V.P., of Winchester L.
James Hewer, of Royal City L.
W. Hover, P.P., of Britannia L.
Harry T. Widdicombe, of Calgary L.
J. A. Edwards, District Deputy of the Montreal District, and secretary of Victoria's Jubilee L.
Thos. Pike and Thos. Jas. Bentley, of Victoria's Jubilee L.

The best of fun and the greatest Picnic of the season at Clark's Island.
Go to Clark's Island for the Civic Holiday.

AUSTRALIA.
Sons of our giant ocean isle,
In sport our friendly foes so long,
Well England knows you; and will smile
When you outmatch us many a while—
So fleet you are, so keen, so strong,
But now when first the shadow falls
On England, and the touch of fate,
You leave your ocean-girdled walls,
You answer ere your mother calls,
And meet our foemen in the gate.

ENGLISHMEN

If you want a newspaper that is devoted to the best interests of Englishmen **SUBSCRIBE** at once and get a monthly journal containing most valuable subjects of sound doctrine and patriotic ideas, written by able and competent men

FOR THE

Benefit of every Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxon in British America, that he may help to fight the foes of those liberties and free institutions which have been bequeathed to us by our noble forefathers.

ANGLO-SAXON

has a wide circulation, and being the recognized organ of the **SONS OF ENGLAND SOCIETY,** it is scattered all over this Dominion in particular, England, Africa, and America for **50 CTS. PER ANNUM.**

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P. O. Box 296, Ottawa, Canada.

—A BLUE CROSS opposite this indicates that the subscriber, whom it is addressed is indebted for this year's subscription from Aug. 1899 to Sept. 1900, and all such will confer a favour by kindly remitting, for which we shall feel obliged.

* We cannot undertake to make out accounts and send them by mail or otherwise and only charge 50 cents.

* 50c. now is worth more to us than \$1 many months hence, with cost of time, bills and postage.

* Will all friends please think of this, and help us in the work by an EARLY remittance.

ESTABLISHED 1887.
THE ANGLO-SAXON

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Devoted to the interests of the Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxons of British America, and to the Sons of England Society.

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A. J. SHORT & E. J. REYNOLDS,
P. O. BOX 296,
Ottawa, Canada.

THURSDAY, AUGUST, 1890.

OUR IMPLACABLE FOES.

The Order of the Sons of England is a Protestant Order. Its members are presumed to have an interest of the most vital description in Protestantism and such an interest, in order not to partake of prejudice, presupposes a fairly wide grasp of the subject. Englishmen doubtless have their prejudices and it may be well to consider whether their dislike of the methods and practices of the Jesuits is or is not well-founded. Such a consideration has a practical value in view of such important accomplished facts as Jesuit incorporation and Jesuit Endowment within the Province of Quebec, which is within the Dominion of Canada, which forms part of the British Empire!!!

What, then, are the principles and objects, and, especially, what is the record of the Society of Jesus? Its main principle and object may be stated to be "the conversion of the world to Christ," or, in other words, the subjection of everybody to the Romish system. But, inasmuch as the Romish system, perfect as it is, is controlled by the Jesuit system, which is admittedly still more perfect, we eventually reach the conclusion that the main principle and object of the Jesuits is to govern the whole world themselves. What Jesuit Government amounts to we have good and sufficient evidence in Ecuador, where the land is consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus; where the revenues are devoted to the Church; where every tenth person is a priest or a religious; where murder and ignorance, strife and poverty, the grossest immorality mingled with the wildest bigotry, prevail. No scientific books, or in fact any books except those of devotion and the trashiest of novels, are allowed to enter this holy land. Agriculture, in any modern sense, the arts and sciences, are utterly unknown. So long as a man is an obedient son of the church he may do pretty much what he likes, provided that he be not disturbed or disturb not others with ideas of any kind likely to cause the authorities trouble. Now these authorities are the Jesuits, and, being all-powerful in Ecuador, it cannot surely be denied that they are responsible for the condition of things existing there. And if responsible

the world at large is not likely to desire a universal government of the same stamp. Evidence of a like nature could be adduced from many other quarters. No Italian forgets the abject condition, from every point of view, of the peasants on the estates of the Propaganda, and any intelligent Spaniard will admit that the backward state of his country is largely the result of ecclesiastical interference in secular affairs. If the Priests and Jesuits would only concern themselves with spiritual matters and leave to Caesar the things belonging to Caesar, the cause of the church would be much more greatly advanced. Priests, however, are human and some are ambitious, and some are aly, and all have a pride in their spiritual power and are possessed by the caste instinct—Whence have proceeded the forged rescripts and even the tampering with the Scriptures; the growth of the power of the curia and the cultivation of dogmatism. We see no remedy for these things within the Romish Church so long as the majority of the governors of that church are Italians of the narrowest ecclesiastical stripe. If ever the principle of rep. by pop. comes to be accepted and the stronger and naturally more religious-minded nations of the north get their share of representation in the governing body, a brighter day will have dawned upon

the church and upon the world. For it is a great mistake to suppose that all so-called Roman-Catholics are favorable to that reactionary ism—Ultramontanism. The Germans and Austrians are, for the most part, distinctly opposed to it, and, of course, to the Jesuits, and Bishop Strossmeyer (representing, by the way, as many Roman Catholics as all the Italian Bishops put together) thus addressed the Ecumenical Council in 1869, when opposing those blasphemous fads of the Jesuits, the dogma of the Immaculate Conception and that relating to Papal Infallibility:

"My brethren, consider the dangers to which the church must be subject when it takes its teachings from the Jesuits, as their doctrines are in contradiction to history, to the fathers of the church, to the Word of God, to everything, in short, that is held most sacred by true Christians."

Of course, Strossmeyer and his party were voted down, and these dogmas carried by a large majority; but as a consequence Dr. Dollinger and many other distinguished men, including two Bishops, left the church, and Strossmeyer has never, to this day, given in his adhesion to the dogmas in question, although he has not formally seceded.

But let us return to the record of the Jesuits. Borgia, the third General of the Order, speaks in this wise of them: "Like lambs have we crept into power; like wolves have we used it; but like dogs shall we be driven out." This prophecy was before long fulfilled, partially at least, when "Pope Clement XIV., in suppressing the Jesuits, in 1773, charged them with idolatrous ceremonies, scandalous maxims, contrary to good morals, producing dangerous seditions, tumults, discords, scandals, which weakened or entirely broke the bonds of Christian charity. For these and other reasons stated, he decreed the eternal suppression and annihilation of the 'Company of Jesus,' not to be rescinded in aftertime by any one or upon any grounds."—Clement's brief, 1773.

This action on the part of the Pope was taken upon the fullest evidence and after the most careful deliberation. The Jesuits appeared to submit, but poor Clement paid the penalty of his courage with his life. His nephew and the attendant physician testified that he died of slow poison, a favorite weapon of the Jesuits, and one which has unquestionably been often employed by them against their enemies. The Jesuits were soon reinstated by the next infallible Pope and resumed the practice of their peculiar methods. These were, however, now carried on more secretly than ever, and it was only by accident, as it were, that the world learned that the Jesuits had in no way changed. In France the law strictly forbade the Jesuits from entering the country under any pretence. The Parliament had in 1762 dissolved and banished the Society, and the Act on the subject contains the following language:

"Their doctrines destroy the law of nature; they break all the bonds of civil society, by authorizing theft, lying, perjury, the utmost licentiousness, murder, criminal passions, and all manner of sins; their doctrines root out all sentiments of humanity, overthrow all governments, excite rebellion, uproot the foundations of religion, and substitute all sorts of superstition, irreligion, blasphemy and idolatry."

In Spain, Portugal, Germany and England penal laws were enacted against them, and the grounds taken in each case were that they taught immoral doctrines, encouraged sedition and robbed the people. They are pursuing the same methods in Canada today. Their doctrines can be ascertained by reference to the works of De Gury, their most celebrated theologian and casuist, whose books are in the hands of every priest in the Romish Church! These books are full of abominations. Murder, theft, adultery, lying, unchastity on the part of priests and all other sins are excused and even, in some instances, approved. The books are easy to obtain. There is an English edition which any stationer can procure if the reader is unable to read the original Latin. Judge then for yourselves, brethren, and be not deceived by the assertion one hears so often that the Jesuits have altered their methods and have become Christianised. They are wolves in sheep's (black sheep) clothing. Are they not encouraging sedition in this country? Who then are the principal supporters of Mr. Mercier in his scheme to create an imperium in imperio? The Jesuits. Have they not already commenced their practice of robbing the people? Who will pay the \$400,000 wrested from the Province of Quebec by sheer black-mail? Shall we not pay it? WE, the tax-payers, the milch-cows, the gentle long-suffering

Protestants of Ontario. We shall have to foot that bill when the Province of Quebec formulates its demands for "better terms." Englishmen, Scotchmen and Orangemen of Canada, you are not only the most truly patient and unaggressive people in the world, but you are even more! Not content with presenting both cheeks to be slapped you turn yourselves around in order to be the more conveniently kicked. At the same moment your pockets are being visited by men with sanctified faces and wearing long black robes. This is a great country!

SOME STATISTICS.

This is an age of figures. One calculates his chance of longevity by the rates of mortality; or his safety on a railway by the averages of accidents; or his success in business by Dun-Wiman's bankruptcy list. On the face of it the method looks very much like thinking backwards—Chinese fashion. And yet, a man is only a unit of a community and the statistics of a people deal with the aggregation of units. If cholera is abroad, one feels distinctly safer if the mortality of his district is something under 20 in the thousand.

We are all (all of us, that is to say, who are readers of the ANGLO-SAXON) interested in the Order of the Sons of England, and, perhaps, we may find some figures to give us ground for rejoicing in the past and encouragement for the future.

In the year 1874, then, was our noble and patriotic order established. The first lodge *Albion* was opened at Toronto on the 12th December of that year. Nearly two years went by before the next lodge *Middlesex* was inaugurated. Before the end of 1876, however, a lodge *Essex* had been opened at Oshawa. This was the first lodge established outside of Toronto. Two lodges (*Kent*, of Toronto and *Sussex* of Whitby) were added in 1877; four in 1878; two in 1879; and two in 1880. From that date a progress as marvelous as it is suggestive has continued. In 1881, three new lodges and the establishment of a branch in South Africa. In 1882, three more. In 1883, six. In 1886, five. In 1887, no less than fourteen, not counting three new lodges opened up in South Africa! In 1888, eighteen new lodges. In 1889, TWENTY-SEVEN new lodges and a tremendous addition to the membership of nearly all the existing lodges. At the beginning of this year, 1890, there were, therefore, 103 lodges in the order with an estimated membership of nine thousand five hundred men. There have since been opened fourteen lodges making a total of 117 lodges up to date, and the Supreme Executive are confident that the end of this year will see the order with at least 150 lodges and a total membership of Fourteen Thousand Men!

This growth, it will be observed, has followed the law of progression, and is therefore bound to continue. The principles of the Society are noble and pure, and the men who have embraced them are worthy Sons of England. It must not be forgotten that those seeking to enter the order are carefully scrutinised and if their past life has rendered them unworthy of membership they are promptly rejected. The fact is recognized that a few—but very few—unworthy members could work much mischief in the Society. We had an instance of this in the case of Mr. C. W. Allan. And yet it is very difficult always to distinguish between men. Who would have thought that this Mr. Allan would have violated his obligations; have brought the order before the courts—before the Attorney-General! The writer would certainly never have imagined it. It behoves us all, therefore, to be extremely careful in bringing men into the Order. It were almost better for the Order than four good men were not brought in than that one had one should be admitted. We have a sacred mission to fulfil in this Dominion—we Englishmen of English sires—and hardly shall we accomplish it if we are not united in patriotic purpose and brotherly love. A strong effort should be made to establish connections in the Maritime Provinces, where we are at present unrepresented. Mr. Yeo, M.P., of Prince Edward Island, has promised that before another year we shall have a flourishing lodge on the Island. "A consummation devoutly to be wished."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One would think that Russia had trouble enough with the Nihilists without devising new means of driving her people to desperation, such as the enforcement of the abominable edicts against the Jews. The London *Spectator* says:—"Nothing can be more certain than that the Russian Government by its ill-usage of the Jews is bringing the day of revolutions nearer, and that if society in Russia is ever overwhelmed by a deluge of blood and licentiousness, it will be due in no small measure to the wicked and anarchical policy which is now apparently accepted by the Czar. Such crimes as those contemplated by the Russians cannot be perpetuated without an amount of national demoralization which renders a country ripe for revolution."

Nothing is clearer than the fact that it is continuous persecution to which the Jews have for centuries been subjected which has made them a disturbing element in Europe. Persecution engenders disturbance. Deprive a nation, a section of a community or an individual of the right of self-government and you at once create a dangerous condition. A faulty co-ordination—to use Herbert Spencer's favorite expression—an unequal adjustment of environment will produce abnormal results whether in a man or as to a Government. This is the modern theory.


"Very well," says Mr. Gladstone, "you admit this. Why not apply it to Ireland?" Our answer is that we do—as largely as possible. Ireland is more than fairly represented in the Imperial Parliament, and it is only the fact that the persons she sends there choose to violate all rules of procedure and debate and deliberately, and as a policy, block the course of government, which renders her voice there less powerful than Scotland's or, comparatively speaking, than that of England.

No one disputes that a larger measure of local self-government, if it could be arranged, would have the best possible effect upon the people of Ireland. Responsibility is nearly always a good thing. The difficulty in the way is that the section of Ireland which has always been loyal to the Empire and which comprehends all that is most industrious, intelligent and law-abiding in Ireland, protests vehemently against anything like "Home Rule." Certainly, the utterances of the leading men in the Parnellite Party, who, in the event of Home Rule, would become the governors of Ireland: of Mr. Davitt, who is a socialist and would turn out the land-lords; of Mr. Healy, who would up-root Protestantism if he could and of Mr. Parnell who favours complete separation, ("the severance of the last link") make us doubtful about the expediency of granting Home Rule. We question whether our Canadian legislators had fully considered these things when they passed these "Home Rule" Resolutions.

If the whole of Ireland were Catholic or Ulster could be induced to see the benefit of Home Rule, all other difficulties towards granting it would be inconsiderable. Ireland independent might, and probably would, turn against England should the latter become involved at any time in war. There is, of course, that danger. But the chief difficulty in the eyes of most men is that Ulster would not yield without a struggle, and there are those who think that she could get the best of the fight.

What should we do then? Nor does the treatment of Protestant minorities in Catholic countries—let us example the Province of Quebec—inspire us (nor, apparently the Ulstermen) with much confidence. The burden of the taxation would fall, as it falls in the Province of Quebec, upon the industrious and wealth-producing Protestants and the money would be spent in subsidizing the Roman Catholic Church, and in all sorts of reckless and extravagant ways. The conduct of Irish Catholics in all parts of the world has abundantly indicated what would be the fate of the Irish Treasury if it came into their clutches. The last end would be worse than the first. There is nothing for it, apparently but for England to go on as she is doing.

The strike on the New York Central and the other Vanderbilt roads has seriously inconvenienced the people of New York. Milk and many other necessities went up to famine prices. The loss to everybody concerned must reach the millions. Of course, property has rights and labor has rights BUT BOTH HAVE DUTIES, and it is time that the State made that important fact understood. We hear too much about "rights" now-adays and far too little about "duties."



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Advertisement for 'FREE' watches, featuring an image of a watch and text describing a 'FREE' gift with purchase.

The Canada Atlantic Ry. will carry the S.O.E. Picnic Party to Clark's Island on the Civic Holiday.

A curious controversy in regard to the spelling of certain words has been dragging its course through the Ottawa papers. An Order in Council was passed in June last in which the retention of the letter "u" in such words as honourable, favourable and so on in the printing of the Debates of Parliament, the Official Gazette and other public documents was enjoined. This Order was based upon a Report from the Prime Minister, who stated that his attention had been directed to the subject by a communication from Dr. J. Beaufort Hurlbert, whose arguments in favour of following the English rather than the American practice of spelling certain words he (the Premier) deemed conclusive.

Here the matter would have rested, so far as Dr. Hurlbert was concerned. But a Mr. J. F. Waters, clerk in the Department of the Secretary of State, seized with a itching for notoriety, wrote letters to the Ottawa Citizen which implied, if they meant anything, that he, Waters, was entitled to all the credit for the Government's action. This brought Dr. Hurlbert to his feet and a very pretty fight ensued in which the unfortunate Mr. Waters got, as was to be expected, his deserts.

The imaginative reporter had his opportunity in the electrocution of Kemmler and filled the world with horrors. The philosophical view of crime is that it is a form of disease. This is very well, but what is society to do in the face of such brutal criminality as that Kemmler was guilty of? No doubt social forces and the influence of heredity are together responsible for the greater part of crime, although temperance orators attribute everything to drunkenness.

The question arises—what is crime? It is wrong, according to Christian ethics to slay a man, except, perhaps, in self-defence or in defence of one's country. The Jesuits commend the killing of one's enemy in defence of one's honor and the more secretly the better. This maxim, or rather the application of it, has not, however, commended itself to the more courageous instincts of the northern races, and hence much obloquy has fallen upon the reverend Fathers. To our mind the crime of Charles Rykert, M.P., is equally as serious as Kemmler's and more destructive of public morality, which, by the way, it is quite as important to secure as private life.

This sort of moralising does a certain amount of good. At least, we venture to hope so. After all, it is the growth of a healthy public opinion which is the essential need of the hour. Legislation on moral questions is of little practical value if it is in advance of public sentiment. The Maine liquor laws sufficiently prove that to be the case. When a man knows that the sentence of a law court does not carry with it the condemnation of his friends, the sting is taken from the penalty inflicted.

Many a man would sin but for the fear of detection. Does any man suppose that Charles Rykert, notwithstanding his white-washing in Lincoln, does not feel uncomfortable at having been found out? And would not half a dozen other members of Parliament dislike a similar experience to his! We may depend upon it that the outcry against speculation in matters of public trust has had a wholesome effect, weakened though it may have been by the utter want of decent citizenship displayed by the electors of Lincoln.

There has, on the whole, been an improvement in the tone of public morality. Time was when it was considered proper to drink to excess. A man of spirit had not done his duty to his guests until both he and they were under the table. An insult passed between men maddened with liquor had to be wiped out with the sword, and two miserable men, who had perchance been bosom friends, must go out in the gray of the morning because society would not allow them to forgive one another without imputing cowardice. As if Englishmen should ever have been afraid of being called cowards! A nobleman could debauch a citizen's wife and nothing was to be said or done! Social usages have certainly changed for the better in these respects since the "good old times." And, although Sir John Macdonald is said to practice Walpole's methods, he nevertheless pays tribute to virtue in that he does not boast as Walpole used of his malversations.

Contrast the manner in which our Society is conducted with that of Irish societies. Does the difference lie in the safe-guards provided? We think not. The United Brotherhood had, no doubt, their trustees and countersignatories and certified accountants and all sorts of checks, but, notwithstanding, one hundred thousand dollars disappeared and nobody wondered, not even the servant girls who had mainly contributed the money. In a Society so wholly rotten who would expect pure management? The Sons of England Society is managed just as are other benefit societies. Matters may even get into rather a slipshod way now and then; but the moral force (and this is our point) in and surrounding the Society is sufficiently healthy to make it almost an impossibility that a member of the Executive should dream of playing tricks with the purse-strings.

The situation in Europe remains unchanged. A shortage in the crops is reported from every quarter of the continent, but the finer weather of late may have caused an improvement. Not for many years has there been so much rain in the British Isles. The whole country west of the Cotswold as far as the Severn has practically been under water for several months; towards the north the sun has rarely been visible and from the west of Ireland comes the periodic announcement of a potato famine. It is well for the Mother-Country that the interest on her vast foreign investments renders her to a large extent independent of balances of trade. Otherwise, there would be sad news this year for her children.

The Pan-American seed sown by Mr. Blaine has produced a rare crop of trouble. Of the Central American republics Guatemala is the largest and most populous. She has been seeking to absorb her neighbors the republics of San Salvador and Nicaragua under the pretext that amalgamated they would be in a better position to enter into trading relations with the United States than separately. At the present moment, however, it looks as if the wasp would be devoured by the ants by the way the little army of San Salvador is carrying all before it.

There is an example and a lesson for Canadians to draw from Argentina, if they have the wit for it. Argentina is beyond question the finest country in many respects—the country with the largest natural resources—on this continent. There is a resemblance in many features between Argentina and Canada. Both have vast areas suitable for cattle and grazing; plenty of excellent agricultural land and boundless mineral wealth. But they have tried to do too much all at once. Railroads that could well have waited have been built; rivers, passing through unpopulated districts, have been dredged and improved; roads carried through mountains; bridges of the most expensive character constructed. And all these luxuries, (because, for a new and sparsely settled country, they are luxuries,) have been furnished by one of the most corrupt Governments known to history. What wonder then that the country is bankrupt; the people in a state of revolution and gold at 250 above par.

It is one of the evils of indirect taxation that citizens never feel interested in the rate of taxation or questions of expenditure as they would were the tax collector to make his regular call upon them. We doubt exceedingly whether the people of Ontario would care to put their hands into their pockets and relieve Quebec of its debt of twenty millions odd. And yet, the people of Ontario find the bulk of the revenue, and Sir John Macdonald is by no means unlikely to yield to Mr. Mercier's demand for better terms. And "better terms" means the payment by Ontario of twenty millions. And—is the circle not complete?

Harvesting is over in some sections of Ontario and in progress in many others, so that the reports give a very fair idea of the farmer's prospects. Hay is a splendid crop, and saved in good condition. Fall wheat is much below the average, and while spring wheat has turned out better than expected, and will be a fair average crop, it is affected with rust in some localities. Barley is a good average in quantity, but the colour in many places bad. Owing to the drought the root crops are below the average. Apples and peaches are a failure, but grapes promise well.—Toronto Mail.

AN ANGLO-SAXON IDEAL.—Speaking of the names "Imperial Federation" and "National Unity," the Pall Mall Gazette said:—"It is curious how unable we are to find good round Anglo-Saxon words for what is becoming more and more the great political ideal of the Anglo-Saxon peoples." But if the name of Imperial Federation so exercised Professor Freeman's mind, what would the consequences be if the same ideas were expressed in "Anglo-Saxon?" That would be adding insult to injury.

The unveiling of the Dalley Memorial in the crypt of St. Paul's, by Lord Rosebery, is an event of greater interest and significance than may appear on the surface. It is the first memorial ever erected to a Colonist, in the younger of the two national Pantheons. Yesterday's ceremony may very likely prove a precedent for a new way of celebrating the worthies of Greater Britain. The selection of Lord Rosebery for the unveiling of the tablet was the most appropriate that could be made. For if Lord Rosebery be an enthusiast on anything, it is on the Imperial idea. The ex-Chairman of the London County Council has the profoundest faith in the possibilities of a union of the English peoples, as a means of promoting the peace, happiness, and prosperity, not only of the English race, but of the world. That faith was also shared by the Australian statesman to whose memory the tablet has been raised by contributions from Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies. It is interesting to note that the Right Hon. William Bede Dalley was not an English emigrant, but a native Australian, born in Sydney.—Daily News (London).

THE CIVIC HOLIDAY.—The Sons of England Benevolent Society in Ottawa intend holding their Fifth Annual Picnic and Games at Clark's Island on the Civic Holiday, Thursday, August 21st. Prizes aggregating \$500 in value will be awarded. Music for the dancing will be furnished by the magnificent String Band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. For the accommodation of persons who desire it, a first-class steamer will leave Clark's Island at half-past twelve o'clock to run the Co-teau, Cedars and Cascade Rapids, making the entire trip from Lake St. Francis to Lake St. Louis, returning by the Beauharnois Canal. This enjoyable river trip of about four hours, will cost but 25 cents additional. A large number of picnickers is expected and a pleasant and successful day anticipated. Clark's Island is acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful picnic grounds in Canada. Let us have a "Merrie England" at the Island on the 21st. Englishmen, be sure and come, every one of you, with your "wives, your sisters, your cousins and your aunts," and all the rest of your families. Also bring along your loyal Scotch and Irish friends, and those of other nationalities who desire to spend a day of real good fun. Remember the date, on the Civic Holiday.

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Royal Colonial Institute.

Table with columns for various colonies and their respective numbers of officers and men. Includes sub-sections for Permanent Force, Militia, and BABU'S FLOWERY ENGLISH.

The following is a copy of a petition recently addressed to a well-known Political Officer in Bengal by a suppliant Babu. "Respectfully sheweth, That your honor's servant is poor man in agricultural behaviour, and much depends on seasons for staff of life. Therefore he prays that you will favor upon him, and take him into your saintly service, that he may have some permanently labour for the support of his soul and his family. Wherefore he falls on his family's bended knee, and implores to you of this merciful consideration to a damnable miserable like your honor's unfortunate petitioner. That your lordship's honor's servant was too much poorly during the late rains and was resuscitated by much medicines, which made magnificent excavations in the coffers of your honorable servant, whose means are already circumscribed by his large family of five female women, and three masculine, the last of whom are still taking milk from mother's chest, are damnable noiseful through pulmonary catastrophe of the interior abdomen. Besides the above named an additional birth is through the grace of God very shortly coming to my beloved wife of bosom. That your honor's damnable was officiating in several capacities during past generations but has become too much old for expending hard labor in this time of his bodily life; but was not a landlord, nor thief, nor swindler, nor any of these kind, but was always pious and affectionate to his numerous family, consisting of the aforesaid five female woman and three masculine, the last of whom are still milking the parental mother. That your generous honor's lordship's servant was entreating magistrate for employment in state to remove filth, etc., but was not granted petition. Therefore your lordship will give to me some light work in the department, for which act of kindness, your noble lordship's poor servant will, as in duty bound, ever pray for your lordship's loevity."

Rheumatism

-AND-

Neuralgia.

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Every British subject is expected to do his duty, whether he or she be English, Irish, Scotch or a native of any other Clime. The first law of nature is self-preservation, therefore it is your duty, if you are suffering with any kind of PAINS, BRUISES, STRAINS or CUTS, to have on hand a remedy. This will be found in the

"Sufferers' Friend."

Note what a well known gentleman says of it:— OTTAWA, 5TH MAY, 1888. C. J. RIPLEY, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—Kindly send me one of your large bottles of "Sufferers' Friend." I had no occasion to use the one I got last fall, till recently, and I am glad to say it is without exception, the best Pain Killer I ever used. Its effect is simply marvellous. Yours truly, A. H. TAYLOR, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

H. N. BATE & SONS, Wholesale Agents, Ottawa, Ont. Ask your druggist for the Sufferers' Friend.

C. J. Ripley, Prop. of Liniment called "Sufferers' Friend."

THE PACIFIC LINERS.

Mr. G. B. Dodwell passed through Winnipeg a few days ago on his way to his home in Shanghai. He is general manager on the C. P. R.'s China and Japan steamship service. He has just come from the Naval Armament Construction Company's works at Barrow-in-Furness, in England, where he reports the work of constructing the new steamers going steadily and energetically on. The vessels, which are to be exact counterparts of each other, it is estimated will cost at least \$1,000,000 a piece. They are to be all steel from stem to stern, painted white, the two funnels only being of another colour. Each vessel is to be 440 feet long and 51 feet beam, while the depth of hold will be 26 feet. Each will be 5,600 tons burthen and 3,750 tons dead weight carrying capacity. The will be fitted up with triple expansion engines of 9,000 horse power and twin screws. The passenger accommodation will be 150 saloon, 60 second saloon, and 350 steerage.—Free Press.

CABLE CONGRATULATIONS.

THE MAYOR OF HAMILTON, BERMUDA. TO THE MAYOR OF OTTAWA. Mayor Erratt has received a cablegram from the Mayor of Hamilton, Bermuda, congratulating him on the successful laying of the Halifax and Bermuda cable recently completed. The cablegram reads:—

"Halifax and Bermuda cable laid, and the Mayor of the town of Hamilton, Bermuda, sends his congratulations to the Mayor of Ottawa, the Capital of England's greatest colony, Canada, of which all Englishmen feel so proud, and hopes that it will long continue to grow in greatness and prosperity."

The Mayor acknowledged they courtesy by replying as follows:

OTTAWA, 1890.

Mayor of Hamilton, Bermuda:

The Mayor of Ottawa congratulates the Mayor and citizens of Hamilton, Bermuda, upon the successful laying of the cable between their beautiful Island and Halifax. He recognizes the completion as another bond of union between Bermuda and Canada, and sincerely hopes that the kind wishes of the Mayor of Hamilton for the prosperity of the Dominion may be more than realized, and that with the people of Bermuda the people of Canada may always cling with hereditary affection to the Old Flag and British connection.

JACOB ERRATT, Mayor.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness by a simple remedy, will send a satisfaction of \$5 FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30, St. John St., Montreal.

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A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS. Is issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month, and is the representative journal—the trade journal of American advertisers. It indicates to the advertiser the best way to place his advertisement; how to write an advertisement; how to display one; what newspapers to use; how much space to occupy; in fact, discusses on every point that admits of profitable discussion. Advertising is an art practiced by many but understood by few. The publishers of PRINTERS' INK understand it, and their advice is based on an experience of more than twenty years in placing advertising contracts for many of the largest and most successful advertisers. A year's subscription costs but One Dollar; sample copies free. Address: GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York.

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BEARDS OF BYGONE TIMES.

Something About Man's Hair Ornament Few Notable Ones Now.

The English ambassador at Moscow in 1555 George Killingworth, is recorded as having excited the curiosity of the bearded Russians by displaying to them his own mane, which was five feet two inches long, and even Ivan the Terrible was excited to mirth by it. Johan Mayo, a German merchant of 200 years ago, had a beard so long that, according to the voracious chroniclers of the day, "he would have tripped up on it had he not tucked it into his girdle."

The Assyrians excited the curiosity of the smooth-shaven Egyptians by doing up their beards on bits of wood at night and wearing them in ringlets next day.

Ancient Tradition has it that Adam had a magnificent set of whiskers.

Certainly, the beard is manly. It is the distinctive sign of manhood. Women and boys have no beards, and when a woman does have a hair growth on her face she is classed as a freak.

The Celtic and Slavic races were always bearded, and the Turks, Arabs, and Persians consider no punishment greater, or disgrace more complete than to have their beards removed. In ancient times the beard was considered a sign of strength and was cherished as a sacred thing. The Moslems carry combs to dress their beards immediately after prayers, the devotees remaining on his knees while he does it, carefully picking up every falling hair and saving it to be entombed with its owner after death.

The Arabs dye their beards bright red and the Persians interweave their beards with threads of gold. The Turks anoint theirs with delicious perfumes and smoke them with burning incense. The Israelites of old anointed their beards.

Egyptians shaved their beards off, except in time of mourning, and the American Indians carefully pull out every hair that makes its appearance on their faces.

The Greeks were bearded men till Alexander the Great ordered his soldiers to shave that their enemies in time of battle might not have the long hair for a handle to seize upon. Shaving was introduced among the Romans 300 years before Christ, and the day of his "first shave" was a day of celebration by the Roman youth.

Peter the Great, fertile like most despots in devices for getting money out of other people's pockets, imposed a heavy tax on beards.

Beards were fashionable in France and Spain till Louis XIII. and Philip V., two beardless monarchs, ascended their thrones and then all masculine France and Spain took a clean shave.

The Normans made the Saxons of England shave off their beards, but Edward III. is pictured with a luxuriant beard, and in the days of Elizabeth beards were extravagant and fantastic in style, as may be concluded from this satire by Taylor, the "water-poet."

Some seem as they were starched stiff and fine. Like to the bristles on some angry swine; Some cut and pruned like to a quickest hedge, Some like a spade, some like a fork, some square, Some round, some mowed like stubble, some stark bare; Some sharp, stiletto fashion, dagger-like, That may with whispering, a man's eyes out-pike.

Some with the hammer-out or Roman T, That he girts, depths, breadths, trifform, square, oval, round, And rules geometrical in beards are found.—N. Y. World.

Legend of the Death of Solomon. There is a legend concerning the death of Solomon, alluded to in the Koran and found in the Chronicle of Tabari, which is to the following effect: Solomon employed the genii in building the temple, but, perceiving that his end was near at hand, prayed God that his death might be concealed from the genii until the work was completed, for Solomon knew that if he died and the genii knew of his death they would leave off building. Therefore he made himself a staff from a tree in his garden, and leaning upon this staff, with his head bowed in adoration, he died in the temple. His soul was taken so gently from him that the body remained standing, so remaining for one whole year. Those who saw him thought he was absorbed in prayer and they dared not approach him. Still the genii worked night and day until the temple was completed, thinking that they were watched in every detail by the master whose eyes had many weeks before closed in death.

But during all this time little white ants had been gnawing at the staff and when the temple was finished, a long year after the death of Solomon, the staff crumbled, and under his weight and the body fell to the ground. Mahomet alludes to this curious legend in the following (See Koran Sura xxxiv): "When he (God) discovered that Solomon should die, nothing discovered death unto them (the genii) except the creeping things of the earth, which gnawed his staff, and when his body fell down the genii plainly perceived that if they had known that which is secret they would not have continued in a vile punishment."

Saved by a Dog's Presence of Mind. A direful accident to six men on a handcar near East Helena a short time ago was only averted by the intelligence of a dog. A large Newfoundland dog was in the habit of following the men on their daily trip down the road, and like all dogs it was ambitious to keep up with its masters. One evening when the men were returning from work the dog took the lead and there was a spirited race. The animal was only a short distance ahead, and instead of leaving the track and falling in the rear, kept going at a great speed.

The men never thought of danger till the car rounded a curve and came suddenly upon a long trestle with the dog no more than twenty feet ahead. He did not realize the danger until he came to the trestle. The men were horror-stricken and expected to be thrown from the track and perhaps killed. The intelligent dog knew the danger instantly. It flattened itself between the ties, and the cars passed safely over without ruffling a hair. It was the most remarkable piece of intelligence ever exhibited by a dumb animal. It could not go forward; to stand still was death to the dog as well as men. It was to late to jump, so the intelligent animal crouched, and saved its own life as well as the men on the car.

WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY?

In the ordinary course of trade the consumer buys his tea from the retailer, the retailer from the jobber, the jobber from the importer, the importer from the producer. This is commonly known as the regular channel of trade. This is necessary in most cases as many merchants, both wholesale and retail, have not sufficient trade to purchase from the place of growth.

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are one of the few firms who have built up a trade sufficient to enable them to purchase from first hands and the benefit of such buying enables them to be the medium through which the Consumer of Tea can purchase that article WITHOUT PAYING SEVERAL PROFITS.

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