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ANGLO-SAXON

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ENGLISHMEN & THEIR DESCENDANTS

BRITISH AFRICA INDIA ENGLAND IRELAND WALES SCOTLAND W. INDIES NEW ZEALAND

FREDERICK S. ANDREWS

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WARRINGTON, ENGLAND, May 19th, 1897.
The Editor ANGLO-SAXON:
Dear Sir,—As a member of the UNITED EMPIRE ASSOCIATION, in the policy of which I have a deep interest, I have pleasure in sending you a few lines, which perhaps, you may consider suitable for insertion in your next issue.
Faithfully yours,
ARTHUR BENNETT.

**THE DIAMOND JUBILEE,
22nd June, 1897.**

Child of the kingly, hail
We greet thee, on thy day of Jubilee,
Loyal rejoicing, sixty years ago,
With prayers and tears—thus runs the
touching tale—
Thou didst inherit thine authority,
Thy purpose high, thy soul as white as snow,
And now thy hair is snowy; spring is fled,
And the rich rose-time, and the autumn's
peace;
But thy life's winter shall not bring thee woe;
Long have the sunbeams on thy path be shed:
They shall not fade till the journey cease—
Oh, Queen and Empress, hail!

Bride of the noble, hail!
Who says the age of chivalry is gone?
Was Albert less than knight? Not they
whose strife
Sufficed to win the vision of the Grail.
Were knights than the forgotten one,
The noble husband of a goddess wife,
Doomed soon to power, and soon to fall?
An Arthur he, but then no Guinevere;
And lo! his offspring emulate his life,
His progeny perpetuate his fame:
From far they come to celebrate the year—
Parent of princes, hail!

Friend of thy people, hail!
Our sighs have moved thee, and thy pangs we
share:
We mourned with thee in widowhood, and
grieved
When to thy circle came the Monster
Pale,
And took an Alice; and we helped to bear
The loss of Leopold; and thou, bereaved,
As now thou hearest all thy subjects sing,
In thy distress didst at heart a nation moan;
And often has thy sympathy relieved
Thy weary subjects in their sorrowing,
And drawn them nearer to thine ancient
throne—
Then, gentle lady, hail!

Exalted sovereign, hail!
Din is proud Gloriana's pomp to-day:
Immense was her renown; and all her foes
Fled from her banner with the voice of
war:
Warriors, and sailors bold, and statesmen grey
Encircled her, and wondrous bards arose
Within the realm whose names shall never die;
But more of the immortal names are thine,
And rarer deeds thy sixty years disclose
Than all the records of thine ancestry
In wrongs redressed, and oaths made more
divine—
Thrice happy monarch, hail!

Ruler of ocean, hail!
The sturdy dwellers underneath the world,
The men whose hands the affluent prairies
saw,
They who on seas of endless summer sail,
The warriors of the East, with flags unfurled,
The heirs of regions where the diamonds
glow,
Turning their faces to the isle of home,
Join in the general song of jubilee;
And, borne by all the balmy winds that
blow,
Across great waters, leaping into foam,
The thrilling chorus thunders up to thee:
"Mother of Empires, hail!"
ARTHUR BENNETT.

The Yankees have not yet passed a
law regulating the supply of sunshine
and rain, but they may do so very soon,
for nothing escapes the attention of
Senators and Congressmen who desire
to do no work but to talk till the na-
tion grows deaf.

Farmers who are thinking of send-
ing their sons to college should not so
decide, for there are too many students
"grinding" at the exams, just now who
ought to be at work on the farm or in
a store, or, better still, learning a trade
which would help them to become
good farmers also.

**UNIQUE THANKS-
GIVING SERVICE.**

**THE NATIONAL ANTHEM TO
ENCIRCLE THE WORLD.**

The Ottawa S. O. E. will attend di-
vine services in Christ Church on Sun-
day June 20th, when the Rev. Wm.
MacKay chaplain of Bowood lodge,
assisted by the other chaplains of the
lodge in Ottawa, will preach. All sis-
ter societies and organizations are in-
vited to join them and take part in
rendering thanks to Almighty God for
the long and beneficent reign of our

Atlantic to the Pacific this being the
order of the British possessions from
East to West. The good Queen who
will then have ruled over this mighty
Empire for sixty years will thus be
able to realize that from 4 a.m. on
the morning of the 20th Windsor
time, until 12.13 on the morning of the
21st, which will be 4 a.m. at Victoria,
loyal subjects will thank God for hav-
ing spared and praying that her life
may long be spared. It is an inspiring
thought and well calculated to impress
upon the mind an adequate conception
of the vastness of the British Empire.

THE ORDER OF SERVICE.

The Supreme Grand Lodge of the
Sons of England assembled March 9th
1897, at Brantford, Canada, has de-
cided that all Lodges shall attend Divine
Service on Sunday, June 20th, "being

will be the loyal and affectionate trib-
ute of the Sons of England to their Gra-
cious Queen, upon the Diamond Jubilee
of Her Accession to the Throne.
BARLOW CUMBERLAND,
Sup. Gd. President.

UNFAIRLY STATED.

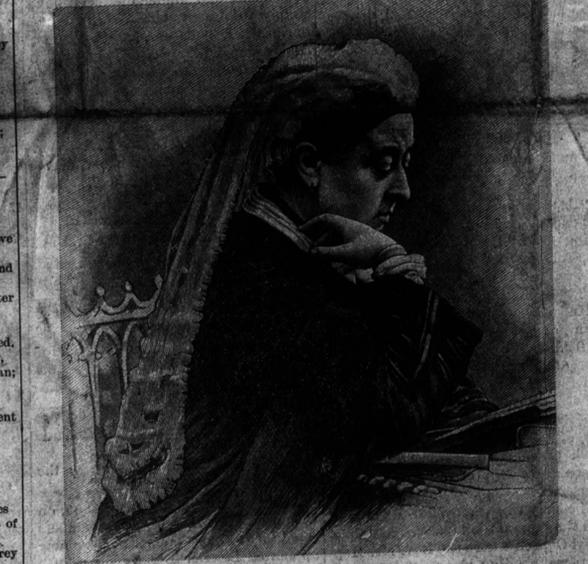
We would have refrained from taking
notice of opinions which appears in the
proposed official "Record" if it had put
its position fairly before the Order. It
states that the paper, small as it was,
had been run without placing any extra
expense upon the Order. It says:—
"The Record, in its experimental
stage, has had an up-hill road to travel.
Contrary to an erroneous impression
that has somehow got abroad, this
journal has been self-supporting. As
the report of the Supreme Grand Secre-
tary, presented to the Grand Lodge
showed, the expenditure for advertis-
ing in the Record has been no more
than that of previous year."

We fail to see what advantage there
is to be gained in sending out such a
misleading statement unless it
was designedly done with the object
of securing better terms for the stock
of the Record from the appointed repre-
sentatives who have decided to pur-
chase the stock in trade and good-will
of the paper. It has an unsavoury
appearance.

The reports states that the Benefi-
ciary Board paid out \$179.00 and the
Executive paid out \$182.62, a total of
\$361.62 to support the Record and the
ANGLO-SAXON only received \$51.00.
The above are the only items we see
for advertising, if there are others, by
which to qualify the Record's state-
ment, it is evident there is something
wrong.

The lodges in Ottawa have been
moving slowly during the past three
months. The stir over the Jubilee
parade to be held on the 20th of June
has brought the members together.
Although many little unpleasant refer-
ences were made, reflective in some
instances upon the individual ambition
of some and apathy of others in what
should be their "duty" in the District
Council, passed off with a few sharp
retorts between those concerned.

Between the advice tendered and that
accepted by the Executive, the D. D.
for Ottawa was placed in a ridiculous
position on the 23rd April. It appears
the President of St. George's Society
was anxious to have a representative
of the Order at the dinner—which, by
the way was surrounded with a rather
high fence, which was beyond the
reach of the ordinary member—wrote
an urgent letter to the Sup. Secretary
as to who he should send the invitation
to as representative of the Order. He
received a reply to invite a certain
brother who had been recommended by
some one but had not been elected by
the Council, consequently he refused
to represent the Order under the cir-
cumstances. The question arises, who
is it that blunders?



SIXTY YEARS OUR QUEEN.

Gracious Queen. This is in accordance
with the following circular issue by
the Supreme Grand President of the
Order.

It is interesting to note some of the
particulars of the first attempt to carry
into practice Daniel Webster's famous
figure of speech, when he said that
Britain's morning drum beat, follow-
ing the sun and keeping company with
the hours, circled the earth with one
continuous and unbroken strain of the
martial airs of England; only on this
occasion it will not be martial airs
but a hymn of praise and thankfulness
to God for the long reign of the best
sovereign that ever sat on the throne of
England. The anthem will be sung at
4.00 p.m. local time throughout the Em-
pire. The service will begin in the
Fiji Islands, which are the exact anti-
podes to England, 4 p.m. there being
4.5 a.m. at Windsor Castle. It will be
continued in order via New Zealand,
Australia Hong Kong, Straight Settle-
ments, India, Mauritius, Aden, Egypt,
South Africa, Gibraltar, West Africa,
Newfoundland, and Canada from the

the day on which Her Majesty began
Her Happy reign.

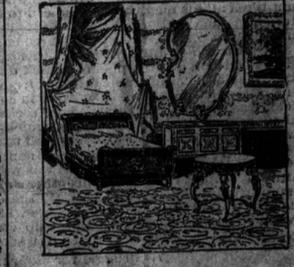
By virtue of the authority committed
to me I further direct:—

That these services shall be conduct-
ed so that the National Anthem shall
be sung, and prayer for the Queen said
by the Sons of England in one contin-
uous strain around the world.
The services of the day will commen-
ce with the Lodges in South Africa and
so follow the sun westward. Upon the
sun having crossed the ocean and reach-
ed the Continent of America, the bro-
thers in St. John's, Newfoundland, will
commence the Anthem, which will then
be taken up in succession Lodge after
Lodge across the Continent through
Canada as the precise time reaches each,
from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The
brothers at Victoria, British Columbia,
will send it across the Pacific back to
the place of beginning, having kept com-
pany with the hours and traversed the
world in one unbroken line through the
Colonies of the Empire of the Union
Jack.

This continuous Anthem and Prayer

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Pages of British History.

HISTORICAL BATTLES—NOTEWORTHY EVENTS IN THE STORY OF THE CREATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Earl of Cumberland Against the Spaniards—Porto Rico, 1598.

One of the most remarkable occurrences of the year 1598 was the tenth and last privateering expedition of George Clifford, the famous and adventurous Earl of Cumberland, against the Spaniards.

No European prince ever possessed such vast resources as Philip II. of Spain. In addition to his Spanish and Italian dominions, the Kingdom of Portugal, and the States of the Netherlands, he was master of the whole East Indian commerce, and reaped the richest harvest of ores from his South American mines.

Lord Cumberland's expedition in 1598 was the largest he had ever fitted out, and was the greatest that any English subject had as yet set upon the sea.

On the 6th March these adventurers sailed from Plymouth, to improve their fortunes on the high seas and among the Spanish colonies; and they had not long lost sight of the white cliffs of England before they received intelligence from a passing ship of five great caracks that were speedily to set sail from Spain with more wealthy cargoes than ever accompanied by five-and-twenty vessels bound for Brazil.

Finding that it was in vain to wait for the caracks or the Brazilian ships, the Earl bore on with his whole fleet for the South Cape, capturing on the way "two Flemings" laden with corn.

Sir John Berkeley advanced against this stronghold at the head of 600 pikemen and musketeers; and though twenty men might have held the keep against them, as the entrance was in the upper story, by ladders which were drawn in, the garrison abandoned it, and ran like bucks, leaving it a prey to the English, so terrible was the very name of the English to them at that time.

Sailing thence on the 21st April, on the 23rd of May the fleet was off Dominica and the Virgin Isles, where the Earl remained a month. He landed, mustered all his men, and announced to them the attempt in which Drake had failed, and the intelligence was greeted by reiterated cheers.

On the 8th of June he was off this island, which is the most eastern of the Great Antilles, and his plan of attack differed from that of Drake. He landed 1,000 men at a considerable distance from the town towards the east, and where they found themselves exposed to the fire of a fort.

Opposite, on a slope, rose San Juan, on an isle, or isthmus, about half a league long. Cumberland's force was without boats by which to cross the little strait, and for a time he and his other captains were much perplexed, till a communication was discovered between the city and the mainland, by means of a narrow causeway that led to a bridge which was drawn up. Beyond this bridge was a strong barricade, and higher up was the fort. This causeway was so rough that the English preferred to wade through the sea by the side of it.

A Struggle for Supremacy Commenced.

A very dark night had succeeded a hot and brilliant day, when the attack was resolved on. "And through the Earl was carried away very ill, by a fall from the causeway into the sea, when the weight and encumbrance of his armour nearly drowned him," his soldiers pressed on with ardour, passed the draw-bridge in the sea, which came up to their waists, and assailed the gate of the barricade with their bills and hatchets; but so stout was the resistance of the Spaniards, and so heavy their fire upon the English, who were compelled to fight in the water, that the assailants were forced to retire.

The next attack was attended with better success; and, flushed with rumours of the gold mines that were alleged to be in the rocky parts of the isle, and the precious ore found in the sand of its rivers, Cumberland's men advanced with fresh ardour. While a party of musketeers, levelling their weapons over rocks on their rests, picked off the Spanish cannoniers at their guns, another, which was composed of pikemen and musketeers, was set ashore on the other side, midway between the fort and town. Finding their retreat about to be cut off, the garrison of the former were compelled, after a sharp resistance, to abandon it.

El Moro, a place of great strength, together with the strong castle in the western part of the town, and a third fort between it and the Moro, all surrendered in quick succession to the adventurous Earl, who then found himself in undisturbed possession of the place.

He now resolved to retain it, to increase its fortifications, and to make it a point, whence fleets might cruise against the Spaniards, now deemed the natural enemies of England. This plan met with the warm approval of his followers; and a roll was prepared for those who volunteered to remain there as the nucleus of an English colony and garrison. In furtherance of this great scheme, the Earl ordered all the Spanish inhabitants to depart to other isles.

Of the 1,000 men who landed, Camden records that 700 died exclusive of those slain by the Spaniards which numbered 60. The Earl held possession of Porto Rico for only forty days, but in that time he collected and brought away a vast quantity of hides, ginger, and sugar; eighty pieces of cannon, and other war ordnance. But it is supposed as a matter of fact he collected a much greater quantity of plunder in the form of ingots and gold dust.

The character of the Earl of Cumberland, is tersely summarised by an old naval historian, who speaks of him as "a man of admirable qualities, both in civil and military affairs. He knew as well how to fight as to govern, and had virtues capable of rendering him equally illustrious both in war and peace. He was so excellent a person that it can hardly be said what was good in him; and yet he had one very considerable want, viz., a steady gale of good fortune; and, considering the vast expenses he was at, in building, hiring, and furnishing ships, it is a question whether his expeditions increased his estate." His Earl-dom became extinct in the year 1643.

A Tribute to the British Soldier.

This, in honour of the British soldier, is from an essay contributed to the Forum, in which Professor Trent quotes from the United States historian Theodore Roosevelt, the following description of the British officers who in the early days occupied frontier posts in America:—

"The important people were the army officers. These were imperious, able, resolute men, well drilled, and with a high military standard of honour. They upheld with jealous pride the reputation of an army which in that century proved again and again that on stricken fields no soldiery of continental Europe could stand against it. They wore a uniform which for the last two hundred years has been better known than any other wherever the pioneers of civilization tread the world's waste spaces or fight their way to the overlordship of barbarous empires: a uniform known to the southern and the northern hemispheres, the eastern and the western continents, and all the islands of the sea. Subalterns wearing this uniform have fronted dangers and responsibilities such as in most other services only grey-headed generals are called upon to face; and at the head of handfuls of troops, have won for the British crown realms as large, and often as populous, as European kingdoms. The scarlet-clad officers who serve the monarchy of Great Britain have conquered many barbarous people in all the ends of the earth, and hold for their sovereign the lands of Moslem and Hindoo, of Tartar and Arab and Pathan, of Malay, Nergo, and Polynesian. In many a war they have overcome every European rival against whom they have been pitted. Again and again they have marched to victory against Frenchman and Spaniard through the sweltering heat of the tropics; and now, from the stupendous mountain-gorges of Mid-Asia, they look northward through the wintry air, ready to bar the advance of the legions of the Tsar. Hitherto they have never gone back save once; they have failed only when they have sought to stop the westward march of a mighty nation, a nation kin to theirs, a nation of their own tongue and law, and mainly of their own blood.

The Daughters of England have opened a lodge in Sherbrooke, Que. The lodge promises to be a vigorous and flourishing branch to the Order. Mrs. G. Pearce, the esteemed wife of Bro. Chas. Pearce, D.D., was the moving spirit in instituting the lodge.

OBITUARY.

Bro. Geo. Hoerner, P.D.D., of Richmond, Que., Killed at Waterville.—Fourteen Cars Pass Over Him.

It is with sorrow we announce to our many readers the death by accident of Bro. Geo. Hoerner, on the G. T. R. The accident was caused by the braking of a pin which held the engine and tender together, he was standing with one foot on the engine and the other on the tender, the cars and engine parting, he falling on the track, the cars passing over him.

The deceased was very popular and highly esteemed young man by all classes of citizens. He was very zealous in spreading the principles of the Order of the Sons of England, and was instrumental in adding materially to the number of lodges and numerically to the membership of the Order in the eastern townships. He will be remembered by the delegates at the late S. G. L. meeting at Brantford, he took an active interest in the proceedings, and through his close attention to the legislation brought before grand lodge was able to make many suggestions which were to the advantage of the brethren in Quebec. He was elected a member of the General Purposes Committee for next Grand Lodge.



Late Bro. GEO. HOERNER, accidentally killed at Waterville, Que.

The Sherbrooke Record gives the following particulars of the sad affair:—

"Deceased had no near relatives, both his parents and his brothers and sisters being dead. He was a member of the Sons of England and a delegation from this fraternity went up to Sherbrooke and took possession of the body.

He was a most exemplary young man and was president of Lodge Enfield, S. O. E., and had been a delegate to the convention of the order held in Brantford, Ont., in March, he was secretary of the local lodge of the Brotherhood of Fireman, a sergeant of the 54th Battalion, and only a week previous to his death had been elected president of the Young Men's Conservative Club.

The body was removed to Richmond and the funeral took place at the Episcopal Church where the Rev. Mr. Hepburn preached an eloquent and touching funeral sermon, thence to the Union Cemetery. The funeral was a very large one. It was headed by the Richmond Brass Band and a detachment of the 54th Battalion in command of Colour-Sergt. Sanders and Lt-Col Harkom. The hearse was followed by Fidelity Lodge, of Rockland, Enfield Lodge, Richmond, Sons of England, Star of the East Firemen, Richmond Lodge of Locomotive Engineers, all in full regalia, and a large concourse of citizens. The pall-bearers were two sergeants of the 54th, and two members each of the brotherhoods of Firemen, Trainmen and Sons of England."

Sudden Death of Bro. W. Rowledge, of Lodge Beaconsfield, Carleton Place.

The brethren of Carleton Place were called upon to perform the last sad rites of the Order to their late Bro. W. Rowledge, last month. The deceased Brother was one of the youngest members of the lodge. He was working at his trade of boiler-maker at Glasgow, a town 12 miles from Arnprior. He came home to have his hand treated by the lodge surgeon, which was reuptive, due to poisoning from contact with some acid in the bottom of a boiler. After being treated by the surgeon he

returned to his work, after resuming his work a couple of days he took suddenly ill and died from the effects of the poisoning. The brethren of Carleton Place, Almonte and Arnprior rendered all the assistance it was possible. At the grave the S. O. E. funeral service was performed by Bros. Jas. Bate, President, and Chaplain Ump-hrey.

A local paper says:—"Willie" was born in Wheelock, England. He went into the shops here when fifteen and served his five years, and worked sometime after that. He went travelled about in the States and Canada afterwards, and finally secured what looked like steady work at Glasgow. He had a fine constitution, and with a good trade, his future seemed quite assured. Among the mourners at the church and grave was his affianced, Miss Hamilton, who came from Glasgow with her brother, The pall-bearers were Messrs. Keyworth, Bate, Irvine, Wilson, Griffith, and Rogers, all young Sons of England. Among those from a distance were Mr. Thos. Rowledge, of Ogdensburg, a driver on the New York Central, and his son; Mr. Joseph Rowledge, of Brockville, and his wife and two children. Mr. and Mrs. Gebb of Ogdensburg.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

I have been instructed by Beaconsfield lodge to send the following resolution to the ANGLO-SAXON:—

"Inasmuch as a power, higher than man's, to whom it is blessing and wisdom to submit, has taken to Himself one of our beloved workers in the person of Bro. William Rowledge; and Resolved, "That we, the members of Beaconsfield Lodge, S. O. E., hereby inscribe on our books our memory of Bro. Rowledge as a sincere and sterling young man, a cordial member and a willing worker; we take the opportunity of saying to his parents and the family that our hearts overflow with sympathy for them, and that if our labour or our love could avail to restore the noble son and brother, we should not hesitate to give our all to that end. As we cannot conquer death we have simply to submit, but we would like our brother, his father, and the family, to be assured that we, though unseen by mortal eye are treading the win-press of sorrow hand in hand with them."

The above was moved by Bro. John Rigny, seconded by Bro. W. W. Taber. R. T. WOOLLEY, Sec. Carleton Place, May 13th, 1897.

Late Bro. Dewdney Jones, Ottawa.

Ottawa brethren mourn the death of Bro. D. Jones, of Bowwood lodge. Bro. Jones was an honorary member of Bowwood lodge. His nature was of a retiring disposition, and his heart was full of sympathy and enthusiasm for the Order, Englishmen and their doings all over the world.

Sons of England in P. E. Island.

An Enjoyable Evening Spent by the Members of Lodge Eton.

At the conclusion of Lodge Eton, on the evening of May 6th, the members repaired to the residence of the newly appointed District Deputy, Bro. J. D. Laphorne, and partook of a dainty repast. The evening was passed very pleasantly with singing and social amusements. The following toasts were drunk in sparkling water: The Queen; the District Deputy, Bro. J. D. Laphorne, the Retiring District Deputy, Bro. G. D. Wright; the Past Presidents, Bros. William Harris, Albert Douse, and Geo. Worthy; the President and members, Bro. E. L. Prowse, M. L. A.; the Host and Hostess, Bro. J. D. Laphorne. The toasts were interspersed with songs by the members and the time passed all too quickly. The meeting broke up with singing "God Save the Queen," followed by three ringing cheers for the host and hostess.

The death has just taking place at Bledlow, Bucks, of the Rev. E. Dry, M. A., of University College, Oxford. The deceased gentleman was a very eccentric person, and resided alone for about 30 years, shunning his wife, two sons and other relatives. He was the very picture of poverty though possessed of large means and a good education. His visits even to surrounding villages and to Oxford were mostly at night. He was found dead on a bare bedstead, with three feather beds unused laid against the wall of the room. Almost the whole of his property amounting to about £30,000 has been bequeathed to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Atlantic Distances.

In their annual report the St. John Board of Trade published the following table, prepared at their request by Captain W. H. Smith, R.N.R., Chairman of the Board of Examiners for Masters and Mates in Canada, and well known as for many years in command of the Royal Mail steamer *Paristan*, and Commodore of the Allan Steamship Line:—

Table listing Atlantic distances in miles between various ports like Liverpool to Quebec via North of Ireland, etc.

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FLOTSAM.

By OWEN HALL, in Lippincott's.

BOOK II.

DRIFTING.

Chapter II. AT MORUYA STATION.

George wrote as soon as he heard of Charlie's arrival to insist on our paying a visit to the Station. Of course I was obliged then to write again and tell them all about Helen. I had grown quite accustomed to calling her Helen by that time, because, of course, we couldn't leave her behind, and it was impossible to take her without an explanation. Bridget, I knew, would have taken every care of her, for the good old soul had been attracted to her from the first moment she saw her, and after I had told her the story she couldn't do enough for her, for she remarked in her own way, "Sure and it's the blessed angels that do be looking through the innocent eyes av her, and it's herself will bring a blissin' to the house that shilters av her, glory be to God." I am sure I hoped so, but I confess that even then I felt uneasy when I saw the way Charlie's eyes followed her wherever she went. Not that I dreamed of Charlie being in love with her, you know, but these men are such creatures of habit. Only let a man—a good man, I mean of course—have to be constantly thinking about a girl that isn't altogether ugly, and you never know what will happen.

Well, I wrote and told Elsie about Helen, for although she is such a wild creature and has got such a sharp tongue, I always seem to know her better than either of the others, and I knew it would be well to interest her in Helen from the first. Of course I knew there was no need to ask George, for anything Elsie wanted she could get her father to want directly: so I only waited for Elsie's reply before starting. It was just like the child when it did come.

"DEAREST OLD AUNTIE,"—there was no date, of course,—"Bring along your pet lamb and his patient. We are all wild to see what that boy Charlie, who used always to grunt if I went near any of his dismembered cats and things in the days of my innocent childhood, has turned out now that he's a man. I wonder whether he'll grunt now if I venture near the latest substitute for the wooden-legged cat. Never mind, though; bring her on, for if it's only memory she wants I think I have enough for two. Has she red hair?—you don't mention it, but I have a presentiment,—one of yours, you know, auntie, that always came true. It does not matter if it is blue, the tint of the 'lone blue sea,' you know; we shall all be delighted to have her, and more than delighted to have you and Charlie. Come on Thursday, there's a dear, and I'll send papa to the station to meet you with Dander and Bounding-Boy in the drag; they're dying to run away with somebody again, for they haven't had a chance since he fetched the arch-deacon and Mrs. Taylor and had to go back three miles for the old lady's wig and found a sheep browsing on it. Do come, there's a darling. I shall send him on the chance.

"ELSIE"

Charlie insisted on seeing it to make certain Helen would be sure of a welcome from the girls. He knit his great brows as he read it, and then laughed. "The same madcap child as ever," he said. "Grunt, indeed? I should think I did grunt. Do you remember her dressing the lame cat in Bridget's best Sunday-go-to-meeting cap? She might do her good, though." I don't like to hear a man talk of "her," at least unless it is the particular one that is desirable. When a man talks of "her," or a girl of "him," it is generally dangerous. However, he was satisfied, and we went. I was born at Moruya, and I suppose it's natural only to I should like it, but to me the old home seems delightful.

I lived there until after my father died and George got married. As a girl I had dreamed dreams in the old in the old garden that sloped down to the creek, or sat under the shade of our great Moreton Bay fig-tree and seen the sun set in the golden haze over the plains as far as the eye could see to the west. I had ridden races with my father and with George, and joined in many a headlong burst after kangaroos, before I began to grow proper and life to grow gray. It seems long ago now, and yet, when I sat opposite to Elsie in the drag, and her face lighted up with a sort of glory of youth and spirits, as she chatted on about the hundred innocent delights of just such a life as had been my own, now so long ago, it

almost seemed as if for a moment it was mine again. I enjoyed it. I always enjoyed Elsie, even as at her most reckless, perhaps because she somehow reminded me of myself when I was young, before—but, ah, there is always a 'before' that marks the termination of youths golden age. I didn't take much notice of Helen, who sat beside me, though I do think Charlie watched her more closely than was quite necessary. Of course she was his patient, and no doubt, as he said, a very interesting one too, but I did think he might have taken just a little more interest in Elsie's bright, funny talk, instead of looking so serious, and keeping a watch over the corner of his eye, which of course any girl could see through at a single glance, on Helen's face.

I must say Elsie was just perfect. I don't mean in her appearance, though I will say that you won't meet with many prettier girls than Elsie anywhere, and when I took her to Government House last winter she made a sensation of which I was proud. But what I mean is in the way she acted about Helen. The was just as warm and friendly as could be, without making a fuss, and from her manner I would have defied any one to say whether she was a cousin of whom she hadn't seen a very great deal or not. She only looked at her now and then when she was talking to me, but when ever she had anything to point as we went long—and it was astonishing how much Elsie always had to show one—she was always doubly carefully to make Helen see it too. I felt sure there two girls would get on well together, long before Elsie rushed in to my room while I was taking off my things, and, throwing her hat on the bed, exclaimed, "Why, auntie, did you ever see such a face in your life? I don't wonder Charlie's as far gone as a sick owl." "Nonsense, my dear!" I said, more annoyed than I could say at her rapid conclusion, for I knew how sharp the child was. "Nonsense! Really, Elsie, you grow worse and worse, letting your tongue run away with you. She's only his patient. That's only a way these doctors have of watching anything they are much interested in." Elsie laughed long and merrily. "Oh, auntie, auntie, keep that for some old stupid like papa. But, mind you, I don't blame him one bit; he would be a stupid if he didn't, doctor or not. Why, if I were a man,—and do you know, auntie, I feel as if a great injustice had been done me that that I wasn't,—I'd—why, I'd do anything to make a girl like that love me. Just fancy those eyes, if she once really cared about a person.

It was never any use finding fault with Elsie, I knew, and was only too glad to see that she seemed so ready to take to her visitor. Indeed, they all were that, from George, who appeared at first just a little afraid of her, as if she might break,—George is one of these fine, big, powerful men who are always like that when they come in contact with anything weak or unfortunate,—to Kitty, who seemed to worship her when she was there, and used to cry when ever she thought of her friends, perhaps her mother or lover breaking their hearts for her loss. I confess I was unreasonably annoyed with the child when she made that last suggestion to me one day after we had been at Moruya a fortnight. Of course it was absurd, but, to tell the truth, I was beginning to think it was no use shutting one's eye to the chance of Charlie falling in love with the girl. Of course it was in the least degree undesirable on nearly every account,—and, besides, I had thought—but that doesn't matter now; but if Charlie should, it would be terrible for anything like that to turn up afterwards. And yet, as Elsie said, how could one blame him if he did? Everybody knows what men are about a pretty face especially if it goes with a good figure, and there was no denying that Helen—of course we all called her Helen, and the girl never seemed to doubt that it was her name—had both of these. And then there was the romance of the thing. Every man that is worth his salt likes a spice of romance, and here was enough of it, in all conscience. No, fond as I had already grown of the girl, I confess I didn't like it at all; but I began to think it was only too likely.

Being at Moruya had done her an immense amount of good already. It was strange to see the way in which she began to take interest in one thing after another, and stranger to watch the wonder with which she discovered that she could do things that others did, such as fancy-work of some kind. Other things, again, didn't seem to surprise her at all. The first time the girls' horses were brought we were all curious to see what she would say, and we were certainly surprised when she exclaimed, "Oh, what pretty horses! How I would enjoy a ride again!" I

quite started, for I thought surely memory was coming back, but she only looked at me with such a sad, wistful expression of appeal to her eyes that I could have cried. After that, however, she rode everyday with the girls and Charlie, and every day it seemed to me there was some subtle change coming over her. The strange partition-wall that had seemed to stand between her and other people, the strange childlike expression of her face, although both were still there in a degree, seemed to be changing their character. She was still apart from us in many ways, but somehow it appeared more like a gentle reserve and less like ignorance. Her face was still strangely innocent, but the look of puzzled wonder showed itself less and less often.

If she could have been spoiled I think we should have spoiled her, she was such a favorite with all the household. My brother petted her with his big, hearty, good natured way; the girls quarrelled among themselves who should have the most of her company; even the stockman on the Run would make an excuse to come across the party on their rides to get a sight of her glowing face with the large child's eyes and the wonderful golden-brown hair. As for Charlie, he was a little uncertain, I thought. Sometimes he seemed hardly able to keep his eyes away from the girl; at other times he would seem almost anxious to pay more attention to the others, especially Elsie. As for Elsie, I had never seen the child wilder or more charming. She found endless interest, apparently, in being with Helen, but she took unlimited amusement out of her battles with Charlie whenever he could be induced to engage in one, while Helen would look on with a quiet though often a puzzled smile. For my part, I watched it all and hardly knew what to think; but one thing was very certain, I was growing fonder of that poor child day by day, and day by day more anxious about her future.

Was she growing fond of Charlie? I asked myself the question again and again. Was she capable of being fond of any one in that way? Sometimes I thought not, and then again I doubted. When I looked at those eyes of hers, that always seemed to come back to mine with that pathetic look of unconscious appeal when ever anything puzzled her. I felt quite inclined to be angry that anyone should be guilty of joining even their thoughts with the idea of love-making. But then, again, when I saw how she turned to and seemed to rely upon Charlie in so many ways, and how her eyes would sometimes follow and rest upon him with an interested though half-wondering look in them as he was laughing and battling with Elsie, I couldn't make my mind up. Of course in any other way there could be no doubt. So far as appearance went, she was just the girl to turn men's heads. Every day she seemed to me to grow handsomer, as her young figure filled out and rounded off into the more perfect lines of young womanhood, and her face, if it could be improved at all, seemed to me to be growing prettier—no, not that, but rather more beautiful, day by day, as a more natural expression came back to it.

I watched her so anxiously, yet hardly so anxiously, after all, as I did Charlie. After all, he was my boy; except Elsie, and of course the others, he seemed to be nearly my only interest in life, his future seemed everything to me. Of course I had planned that he should settle in Sydney, and I knew that as a doctor he ought to have a nice wife;—a wife to suit him, and, if possible, to suit me too. I hadn't gone much beyond that in my dreams while I was waiting for the ships arrival; but perhaps I had just a little. It is so natural to fancy what one would like best one's self in these cases, I think, and then it did seem so natural that he should like what I liked. There would be so many ways of bringing them together, and, besides there would be old memories of companionship. Yes, I almost think I had built up plans for him to suit myself; and now—now, I really didn't know what to think, and hardly what to wish. Again and again I asked myself the question, was Charlie in love? He hadn't known her long, but that goes as nothing. Men's love is like measles in a family; some take it at once, and these very often get over it the first, and others sicken for it ever so long, and they are generally the worst cases. I couldn't be sure about Charlie, partly because he kept his feelings so much to himself, and partly, I suppose, because he had been so long away.

We stayed nearly two months at the Station. There was really no reason why we should hurry away, and George would have been offended if we had talked of leaving much sooner. As for the young people, it caused such an outcry when I hinted at going the first

month, that I didn't venture upon the subject again for weeks. I must confess that latterly I didn't have a very happy time. I seemed every day to be growing more puzzled and more anxious. Sometimes I was afraid of Charlie, and at other times I worked myself in to a state of indignation at the thought that perhaps he didn't really mean anything more than just a scientific interest in my poor child—and how was she to know that? And then, again, I sometimes had uncomfortable twinges about Elsie. The girl's spirits were something wonderful, and she was the very life and soul of the party, but at times I fancied she was just a little dull and that her fun was an effort to her. Ah, I'm afraid, after all, that I shall grow into a worrying, meddling old maiden aunt, if I don't take care,—one of the most unhappy and really useless of human beings.

At last we went home. I couldn't leave the house for ever to itself and Bridget, and I felt sure as it was I should have to dismiss the cook, who was certain to be spoiled by all this idleness. Besides, it was time that Charlie were looking about him and making up his mind what he was going to do. As for Helen, I thought, and Charlie said too, that the change to town would very likely do her good, and if any inquiries were made about her we should be more in the way of them there. At the last I pressed Elsie to come with us. At first she seemed to like the idea, but afterwards she changed her mind and said perhaps she would come later. So our visit to the Station came to an end, and we found ourselves in Sydney once more.

(To be Continued.)

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THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation charges.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch) Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase, on easy terms, from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

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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.

B. E. LEAGUE IN CANADA.

The annual meeting of the British Empire League in Canada was held on the 28th April last, when the Annual Report of the Executive Committee was presented. In this are mentioned the efforts made towards obtaining a Bankruptcy law for the Dominion, and a Fast Line of vessels between England and Canada. The Committee also make mention of the action of the President, Col. Denison, in representing the views of the League, and of its predecessor, the Imperial Federation League in Canada, on the subject of Inter-Imperial preferential trade, before the Tariff Commissioners of the Dominion Government. The committee ventured to hope "that something may, before long, be done in the direction indicated," but it may very safely be assumed that they never had the slightest idea that, two weeks after the date of the report, preferential trade in favor of England would be in actual operation. Even at the annual meeting no notice was taken of this fact although according to the London Times, "it is the most striking step that has yet been taken towards a Commercial Union between the mother country and the colonies."

The report was adopted without much discussion, as were also motions favouring action by the Home Government to give a preference to Colonial products in English markets. Attention was called to the fact that the resolutions of the League, adopted previous to its change of name, had received no mention in the pamphlet issued last year by the Executive Committee, where upon it was decided that these should be published along with the Constitution of the League in the next edition of the pamphlet in question. The objects to which the League stands pledged by these resolutions are as follows:—

- 1. To advance a trade policy between Great Britain and her colonies by means of which a discrimination in the exchange of natural and manufactured products will be made in favor of one another and against foreign nations. 2. To bring about the discontinuance, in commercial treaties with foreign countries, of clauses preventing the different portions of the Empire from making such internal fiscal arrangements between themselves as they may think proper. 3. To make every effort to establish a British commercial union based as nearly as practicable upon free trade within the Empire, and upon the imposition of a small extra duty on foreign imports to provide funds for Imperial defence.

In this way the B. E. League in Canada has re-adopted the two first planks in the platform of the United Empire Association, and this result alone has justified the formation of the latter body. It is now quite possible for federationists consistently to belong to both societies, and although one is a little in advance of the other, there is no reason why they should not work harmoniously for the advancement of Imperial Federation. The main difference between the two is that, while the B. E. League does not pronounce definitely on the point, the U. E. Association believes it possible to obtain representation for the Colonies in an Imperial parliament, and proposes to work for the accomplishment of that object.

THE PAUNCEFOTE-OLNEY TREATY.

After having maimed and mutilated the unfortunate arbitration treaty, the American Senate has declined to ratify it, and thus given it the coup de grace. We are thankful that the end has come in this way, and that there is no possibility of acceptance on the part of Great Britain of such a monstrosity as the amended treaty.

Few will deny that the original agreement was popular both with the British and the Americans, and the many will wonder how in these days of popular government

its rejection came to be possible. We confess ourselves unable to account for it on any other theory than the innate or acquired "cussedness" of the average American politician, and the influence for evil of the Irish vote.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." The failure of the treaty may teach English statesmen a very necessary lesson, namely that honest diplomacy, and generous statesmanship are lost upon the Americans, considered as a government. A century of concession and conciliation has had no improving effect on them in their corporate capacity, and this must go far in the eyes of sensible Englishmen to place the U. S. Government outside the pale of civilized nations.

These expressions cannot be regarded as too strong if certain recent speeches by U. S. Senators and others are considered, the terms of which we do not wish to reproduce here. Even Chauncey Depew is forced to admit that a strong feeling of antagonism to the English prevails in America, which is entirely the opposite of the feeling of the Englishman for the people of the United States. This he thinks "comes mainly from our never having had a war with any other country, and the teaching of the school books about the wars we have had with England." Mr. Depew is further of opinion that a war with England must come sooner or later, and we fear that this is a view also entertained by many Canadians. We are, however, inclined to think that this will be prevented by England's utter abhorrence of a war with the United States. That country will have to give very great provocation indeed before she can succeed in driving England into hostilities.

We trust that recent experience with the Americans may cause the home Government to take more pains to improve its relations with the Colonies, and be less careful to propitiate foreign countries. If Lord Salisbury had spent as much time upon Imperial Federation as he has upon the abortive treaty, he would have by this time completely mastered the problem, and probably taken some effective steps for closely uniting the great family of British nations.

"FISCAL FEDERATION."

So far as regards the question of Imperial Unity it may safely be said that the unexpected has happened, and that a Liberal Government has been the first to bring one of its phases before the public of the Empire in such a manner as to command attention, and even to provoke action on the part of the government of the United Kingdom. While former Canadian administrations hesitated to act in contravention of Imperial commercial treaties, the present government has acted as if such were not in existence, and at once boldly discriminates in favor of British importations. This act has been hailed with satisfaction by almost every class in the United Kingdom and in all probability the Home Government will be forced to denounce the obnoxious treaties. If, as is usually supposed, the London Times correctly voices public opinion in England then the latter would seem to be strongly in favor of such a step. This will be seen from the following expressions in a leading article in the Times of 26th April last:—

"We have no wish to enter, for the moment into any controversial matter, but whatever may be the fate of the tariff proposals of the Canadian Government, whatever may be the Parliamentary resistance or the diplomatic difficulties they may have to overcome, their presentation is, beyond all doubt, the most remarkable step that has yet been made towards the fiscal federation of the Empire. It would be premature to pronounce any judgment upon the questions which the Opposition at Ottawa have already raised with respect to possible infractions of the "most-favoured nation" clause, especially in our treaties with Belgium and Germany, by the new Canadian tariff. We have no hesitation, however, in saying that if any such stipulations stand in the way of a free and fair arrangement of duties between this country and her great colony in North America, the earliest opportunity should be taken to relieve us from obligations which foreign governments seem to treat with no great respect, and which have not shielded our trade to any appreciable extent from the war of tariffs that has been waged for many years against British commerce."

From this article it will be seen that the foreign treaties are not regarded in England as serious obstacles to the establishment of preferential trade; in fact it seems to be taken for granted that their abrogation will take place just as soon as England and her colonies have made satisfactory arrangements for trading preferentially with each other. In an editorial from the London Standard which we publish in another column, and which may be supposed to represent the views of the Free Trade

wing of the Unionist party, the treaties are not even mentioned. This article is further extremely interesting from the fact that a free trade organ thinks it worth while to discuss the possibility and the manner of establishing Inter-British preferential trade. Even in the Daily News an out-and-out Liberal and Free Trade newspaper there is no mention of the treaties, although the action of the Canadian Government is looked upon as a long step towards complete freedom of trade.

In a great many English newspapers this action is considered as having far wider consequences than those affecting trade and fiscal federation. In the Morning Post of 26th April it is declared to be "the first step towards the closer union of the colonies of the British Empire with the mother country which has been the dream of imperialists any time this generation past." In the Echo of 26th April it is said that the new tariff resolution "comes as a complete surprise. It will delight the preachers of the Imperial idea, and all who believe that the attachment of the English of the west and of the southern seas to the old Mother Country grows stronger with time." Similar expressions are to be found in the London Globe, the Pall Mall Gazette, the Evening News, the Graphic, the St. James Gazette, and many of the provincial newspapers in England. Not unfrequently the action of the Canadian government is regarded as the outcome of recent tariff legislation in the United States, and the Nottingham Guardian says: "We have to thank President McKinley and his prohibitory tariff for bringing nearer a realization of Imperial Federation."

We make mention of these expressions of public opinion in England with the utmost satisfaction, and congratulate Imperial Federationists on the fact that Canadian Liberals have given their movement such a decided shove in the right direction. Conservatives cannot in the long run refuse to help it along, and with both political parties working for a closer British union there is every reason for anticipating decided progress. Meanwhile we anticipate as the first consequence of the initiative step taken by the Canadian Government the abrogation by the Home authorities of the commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany which are supposed to interfere with preferential trade within the Empire.

A DIFFERENT VIEW.

We are well aware that many most esteemed advocates of Imperial Federation do not share the opinions expressed in the foregoing article as regards the consequences which are likely to follow the working of the Reciprocal Tariff of the present government. We admit that these views are based more upon the action which has been taken by the Customs Department, than upon the terms of the resolution authorising it. The terms of the latter are quite ambiguous and, in order that our readers may form their own judgment on the subject, we transcribe it in full:—

"15. That when the Customs Tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the Reciprocal Tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be imported direct into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein at the reduced rates of duty provided in the Reciprocal Tariff set forth in schedule 'D.' (a) That any question that may arise as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the Reciprocal Tariff shall be decided by the Controller of Customs, subject to the authority of the Governor-in-Council."

Up to the present time the Collectors of Customs throughout the Dominion have been advised that the Reciprocal Tariff applies only to products of Great Britain and Ireland imported direct. Of course the importers from, and the Consuls representing other countries have felt aggrieved and have made their representations of the situation to the proper authorities. We have not learned that these have made any formal application for redress to the Canadian Controller of Customs, and indeed it is doubtful as to whether they have the right to do so. All diplomatic intercourse between foreign countries and Canada is carried on through the medium of the British Foreign office. For the sake however of ascertaining the worst consequences that can possibly arise from the operation of resolution No. 15, we will assume that the foreign governments interested can find means of communicating with the Controller of Customs and obtaining his decision as to whether they are entitled to its benefits. In making such a decision it does not appear that the Controller has to compare the tariff of

the government making the application with that now in force in the United Kingdom. The comparison has to be made with the Canadian Tariff, and we imagine that there are very few tariffs in foreign countries which are not as favorable to Canada as ours is to them. In all likelihood, therefore, they would be deemed entitled to the reduction of duties already conceded to Great Britain, excepting always the United States which certainly does not admit Canadian products on terms sufficiently favourable. The total amount of duties collected on imports into Canada during the year ending 30th June, 1896, amounted to \$20,219,037. On dutiable goods from the United States there were collected \$7,707,993. On those from other foreign countries 5,092,530. On those from the United Kingdom 7,358,514.

Total \$20,219,037. By carrying the Reciprocal Tariff into effect during the year ending 30th June, 1898, on goods from the United Kingdom only, the loss in revenue will amount to about \$900,000. If its terms are also extended to foreign countries (the United States excepted) the loss will be increased by about \$600,000. Supposing that the Reciprocity Tariff reaches the second year of its existence the net result to Canada will be a loss in revenue of about \$3,000,000 annually, and the establishment of a system of discrimination against the United States. Judging from the antecedents of the Liberal Party we are disinclined to believe that such a result would accord with their intentions, and must assume that in some way or other they will contrive to avoid such a consummation. Nevertheless, we have to admit that it is entirely consonant with the anticipations of the London Daily News whose editorial of the 26 April, has the following passages:

"For observe what Mr. Fielding's arguments and Mr. Laurier's policy mean. It is not merely Free Trade among British Colonies, which are now for the most part protectionist. It is also Free Trade with the United Kingdom, which already trades freely with a Zollverein, but a break-up of the old exclusive system, and a long step towards complete freedom. The essence of Free Trade is that Free Traders have nothing to offer and cannot bargain for what is an advantage to ourselves."

The Westminster Gazette takes the same view when it says "Our hope is that Canada will find these statements so much to her advantage that they will extend in time from one-eighth and one-fourth to total abolition." This is of course the extreme free-trade view that can be taken of the government proposals, and is very unlikely to reach realization.

If the government of the United Kingdom should insist upon Canada's implementing the terms of the foreign treaties, the result to this country would be about the same as stated above in reference to loss of revenue, while the United States, which declined to make its most-favored-nation clause applicable to British Colonies, will be discriminated against. But we cannot think that, in the present temper of the English people, any such action will be taken and we are entirely of the opinion of the Financial News which says in its issue of 28th April:—"We are not called upon to decide whether Sir John A. Macdonald or Mr. Laurier is the greatest statesman. But we are glad to allow to the present Premier all the credit of having taken the first practical step towards the Federation of the Empire, and he is entitled to the assistance of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy."

THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

If the English "dearly love a lord" it is equally certain that the Americans dearly love a general. The military hero always captivates the American heart, which immediately places him high above any idol of the American reason. In the history of the United States it has always been easy for the successful soldier to conquer the highest position in the gift of the nation. The most recent instance of this is, of course, General Grant. Previous to him in 1848 General Zachary Taylor was elected President, chiefly in consequence of his successful campaigns in Mexico. He was a honest and simple minded man, but was not credited with very great talents as a statesman. Similarly, because Andrew Jackson gained the principal American success in the war of 1812, he was rewarded with the presidency. True, the Shannon had beaten the Chesapeake and not a single American man-of-war was left on the open sea; Fort Niagara was lost, Black Rock and Buffalo burnt and Washington captured, but from behind the cotton-bales of New Orleans Jackson had repulsed General Packen-

ham and his British troops, and was preferred as chief magistrate to Henry Clay one of the greatest statesmen which the American republic has produced. Jackson possessed absolutely no claim to the high office on account of his experience in statecraft, and his blunders in this respect were followed by most disastrous results to the American nation. No one now disputes that the crisis of 1837 and the financial anarchy which accompanied it were due to Jackson's autocratic and reckless executive acts, and it has been well established that he is responsible for the introduction of the "spoils system" into American politics.

In the Life of Henry Clay by Carl Schurz, we read that when President Jackson came into power, "for the first time in the history of the Republic the accession of a new President was followed by a systematic proscription for opinions sake in the public service." Jackson had not that reason for making partisan changes which had existed in Jefferson's days. For when Jackson became President the civil service was teeming with his adherents, whom John Quincy Adams' scrupulous observance of the traditional principle (that public office was regarded as a public trust) had left undisturbed in their places. There was, therefore, no party monopoly in the public service to be broken up. Yet now removals and appointments were made with the avowed object of rewarding friends and punishing opponents, to the end of establishing, as to the offices of the government, a monopoly in favour of the President's partisans.

Jackson was convinced that the political opponents he dismissed from office were really very dangerous persons, whom it was a patriotic duty to render harmless; and the democratic masses thought that Jackson could do no wrong. Many of them found something peculiarly flattering in this new conception of democratic government, that neither high character nor special ability, but only political opinions of the right kind, should be required to fit an American citizen for the service of his country; that while none but a good accountant would be accepted to keep the books of a dry-goods shop, any body might keep the books of the United States Treasury; that while nobody would think of taking as manager of an importing business a man who did not know something of merchandise, any body was good enough to be an appraiser in a custom-house."

Jackson's great opponent was Henry Clay who promptly raised his voice against the noxious innovation. This principle he laid down as his starting point "Government is a trust and the officers of the government are trustees; and both the trust and the trustees are created for the benefit of the people." He never thought to organise or strengthen his following by the arts of the patronage-monger. The thought that a political party should be held together by the public plunder, or that the party leader should be something like a paymaster of a body of henchmen at the public expense, or that a party contest should be a mere scramble for spoils, was entirely foreign to his mind, and far below the level of his patriotic aspirations.

Later, in 1840, the "spoils system developed some of its most repulsive attributes. Not only were the officers of the government permitted to become active workers in party politics, but they were made to understand that active partisanship was one—perhaps the principal one—of their duties. Political assessments upon office-holders, with all the inseparable scandals, became at once a part of the system. It began to bear a crop of corruption such as had never been known before. Swartwout the Collector of Customs at New York, one of General Jackson's favorites, was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of nearly \$1,250,000 and the District Attorney of the United States at New York to the amount of \$72,000. Almost all the land officers were defaulters. Investigations instituted by the House of Representatives proved the administration to have been incredibly lax not only in supervising the conduct of the public business, but in holding the delinquents in the service to an account. Officials seemed to "help themselves" to the public money, not only without shame, but in many cases apparently without any fear of punishment. About this time Horace Greeley wrote: "We have nothing new here in politics but large and numerous swarms of office hunting locusts sweeping on to Washington daily. All the rotten land speculators, broken bank directors, swindling cashiers, etc., are in full cry for office, office; and even so humble a man as I am is run' down for letters, letters. 'None of your half-way things, write strong.' Curse their nauseous

impudence!"

The spoils system thus established was thorough, for after every presidential election a clean sweep was made and every office holder belonging to the unsuccessful party, however meritorious, was ejected from his position. The evil became so great that an agitation began for civil service reform, of which Schurz was one of the leaders, and regarding whose objects he stated that, "One means for curing this state of affairs is to cultivate a public opinion against it, and start a movement calculated to alarm the politicians. Increase a force to confront them among the people which can neither be conciliated by the offer of offices, nor be frightened by exclusion from them. To the managing politician the man who wants nothing is the most embarrassing problem."

The opponents of the present government in Canada do not hesitate to say that the spoils system is now being introduced among us, but it will be evident, from the above sketch of its origin and effects, that the statement lacks sufficient foundation. No such wholesale and unjustifiable change of the Civil Servants of the Dominion has taken place, and we trust that anything of the sort will not be attempted by our rulers. In what manner incapable officials should be removed, and the Civil Service made, in the highest degree, effective for transacting the business of the Government are very delicate questions, upon which however we may have something to say on a future occasion.

FIGHT OR CRAWFISH?—The action of the finance committee of the United States Senate on the Dingley bill invites a bitter tariff recrimination between Canada and the United States.

The bill as reported to the Senate by the finance committee is aimed specially to bite Canada in three respects—coal, pine lumber and paper pulp.

A duty of 75 cents a ton is imposed on coal. This hits the coal of British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Hon. Mr. Fielding has stated repeatedly that if the United States imposed that duty, the Canadian government would put a duty on American anthracite. There seems certain therefore a tariff recrimination over coal—the most crazy of all tariff wars. And in such a war Canada will be particularly biting off her nose to spite her face. It is to be hoped that our government will reconsider the matter. Why should we condemn ourselves to pay for American coal, when most of us cannot get any other kind of coal? There is certainly no sense in retaliation when you only hurt yourself.

But the case is very different with the pulp and lumber.

As regards our sawed lumber, the U. S. Senate committee endorses the Dingley duty of \$2 per thousand feet and adds that if Canada, as a retaliatory measure, puts an export duty on the Canadian logs that the American lumbermen saw up, the equivalent of that export duty shall be added by the States to the \$2 duty on Canadian lumber. In other words, the Senate committee says: "We propose to tax Canadian lumber product. If the Canadians retort by taxing our lumbermen, we shall increase our tax against Canada by the same figure." Similarly with paper pulp. The Senate committee increases the tariff on pulp to seven-twelfths of a cent per pound, to keep Canadian pulp out of the U. S. market; then, to compel Canada to refrain from putting an export duty on pulp-wood—which would increase the cost of American manufacture of pulp from Canadian spruce—the Senate committee adds that what ever export duty Canada puts on spruce an equivalent amount shall be added to the American tariff of seven-twelfths of a cent per lb. on Canadian pulp.

They are determined to bar out the products Canada manufactures from spruce and pine; and they are determined to compel us to continue giving them our spruce and pine free for their own manufacturing purposes.

This is not a parallel case to the coal. In coal the Americans have the big end of the raw material. If we fight we suffer, and the longer we fight the more we suffer and the United States is hurt nothing, now or ever. In pine and spruce we seem to have the big end of the raw material. In a tariff war over these materials, we may feel a nip at the start, but probably not such a nip as our opponents, and in the long run we must seemingly win. Without our raw material the Yankee lumber and pulp industries must languish and decline. Even at the cost of a depression in the lumber and pulpwood industries in Canada it may be good policy to accept the challenge of our neighbors, disregard their threats, and seize the opportunity of making Canada the world's centre of the pulp industry and all the industries of which it is the parent.

—Ottawa Journal.

UNITED EMPIRE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members was held on the 20 May in the library of the Literary and Scientific Society. Besides many local members Mr. E. S. Busby, from Southampton, Ont., was present. Mr. Macfarlane was called to the chair, explained that the object of the meeting was to inform the members as to the steps which had been taken to advance the objects of the Association since the issue of the prospectus in December last, and to consult the members as to future action. Mr. W. S. May stated that 39 members had joined the Association and paid their subscriptions. After some discussion it was decided to postpone for the present the full organization of the society and to delay making any representations to the government. An executive committee was appointed as well as one to take steps for increasing the number of members. The latter consisting of Messrs. G. S. May, Busby, Macfarlane, Dr. Saunders, F. Cook and Webster was also authorized to call the members together again when they thought it advisable.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—We have received from the other side of the Atlantic a copy of THE ANGLO-SAXON, a Canadian paper published in Ottawa, and representing the Sons of England and the Society of St. George. Its aims appear to be very similar to those of Sunrise, and it contains particulars of a new Association which runs more upon the lines of what we have always advocated than any of the six great organizations for the promotion of Imperial union which we described last year. The Imperial Institute, the Royal Colonial Institute, the United Empire Trade League, the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, the Navy League, and the British Empire League are all doing good work in the great cause, but THE UNITED EMPIRE ASSOCIATION appears to us to be the head and shoulders above all the rest in the frankness and all roundness with which it faces the great problem, and we need scarcely say that we wish its promoters every possible success.—Warrington Sunrise.

Canada Leads the Way.

It is with immense pleasure that we are able to supplement our account of the UNITED EMPIRE ASSOCIATION with the news that the Canadian Government, grown tired of waiting for the miscalled Imperial Parliament to meet it in the matter, has introduced to the Dominion Parliament a proposal to give to British goods an immediate preference over those of their competitors of one-eighth, and next July but one, of not less than one fourth. A more unselfish and patriotic proposal we have not heard for many a long day, and it does infinite credit to the Liberals of Canada, whom, hitherto, we have, apparently on valid grounds, suspected of some leaning towards a Separatist policy.

When Mr. Cecil Rhodes was generous enough to make us a similar offer in South Africa, the British Liberals declined it. We trust that the British Conservatives—despite the depths of the infatuation which has lately marked so much of their policy—will not only make no demur to Canada's filial and far-sighted offer, but will do everything they possibly can to render its adoption easy, and even—should these be found to stand in the way—without a moment's hesitation, to denounce the Treaties with Belgium and the Zollverein to which allusion has so frequently been made in these columns, and which, it is feared, may prove a bar to the adoption of the scheme. Mr. Chamberlain is said to have written to thank the Canadian Government for its practical attempt to prove that Federation—in Canada, at any rate—is not mere froth; and, if he is half as much a statesman as we used to think him, he will discern, in her proposals, one of the most imperial achievements of our most imperial year.—Sunrise England.

BRITAIN ALWAYS LEADS.

Germany and Austria and Russia might drag France into a league against England but for the fact that Britain is readier than any or all of the powers combined for war upon the ocean. Sea power would be the determining factor in such a conflict and Britain is superior in immediately effective sea power to any possible combination that can be made against it. France seems to be notoriously unready for naval combat, and no anti-British league of the powers can begin its work until France has had time to prepare. But England is not idle when its enemies are active, and when France and Germany and Russia have improved their naval armament, Britain will have improved her armament also, and the allied powers will still need more time and more ships before they are ready to answer the signal for battle.

Canadian Produce and Cold Storage.

THE GOVERNMENT, SHIPPERS AND FARMERS WORKING IN UNISON TO SUPPLY THE ENGLISH MARKET WITH CANADIAN FOOD SUPPLIES.

Although we are not without hope that sooner or later arrangements will be made by which Colonial produce will enjoy certain preferences in the markets of the Mother Country, still it is gratifying to notice the efforts which are being put forth, under existing circumstances, to place the products of Canada before the British consumer in the best possible condition, and to compete for his patronage with foreign producers who are so much more advantageously situated. What has been done in this respect we learn from the important evidence given by COMMISSIONER ROBERTSON before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, extracts from which we propose to lay before our readers as of the greatest interest, not only to the resident Canadian and the intending settler, but also to merchants and consumers in England.

In the course of his evidence the Commissioner said many most important things, some of which will be found under the following headings:—

Value Depends on Condition.

The value of food products depends chiefly upon their condition, and not upon their composition. We have been going on the assumption that the composition of a food was what regulated its value. We have a climate and a soil which give us a chance to make fine food products; but we have not been getting the best results owing to the fact that they are always being spoiled, from the day they are produced until they reach the consumers. This is especially true of such perishable food products as butter, meat, eggs, poultry and fruits; but if we realize the expectations which have been formed, the system of COLD STORAGE arranged for will protect them from deterioration until they reach the ultimate consumers. The market value of nearly all these things is determined by the daintiness of their flavour and the niceness of their appearance. The production of these foods is not and never can be made profitable, unless followed by the means for their preservation; so that the consumers, no matter where they live, will get them in as nice a condition as when they left the hands of those who produced them.

- Cold Storage on Steamships.**
- (1) A weekly cold storage service is to be given from Montreal to London jointly by the Allan and Thomson lines of steamers. The agents in Montreal are: For the Allan line, Messrs. H. & A. Allan; for the Thomson line, Messrs. Robert Reford & Co.
 - (2) A weekly cold storage service is to be given from Montreal to Avonmouth for Bristol by the New Dominion line. The agents in Montreal are Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co.
 - (3) A nearly weekly cold storage service is to be given jointly by the Allan and Dominion lines from Montreal to Liverpool. The agents in Montreal are: For the Allan line, Messrs. H. & A. Allan; for the Dominion line, Messrs. D. Torrance & Co.
 - (4) A nearly fortnightly cold storage service from Montreal to Glasgow is to be given jointly by the Allan and Donaldson lines. The agents in Montreal are: For the Allan line, Messrs. H. & A. Allan; for the Donaldson line, Messrs. R. Redford & Co.
 - (5) Negotiations are in progress, to provide fortnightly cold storage service from St. John and Halifax to London.
 - (6) Negotiations are in progress for a monthly cold storage service from Prince Edward Island to Great Britain.
- Intending shippers may learn the exact dates of sailings and other particulars, on enquiry from the agents of the several lines.
- This arrangement gives 17 steamships plying regularly on the St. Lawrence route to be thoroughly fitted with mechanical refrigerating plant and insulated compartments.
- The agreements call for mechanical refrigerators of the best kind, including duplex machines, so that in the event of a break-down of one part, the other part can continue during the voyage. The agreements provide that the companies shall not charge more than 10 shillings per ton extra for the cold storage service. That is a very small charge, less than 10 cents per 100 pounds on the products carried.

Packing Butter for the British Market.

Butter for export should be put up in square spruce wood boxes 56 lbs. net—the British half hundredweight. The square box is a neat cheap package, gets the preference in the English market, is stronger and takes up less space than the tub, and leaves the butter in convenient shape when it is taken off. These boxes should be five-eighths of an inch thick, with the corners of the box dovetailed, all joints tongued and grooved, and the inside covered with paraffine wax. Besides, the butter maker should line them with very thick using thin flimsy paper. The thick heavy parchment paper comes off and leaves the surface with a sparkling lustre that pleases the buyer's eye. We buy these boxes for 20 cents a piece and they are gotten up in the nicest form for that price. Every box should be put into a bag. Shippers with years of experience use bags on their tubs; but they seem to think that boxes do not require bags.

Increase in Exports of Butter.

To show the very rapid gain in the export butter trade, with such imperfect cold storage on the steamships only as could be obtained. From Montreal in 1894 there were sent out 32,055 packages of butter; 60,664 packages were shipped in 1895; and in 1896 the quantity was 153,321 packages. That was a fair rate of increase in the butter trade. Canada imported to England in 1894, \$438,580 worth of butter, whereas the imports in 1896, were \$1,653,421, a gain of about one and a quarter millions of dollars in two years, with an appreciable advance in our relative place, as to price, in the British market. Now is the time for Canadians to try to capture that market. It has been seen by some of us for three or four years that there was bound to be a tremendous increase in the demand for butter in the British markets; and many countries are trying to so demand their butter as to secure the preference there. In 1894 the British imported butter amounted to \$65,480,238; whereas in 1896, two years later, the value was \$74,674,537, or a gain of over \$9,000,000 in two years. Now it is for us to look out and get a share of the increase, if that only, of the imports of those markets. We should try and capture the whole of the increase annually; and with favourable conditions for shipping our butter, and the British preference for things Canadian, we have a good chance to more than double our exports annually for years to come.

How to Control the English Market.

EDITOR ANGLO-SAXON:

DEAR SIR,—If there is one thing important to us Englishmen in Canada it is that we should study to cultivate the taste of the English consumer in preparing our food produce for export to that country. I believe we would export more every year until we eventually drive out foreign importers in all lines of food supplies, if we would go to a little trouble to find the wants of the English market. Knowing that the ANGLO-SAXON goes to a large number of farmers-market. We should try and capture the whole of the increase annually; and with favourable conditions for shipping our butter, and the British preference for things Canadian, we have a good chance to more than double our exports annually for years to come.

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Barrie, Ont., 12th May, 1897.

THE POETS' CORNER.

"Our Lady of The Rose."

(AFTER RUDYARD KIPLING)

To a nation spoke a statesman
From Africa's mines and veldt,
"Thou, England, with Rhodesia
"Most generously hast dealt,
"Thy Commerce here shall favoured be
"Beyond that of thy foes,"—
"Colonial trade is nought to me,"
Said the Lady of the Rose.

The great dependency spoke out:—
"My millions they are poor
"Let me better their state by duties
"On goods that crowd my door:
"Railways and roads shall banish want
"And famine's strides oppose,"—
"Thy imports should all enter free,"
Said the Lady of the Rose.

To England the Dominion said:—
"My loyalty is lamed
"By favoured nation clauses,
"Whilst thou art bound and blamed:
"Abolish such restrictions,
"Thy trade shall nothing lose,"—
"The treaties I shall not denounce,"
Said the Lady of the Rose.

The Western Indies make complaint:—
"Our best plantations fall;
"Against our beautiful sugar cane
"The favoured beets prevail;
"O, England, crush the bounties base,
"And duties interpose,"—
"This beet root sugar is so cheap,"
Said the Lady of the Rose.

Upon the cliffs at Ottawa,
Colonial sisters meet,
To Britain they stretch out their hands,
In harmony complete,
"Favour our produce; Motherland,
"New terms of trade propose,"—
"Protection is a fallacy,"—
Said the Lady of the Rose.

"Since speech is useless, let us act!"—
The edict it goes forth,
England has better terms than all
The nations of the earth
In every entry port where rules
Our Lady of the Snows:—
"Hurrah for Canada!" exclaims
The Lady of the Rose.

Britannia to the Empire spoke:—
"My navies rule the main,
"Protects the Empire's coasts, and all,
"That navy should sustain.
"In all my ports my naval dues
"On alien goods impose,"—
"My foreign trade is all to me,"
Said the Lady of the Rose.

"England, betray not thus thy trust"
Again Britannia cries,
"Thy Empire vast consolidate
"By measures just and wise,"
England surveys her many lands;
Her arms around them throws:—
"Come to my heart, my children all,"
Cries our Lady of the Rose.

—Ottawa Journal

IMMIGRATION.

Department of Interior.

The annual report of the department, for 1896, has been issued. The report is a very interesting document of Government work. It is really the business department of the Government, as through the Department of Interior lies chiefly the work of developing the internal resources of the country.

Under the management of the western gentlemen who are now in charge—HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON as Minister and MR. JAS. SMART, Deputy Minister—it is expected the department will move to the front in building up the Canadian Northwest, where so much is expected—we hope that the west will realize its full expectation by the development in adding to the agricultural importance of Canada.

The late Deputy Minister—MR. A. M. BURGESS—gives a synopsis of the year's work in some 40 pages, which is followed by reports under the distinctive heads:—

Part 1—Dominion Lands.
Part 2—Dominion Land Surveys.
Part 3—Irrigation.
Part 4—Immigration.

All the "Parts" of the Report contain valuable information to the student of Canada. The system of irrigation is opening up a large section of land at very little expense.

IMMIGRATION.

The "Immigration Part" is made interesting from the fact that the number of people arriving and those remaining in Canada are given, also their provincial destination, occupation and nationality. It shows the total number of arrivals to be 25,478 in 1896. Settlement in the Northwest is represented by 1,857 homestead entries, numbering 5,556 souls. Among those there were 278 English; 39 Irish; 72 Scotch; 64 French; 17 Belgians; 83 Austro-Hungarian; 44 Germans; 14 Icelanders; 69 Russians; 12 Poles.

We note with satisfaction that the English immigration dominates by a very large percentage.

MANITOBA has a population of 200,000, which includes 27,000 farmers. There is now within the boundary of the province 10,000,000 acres of land that have never yet been cultivated.

Canadian Revenue Returns.

The revenue statement shows an enormous jump in the customs and excise receipts, there being a rush to get goods out of bond before the new tariff becomes law.

The Railways of Canada.

The report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the year ended June 30th, 1896, was laid on the table of the House recently:

It shows that the number of miles of completed railroads was 16,887, an increase during the year of 296 miles, besides 2,106 miles of sliding.

London bridge is constructed of granite and is considered one of the finest specimens of bridge architecture.

A curious probate suit, involving some £100,000, will shortly come on in the law courts.

There is a boom in new companies in England. The capital called for during the first half of 1896 was \$406,000,000.

A novel proposal emanates from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who passed a resolution to the effect that the utilisation of the existing tramway lines at night for merchandise would be of very great advantage to the trade and industries of the city and neighbourhood.

They have fun in the dull country-courts sometimes. Recently at the Bow County-court, before Judge French Q. C., Mrs Jones the wife of a bricklayer, claimed £2 10s., the price of a bassinette, from Walter Grimmett, a carpenter.

British manufacturers continue to receive large orders from the Admiralty. Among the contracts recently placed is one of 140,000 yards of blue jean.

firms, viz; Rylands and Son, limited; T. and H. Yates and Company, Whitworth and Company, limited; and Armitage and Rigby, limited.

Bishop B. W. Arnett

SWAYS AUDIENCES WITH HIS MASTERLY ELOQUENCE.

He Writes a Letter of More Than Usual Interest to Suffering Humanity.

At Wilberforce, Ohio, three miles north of Xenia and near Dayton and Springfield, is located Wilberforce University and Payne Theological Seminary.

These two institutions of learning have educated many ministers and teachers.

In this somewhat noted educational centre, resides Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett, D.D., a divine who is of especial prominence because of his thrilling eloquence with which he has swayed many audiences.

Among the high officials of the church, no one is more distinguished than he.



BISHOP B. W. ARNETT.

Before being elected bishop he was a leading minister in his church and also very prominent Republican.

Having given this sketch of the bishop, the following testimonial from him will be found very interesting and fully explains its self.

"In April, 1894, while on my way home from Philadelphia I caught a very severe cold, which soon developed into rheumatism. It was impossible for me to rest by day or sleep by night.

"Tee fall came on and the rheumatism grew worse, lasting all through the winter of '94 and '95. I suffered as I never suffered before. I thought the spring would bring me relief, but it did not, consequently I was forced to cancel a number of engagements to speak.

"One day in June, 1895, my wife said, 'Bishop, I read so much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, suppose you try them and see if they will not help you?'

"I said, 'No; there is no use getting them for we have tried almost everything that has been recommended to us and none of the remedies suggested seem to help my case.

"She said no more, but went to Xenia, Ohio, and bought a box of the pills. On her return she gave me a dose at noon and another at night. She was only called one time to attend me during the night.

"For month's previous she had been called three or four times during the night. The next day I took three doses of the pills, and the second night I was not disturbed. My wife for the first time in more than ten months, had good night's sleep.

"I have not lost a night's sleep since that time on account of the rheumatism. I carry a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my pocket wherever I go.

"I cheerfully bear testimony and hope that others may find relief as I did. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to several people.

"Yours for God and Man, BENJAMIN W. ARNETT."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE Daughters and Maids of England Benevolent Society.

THE DAUGHTERS AND MAIDS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

is formed and composed of honorable and true Englishwomen who are in good bodily health and between the ages of 16 and 60 years, in association for mutual aid; to educate its members in true principles of womanhood, whereby they learn to be charitable; to practice true benevolence, and to keep alive those dear memories of our native land; to care for each other in sickness and adversity, and when death strikes down one of our members, to follow her remains to their last resting place.

The Order is managed at a small cost to members—no high-priced buildings being erected and no fancy salaries being paid. Every dollar paid in goes where it is due. All our financial officers give ample security.

The moment we enter the lodge room all distinctions are lost sight of, and we meet on one common level, and by this constant association and intercourse an amount of love and interest is created for each other, which is made manifest by the good work accomplished.

We recognize and believe in the teachings of the Holy Bible.

Though our society is a secret society, there is nothing in that secrecy except to enable us to protect each other and prevent imposition.

In our initiation ceremony there is nothing but what will raise woman's self-respect and kindle her patriotism and inspire her with benevolence, and the Order only requires you to live up to its teachings, honor your obligations, be true to the country and its laws, faithful to your families, and true to the sisterhood and to God.

The benefits are medical attendance and medicine on joining. To members of twelve months' standing, in case of sickness, the benefits are \$2.50 per week for thirteen weeks, and \$1.25 per week for the next thirteen weeks; \$50 to be paid in case of death of a benefit member to their nominee.

Applicants of any age may join as honorary members and receive attendance of medical officer, provided they pay the fees as paid by the lodge to that officer.

The Initiation Fees Are:

Table with 2 columns: Age group (16 to 25 years, 25 to 35, 35 to 45, 45 to 50) and Fee (\$2.00, \$3.00, 3.00, 3.50)

Less 50 cents paid on application for membership.

Yearly Contributions Payable Quarterly:

Table with 2 columns: Age group (16 to 25 years, 25 to 35, 35 to 45, 45 to 50) and Contribution (\$5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50)

Each lodge may admit eight male financial members and an unlimited number of male honorary members, who must be Englishmen.

The contributions for gentlemen benefit members are \$1 per year for less than for ladies. Honorary members pay initiation fee \$2, and \$1 per year.

At the formation of new Lodges members are admitted for \$1.25 each, provided they join within thirty days after institution. At present we have thirty-seven Lodges, all in good working order.

The society is composed of descendants and wives of Englishmen. In conclusion we ask you to take this matter into your earnest consideration, and if there is not a lodge near you, agitate among your fellow-countrywomen, and as soon as you can get a few good women together, notify any of the undersigned, and all the assistance required will be given to organize you into a lodge. The cost is small. You will then be astonished how your membership will increase, and will wonder how it was so many Englishwomen were living all around you without being known.

Any information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

Grand Executive Officers. Grand President—Mrs. C. F. Smith, Box 465, Whitby, Ont. Grand Vice-President—Mr. E. W. Trumm, 154 Manitoba st., St. Thomas, Ont. Past Grand President—Mr. F. H. Revell, 123 1/2 James st., Hamilton, Ont. Grand Treasurer—Mr. Joseph Shone, 64 Car street, Toronto, Ont. Grand Secretary—Mr. Leonard Geo. Cross, 604 Gerrard street e., Toronto, Ont.

Daughters of England.

Belleville. Rose of England No. 23, meets in the S O E Hall Belleville, on second and fourth Friday of each month. Visitors always welcome. Sec. Miss A. Corhan, Sec.

Hamilton. Princess Royal No. 4—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month in Queen's Hall, cor. of Herkimer and Queen streets. Visitors welcome. Mrs. F. E. Lane, Pres. Mrs. John Tulk, Sec., 141 Catharine street.

Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. S., Hamilton, meets in the Sons of England Hall, cor. of King and Charles streets, on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. Mrs. A. Vollick, Pres. Miss M. Lee, Sec., Mrs. A. Vollick, Pres. 71 Young St.

Montreal. St. George No. 23—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in Fraternity Hall, Wellington st., Montreal, P. Q.; visitors always welcome. Mrs. A. Turling, Pres. Mrs. H. Bradbury, Sec. 97 Eyre street.

ST. THOMAS, ONT. Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. 1 Visitors welcome. E. W. Trumm, Sec. S. Upton, Pres.

Winnipeg. Princess Christian No. 24, D. O. E. S., meets in S. O. E. Hall, Stobart Block, 490 Portage Ave. on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. Sec. Mrs. Walpole, Pres. Mrs. A. Edy, Sec. 706 Pacific Ave.

Toronto. Princess Alberta No. 7—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month in Dingman's Hall, Queen st. E., corner Broadview Ave. Visitors heartily welcomed. Juveniles meet every 3rd Thursday. Leonard Geo. Cross, Sec., 604 Gerrard st. e., Toronto; T. Johnson, Pres.

VICTORIA, B.C. Princess Alexandria, No 18—Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 p.m. in Daughters of England Hall, View st. Visitors welcomed. H. Gladding, Pres. Miss Alice Iredale, Sec. Pandora, Ave.

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AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

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

Great Financial Benefits, viz.: Sick pay, Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also 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 13,000 at present, the ratio of increase being far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, unsurpassed by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good men can start a lodge.

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary. Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, Ont.

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Boys of England.

Brantford. Prince Edward No. 6 meets on 2nd Monday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome. J. Heaton, Pres. R. W. Nicklison, Sec., Box 95. Hamilton. Hamilton No. 1—Meets the 4th Monday in each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. P. Bailey, Sec., R. Trim, Pres. Ottawa. Lion Lodge No. 9 meets in Burgess Hall Bank Street, on 2nd Wednesday of each month. E. Teague, Pres. J. B. Hunt, Sec., 75 Margaret St. St. Thomas. Waterloo Lodge No. 13—Meets in Chester lodge room corner of Tabac and Elgin streets every Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec., M. Upton, Pres., 154 Manitoba St. Winnipeg, Man. Queen of the West No. 25, Meets on the 4th Friday in each month in S. O. E. Hall, 290 Portage Avenue. Visitors welcome. T. W. Walpole, Pres. Jos. Harrison, Sec. Treas. P. O. Box 686.

ONTARIO.

Almonte. Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. H. Bennett, Sec., Box 217. W. H. Cookcroft, Pres. Arnprior. Severn No. 183—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Workmans Hall, John street. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome. Jas. Semark, Pres. H. G. Smith, Sec. Aylmer. Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Sons of England Hall, over SON Office, the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. Geo. A. Harris, Pres. A. J. ELLIOTT, Sec. Barrie. Southamptn No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters Hall, Dundas street. Joseph Lang, Pres. Alfred Wilkes, F. Sec. W. Willett, Sec., 75 Elizabeth St. Brantford. Salisbury No. 2—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 3rd, 1895, the S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. H. J. Thomas, Pres., Box 605, Brantford. Wolfe No. 106—Meets every alternate Thursday in C. O. E. Hall, 167 Colbourne street. Visiting brethren welcome. Fred. J. Fisher, Sec. Geo. Kent, Pres. Belleville. Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. J. Fenn, Sec., E. D. Ford, Pres. Blackstock. Grimaby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made heartily welcome. R. H. Prust, Sec. Brockville. Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (1st) 3rd Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. Wm. White, Pres., Box 75. Bowmanville. Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Bessley's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. G. H. Swain, Sec. W. J. Bragg, Pres., F. R. Dunham, Sec. Burk's Falls. Calabro, No. 137—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, Burk's Falls. Visiting brethren welcome. Arthur Laxton, Sec. G. H. Swain, Sec. F. R. Dunham, Sec. Box 76, Burk's Falls. Burlington. Burlington No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Chas. E. Tothurst, Pres. H. Lowe, Sec. Callander. Stockport, No. 205, Callander, G. T. R., Ont. Meet 2nd and 4th Monday in each month in White's Hall. Visitors welcome. W. Miller, Pres. P. J. Newey, Sec. Campbellford. Devonshire, No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Dominion Block, Front street. Campbellford. Visiting brethren welcome. Nathan Grills, Pres. J. W. Cummings, Sec. Carleton Place. Beaconsfield No. 171, Meets each 2nd and 4th Monday at 7.30 in their hall, over the Central Canadian Office. Visiting brethren welcome. Joe. G. Bate, Pres., Box 49. A. Kayworth, Sec.

Clinton.

Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the S. O. E. Hall, Victoria Block. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Joyner, Pres. N. Robson, Sec. Chatham. Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday night in the Foresters Hall, King street. Visiting brethren welcome. Chas. F. Chanter, Sec. B. Tongley, Pres. Bracebridge. Lancaster No. 38, Bracebridge—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Bastido Hall. Visitors made welcome. J. C. Davidson, Sec. James Boyer, Pres. Collingwood. Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Pres. Wm. G. Smart, Sec. Cornwall. Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Liddle's Block. Visiting brethren welcome. John Sugden, Sec., Jos. Eastwood, Pres., Box 424, Cornwall. Fort William. Guilford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays of each month in the O. W. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome. C. Stewardson, Pres. R. F. Waddington, Sec. Galt. Royal Oak No. 23, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, Main street, every Tuesday beginning with first Tuesday in January, 1895, cor. Main and South Water streets. Jesse Welland, Pres. R. Barnes, Sec., Box 597. Goderich. Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the O. W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square. Visiting brethren welcome. W. S. Swainfield, Sec. R. Warrington, Pres. Guelph. Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the hall in Tovel's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres., Box 210. Hamilton. Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, cor. Charles and King streets. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., John T. Laing, Pres., 101 Oak Avenue, 164 Robertson street. Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Sons of England Hall, corner King and Charles sts. Visitors welcome. William Clark, Pres. Hedley James St. Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month in the Foresters Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. Wm. Lewis, Sec., Hector H. Martin, Sec., 22 Wellington St. Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barren, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Sackville Hill, Sec., Robt. Hooper, Pres., Chedoke, P. O., Barton. Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at the Bricklayers' Hall, King street, east. Visiting brethren welcome. James Maynard, Sec., J. L. Hedges, Pres., 439 King Wm. Street. Cornwall No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Walker, Sec., C. Salmon, Pres., Woodbine Crescent. Hamilton, No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in S. O. E. Hall, cor. of King st. and Charles street. Visiting brethren welcome. H. P. S. S. Sec., Fred Scutthorpe, Pres., 635 King St. East. Huntsville. Graydon No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. A. Ventress, Pres. J. G. Rumsey, Sec. Ingersoll. Imperial, No. 176—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren welcome. Walter Mills, Pres. J. W. Cudlipp, Sec., Box 207. Kingston. Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Wm. H. Cruise, Sec., Henry Hughes, Pres., Albert St., Williamsville. Lambton Mills. Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. Jos. W. Jarvis, Pres. H. Phillips, Sec. Lindsay. Westminster No. 29—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Association Hall, cor. Kent and Cambridge streets. John Way, Sec. Jas. Boxall, Pres. Longford Mills. Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome. J. J. Jabbett, Sec. H. E. Peacey, Pres. London. Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. Wm. Tyler, Sec., W. S. Saunby, Sec. Midland. Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors welcome. Frank Cook, Pres. R. O. Stokes, Sec. Milton. Milton, No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in every month, in Hamstreets Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Wilson, Sec., J. A. Roper, Pres. Merriton. Union Jack No. 201, meets in the R. T. of T. Hall on the 2nd and 3rd Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. John Pullan, Sec. John Bassett, Pres. Niagara Falls. Norwich No. 100, nights of meeting—Red Rose 2nd and 3rd Wednesday, each month. W. Rose, 4th Tuesday in each month in Sons of England Hall, Ward's Block. Visitors are cordially invited to attend. Ed. Howe, Sec. Thos. Green, Pres. Orillia. Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, meets 2nd and 4th Monday in the month in Orange Hall. All visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec., W. Tressider, Pres., Box 68, Orillia. Ormsby. Cumberland No. 167, meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month in Victoria Hall, Ormsby. Visiting brethren welcome. Ernest Steel, Pres., Thos. Letts, Sec.

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, in Workmans Hall, Albert st. Thos. F. Drake, Sec., J. J. Fawcett, Pres., 388 Ann St. Bowood No. 41, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. J. Berry, Sec., F. Jarman, Pres., 414 Cumberland st. Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. J. Folks, Sec., B. Hunt, Pres., Wellington st. Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec., Geo. C. Wilson, Pres., 21 John st. Owen Sound. Mistletoe, No. 86—Meets in I. O. F. Hall, cor. Water and Division streets, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Price, Pres. A. W. Manley, Sec. Paris. Derbyshire No. 195, meets Monday evening April 20th, in the O. W. Hall, Monday evening. Visiting brethren welcome. A. W. Russell, Pres. W. Barrowelough, Sec. Pembroke. Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Foresters Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. J. Thackray, Pres. Wm. G. Cressy, Sec. Port Arthur. Winchester No. 69—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in Knight of Pythias Hall, Arthur street. John Boulter, Sec. Frank Merrix, Pres. Port Hope. Durham No. 15—Meets alternate Wednesdays, first meeting in the year, January 10th, 1894, in S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. Spry, Pres. J. H. Roseyvar, Sec., Box 375. Peterborough. Lansdowne No. 78, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. R. D. meets 2nd Monday in every month. H. L. Beal, Sec., A. E. Peck, Pres. Petrolia. Duke of Cornwall No. 185—Meet in the Hall, in Kerr's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. Scott, Pres. Box 205, Petrolia. Sarnia. Bridgewater, No. 204, meets in I. O. F. Hall, over Wood's store, first and third Friday in each month. Visiting brethren will be heartily welcomed. Arthur Newcombe, Sec., Box 66, Pt. Edward, Ont. E. Everett, Pres. Stratford. Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall. John Richards, Sec., R. Hatcher, Pres., 125 St. George St. Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Emerald Block, second and fourth Friday, W. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. F. S. Lewis, Pres., W. E. Trump, Sec., Box 1003. Smith's Falls. Guelph No. 124—Meets in C. O. F. Hall, Beck with street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Wm. Bradshaw, Sec., G. Fisher, Pres. Sudbury. Sudbury No. 168 meets on 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Victoria Hall. Arthur Evans, Pres. F. A. Lucas, Sec. Lodge Directory, TORONTO. Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Room A, Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. F. Coulter, Pres. Chas. E. Smith, Sec., 378 Parliament st. Middlesex No. 3, Toronto—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at McBean Hall, cor. College street and Brunswick Ave. T. E. Braime, Pres. W. H. Syme, Sec., 140 Grange Ave. Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday in Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. Geo. Smith, Pres. Chas. Sims, Sec., 57 Leonard Ave. York No. 6, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month in Avenue Chambers, N. W. corner College st. and Spadina Ave. James Kitchener, Pres. Jas. Baylis, Sec., 107 Concord Ave. Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. T. E. Barker, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec., 74 Sussex Ave. Surrey No. 11—Meets second and fourth Mondays, corner of Bloor and Bathurst sts. Visiting brethren welcome. Clayton, Sec., F. E. Owston, Pres., 21 Lippincott St. London No. 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Poulton's Hall, Queen St. E. Visiting brethren welcome. A. Diamond, Sec., V. Carter, Pres., 206 Gerrard St. E. Cambridge No. 54, Little York—Meet 1st and 3rd Friday in York Fire Hall. Jno. Hicks, Pres., W. H. Clay, Sec., East Toronto. Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Queen st., w. and Doverscourt Road. E. J. East, Pres. Geo. F. Davis, Sec., 316 Doverscourt Rd. Mercantile No. 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at St. George's Hall, Elm street. T. H. Cramp, Pres. R. Patching, Sec., 38 McGill street. Cheltenham 178, meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. C. S. Chalk, Sec., V. Bedford, Pres., 73 West-lodge Ave. Shrewsbury No. 188, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and McGill streets. A hearty welcome for visitors. E. C. Turner, Sec., F. E. Fuerst, Pres., 30 Victoria st. Bristol, No. 90, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. C. Fry, Pres. W. E. Swain, Sec., 19 Blevin Place. Richmond No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Room No. 2 Temperance Hall, A. Aldridge, Pres. H. S. Collins, Sec., 223 Wilton Ave. Preston No. 67—R. R. D. meets in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in every month. W. R. D. meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday in February, May, August and November. F. B. Linden, Sec., Andrew Ford, Pres., 67 King street, east. St. George, No. 27—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, in Room 4 Forum Building, S. E. corner of Yonge and Gerrard st. A. Allardyce, Pres. Wm. C. Ridge, Sec., 35 Salisbury Ave.

Toronto—Continued.

Boston No. 129—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen st. W. T. West, Sec. Jas. Jackson, Pres., 103 Victoria street, Tel 2841. Windsor No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen st. W. Sam. Rich, Sec. J. Amos, Pres., 70 Woosley street. Norfolk No. 57, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month in Dominion Hall, cor of Dundas st. and Queen st. w.; visiting brethren welcome. Geo. W. Powe, Pres., A. E. Forth, Sec., 230 Doverscourt Road. Stafford No. 32, meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in St. George's Hall, south east cor of Berkeley st. Queen st. east; visitors made welcome. T. C. Bailey, Pres., T. Yeomans, Sec., 204 Sackville st. Somerset No. 10, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Week's Hall, cor of Dunn Ave. Queen st. west; visiting brethren always welcome. W. Laws, Pres. T. P. West, Sec., 40 Maud street. Hereford No. 194, meets first and third Tuesdays in each month, in Steward's Block, S. W. corner of Spadina Ave. and College street; visiting brethren welcome. F. Baukham, Sec., Wm. Fox, Pres., 265 Delawar Ave. Lancaester No. 154—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at Rosedale Hall, Yonge St. north. H. Hardman, Pres., T. Bushell, Sec., 33 Price St. Portsmouth No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, W. R. D. every 2nd Tuesday after R. R. D. in Doverscourt Hall, cor. of Bloor st. and Doverscourt Road. Wm. G. Skelcher, Sec., Wm. Crane, Pres., 426 Ossington Ave. Weston. Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at Oddfellows Hall. Visitors welcome. J. Filson, Sec., John Hollingsworth, Pres. Weston, Ont. Whitby, Ont. Sussex No. 5, meets in S. O. E. Hall, alternate Fridays from January 3rd, 1895. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Robson, Sec., F. J. Jones, Pres. Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets in A. O. F. Hall, first and third Tuesday. Visiting brethren are welcome. S. S. Watkinson, Sec., Wm. J. Turner, Pres. Winona, Ont. Rosebery No. 213, meets in S. O. E. Hall, Fruit land, near Stony Creek, 2nd and 4th Mondays. Visiting brethren always welcome. Thos. Andrews, Pres. F. J. Marshall, Sec., P. O. Winona, Ont. Woodstock. Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month. W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternalists welcome. Ed. J. Brett, Sec., B. Boxall, Pres., 8 Fortune st., Box 516. QUEBEC. Capelton. Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capelton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome. Chas. R. Oliver, Sec., John Tregeadon, Pres., Box 12, Bustis, Que. (Point St. Charles). Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets first and third Fridays at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. B. T. W. Sec., Alf. Searle, Pres., Turcot, Mont. Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R. R. D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at Oddfellows Chambers, 1833 Notre Dame st. A. Nall, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec., 39 Metcalfe St., St. Henri. Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Fraternity Hall, 715 Wellington st. J. P. Hartly, Sec., 101 Ash Ave., 8 Fortune st., (Point St. Charles). Primrose No. 49—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, W. R. D. Degree 2nd Monday of each month, at Alexandra Rooms, St. Catherine st., (opposite English Cathedral). W. C. Blake, Sec., H. J. Goodier, Pres., W. C. Blake, Sec., 21 Charron st., Point St. Charles. Denbigh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month at No. 162 Lagache street. Visitors made welcome. W. Wynn Hayes, Sec., 68 Dorchester st., Geo. Haysey, Pres. Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, at 468 St. Urbain st., corner Prince Arthur st. Visiting brethren welcome. S. Sobey, Sec., Geo. J. Way, Pres., 281 St. Urbain st. Britannic, No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Orange Hall, 248 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome. Hy. Jelly, Sec., Arthur Earby, Pres., 157 Queen st. New Rockland. Fidelity No. 179—meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at New Rockland Hall. Visiting brethren are always welcome. W. H. Killingsbeck, Pres. Jacob Davies, Sec., Wm. B. Clark, Pres. New Rockland, Que. Sherbrooke. Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month in the room of Court Sherbrooke C. O. F., C. H. Pearce, Pres. Capt. T. Rawson, Sec. Lennoxville. Clarence No. 136—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday each month, in S. O. E. Hall, adjoining Grand Trunk Ry. Station. Visitors welcome. Wm. Benton, Pres. Harry Allan, Sec. Hochelaga. Monarch No. 182—Meets in 323 Notre Dame St. Hochelaga, the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock. J. E. Rawatson, Sec. G. Ineson, Pres., 250 St. Catherine st. Hull. Tennyson No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesday in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Riley, Pres. Chas. Skipworth, Sec., Odell's Block, 41 Brewery St. Richmond. Enfield No. 160, meets second and fourth Saturdays of every month. Visiting brethren welcome. John Hawker, Pres. P. O. Address, Box 32 Richmond Station, P. Q. P. E. ISLAND. Charlottetown. Eton, No. 148, Meets in their Lodge Rooms over Minor Bros., Music Store, Queen st., 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month. W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. W. Worthy, Sec., Wm. Pearson, Pres.

MANITOBA.

BRANDON. Brandon 174, Brandon, Man., Meets in Foresters' Hall, McDiarmid Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome. H. C. Robey, Pres. Chas. A. Smith, Sec. CARMAN. Manitoba, No. 188—Meets in Oddfellows Hall Carmon, on first and third Thursdays of the month. Visiting brethren welcome. R. Kallett, Pres. E. E. Shepherd, Sec. Rathwell, Man. Holly No. 198—Meets in Woodman's Hall, First Wednesday in each month. James Coles, Pres. T. Woolway, Sec. Russell. Queen of the West—Meets in the Foresters Hall the 1st and 3rd Mondays. Edwin Moore, Pres. Malcolm Davis, Sec. Selkirk. Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. W. F. Gover, Sec. Alexander. Ivy No. 212, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at Masonic Hall at 8 o'clock. W. B. meeting 3rd Wednesday in each month. Visitors welcome. Jno. Farnden, Sec., Robert Hawes, Pres., P. O. Box 72. Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets, in S. O. E. Hall, 290 Portage Avenue, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome. T. H. Holmes, Pres. Jos. Harrison, Sec., F. O. Box 686. Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Foresters Hall, Main St., cor. Alexander Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. H. R. Scribner, Sec., W. Troughton, Pres., 373 Flora Ave. Shakspeare No. 194—Meets Sons of England Hall, Stobart Block, 290 Portage Avenue, the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at eight o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. Gilson, Pres. F. Clark, Sec., 283 Magnu Ave.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Chilliwack. Chilliwack No. 191, Chilliwack, B. C., meets 1st and 3rd Saturday in every month at 8 o'clock in Kipp Hall. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome. Arch. Noble, Pres. Thos. J. Bird, Sec. Victoria. Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street. Visiting brethren welcome. J. R. Williams, Pres. J. Critchley, Sec., 74 Quadra st., Victoria, B. C. Sydney, B. C. Pride of the Island No. 121—Meets in Workmans Hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome. F. Tubbs, Pres. H. T. Gravlin, Sec., Hulton street. Vancouver. Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. R. Lawson, Pres. T. H. Robson, Sec. New Westminster. Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Templars Hall, White Rose 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome. Jno Chappell, Pres. Frank Broad, Sec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton. Wellington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Church of England Hall, Carlton street. Visiting brethren always welcome. Chas. A. Burchill, Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec. Stanley. Rose of Stanley No. 160, Stanley, N.B.—Meets Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Stanley at 7.30, fortnightly, during 3rd September. Visiting brethren welcome. John A. Humble, Pres. Wm. T. Howe, Sec. St. John, N.B. Marlborough No. 207—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at Gordon Division Hall, 102 King st., King street, over C. P. Clark's drug-store, W. R. D. p. close of R. R. D. at 4th meeting of each quarter. Visiting brethren most heartily welcome. John H. Walker, Pres. Chas. Ledford, Sec., 72 Exmouth street. Moncton. Shaftesbury No. 208—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Oddfellows Hall, Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome. W. C. Clark, Pres. Chas. E. Norton, Sec.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax. Halifax No. 150—Meets Malling's Hall, Harrington street, the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. W. R. D. 2nd Monday each month. G. H. Bridge, Pres. W. Taylor, Act'g Sec., 14 Albarmarle, st., 17 Arty Lane. Chebucto, No. 223, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Victoria Hall, Agoula street. Visiting brethren always welcome. J. C. Legg, Pres., E. M. Sudd, Sec., 23 Gtiffen st., 115 North street. Westville. Forest of Dean No. 192 meets every alternate Saturday night at 7.30 o'clock in Robt. A. McDonald's Hall, Westville, N.S. Visiting brethren always welcome. Thos. Floyd, Sec. Robt. Smith, Pres. N. W. TERRITORIES. Calgary. United Roses No. 177, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in S. O. E. Hall, McLean Block, Stephen Ave. W. Roland Winter, Sec. Regina. Empress of the West No. 177—Meets in the C. O. F. Hall, Railway st., 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome. John H. Paul, Sec., W. Maguire, Pres.

**The Preferential Terms
FROM A
Free Trade Point of View.**

The animated debate now proceeding in the Dominion parliament is being followed with interest by every English speaking nation. The new American Tariff has called forth protests from many countries, but Canada is first in proposing effective retaliation. "If you will not meet us fairly in mutual trading" the Dominion says in effect to the United States "we will see if we cannot get the better of you in Europe and especially in your principal foreign market, the United Kingdom." The carrying of this scheme into execution is that of framing two general tariffs, the first to maintain the existing high duties, with a few exceptions, and the second to offer preferential terms to England and any other country which will accord satisfactory terms to Canada in return. Up to June 1896 the preference will be to the extent of one-eighth of the duties charged under the ordinary tariff, except on a few specified articles, and after that a reduction of one-fourth. The arrangement is to apply to this country immediately, and to other countries as soon as any of them will grant fairly reciprocal terms to Canada. The policy thus set forth is a bold one, and provided that it is not based on delusive hopes in a particular direction, is sagacious. There is no doubt that if Canada imports more freely from us, we shall take more of its products in return; but anything further it would be unwise to count upon. Mr. Fielding, in describing the new fiscal proposals of the Canadian Government, admitted that there was a strong feeling in this country against such preferential treatment of the Dominion as would involve the imposition of duties, for that purpose, on goods from foreign countries, and that there could not be a more unpopular proposal than that of putting a duty on corn. But he proceeded to hint at the possibility of England being induced hereafter to change her policy in this respect. The action of the Canadian Government will, no doubt, strengthen the movement in this country in favour of Imperial trading federation; but we are bound to point out the practical impediments in its way are enormous, apart from the strong bias of the masses of our people in favour of Free Trade. At present the proportion of our extraneous wheat supply derived from Canada and our other Colonies is quite insignificant, and even if we were able to offer special advantages to them, it would be some years before they could grow sufficient for our requirements. As to meat, with the exception of frozen mutton and lamb, the bulk of our supply not produced at home comes from the United States and Argentina. In dairy produce alone could our needs be supplied by Canada and Australasia with any approach to promptness. There is no doubt that our Colonies would be very rapidly developed if we were prepared to change our fiscal policy in such a manner as to impose duties on imports from foreign countries, while admitting Colonial produce free; and it would require fewer years than some people suppose to render the Empire self supporting in respect of the main articles of food. It is obvious, however, that such a policy would need to be a lasting one in order to yield such results, as the necessary development of our Colonial resources could not be effected without a guarantee of permanence, for a considerable number of years at least of the advantages which alone would render that development profitable. For example, the extensive emigration to the Colonies, and the great expenditure of capital that would be needed to enable them to supply us with all the wheat we consume, might lead to the wholesale ruin of the investors if, after a few years of preferential treatment, our colonists were once more exposed to the competition of the United States and Argentina in the not improbable event of their being driven to offer Free Trade. But if we were willing at the present moment to adopt a system of Protection against foreign countries, combine with Free Trade within the Empire, have we power to give an effective guarantee of permanence? The question has only to be asked in order to show how extremely difficult it would be to average the terms of an Imperial Fiscal Union on a satisfactory basis, even if the people of the Home Country were ready to abandon Free Trade, which there is no reason to suppose. After all, what Canada now proposes is only a moderate return for the generous treatment of her by the mother country, to which Mr. Fielding did full justice.—*London Standard, of 27th April.*

A WONDERFUL VARIETY.

According to a memorandum which has reached the Militia Department the Sons of the Empire will be present in great variety of race and uniform at the Jubilee on the 20th of June. The following is the detail of troops:—From Jamaica 42, Hong Kong 24, Ceylon 60, Sierra Leone 12, British Guiana 32, Trinidad 26, Cyprus 12, Gold Coast 23, Lagos 22, Strait Settlements 50, Dyak 26, Malta 50, Canada 200, Queensland 20, New South Wales 52, Cape of Good Hope 30, Victoria 41, Natal 20, West Australia 25, and New Zealand 50. It is estimated that the number of mounted men in the foregoing will be about 250.

ENGLAND'S DEFENDERS.

A Million Soldiers and 500 War Ships Available in Case of Trouble.

Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P., in his review of "Sixty years of the Queen's Reign," summarizes the present condition of the British land and naval forces as follows:—

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The present state of the (officers and men) of the British Empire on land may be set forth thus:

Regular forces, home and colonial.....	150,000
Army reserve.....	85,000
Militia.....	122,000
Yeomanry.....	11,000
Volunteers.....	232,000
European forces in India.....	77,000
Total.....	683,000

The native army of India numbers 145 men. The Native Indian States have 20,000 men specially organized for Imperial service. Besides these, they have nominally large forces, out of which one-third may be taken as effective for at least home service in the British sense of the term—quite 100,000. To this must be added the colonial militia, or volunteer forces (officers and men), embodied and trained:

The Canadian Dominion.....	34,000
Jamaica.....	2,000
Cape Colony.....	7,000
New South Wales.....	6,000
New Zealand.....	8,000
Queensland.....	3,000
South Australia.....	2,000
Victoria.....	5,000
Total.....	67,000

This, added to the previous figures, brings up the total to 1,015,000. Inasmuch as in a widely-scattered dominion some item will escape enumeration, the sum total may be stated at over a million of men. This represents a peace establishment consisting of men either under arms actually or ready to be placed under arms at the shortest notice.

THE FLEET.

The present strength of the forces of the British Empire at sea might be set forth thus:

Battleships.....	42
Port defence vessels.....	23
First-class cruisers.....	48
Second-class cruisers.....	50
Total armored or protected.....	163
Sloops, gunboats and others.....	181
Total.....	350

The torpedo craft are in number, 155.

Grand total..... 605.

There are 10 battleships of the first-class building—a matter of prime importance—besides 22 cruisers.

The present number of officers, seamen and marines is 94,000.

Creameries in the Northwest

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, speaking to the Winnipeg press representatives on the 7th inst., says seven new creameries are being started together with eight new cream collecting and separating stations tributary to the creameries. The department takes charge of nine creameries which had fallen into financial difficulties.

The creameries are located at South Edmonton, Westaskiwin, Red Deer, Innisfail, Calgary, Maple Creek, Moosejaw, Regina, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Indian Head, Wolsely, Grenfell, White Wood, Moosemin and Yorkton.

The Gold Storage plans of the Department of Agriculture are intended to provide improved facilities for the export of all kinds of produce, such as meats and fruits, for shipment to England. A descriptive account is given on page five of this issue of plans of the Government in reference to the storage of stercorine.

St. George of Merrie England

AND
Canterbury Lodge S.O.E., Collingwood.

[Communicated.]

The regular meeting of Canterbury Lodge of S. O. E., Collingwood, happened on the 23rd inst., St. George's Day, and the members of the White Rose Degree, had previously determined to celebrate the occasion. After lodge proceedings were over, the members retired to the banqueting room where a splendid repast had been prepared by purveyors Bro. Eldon, Wingrove and Johns. The tables were handsomely decorated with various British flags, the Royal Standard, jubilee emblems and a fine bust of Her Majesty. Every chair was filled, and after an appropriate blessing by the chaplain, in which some good sentiments were invoked, the jolly Englishmen made a raid on the menu, which contained many things to tickle the appetite. The Havana cigars used were imported for the occasion by Bro. Hawkes.

After each member had satisfied his internal wants, the real fun of the evening commenced, which consisted of the following programme:

"The Queen" by the chairman, President Lockton, responded to by all singing the National Anthem. Song, Bro. Hawkes. The Governor-General and our Dominion, was responded to by all present singing "The Maple Leaf," after which Bro. Mills gave a stirring address on the glories and beauties of this land of ours. The day we celebrate, being St. George's Day, and the natal day of England's greatest name, that of the immortal Shakespeare; Past District President Nettleton replied to the Shakesperian portion of the toast, and eloquently described the Poet's works, and showed how much the world was indebted to the great mind of the wonderful man. He quoted several passages from Shakespeare's work, which had a bearing on this, the Jubilee year. His peroration was eloquent in the extreme, and he closed with a quotation from "The Merchant of Venice," which he applied to Her Majesty. "Wishing you all the joy that you can wish." Songs, "The Ivy Green," by Bro. Hodgson; "The Mistletoe Bough," Bro. Misgrove; "Rhine Wine," Bro. Lockton; "Old King Cole," Bro. Mills; "Ye Mariners of England," Bro. Johns, and "Cork Leg," by Bro. Eldon. "St. George and His Dragon" was the next subject, replied to by a visiting member who humorously gave an account of the terrible battle between St. George and the beast on Henslow Heath, and of the wonderful feats that were made on the fight, and how the fighting Saint punished the ribs of the Dragon over the 'art and knocked the wind out of him, thereby winning the fight. He described the dodges that were resorted to to get into the grounds to see the fight without paying for seats, and how the kinematoscope folks got "dropped in" for a good sized sum, without being able to get good pictures of the fight. He told the story of the Saint going to Coventry and running for the City Council, and they would not have 'im, as they wanted all the city boodle for themselves. Hence, the term, "send him to Coventry." Poor St. George, we cannot help heaving a sigh and dropping a tear when we think of the manner the people of Coventry used him after he had "dewed" the terrible Dragon; "it was" said the speaker, "another evidence of man's inhumanity to man." The address was full of humor and some pathos.

"Our beloved Order," was replied to by Bro. Porter and Bro. Godden, followed by songs, short speeches, and stories. The accompanist was Bro. Amper. Toast-maker, Bro. Hawkes. It was an enjoyable evening, well and patriotically spent. "God Save the Queen."

[The above was crowded out last issue.]

A large number of lodges have enquired if the rate per subscriber in Clubs of 20 are still open. Yes, we will take Clubs at the same rate.

APPRECIATED

Readers Who Know a Good Thing When They See It.

Winnipeg, May 8, 1897.
I herewith send you a list of members of Westward Ho lodge, 65 names, which please mail one copy each issue for one year.

Westward Ho members are a unit in saying the money paid for the ANGLO-SAXON is well spent.

Yours fraternally,
JOSEPH HARRISON.

Sarnia, Ont.,
April 5, 1897.

Our lodge, Bridgewater, have decided to accept your offer for 20 copies. Enclosed you will find P.O. order to cover payment for first quarter. We all think very highly of the ANGLO-SAXON, and wish it the patronage it deserves.

Yours fraternally,
G. W. MARRIOTT.

Bracebridge, Ont.,
April 7, 1897.

At the last meeting of lodge Lancaster, a resolution was passed to take 20 copies of the ANGLO-SAXON monthly, payable quarterly. Wishing you success.

Yours fraternally,
J. C. DAVIDSON.

Cornwall, Ont.,
April 7, 1897.

The members of lodge Victoria decided at last meeting to have 20 copies of the ANGLO-SAXON sent them every issue, and they are well pleased that you have adopted this means of circulating the ANGLO-SAXON, it will place the paper upon a solid basis throughout the Order. We hope you will meet with success in every lodge of our beloved Order.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN SUGDEN.

Aylmer, Ont.,
April 2, 1897.

I have much pleasure in sending you a list of subscribers for another year—the boys all like your paper and wish it every success.

Yours fraternally,
J. A. ELLIOTT.

Moncton, N.B.,
May 3, 1897.

I am glad to inform you that lodge Shaftesbury will subscribe for another year for the whole lodge—about forty-one members.

Yours fraternally,
C. E. NORTON.

Hamilton, Ont.,
April 26, 1897.

I have much pleasure in informing you that lodge Osborne decided to renew their subscription to the ANGLO-SAXON for another year. Mailing list for 40 members enclosed. Wishing you every success.

JAMES MAYNARD.

Regina, N.W.T.,
May 6, 1897.
Please find enclosed order from lodge Empress of the West for 20 copies monthly.
S. A. CLARK, D.D.,
Act. Secretary.

Winnipeg, Man.,
April 13, 1897.

Lodge Shakespeare decided to subscribe for 20 copies of the ANGLO-SAXON monthly.
FRED. CLARK, Sec.

Moosomin, N.W.T.,
April 14, 1897.

I have much pleasure in sending you order for 20 copies monthly.
G. F. CASTLEDEN.

[While thanking the lodges above mentioned, we take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt and appreciation of the many similar expressions from the various lodges, which space will not permit us to further mention this issue.]

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