

THE ANGLO-SAXON

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

VOL. III.—No. 6.

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PREPAID BY PUBLISHER

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



Sons of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets alternate Fridays at their hall, M.B. St. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. Hy. Bennett, Sec., Box 96. A. G. Horton, Pres.

Barrie.

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

Belleville.

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

Bowmanville.

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

Brockton.

Birmingham No. 69, Brockton—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Parsons Hall, Brockton. Chas. Cashmore, Sec., F. Wootton, Pres., 23 Gladstone Ave.

Collingwood.

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

Cornwall.

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

Eglinton.

Sherwood No. 7, Eglinton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month at the Town Hall, Eglinton. Fred. Brooks, Sec., Deer Park. T. Moore, Pres.

Exeter.

Plymouth No. 63, Exeter, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each and every month in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Main st. Wm. Sanders, Sec., Daniel Davis, Pres., "Advocate" office.

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 28, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays at Forsters Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Chas. Squire, Sec., Chas. Brett, Jr., Pres., Richmond Ave.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 78, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in the month, in the hall in Toyle's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres., Box 210.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Alfred Hannaford, Pres., 57 Oak Ave.

Acera No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Wm. Macartie, Pres., Hedley Mason, Sec., 27 Bay St. North.

Huntsville.

Croydon No. 85, Huntsville, Ont., twice a month. Visitors welcome. J. W. Gledhill, Treas., P. O. Drawer 27.

Kingston.

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

Tyne No. 78, Kingston—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month in the Prentice Boys Hall, Market Square. John Porter, Sec., John Davis, Pres., Kingston.

Lakefield.

Exeter No. 88, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the Orange Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. Edmund Sellens, John C. Baidson, Pres., Sec.

Montreal.

Excelsior No. 31, Montreal (R.R. 1)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place de Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres., Chas. Chappell, Sec., 102 St. Felix st.

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

Yorkshire No. 30, Montreal, will meet every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. J. Booth, Sec., 108 St. James St.

Oshawa.

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

Orillia.

Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall, Mississauga st. W. H. Stevens, Pres., G. H. Swain, Sec., Orillia.

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Oddfellows Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks sts. E. Aust, Sec., J. W. Foster, Pres., Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Bowwood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington st. E. J. Reynolds, Sec., Geo. Low, Sr., Pres., P. O. Box 236.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington st. James Ardler, Sec., R. J. Dawson, Pres., 439 Ann street.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at their Hall, New Edinburgh. C. C. Rogers, Sec., James Hope, Pres., 217 Stewart st., Ottawa.

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

Owen Sound.

Mistissee No. 86, Owen Sound—Meets in Forsters Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound, cordially welcomed. Chas. Richardson, C. K. Grigg, President, Secretary.

Peterborough.

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

Sherbrooke, Que.

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

St. Thomas.

Chester No. 48, St. Thomas, Ont.—Meets on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (W. T. D. 3rd Friday) of every month in Emmott Block, cor. Talbot and King sts. John R. Martin, Sec., Wm. Gay, Pres., Box 1093.

Tyrone No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Robt. A. Mackay, Pres., J. W. Yearley, Sec., 4 Hughes st.

Toronto.

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

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

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

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. E. Davis, Pres., W. Fugh, Sec., 79 Sussex Ave.

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks Hall, Parkdale. H. Worman, Pres., W. P. Parsons, Sec., 10 Lawrence Ave.

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

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

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

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

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Queen st. East. J. W. Lewis, Pres., J. W. Haynes, Sec., 138 Broadview Ave.

Stafford No. 32, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Copeland Hall, King st. East, corner Sherbourne st. Geo. W. Ansell, Sec., W. G. Fowler, Pres., 15 Trafalgar Ave.

Perthmouth No. 43, Dovercourt, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Mechanics' Institute, Thos. Buckley, Sec., G. Hutchings, Pres., Delaware Ave.

Warren No. 47, West Toronto Junction—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at James Hall, West Toronto Junction. Fred Lawson, Sec., C. C. Boon, Pres., Box 3, Carleton West.

Cambridge No. 64, Little York, Toronto—Meets alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall. W. H. Clay, Pres., A. Sargent, Sec., Coleman P.O.

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

Weston.

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

Woodstock.

Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. W. E. Wilkinson, Sec., W. Whitcombe, Pres., W. E. Wilkinson, Sec., Box 18.

Professional Cards.

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

We hope Secretaries will correct their lodge cards in Directory for February.

An important letter on S. O. E. "Doctors' Fees," and many important lodge notes from Toronto, have been crowded of this issue.

SONS OF ENGLAND NEWS.

Montreal—Victoria Jubilee Lodge No. 41, held their third anniversary at the Exchange Hotel on the 14th Jan., accompanied by the lady friends. The caterer, Mr. C. Murray, supplied a bill of fare that tempted the appetites of all. The usual loyal toasts were brought forward and received. Englishmen well know how to receive them.

Jolly songs and happy and interesting speeches were given by the following brethren present:—

J. A. Edwards, sec. gen., Thos. Pike, P. P., speech; E. Westmore, President of Excelsior, Mr. J. Luttrell, agent G.T.R. R. W. Roberts, chap., speeches; and the following vocal talent—F. Brownhill, W. Thompson, and Jas. Hardman.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting:—

President, A. Holt; vice, F. Brownhill; chap., R. W. Roberts; treas., Thos. Stephenson; secretary, J. A. Edwards. Guides respectively—J. G. Brooks, J. B. Tombs, W. Smith, A. Storey, Jas. Drury, and A. Tattersall; E. J. Foote, I.G.; C. Outram, O.G.; trustees, A. Tarling, Jno. Harris and Ed. Kingston; auditors, Robt. Pink, A. W. Colecom and Jno. Hardey; delegate to Grand Lodge, J. A. Edwards.

The printed financial statement of this lodge is highly creditable, with a cash balance of \$70.04 in the General Fund, and \$75.41 in the Contingent Fund.

PORT PERRY.

At the regular meeting of Old England Lodge No. 9, on Tuesday 20th Jan., the following resolution of condolence was passed:—

To Bro. E. J. & A. D. WHEELER. "We the members of Old England Lodge No. 9, S.O.E.B.S., desire to place on record our deep sense of the loss which you have sustained in the death of our much respected Brother George Thomas Wheeler, who has been a member of our lodge for a number of years.

He was always courteous and pleasant in his manner and generous in his disposition, and now that he is no more, we shall still cherish his memory, and may the All-wise Being who governs and rules all things aright, keep you and all the family's connections in the hollow of His Hand until time shall be no more. Our sympathy is with you in this your hour of trouble and sorrow."

Signed on behalf of Old England Lodge No. 9, Wm. EDMETT, P.P. JOHN NOTT, Chaplain. E. D. HOLLIDAY, Secretary

KINGSTON.

Tyne Lodge No. 79 held installation on Tuesday, January 7th, which was conducted by Dr. Smythe, Dis. Deputy, assisted by Rev. A. W. Cooke, Deputy Grand Chaplain.

The following are the officers:—Pres., John Porter; vice Wm. Drennan; chap. Rev. M. Harding; treas., F. Berry; fin. sec., John Davies; rec. sec., W. Wiltshire; guides, W. Dumbleton, H. Jeff, J. G. Jones, T. Burford, W. H. Phillips; auditors, T. Fenwick, A. Staekhouse, J. Beauchamp; trustees, T. England, H. Hemstead, G. Marsh; surgeon, T. M. Fenwick, M. D.

E. Smith, who occupied P. P. chair, was made the recipient of a handsome jewel in recognition of his past services as president.

After the installation, at the invitation of the newly elected officers, the lodge, 65 in number, repaired to the Grimson hotel and enjoyed a sumptuous repast, indulging in the usual loyal toasts. Speeches were made by the following gentlemen representing their respective societies:—

Messrs. Dunnet, Sons of Scotland; W. M. Drennan, 'Prentice Boys; W. Dunn, Oddfellows, Foresters and A. O. U. W.; A. Perry, K. of L., and Bros. J. Porter and C. Counter, S.O.E.

Tyne Lodge is in a very prosperous condition, and only 12 months in existence. Bro. W. Pritchard, of Preston Lodge No. 67, Toronto, was among our visitors on this happy occasion, also the following brethren from Leicester Lodge No. 31: Bros J. Blomey and J. Holden.

Communications intended for publication should reach us not later than the last Thursday of each month, to ensure insertion. Address, ANGLO-SAXON, P. O. Box 296, Ottawa.

Communications.

MONTREAL.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the lodges in the Hochelaga district are all progressing, but owing to the visit here of the influenza we are having more than the ordinary run of sickness.

I observe in the Sessional Papers some very good motions for consideration which, if passed, will be a further means of advancing our noble order, especially the raising of sick and funeral allowances, for it is absolutely requisite that we should give as much as other societies in order to successfully compete with them.

I am sorry to say numbers of our countrymen throw nationality on one side (as far as the Sons of England Society is concerned) and join any other for a trifle more of benefits.

I trust the delegates to Grand Lodge will stand fast by the strongest and most sound plank in our platform, i.e., admitting members with wives who have Protestant wives only. If we once diverge from that our noble order is gone up. We are Protestants, the order is Protestant, and the religion of our country is Protestant.

The Work of the Order.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON. Sir,—Briefly to reply to Bro. Hayward's letter. He says I assume our lodges "are eager to fall into line with the recently inflated and somewhat disjointed new party." I assume nothing of the kind. I do expect every member of our society to carry out the political principles embodied in our CONSTITUTION and the OBLIGATION of the membership

to do so irrespective of all or any party interests with which we as a society, if loyal to our principles, should be utterly oblivious to. Such party interests with attendant squabbles thereon, are properly excluded from our lodges.

Again, I confess I cannot with the same ease of conscience as Bro. Hayward betrays, solemnly bind myself to do a certain thing and utterly ignore my oath; and I refuse to believe that our society is composed of Englishmen who will do so.

The noble patriot (?) who poses as an Englishman and who simply wishes to confine his efforts to giving spratts to catch mackerel—to put so many cents into our society's funds in order to take dollars out of it, is not of the mould to lead his countrymen in the cause we have at heart, nor one calculated to arouse our enthusiasm nor make us feel the warm touch of national brotherhood. As a subscriber to a "Christmas goose" club, to a raffle or lottery, he will do; but as one to voice the warm pulsations of the hearts of Englishmen in devotion to our Empire and our Flag I pronounce him an utter fraud.

To "display to fine advantage our strength and influence" it is necessary for the pulse of the lodges to be felt, and when Grand Lodge meets yearly for it then and there to pronounce publicly the attitude of our society on any public question affecting our principles, and then for its Executive, by circular to all lodges, to call upon all of us in devotion to our cause and principles to support *en masse* at the polls the platform we take. The diffidence felt by subordinate lodges in taking individual action accounts for the fate of the circular of the London lodges—not from want of sympathy with it.

Our politics, as a body of loyal Englishmen, are as wide in their scope and influence as British dominion; and to honor and protect our flag, to see that its glory is not sullied by the traitor or the foe, to strengthen and consolidate our glorious Empire is the worthy ambition of our society and of all Englishmen who see in the "Union Jack" the symbol of civil and religious liberty and the emblem of Britain's power. If these are NOT our principles let the Grand Lodge say so; but did they say so, from that hour thousands of our society would forsake it—no longer content to act with and play the part of bastards, but—determined to be TRUE SONS OF ENGLAND—would form a new society worthy of the name.

Our society obligates us to the cause of a lofty and noble patriotism that should bind our hearts together in a bond dearer than life—and any public man who does or proposes to carry out legislation in harmony with our principles should have his back-bone stiffened by every vote of the membership of our society, utterly regardless of the sect of politicians to which the statesman belongs. Will Bro. Hayward kindly peruse the report of the last meeting of the "Young Liberal Club" in Toronto a few days since—some "subjects" of Her Majesty were there. Does he want the "Englishmen" who were there in our society—holding the sentiments there expressed?

F. J. A.

Looking to the Future: To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON. SIR,—I have just been reading your paper. I am surprised and delighted at the progress the S.O.E. are making. Outwardly, I am a very ordinary member of the society, but inwardly my heart warms and glows at the very name of Englishman. Why! were not my forefathers Englishmen, and other reasons without number, that should cause every Englishman to be proud of his birth and country. I believe a kind Providence is guiding and directing the already progressive S.O.E. society, and think you, such a mass of true born Englishmen will have no influence in the near future of this country? As the Rev. Dr. Wild and others, as well as myself, believe that Briton and Israel are one and the same. Did it never strike you, Mr. Editor, that the S.O.E. society are not organized and increasing in numbers merely for a benevolent purpose, but to advance the best and truest interests that lay in the power of such an organization. You have only to live in the province of Quebec a short time and you would feel the need of some influence stronger than benevolence in the society if there is any intention of righting the wrongs that exist, and are steadily increasing, year by year; will we face the question and band ourselves together to compel those who rule this fair Canada of ours (the home of our sons and daughters) to do so right loyalty to our Queen and country, or are we going to leave the battle as a heritage for our children to fight. You, in Ontario, perhaps, do not see the need in such glowing colors, I could write you if space would allow, instance after instance, of unfairness done the English Protestants that would fire your hearts; mention of the "Jesuit Act," will suffice to convey my meaning to you. If you want those wrongs swept out of this country of ours, brother Englishmen do not abuse your rights and grand privilege. Let us be United Benevolently, Socially, and above all, POLITICALLY.

A SON OF ENGLAND. Montreal, Jan. 22nd, 1890.

P.S.—Will some of the brethren please tell me through the ANGLO-SAXON, what they think of the S.O.E. as a part of Israel, and if so what is their decreed destiny.

"The Old Flag."

'Tis only a bit of bunting? Only a tattered rag? But we'll fight to the death, as our fathers fought, For the dear old British flag. Who dares to lay a hand on it, Who dares to touch a fold, Shall find that Briton's sons-to-day Can fight as they fought of old.

Three crosses in the Union, Three crosses in the Jack, And we'll add to it now the Maple-Leaf, And stand by it, back to back; For ours is the dear old flag, my boys, The dear old British flag; Though we dwell apart We are one in heart, And we'll fight for the grand old flag. —Imperial Federation.

We wonder whether the following sport, which used to be practised in some of the more remote Kentish villages in old England during the month of February, is now utterly extinct or not:—A party of boys used to make a rude figure, decorated with holly, while a party of girls manufactured a similar effigy, dressed with ivy. These were respectively called the "Holly Boy" and "Ivy Girl." The fun then was for the boys to steal the girls' toy, and for the girls to steal the boys'; and, finally, the effigies were burnt in two bonfires, amid boisterous shouts and hurrahs.

The ANGLO-SAXON like the Order it represents is going to the front rapidly. Merit wins. Effort counts. Enterprise succeeds.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

A BLUE CROSS opposite this indicates that the subscriber to whom it is addressed is indebted for this year's subscription (from Aug. 1889 to Sept. 1900) and all such will confer a favour by kindly remitting, for which we shall feel obliged.

ADVERTISING RATES. We take one insertion... two... three... six months... one year... Two inches six months... Three inches six months... one year...

ESTABLISHED 1887. THE ANGLO-SAXON. A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER. Devoted to the interests of the Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxons of British America, and to the Sons of England Society.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 1900.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the Ottawa Evening Journal on the 22nd ult., reproduced the following paragraph from the morning Government organ: "In the Senate yesterday, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott alluded, in feeling terms, to the death of Senator Trudel. He was followed by Senators Belrose and Ross. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate adjourned."

THE jubilee of the penny postal system brings to mind many interesting recollections. It has accomplished a vast revolution in our social and commercial system, the effects of which can hardly be realized. To show with what suspicion the English people regard sudden changes, and how slow they are to adopt radical reforms, it might be mentioned that when this scheme was first suggested objection was raised that the penny postage would promote sedition and injure the commonwealth.

THE penny postage scheme was adopted in 1839, but not until January 10th, 1840, were letters actually first carried for a penny. Previously the charges for letters to and from the provinces varied according to distance. For instance a letter from London to Leeds cost 10d. The large pile of buildings at St. Martins' le Grand, now comprises with those in course of erection, nearly a whole parish, but when first opened in 1829 they were of very small proportions being of the two storied style of the period.

THE action of the Chester Board of Guardians in deciding to grant the paupers the use of knives and forks only on Christmas day is being adversely criticised, and the Local Government Board will probably take action in the matter. To compel a pauper to eat his food with his fingers is certainly reducing him to the level of the brute creation with a vengeance.

S.O.E. GRAND LODGE. On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the Fifteenth Annual Session of the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Sons of England Benevolent Society will convene in the picturesque town of Port Hope, on the north shore of that beautiful lake, Ontario. The occasion will as usual, we hope, be a happy one, as it means an increasing enthusiasm of Englishmen in Canada for one another, mingled with that love and loyalty for Queen, country and institutions which have ever been characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon and a prime factor in assisting to make Britons happy and free men.

"Fair Canada; loved Canada: My heart is wed to thee; Be thou the land of noble deeds, And Empire of the free." But aside from the enthusiasm, social intercourse and the making of new and happy acquaintances, there is business, important legislation for the general welfare of our beloved order. This latter should be the chief aim of each and every delegate attending. See to it then, brethren, that the landmarks and safeguards of our happy institution be not disturbed—notably that clause requiring that every brother and a brother's wife profess the true religion, for God and for country.

Which is correct?—Appendix B for the year ending Feb. 1st, 1882, of the G. L. Reports, or appendix B for the year ending Dec. 31, 1884. According to the above there is doubt as to the exact dates of the institution of the first three lodges in Toronto, or in Canada, namely Albion No. 1, Middlesex No. 2, and Kent No. 3. Who can explain how this is thusly?

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST. "A land of settled Government, A land of just and high renown, Where freedom broadens slowly down From precedent to precedent."

The history of England is, as a whole, creditable to the English people. A mixture of strong races produced a strong compound. Read the records and note in what manner the people made themselves felt—whether at Clarendon or Runnymede or in 1688—whenever their liberties were in question or their progress was hampered. The insular position of England and climatic conditions have beyond question strongly influenced the characteristics of the race. How long they will retain these characteristics under other skies, and to what extent they will change in climates so different in all respects from England's as India's and Australia's cannot even yet be positively determined. It may be that in a few generations Anglo-India may become as languid and effete as the Mexicans. We hope not, and there is a virility in the Anglo-Saxon blood which renders that hope a reasonable one.

hands of the clergy at the end of the century the commons declared that the taxes paid to the church were five times greater than the taxes paid to the crown; and some years afterwards (1404-1409) considering that the wealth of the clergy only served to keep them in idleness and luxury, they proposed to confiscate it for the public benefit—already the idea of the Reformation had forced itself upon them." Again: "The prelates were grievously oppressing the people by means of their privileges, ecclesiastical courts and tithes."

ON SPELLING. A correspondent of the Wilts and Gloucester (Eng.) Standard says:—"I see that Mr. W. E. Norris, the popular novelist, complains that the American publishers who have reproduced his works have made him responsible for the American mode of spelling such words as theater, traveled (with one l), and son on. Well, traveled looks odd to our English eyes, but when one comes to the rights of it how did the second l ever get into traveller? Our rule is that the final consonant is doubled WHEN the accent is on the LAST syllable, not otherwise. But in "travel" the accent is on the a, therefore the final l should NOT be doubled. I remember some lines in the Guardian, many years ago, which put this very neatly:—

IF traveler you'd rightly spell, The accent bids you use one l, It comes from trav-el not tra-vél. With double l it rhymes with dweller, And trav-elor becomes tra-véller. Witness repél which gives repéller."

DR. LITTLEDALE DEAD. Dr. Littledale's name has been a signal for controversy for a whole generation. He always loved a fight. One of the most eloquent defenders in the Press of the Ritualistic movement, a Radical High Churchman of very pronounced views, he was always courting a fray. His learning was wide though his conclusions were sometimes rash, and he was always a doughty champion of the cause which he undertook.

CURRENT ENGLISH TOPICS. AT Forest Gate Industrial School, London, the other day a terrible fire occurred, when a dormitory was burnt out and 23 poor little lads lost their lives. The fire was due to the overheating of a stove pipe standing in the dormitory, but the absence of any apparent means of egress caused so many deaths. The door opening to the main building was locked from the outside, and the person who held the key was away on leave. The other door leading to the external dormitory staircase was also on the inside.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL. There could not possibly be a more pitiable spectacle than that presented by Portugal in regard to the dispute with England over the Shire question. The bellicose attitude of the bombastic little state is supremely ludicrous, when her insignificant position is considered. It reminds us of a cur snarling at the heels of a powerful and dignified mastiff. The bigger dog heads not the snapping of the cur but treats it with calm contempt until perhaps the mongrel may go too far, when the mastiff seizes it by the throat and ends its existence for ever. Were this the fifteenth century, the days when Portuguese chivalry was not an amply nothing, the bombastic demonstrations lately witnessed could be readily understood and might perhaps have some effect. But alas "the days of chivalry are past" and the Portuguese of today are a degenerate race, much given to vaunting, with however nothing to back it up. When we compare the Portugal of the past with the Portugal of today we recall Byron's lament over Greece.

Yes self abasement paves the way To villian bonds and despot sway. In the Peninsular war when British soldiers had to expel the foreign invaders from Portugal and Spain we saw the stuff of which the modern Portuguese are made. In view of its craven part Portugal would do well to cease its display of braggadocio and trust the good sense of England not to intrude upon its just rights. In this case it would seem that if there has been any infringement of rights it has not been on England's part.

The errors into which the English papers often fall when telling of Canada or Canadian subjects are most laughable. The Daily Telegraph for instance refers to the adventures of a lad named, Alfred Gesling, who came with his parents to this country some months ago. Although only fourteen Alfred was sentimental enough to reflect the cynical philosopher's doctrine that "a man's fatherland is not where he is born, but where he is fed." Leaving the parental homestead, says the Daily Telegraph, "he tramped alone to Ontario, secured for himself a passage in the hold of a trading ship as a stowaway and was put ashore at Bristol, with little on his back, and nothing in his pockets." It would be interesting to know how Alfred accomplished this process of "tramping to Ontario" and how he succeeded in boarding a ship when he got there. Ontario is spoken of as some little town indged of a huge Province which could swallow up a great many England's in its depths.

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

THE ANGLO-SAXON has a wide circulation, and being the recognized organ of the SONS OF ENGLAND SOCIETY, it is scattered all over this Dominion in particular, England, Africa, and America for 50 CTS. PER ANNUM. Subscribers are requested to send their fees by P.O. Money Order or cash addressed to SHORT & REYNOLDS, P. O. Box 296, Ottawa, Canada.

Mr. Thos. Bright, younger, brother of the late Mr. John Bright is dead. Unlike his brother he never made himself very active in politics. He undertook the management of the firm of John Bright Bro., Rochdale, on Mr. John Bright's death became head of the firm. He was between 75 and 76 years of age.

Influenza is raging amongst the military at Aldershot. All the hospitals are occupied, and some of the barrack rooms are turned into sick wards. Horses of the Artillery and cavalry are also affected by the epidemic.

By far generally son in fact ion and Mrs. W. line last in the co and was monwea commo W. Bar sent out like 600 The l took pla deservin appella! \$100,000 ite, with corners and iron surmount sign, ce pearan fitted u being u certain riages wind Brookl opy e deposi room f Insid The in decora evergr bunch brillia of the hued p not ea The a famo of this er of Bur the ha for th repos Gheet music at Mr about to cor

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ALEXANDER III.

Some of the Characteristics of the Czar of All the Russias.

The present autocrat of all the Russias came to the throne under circumstances specially calculated to impress him with the fact that the most powerful monarch is helpless against the consequences of serious discontent among even a fraction of his people. The lesson was not lost, and internal difficulties of various kinds have often given warning reminders of its significance. Alexander III undoubtedly endeavors more frequently than his predecessors to take into account the sentiments and aspirations of his people.

Though the word "foreigner" is in the mind of the czar equivalent to a term of reproach, he is himself, little as he supposes it, very like a foreigner in his own country. Thanks to the complete suppression of everything approaching an expression of public opinion, he has little means of ascertaining the drift of national feeling, and from personal experience he knows nothing of any class but the higher officials of the state. It must not be supposed that his consideration for the wants of his people is due only to selfish motives. Far from it. The present emperor of Russia is a man of truly noble character, thoroughly honest in purposes, sincerely religious, kind in heart, and most disinterestedly solicitous for the welfare of his country. There is, however, one strange apparent contradiction in his character which may yet have sinister results.

The czar is not gifted with the extraordinary intelligence which would be desirable in his position. No man is more modest as to his personal merits and ability, but there is no man in this world so impressed with his own importance in the peculiar light in which he views himself, as the divinely appointed head of the only true faith and of a specially chosen people.

The most devoted of husbands, he is yet ever conscious that his wife, born a foreigner of alien faith, remains outside the pale, and consequently the empress has a little influence in his councils as if she were a stranger to him. The office of czar, he considers, a holy office; no other mortal than the holder of that office is on anything approaching the same exalted level.

Any real or supposed slight or injury to the chosen people, the Russians—to their semi-divine head, the czar—or to the only true faith, the orthodox Greek faith—will immediately rouse all that is stubborn in the character of Alexander III, and will be promptly avenged. A true lover of peace, he will nevertheless, without a moment's hesitation, plunge his country into disastrous war, against any odds, to fulfil what he considers to be his sacred duties.

This is the real and great danger which threatens the world through Alexander III's belief in the sanctity of his own person, and this belief has been extraordinarily strengthened, and the consequent danger greatly aggravated, by the marvellous escape of the imperial family in the Bosniak accident—an escape which is confidently attributed to the special interposition of the Divinity on behalf of his chosen and favored servant.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Good Prices for Rare Coins.

The prices of the Davis coin sale were again good yesterday. Colonial issues reached the highest figures. A New York double of 1787 brought \$450; a set of three Maryland coins, a shilling, a sixpence and a groat, one of which bore the bust of Lord Baltimore, \$39 each; a New England shilling of Massachusetts, \$25.34, and a pine tree shilling of 1652, \$13.34. A Carolina halfpenny, 1694, sold for \$37, and a New York cent of 1786, with a bust of Governor Clinton and the motto, "Non vi virtute vici," sold for \$35.

The best price for a dime was \$41 for the issue of 1822, with four stars. Dimes of 1804 and 1811 brought \$35 apiece. A half dime of 1802 sold for \$170. The collectors and some dealers attending the sale were indignant at the threatened seizure by the secret service authorities of some counterfeiters of rare colonial coins. The originals of these coins, they say, are not now redeemable by any government, and the counterfeiters were only struck for scientific purposes, and are of value only to numismatists.—New York Tribune.

An Audacious Thief.

For audacity, the record of James Johnson, alias "Jersey Jim," "H. B. Barton," "E. A. Hobbs," and several other aliases, will probably equal that of any other notorious criminal known to the police. Last week he entered one of the large hotels in this city and stole a package of letters, including one belonging to Alfred H. Torrocell, general agent of the Michigan Central railroad, and containing his annual passes over numerous railroads and a frank which entitles him to the free use of the lines of the Western Union Telegraph company for one year.

These useful articles Mr. Johnson placed in his wallet, which he lost, however, while on his way from Philadelphia to Trenton. On discovering his loss he deliberately inserted numerous advertisements requesting their return, and offered a liberal reward to the finder. It was these notices that led to his arrest by the Trenton police.—Philadelphia Record.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Objects, Aims, and Benefits, of the Order.

ORGANIZED IN TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen: GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—As the question is so often being asked: "What are the objects of the SONS OF ENGLAND SOCIETY?" we have been led to present this Circular with the view of giving the desired information.

The objects are to unite all honorable and true Englishmen, who are in good bodily health and between the ages of 18 and 60 years, in an Association for mutual aid; to educate our members in the true principles of manhood, whereby they learn to be charitable, to practice true benevolence, and to keep alive those dear old memories of our native land; to care for each other in sickness and adversity, and when death strikes down one of our number, to follow his remains to their last resting place.

The government of the Order is vested in a Supreme Grand Lodge, and in Subordinate Lodges. The Grand Lodge is composed of delegates elected by the Subordinate Lodges to represent them. The Grand Lodge is supported financially by a per capita tax of 10 cents per member per quarter. The Grand Lodge Officers are elected annually.

Subordinate Lodges are supported by initiation fees, and weekly dues; they have control of their own moneys, elect their own officers, make their own by-laws, (subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge), and in every way conduct their business to suit the majority of the members. We meet in our lodge rooms at stated times in fraternal intercourse, learning each other's wants, giving words of encouragement and good cheer, and to those in trouble and distress, substantial assistance. 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.

The rapid growth of the Order has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and it is steadily extending itself into the hearts of our countrymen, and we are confident that when the objects and aims are more generally understood, it will become one of the grandest and most useful of Benevolent Societies.

The Order has branches as follows:—In Toronto 20, South Africa 4, London 5, Ottawa 4, Montreal 4, Hamilton 2, St. Thomas 2, Orillia 2, Peterboro 2, Kingston 2, and one in each of the following places: Oshawa, Whitby, Port Perry, Cornwall, Port Hope, Belleville, Bowmanville, Lindsay, Woodstock, Galt, Barrie, Collingwood, Bracebridge, Brantford, Almonte, Dovercourt, Newcastle, West Toronto Junction, Weston, Little York, Aylmer, Exeter, Eglinton, Gravenhurst, Guelph, Aurora, Hensall, Vanover, Stratford, Clinton, Brockville, and we hope by bringing this Circular to the notice of our fellow-countrymen, to imbue them with our enthusiasm and to swell our thousands into tens of thousands.

Though our Society is a secret Society, there is nothing in that secrecy except to enable us to protect each other and prevent imposition; our language of signs and grips enables our members to travel to places where we have lodges, make themselves known as members of the Order, when they will find a brotherly influence surrounding them, receive advice, and if needed pecuniary assistance.

In your initiatory ceremony and conferring of degrees, there is nothing but what will raise a man's self respect and kindle his patriotism and inspire him 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 brotherhood and to God.

We recognize the teachings of the Holy Bible.

The Sons of England Society offer advantages peculiarly suited to your nationality, and is second to none, and whatever benefits you receive are not charity but right, and paid to you by the proper officers without explanations or apologies; and all that is required of you is a small initiation fee, and prompt payment of your dues. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars have already been paid out for benefits.

The Beneficiary Department enables its members to insure their lives for \$500 or \$1,000, and has already proved a great source of strength to the Order. By the payment of a

small graded assessment at the death of a member, substantial aid is secured to the surviving relatives, which will assist them in being independent of the cold charity of the world. Members becoming totally disabled and unable to follow any occupation, receive half the amount insured for, if required; the other half is paid at the time of death.

The benefits are medical attendance and medicine, on joining; full sick and funeral benefits after being 12 months a member; in case of sickness the benefits are \$3.00 per week for 13 weeks, and \$1.50 for the next 26 weeks; \$10.00 on the death of a member's wife; \$7.00 on the death of any of his children between the age of 5 and 15 years; \$100.00 on the death of a member. New members are entitled to half funeral and sick benefits at the expiration of six months.

The Initiation Fees are—
18 to 30.....\$3 00
30 " 45....." 4 00
45 " 50....." 7 00
50 " 55....." 10 00
55 " 60....." 15 00

The Subscriptions are weekly, from
18 to 30.....10 cents.
30 " 45....." 13 "
45 " 50....." 15 "
50 " 55....." 20 "
55 " 60....." 25 "

On the formation of a Lodge, charter members are received on the first scale of payments, as regards initiation fees.

In conclusion we ask you take this matter into your earnest consideration, and if there is not a lodge near you, agitate among your fellow countrymen, and as soon as you can get 12 good men together notify the undersigned, and all the assistance required will be given to organize you into a lodge. You will then be astonished how your membership will increase, and will wonder how it was so many Englishmen were living all around you without being known. Any information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

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

April, 1880.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30, St. John St., Montreal.

Only \$5.50 per 100 for Pen and Pencil Frames.
Little Gem or Midget, \$1.75 doz. Watch Stamp, \$2.75 doz. 2-Blade Knife, \$1.50 doz. Stamp Gum, 6c. B. or 10 lbs. \$7.25. Pencil Top, \$6 per 100. Pocket Stamp No. 14, \$7 per 100. Pencil Key Ring, \$1.50 per 100. Stamp Handle, \$1.00 per 100 or \$1.50 per 1,000. All colors Ink in Brass Tubes, \$1.00 per 100, or \$12.50 per 1,000. Stamp Dishes 6c. each, \$1.50 doz. Complete Directions. Manufacturing your own Rubber Stamps with THALMAN'S IMPROVED VULCANIZERS, REDUCED TO \$3.50. We have stated business who are now doing a thriving business. Remit above amount at once, which will be a stepping stone to a prosperous future. ADDRESS

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No Bankrupt Stock (Stale and Musty.)
But an All Assortment

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W. A. ARMOUR,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER

Picture Mouldings,
Mirrors (German and British Plates)

English, French and German
Oeographs.

Also Dealer in
All kinds of Picture Frames, Plush
Frames, and all kinds of
Picture Mats.

Goods sold on the Weekly or Monthly installment plan. Pictures framed at manufacturers' prices. Give me a call and save at least 10 to 25 per cent.

N.B.—To the Trade.—Mouldings, Frames, pictures, mirrors and picture mats, and all the latest novelties in the picture trade at Montreal and Toronto prices.

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Rheumatism
AND
Neuralgia.

LOOK HERE!

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

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

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

H. N. BATE & SONS,
Wholesale Agents, Ottawa, Ont.
Ask your druggist for the "Sufferers' Friend."
C. J. RIPLEY, Prop. of Liniment called "Sufferers' Friend."

WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY?

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

STROUD BROS.

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

STROUD BROS' name has become an household word in every home in this great Dominion and their teas are noted for their

PURITY, FRAGRANCE and STRENGTH!

STROUD BROS. strongly recommend the tea drinking public to try any of the following brands:

BLACK, MIXED or GREEN AT 30 cts.
ASSAM (Specially recommended) at 30 cts.

THIS IS AN EXTRAORDINARY TEA FOR THE MONEY.

ALSO THE

50c., 55c., OR 60c., PRIZE TEA.

The quality of the tea and the PRIZES GIVEN WITH EACH POUND is a wonder to the trade that such value can be given:

Buying from first hands and SELLING AT A SMALL PROFIT is the Secret of Our Success.

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OTTAWA,
KINGSTON,
TORONTO and
BELLEVILLE.

SATCHELL BROS.,

PURVEYORS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
LORD STANLEY,

And his predecessors, Lords Monk and Lisgar,
The Earl of Dufferin, and the
Marquises of Lorne and Lansdowne.

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Prime Fresh Meat in Season.
Salted Rounds and Briskets of Beef.

Finest PICKLED TONGUES,
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