

Please bring this to the notice of the members.

TO SONS OF ENGLAND.

It is Wonderful Indeed.

The number of letters reaching us, both from individuals as well as from Lodges, expressing a wonder how it was possible that the Grand Lodge could go on from year to year, in face of the many opportunities given them of having no official—but semi-official organ?

THE ANGLO-SAXON has from year to year so ably filled the requirements of the Order that it has been deemed wise, in the interest of the Order that THE ANGLO-SAXON should be alone the medium to impart news of the Order.

What was Said in 1888.

In the Grand Lodge Report of 1888, Bro. J. W. Carter, S.G. Sec. uses the following language:—

"THE ANGLO-SAXON published by our brethren in Ottawa, deserves notice. Its first number appeared on the 1st September, 1887. Its bold and fearless prospectus staggered some weak-kneed Englishmen, and complaints were made that its language was too strong."

What is Said in 1896.

"STREETSVILLE, ONT., APRIL 29TH, 1896.

"E. J. REYNOLDS, OTTAWA, ONT.

"DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I received your kind and welcome letter and find out that it is my mistake, hoping that you will look over my error, I was informed that the paper came free, the person giving no stated time how long it was coming free. I LIKE THE ANGLO-SAXON, IT SPEAKS FREELY ABOUT OUR MOTHER COUNTRY, also of the workings of the different lodges of the S.O.E. all over the Dominion. You will find the money enclosed due for my subscription for 1896. Yours fraternally, "D. GOLDFINCH."

A Difference of Opinion.

There seems to have been a misunderstanding between the lodges and the offer submitted to them by the late Executive—it was intended as a trial trip—a stepping stone to an Executive organ. We were not asked to continue the arrangement entered into, and the late Executive had prepared an advertised official scheme, which was REJECTED by the Supreme Grand Lodge in Session at Peterborough, which naturally left the Order without any means of communication! THE ANGLO-SAXON, would not desert and leave the Order but stepped into the breach and submitted an offer to the Lodges which is being accepted and understood.

We Have Been Persistent.

For nine years and over THE ANGLO-SAXON has persisted in opposition to some, with unbounding laudation of others, but with indifferent financial assistance. But whatever has been the past, we are determined to aim and claim a distinct recognition for our nationality in the Dominion, and we know we will get the strong support of all Englishmen in our efforts. To accomplish the above a semi-official organ is chosen. Any organ published by the Executive must naturally be limited in scope, it would also change its opinion by each in-coming Executive and it would not voice the opinion of the Order, which was fully demonstrated at Peterborough last March, when nearly all the measures advocated by the Executive as being, in their judgment, for the good of the Order were rejected.

Here are the Figures we Work With.

If by vote of the Lodge—the whole membership subscribing—we will furnish the paper for

- 12 months for 25c per member.
Or—20 copies at 30c per member for one year.
10 " 35c " "
5 " 40c " "

Single copies 50c each subscriber.

Remittances must accompany the number of copies taken in all cases. The price is placed at this low rate to meet the wish of a large number who desire to form clubs, and no commission will be allowed.

We would thank the secretaries and others, interested in the advancement of our nationality and that of our Order, to kindly press this matter to the attention of the members, and mail to us the number of copies subscribed for before the 15th of the month.

Answers to Enquiries.

- 1.—When a lodge takes up the above offer—as a whole lodge—we will supply all members joining said lodge at the rate of 25c each member.
2.—Yes, a lodge can send us a Club each month, and we will gladly accept same upon the above conditions.
3.—The ANGLO-SAXON will be continued as the semi-official organ—supporting our Order, unifying and strengthening our national interest.
4.—A number of lodges have written us to know if we will accept the payment quarterly—where there are from fifty and upwards members in a lodge the payment would become heavy to pay the whole year in advance. Yes, we will accept payments quarterly in advance. This applies only to whole lodges taking up the offer.

All Communications and Remittances addressed to E. J. REYNOLDS, Box 296, Ottawa.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Englishmen of St. John, were very much in evidence, when at the kind invitation of St. George's Society, Lodge Marlboro' 207 joined them in their annual church parade.

The day was the most beautiful one, ideal weather for marching. Owing to this being very near the "moving day" in our city and every one busy at their respective occupations the Sons of England did not turn out in as large a force, as was anticipated, but still made a very creditable showing, nearly one half of our membership. We met at the lodge room at 4 p.m., and in command of Brother Longe, joined the St. George's Society at their room Masonic Building and fell in behind 62nd Fusiliers band proceeded to St. Paul's church where a full choral service was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Davenport, assisted by the Revs. Canon De Veber and Mr. Hays.

The sermon was preached by Rev. A. G. Hamilton Dicker, chaplain of the St. George's Society, taking his text from Deut xxviii 1, 2.

"The Lord thy God will set thee on high above all nations of the earth, and overtake thee, if thou shalt hearken into the voice of the Lord thy God."

The Rev. Gentleman delivered a most impressive and instructive discourse. In the evening St. George's Society held their annual dinner at the "Hotel Aberdeen."

Since my last notes Lodge Marlboro' has been called upon to pay their last tributes to the memory of our late Bro. John Aston, jr. The brethren turned out to the number of about forty, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, showed that the fundamental principles of the S. O. E. is conceived by our brotherhood.

We are still growing, each night of meeting brings its application for membership or verbal reports of inquiry by persons desirous of joining in the near future.

Our meetings are almost enjoyable, after regular business, it is one round of songs readings, recitations and speeches.

I heard an old "society" man remark the other night: "I've been in them all, but the S. O. E., meetings are by far the best I have ever seen."

Before closing I must note the able manner in which Bro. Longe, fulfilled his position as marshal on St. George's day, things worked like machinery under the able management of this brother, but it is one of his characteristics, nothing is too good for the S. O. E.

We still have the genial Brother Brownhill of Montreal with us. PEAKE.

A YOUNG LAD'S RESCUE.

CONFINED TO HIS ROOM FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

An Intense Sufferer Through Pains in the Muscles of His Legs and Arms—Reduced Almost to a Living Skeleton. From the Wolfville, N.S., Acadian.

Mr. T. W. Beckwith is the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Wolfville, the most important hostelry in the town, and is a man well known and esteemed throughout the section. He has a bright handsome looking son, 13 years of age, named Freddie, who is a lad of more than average intelligence. It is pretty well known in Wolfville that he underwent a very severe illness, though perhaps the means to which he owes his recovery is not so generally known and a statement of the case may be the means of helping some other sufferer. On the 26th of December, 1893, Freddie was taken ill and was confined to his room and his bed until March 1894. Two different physicians were called in during his long illness. One said he had la grippe and the other that his trouble was rheumatic fever. He was troubled with severe pains through the muscles of his legs and arms, after three or four days was obliged to take to bed, where he lay nearly all winter, suffering terribly from the pains. He became reduced



almost to a skeleton and was unable to relish food of any kind. During his illness he suffered relapse owing to trying to get up sooner than he should. Boy-like he was anxious to get out and enjoy the beautiful spring sunshine and for several days was carried out and taken for a drive. This brought on a relapse. The doctor was again called in and as he continued to grow worse he was ordered once more to bed. Things then looked very dark as despite the medical care he did not

get any better. At last his father decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Soon after beginning their use Freddie began to feel better. His appetite began to return and the pains were less severe. As he continued the use of Pink Pills he regained health and strength rapidly, and in about a month was apparently as well as ever, the only remaining symptom of his trying illness being a slight pain in the leg, which did not disappear for several months. It is over one and a half years ago since Freddie took his last pill, and in that time he has not had a recurrence to the attack. There is no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him, and both the boy and his parents speak highly in their praise. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the medical marvel of the age. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed. They are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions against which the public is cautioned.

A glance at the map will show the extent to which Britain is an American power. The following is a list of the British possessions in America, with their respective areas:

Table with 2 columns: Area Name, Sq. Miles. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador (160,000), Canada (3,455,383), The Bermudas (190), The West Indies (12,175), British Honduras (7,500), British Guiana (100,000), The Falkland Islands (7,500).

Against this the United States possesses a total area of 3,573,000 square miles, being 250,000 less than belong to the British crown.

The piles of old London bridge, driven 800 years before, were found to be in good condition when the new bridge was erected in 1859.

In Blenheim Palace, the home of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, there are said to be twenty staircases leading from the main floor to the second.

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POST OFFICE GUIDE, OTTAWA. MAY, 1896.

Table with columns: CLOSE, Arrival and Departure of Mails, DUE, A.M., P.M., P.M. Lists various mail routes and times.

BRITISH MAILS. 1 45 Monday, 14th, 18th, 25th... Via New York. 1 45 Tuesday, 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th... Via New York. 1 45 Thursday, 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, 30th... Via New York. 1 45 Friday, 8th, 22nd Supplementary... Via New York. 5 30 Saturday, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th... Via New York. 4 30 * Parcel Post Dispatched with these mails. Letters for registration must be posted fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the last mails. Post Office, Ottawa, May, 1896. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Money Order, Office and Saving Bank from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. J. A. GOUIN, Postmaster.

The True North.

By Bro. Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley, of Alexandra Lodge, Victoria, B.C. Is Canada loyal? Who dares to ask? Are our colonists veins. Ducts for some colorless fluid, or red with the blood that stains...

"SIR REGINALD."

SOME REMINISCENCES OF AN ENGLISH HOME. BY EVELYN EVERETT-GREEN, AUTHOR OF "BARBARA'S BROTHERS," IN THE SUNDAY AT HOME.

CHAPTER III.—LITTLE REX.

(Continued from last issue.) I do not think my lady had meant to speak out so freely when she began, but one thing led to another, and she knew that I loved them all and would have laid down my life for any one of them. And I could not help seeing just in the few days that he had been at home, that there was a change in the master; not that I could say in words what that change was, but I felt it in myself, if you know what I mean, and my lady's words opened my eyes to the sort of danger ahead.

fect confidence, and banishes the possibility of any sort of secret between them, even on matters of a purely business character. "It is my fault," she once said to me with touching humility, when she had received a momentary stab from some jesting words of her husband at her ignorance and inexperience. "I would not lay it on me. I would not listen when he tried to talk to me seriously. I thought it was nice to be a petted baby and know nothing. And now that I feel different, of course he does not understand—how should he? Oh, I wish I could live that first year over again! How different I would be!"

It must be a matter of twenty thousand pounds, and in a few months it may be double or treble, that is if things go on, and then— "And then he will wait no longer and everything will have to be sold—the property that is, or ought to be, my boys! Neighbor, it shall not be! I will save my husband. I will defeat that bad man. Oh, how I have prayed to God to teach and help me, and I believe He will let me save my husband! It was my folly that began it, my childish vanity and pride. God has forgiven me, I know, but the consequences of our sins must and will follow us, so we are taught and chastened. Neighbor, listen to me. Bring me my jewel case. Do you know that the jewels there are worth a small fortune? I had some from my grandmother, and though we were poor enough, we never sold them, we were too proud. My husband showed more upon me before and after our marriage. I know they cost many thousands of pounds. An uncle of mine who is a diamond merchant himself and was proud of the match I was making sent me a set of diamonds, and told me they were worthy of my back of me at any time I wanted to sell them again. It was only his joke then, but he is an upright and a kind man, and I shall take him at his word. I shall do more than that. I shall take him every jewel I possess and ask them to buy them all, and give me the money down. If there is not the rest, and I shall ask him to lend me the money, and then get ready yourself. I shall order the carriage to catch the noon train for London. This thing must be done this very day, my husband shall not remain another night in the power of that evil man. Oh, Rex, my Rex! How you must have suffered! Why did you not trust your wife with the terrible secret? Did you think she would not understand! Oh, my husband, my husband, you shall learn this day, God being my help, that your wife is strong enough and wiser—enough to save her husband and her child. Oh, my darling, my darlings, God helping me, I will save you! I will!" To be continued.

Merriton, Ont.

A Hearty Time Enjoyed by a Union of Forces.

Thursday, 23rd, being St. George's Day, the Sons of England Lodges of Merriton and St. Catharines with friends, assembled at the Union Hotel, Merriton, to do honor to their natal day, where mine host, Bro. Willis provided a bountiful supper of roast beef and plum pudding for the 75 present. The dining room being beautifully decorated for the occasion by willing workers of the society. Bro. J. B. Jackson, of Union Jack Lodge, ably performed the duties as chairman of the evening and Bro. J. Kemping, P.S.G.P., of Victory Lodge, vice.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of 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 adherence 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. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good men can start a lodge. 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—ask 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

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Lodge Directory OF THE Daughters of England. Belleville.

House of England No. 23, meets in the S O E Hall Belleville, on second and fourth Friday of each month. Visitors always welcome. Miss A. Corham, 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 Turk, Sec. 141 Catharine street.

Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. B. S., Hamilton, meets in Reliance Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. Haney, Sec. B. Butten, Pres. 137 Mary street.

Montreal. St. George No. 25—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in Fraternity Hall, Wellington st, Montreal, P. Q. visitors always welcome. Mrs. A. Tarling, Pres. | Mrs. H. Bradbury, Sec. 97 Ryde street.

Brantford. Pride of the West, No. 27—Meets in the Orange Hall every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. C. Dunnett, Pres. Mrs. John Hayhurst, Rec. Sec., 103 Cayuga st.

ST. THOMAS, ONT. Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec., J. Leach, Pres. 154 Manitoba

Winnipeg. Princess Christian No. 24, D. O. E. B. S., meets in S. O. E. Hall, Stobart Block, 490 Fortage Ave., on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. G. Davis, Pres. Mary Clark, Sec. Cor. Flora Ave and Charles st.

Toronto. Princess Alberta No. 1—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., T. Johnson, Pres. 604 Gerrard st. e., Toronto.

VICTORIA, B.C. Princess Alexandria, No. 15—Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 p.m. in Daughters England Hall, View st. Visitors welcomed. Mrs. Dow, Pres. Miss Alice Iredale, Sec.

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ESTABLISHED 1887.
THE
ANGLO-SAXON
 OTTAWA, CANADA
 P. O. BOX 296.

Ottawa, - - - Canada,
 MAY, 1896.

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, 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.

DISSOLUTION.

Death comes to all men, and dissolution to all parliaments. It seems however that, in the case of parliaments, dissolution always means a violent death. The one which received its *coup de grace* from His Excellency on the 23rd April last had out-lived its usefulness and forgotten its purpose. Its behaviour furnished a proof of the wisdom of the practice which does not suffer a parliament to live beyond its fourth year. Then a government can quietly kill a parliament, but in the fifth year a turbulent minority in it can count upon being able to talk a government almost to death. The seventh parliament of the Dominion, or rather that part of it called the House of Commons, will enjoy the notoriety of having in its proceedings the longest sitting yet known in parliamentary annals, of having defeated an important bill without overturning the government, and of having elicited from a strong member of a strong ministry the confession that the government was quite in the power of the opposition.

This acknowledgement was made in connection with the authorisation of a loan for purchasing arms and equipment for the militia, regarding which the opposition talked for three hours. They seemed to have forgotten their pledge about the militia estimates; at any rate they had not the sagacity to redeem that pledge in a hearty, generous way. "He giveth twice who giveth quickly," is a true saying which, if forgotten by the opposition, may possibly be remembered by the country.

The appeal is to be made to the constituencies with all possible speed. Nomination day has been fixed for the 19th June and polling day the 23rd. Both parties ought to be prepared, for they have had abundant notice of the coming event.

"Coming events cast their shadows before them." What are these shadows on the political landscape which indicate what the result of the election is likely to be? The biggest is probably the remedial bill which is no doubt remembered with regret by our French Canadian fellow-Conservatives. We would urge them to let that issue for which the party has sacrificed so much, die out quietly. The shadow might thus be dissipated, and the bright sun of a United Empire made to shine forth, as did Cromwell's sun on the field of Dunbar when he uttered the inspired and inspiring words:—"Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered."

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

In the present issue will be found the speech delivered by the Hon. Dr. MONTAGUE, Minister of Agriculture, at the Canada Club dinner immediately after Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had finished speaking. The latter gentleman had guardedly said: "I speak on this occasion for myself only," but there is no such reservation on the part of Dr. MONTAGUE, who without doubt expressed the sentiments of his colleagues, as well as his own. With consummate judgment and admirable eloquence he proclaims the policy of the present Government of Canada so far as regards our relations with the Mother Country. We call the attention of our readers with implicit confidence to Dr. MONTAGUE's address knowing that its perusal will strengthen the ever-growing affection which now unites England with her daughter nation.

In view of this publication it may appear to be useless to reprint here any quotations from Dr. MONTAGUE's speech, but we cannot avoid making a comparison of the Government's trade policy as set forth by him, with the principles which have recently been

indicated as those of the Liberal party. Dr. MONTAGUE's reply to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's proposal is this:—

"I do not hesitate to say that, while there are difficulties here and elsewhere, the advantage to be derived from the adoption of some practical plan of increasing trade within the Empire are so great and far-reaching that mutual sacrifices should be cheerfully and willingly made at home and abroad." "More, sir, we are free at any time to discuss proposals. We have no entangling trade alliances. Indeed I am glad to be able to say to you that we have always refused to consider any commercial proposals, however alluring, in the adoption of which we should have to discriminate against Great Britain."

Compare this with the policy proclaimed not long ago by Mr. LAURIER, the Liberal leader. This is what he said at Beauharnois on the 11th April last:—

"We want a treaty of reciprocity with the United States—the Conservatives say it would not be loyal to England—I am a Canadian like yourselves, and I say that I am a loyal subject of Her Majesty. But if I love England there is a country that I love still more, and that country is our Canada. We will get a treaty with the United States if we can, and if England objects we will consider her objections. Let Lord Salisbury take care of the interests of England, and we will take care of the interests of Canada."

It must be remembered that these words were spoken a week after the full text of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's speech had been received in Canada. It has awakened no enthusiasm among the Liberals, and evidently has had no significance for Mr. LAURIER, who does not appear to be able to picture to himself the magnificent possibilities for Canadian trade and for the welfare of the outer Empire which follow in the wake of such leadership as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S. Dr. MONTAGUE and the Conservatives decline to consider any proposal which involves discrimination against Great Britain. Mr. LAURIER and the Liberals anticipate that a treaty will be made with the United States which will not be satisfactory to England, and do not intend to concern themselves about her interests. Under such circumstances there cannot be much doubt as to which side good men and true should take in the forthcoming elections. The loyal Sons of England, of the United Kingdom and of Canada should remember such leaders as CHAMBERLAIN and unite with those who are willing to support his efforts towards establishing preferential trade relations within the Empire. They should think of this great statesman and act with the poet who says:—

"The greatest conqueror cannot subdue,
 With all his power, the spite of meaner souls;
 Well hast thou done they part; so shall we too
 When next doth rage the battle of the polls."

DISCORDANT NOTES.

We think we have reason to congratulate ourselves on having printed in full, in our last issue, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S famous Canada Club speech, and would recommend our readers to preserve it, so that they themselves may be able to form a judgment as to the accuracy of certain views regarding it, which have been put forward since its delivery last March. Moreover, every Imperial Federationist ought to preserve and study it carefully, as the strongest evidence which has yet been obtained of the spread of the principles of his favourite cause among Imperial statesmen. For it has been generally assumed by the press that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would not have spoken as he did without having previously obtained the approval of his colleagues.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S remarks upon Mr. McNEILL'S motion were confined entirely to trade considerations, and were sufficiently distinct to prevent, in our estimation, the misconceptions which have since arisen regarding them. At first the leading newspapers both here and at home correctly appreciated his utterances.

The *Toronto Globe* said, on the 27th March, that "Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech, 'has been marked by a far greater definiteness, and by a stronger tendency to admit the possibility of taxing British imports than have characterised heretofore the utterances of prominent British statesmen.'" The same newspaper further stated that "the change would not necessarily mean injury to the Canadian manufacturers" and that "in the matter of markets the change would be a distinct advantage to the Canadian farmer."

The *Mail and Empire* of the same date gives its understanding of the speech clearly and forcibly as follows:

"Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S view is that an arrangement is not at all out of the question, that such an arrangement ought to contemplate free trade, or at all events revenue duties only, within the Empire, and that it will necessitate discrimination against foreigners, or a degree of protection against them, to which free traders, in view of the great advantages that will result from the

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Give me the grand old Union Jack, baptized in blood and tears;
 The flag that o'er a nation free has waved a thousand years.
 More modern flags with stars and bars as beautiful may be;
 But, the flag that's waved a thousand years, is good enough for me.

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development of inter-British trade, ought not to object. But he wants the Colonies to help in pointing the way, and a council to propose a practicable and acceptable scheme." The article concludes: "Canada's action in the past has not been antagonistic to a truly Imperial policy, but rather antagonistic to a policy of weakness through Free Trade, and of separation through commercial union with the United States. Her action leads up to the wider Imperial system for which men of broad ideas are looking."

The clear and sensible views thus expressed by Canadian newspapers regarding Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech correspond with those of the *London Times* of the 26th March, from a leading article in which we extract the following comments:

"The belief in free trade as the indispensable condition for the growth of an industrial and commercial community like ours is not inconsistent with a growing impatience of the pedantry that would condemn any practical modifications of an abstract doctrine, such as the most rigid economists have themselves introduced when they had to descend from theory to business. A very moderate advantage given to our Colonial fellow subjects would have scarcely perceptible influence on the great bulk of our foreign trade. At the same time it would be a substantial guarantee to the Colonists of a position in the home market, the importance of which is likely to increase from year to year."

Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK, a gentleman of great experience as regards trade with the West Indies writes to the *Times* under date 2nd April to show how—

"Under such a system as that suggested by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, not only would the bonds which hold the Colonies to the Mother Country be drawn more closely, but the several Colonies would be drawn *inter se* into closer union, and benefit mutually by such an arrangement."

Mr. LUBBOCK alludes more particularly to the largely increased trade which would result between Canada and the West Indies, and explains the sacrifices which the latter have had to make in order to retain the United States market for their sugar—Canada, says Mr. LUBBOCK, has more than once proposed a favoured trade with the West Indies but she cannot provide a sufficiently larger market for West Indian sugar, and the West Indies cannot afford under present conditions to lose the United States market. Although, therefore, they would naturally wish to favour a sister colony rather than a foreign country, they are at present prevented from doing so by the supineness of the Mother Country in allowing the English market to be closed to West Indian sugar by the operation of foreign countries.

While we record with much satisfaction the foregoing well judged and sympathetic remarks on Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S new departure, we cannot ignore the fact that in other quarters there is a disposition to belittle its importance, combined with a wrong headedness in appreciating Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S propositions. In the *Canadian Gazette* of 2nd April there is an editorial headed, "Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S No," which argues that he has met Mr. McNEILL'S suggestions with a flat refusal; "Impossible for us," the *Gazette* says, is Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S verdict. If we search for these words in the speech we find them in the following extract:

"Now what is the proposal we are asked to consider? It is a very striking proposal for a Free Trade country, and I say that in its present form it is a proposal which it is impossible for us to adopt."

The qualification which we have italicised is altogether omitted by the *Gazette*, which proceeds in a second editorial to shew the difficulties of free trade within the Empire. A similar disposition to throw cold water upon the enthusiasm now springing up in favour of British Commercial Union is to be observed in the lucubrations of some of the writers who have access to the columns of the *London Times*. One of these, in the issue of 2nd April, 1896, ignores altogether the proposal to discriminate against foreign countries, maintains that "tariff for revenue is to be accepted as a fundamental prin-

ciple of the proposed agreement," and characterises the latter as a "Free Trade Commercial Union."

Mr. A. H. LORING, whose name is so well known in connection with the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee and its principles, also writes to the *Times* of 30th March pointing out objections to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S scheme. Knowing how persistently Mr. LORING has employed his pen in showing that the Colonies should contribute to naval defence, one would have expected that Mr. McNEILL'S plan of providing funds for this purpose would have attracted his attention and approval. But no; Mr. LORING cannot rise above the character of Marplot, and makes the following remarks on Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S scheme:

1. A duty on food and raw materials in the United Kingdom has hitherto been considered impossible;
2. If the preference is to be worth having to the Colonies it should be 10 p.c., which means a taxation of 32 millions to England;
3. By far the larger portion of the revenue raised in the Colonies by taxation is derived from the duties placed upon British goods. If these are to be admitted free, some other source of revenue must be found by the Colonial governments;
4. If the protection afforded by these import duties is removed the Colonial manufacturers will have to face the probability of destruction by the unrestricted competition of goods from the United Kingdom.

Mr. LORING has not the reputation of being very anxious about the interests of the Colonies, but on this occasion he is superlatively zealous on their behalf. He may however rest assured that a five per cent. preference would satisfy the colonies at the start, and that something less than the total abolition of duties on British goods, and the destruction of Canadian industries would probably satisfy the Mother Country. Of course "food and raw materials" would still be free in England, if brought from the Colonies, whose capacity for producing these seems to have been over-looked by Mr. LORING. Besides, as SIR HOWARD VINCENT points out, twenty millions sterling are now raised there by customs duties on tea, dried fruits, etc., and the hardship of transferring these taxes to "food and raw materials" would, to say the least, not be extreme, nor such as to provoke an insurrection.

When we reflect that passages of scripture itself have been subjected to similar uncandid criticism and given rise to widely divergent doctrines, we need not wonder at the fate of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech. We are convinced that the time will come when that statesman having mastered the difficulties of the problem, and fully developed his views, will produce a scheme that will silence all discordant notes and bring forth a harmonious chorus of commendation and acceptance from every part of the Empire.

A SERIOUS OMISSION.

In referring to Mr. McNEILL'S suggestion Mr. CHAMBERLAIN omits to quote its concluding part, which is to the effect that the proceeds of the new differential duty should be devoted to Imperial defence. Neither does he make any reference to this important feature in the remaining part of his speech, although the carrying out of Mr. McNEILL'S idea, if a five per cent. rate were adopted, would bring in contributions from the outer Empire to the amount of nearly two and a half millions pounds sterling annually for defraying the cost of the British navy and coast defences. This omission is the more strange because the fact that such contributions were first suggested on this side forms the best reply to those cynics, to whom Mr. CHAMBERLAIN referred as maintaining that Colonial expressions of loyalty and affection are superfluous, or the ornaments of after-dinner oratory, which would not bear the test and trial of serious conflict.

How came the Right Honorable gentleman to make this omission? It can-

not be supposed that such a man of business had not read the whole of Mr. McNEILL'S resolution, or that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had no idea of the importance of obtaining substantial assistance from the Colonies in maintaining possession of the oceans. It is difficult to come to any other conclusion than that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN purposely abstained from introducing the matter of defence, and designedly placed the Colonial proposition before his audience in its baldest and most repellent form. Most likely he did so *pour mieux sauter* as the French say, or to make a better jump next time; to have an argument in reserve in the case of his first attempt being received with disfavor by the English people, to whom the bare suggestion of protection has heretofore had the same effect as a red rag on a bull. Another theory might, with much show of reason be advanced to explain Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S reticence on the point in question. He has no doubt heard of the idiom, "no taxation without representation," and may have been anxious to avoid the complications connected with political representation which the acceptance of pecuniary aid from the outside Empire might possibly introduce into the problem of how best to establish a British Commercial Union.

Whatever may have caused Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to avoid the full discussion of "An Imperial Tariff for Defence" there is no doubt that it will have to be faced sooner or later, and the sooner the better in our estimation. The question of a commercial union of the Empire has already been suffered to lie too long in the slough of protection and free trade contention. It must be lifted to a higher plane and considered from the point of view of Imperial unity. If the permanent unity of the Empire is to be maintained the whole of it must be defended by sea and land, and the highest direction of this defence must be under one authority. Moreover there must be no quibbling about who is to pay for it. The burden must be distributed over the whole Empire, and every part must pay its share of the cost. This distribution must take place upon an equitable system, and it is contended that no better basis of assessment can be found than the value of the Empires' importations from abroad. Hence it is that a uniform *ad valorem* rate of duty on these importations is looked upon as the best way of obtaining a reliable revenue for defence purposes, and it ought to be considered merely an additional argument in favor of such a plan if by means of it the establishment of an Imperial Zollverein would result. There is no need to lose ourselves in the mazes of political economy. Let us simply ask, how is the money for defence to be raised? decide on the best means of so doing and apply it to every part of the Empire. If we do so, and patiently work out the problem, it will, in the end, be found that the proposal made by Mr. McNEILL, and which constituted such a serious omission on the part of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, has become, "the head stone of the corner" in building up the edifice of Imperial Unity.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The annual report of the Minister of Railways and Canals shows there are 15,977 miles of railway in operation, an increase of 350 miles earned \$46,785,000. The working expenses were \$32,749,000, leaving net earnings of \$14,036,000. There were 15,957,000 passengers carried, of whom nine were killed; of freight, 21,524,000 tons were carried.

MADE SIR EVELYN WOOD FEEL SMALL.

Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., tells this story. An entertainment was given in his honor at his Norfolk home on his return from Egypt. Among the crowd assembled on the occasion was the wife of an agricultural laborer. She was very eager to know Sir Evelyn Wood, and a bystander pointed him out to her. "What!" she exclaimed in amazement, "that little man General Wood! Why my own man could clout (thrash) him easily." "Never," said Sir Evelyn, as he concluded his story, "had I felt more humiliated in my life."

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DR. MONTAGUE'S GREAT SPEECH

At the Canada Club in England.

THE ADVANTAGES OF CANADA ADVOCATED.

Our readers will appreciate the publishing in full the speech of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, which was delivered at the annual dinner of the Canada Club, London England.

Dr. Montague said: Mr. President of the Canadian Club, Mr. Chamberlain and Gentlemen.—Under any circumstances you can easily understand that I should be delighted to be here to-night; but my pleasure is immeasurably increased by the presence of the Right Honourable the Colonial Secretary. In Canada we have learned to look upon Mr. Chamberlain as a British statesman who has grasped with vigor and comprehensiveness the true idea of Greater Britain, and the tenor of his address to which we have just listened is of itself an evidence that we are not wide of the mark in our judgment.

MOTHERLAND AND HER COLONIES the still stronger, the still more enduring ties of mutual interest and interdependence. (Cheers.) Sir, in the minds of our people—I hope I shall not be thought ungenerous when I say it—there are recollections of those days when, in pursuit of what we thought to be wise foreign policy, weak colonial policy prevailed, and in consequence we were the losers—we primarily, but you in the end, for what is our loss is your strength is your strength as well. (Applause.) Well, Sir, we hope that these days shall not come again, and with such stout hearts, such clear heads as that of Mr. Chamberlain at the Nation's Council we are confident that they cannot come again. (Cheers.) It is true, Sir, that naturally we may be somewhat inclined to view matters from a local standpoint. It is equally true that with great geographical extent, commercially, industrially, politically, we are smaller than the Motherland, and consequently the circle of our vision somewhat narrowed; but, Sir, it is equally true that our experience of

COLONIAL UNION AND CONSOLIDATION—a work in which Canadian genius and patriotism forges with success the first links of what we fondly hope may yet be the perfect chain—(loud cheers)—partly to some extent justifies us in thinking that we are not without some ability at least to read the signs of the times as they refer to the wider field of the Empire. And besides, Sir, while I am glad to respond for Canada I do not wish to speak as a Canadian only. The right hon. gentleman who has just addressed you has not spoken as an Englishman. He has stood, as indeed, he has also stood in the discharge of his official duties—upon the wider ground of British citizenship and British statesmanship in all that those proud terms imply. (Cheers.) As Canadians we are not narrow. We are colonists but not colonial. (Cheers.) Our sympathies are as wide as the bounds of the Empire, and our hearts are as true to the interests of the Empire in the widest sense as are your hearts here in the shadow of the historic pile at Westminster. (Cheers.) The Colonial Secretary has referred in terms, the kindly spirit of which I shall never forget, to the actions of the Canadian Parliament only a short time ago, when the horizon of the Motherland could not be said to be entirely free from clouds. (Cheers.) Sir, the Canadian Parliament in that action spoke correctly the sentiments of our people, who, living in whatever province, speaking

whatever language, worshipping at whatever shrine, have determined to labour together for the

PERPETUATION OF BRITISH INSTITUTIONS

upon the Continent of America. (Cheers.) Your president, and the gentlemen who have responded to the toast of the Army and Navy, have referred to the fact that Britain is at peace with the world. Long may it continue, sir, is our prayer as well as yours. (Cheers.) But, sir, I could not help thinking, as they were speaking, that the peace which we enjoy is an armed peace. (Hear, hear.) Not a trace of its origin is to be found in gratitude for England's friendship to liberty and Christianity in the past. Only slightly, at best, is it due to the better sense of modern times to try friendly negotiation before resorting to the dread arbitrament of the sword. It finds its chief source, sir, without a doubt, in the knowledge which is abroad of British valour—(cheers)—of the strength of British arms—(cheers)—and the multiplication of such ironclads as I saw the other day upon the stocks on the Clyde. (Cheers.) And your people recognize that fact, as evidence the response of Parliament when more treasure is asked for for the strengthening of either branch of your defence. And just here will you permit me to say that the response of our Parliament and our people was not less decided when, only a short time ago, we decided to

ARM OUR BRAVE CITIZEN SOLDIERS

with the best implements of warfare. (Loud cheers.) But, sir, in the midst of this armed peace, so far as actual war is concerned, you are in every other sense in the midst of rivalry and hostility—rivalry and hostility that the years as they pass can only intensify and make more bitter. The secrets of manufacture are no longer yours; the skilled artisan and the labour-saving machine are no longer your monopoly; your merchant marine are no longer alone upon the sea. You are still the centre of the world's commerce, much of which directly or indirectly pays a tribute to your great commercial and financial institutions in this metropolis and at other centres; but, sir, not one inch of ground is being left to you uncontested in the war of commerce and of trade. At your doors France, Belgium, Germany, are becoming formidable rivals. Across the Atlantic the great American Republic is reaching out its arms for Australian and African trade, and even pushing its prodigious bulk into the ports of Europe as well; while, to the East, Japan is awakening from her sleep to a vigorous commercial and industrial life. An arm I not right, sir, when I say that not a month passes by which does not see one or other of these rivals—or some other one—taking part possession of markets in which hitherto only the product of British labour have been found? (Cheers.) I am not here to-night to predict British ruin. I have not been upon London Bridge looking for the coming of Macaulay's New Zealanders—(laughter)—but I am here to say to you that the man who looks upon the facts to which I have just alluded with indifference is an unwise counsellor. (Cheers.) But, sir, there is a brighter side to the picture. To that side the Right Honourable the Colonial Secretary has in his great speech of this evening indicated his desire to turn. (Cheers.) While all around you hostilities have been increasing, rivalry in trade growing stronger, and competition growing keener, your sons in other lands have been laying the foundations of young nations whose prayers for your continued prosperity and greatness are yours. They are sons of the household gone out to new homes, to new fields of labour, to new hopes, to new aspirants, and, thank God! to new successes. (Cheers.) But their hearts are still warm to the fireside of their youth. (Cheers.) They have no jealousies of you; they need no watching; and your peace with them is not an armed peace. They are spots—and I do not hesitate to say here, in the hearing of a member of the British Government, they are the only spots to which Britain can to-day turn and be greeted by a hearty, disinterested and sympathetic response to her efforts. (Loud cheers.)

THE COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

I ask you, sir, am I not right when I say that the time has come when for our own sake, and the common good, the Motherland must turn to these young nations—to these sympathetic allies—with deeper and more practical interest than she has ever turned before? (Loud Cheers.) Am I not right, too, when I add that only in the grasping of the opportunities they present is the way open through which she may continue her work of nation-building in a manner in keeping with her achievements in the past? (Cheers.) Sir, I want before I say a word as to the manner in which that deeper and more practical interest may be displayed toward your Colonies, to express the hope that I may not be thought therein to be presenting Canada at least in the position of a supplicant at your gates. (Cheers.) You will admit that, except in the matter of defence—where we have done more than we get credit for, I am afraid, but where we gratefully acknowledge our debt to the Motherland—except in that regard we have been self-reliant. (Cheers.)

WE HAVE UNITED OUR OWN PROVINCES,

we have settled our own difficulties, we have at the credit of our own treasury constructed a system of public works which you only need to see to be proud of. (Cheers.) We have indeed, sir, fully appreciated the importance of the part we should yet be called upon to play, and have not forgotten to make ourselves ready for our task. (Cheers.) In passing, and just here, I would like to refer for a moment to a word that dropped from the chair when this toast was being proposed. You, sir, were good enough to express the hope that the depression was lifting from Canadian shores. Sir, I am able to assure you that your hope is not badly founded. (Cheers.) More, sir, I am glad to be able to tell you—I am sure you already are aware of it—that in the great depression of the past two years Canada has not suffered a tenth of the loss and hardship that has come to other peoples, and notably to our great neighbors—the United States of America. (Loud cheers.) Just one fact in testimony. In the United States over six hundred monetary institutions in one year went to the wall. In Canada, during the same time—indeed, during many years past—only one bank, and that from circumstances largely peculiar to itself, met misfortune. (Cheers.) We have had our depression, of course; we could not escape it. But prosperity is only a relative term, and relatively we have been prosperous indeed. Sir, how shall the people of the Motherland turn to Canada with more practical interest?

HOW TO HELP CANADA.

In two ways at once; in a third way; we fondly hope, a little later on, when discussion has taken place and the difficulties at present apparent have been cleared away; at once by endeavoring to turn the tide of emigrants leaving your shores to ours. (Cheers.) Up to the present, partly from a misunderstanding of our climate—(that which there is none better, partly on account of absolute indifference, I am afraid, I shall have to say, as to where those leaving you went, we have not been getting as great a share as we should have got. And with what result? We were losers; they were losers, in going where the opportunities of advancement were not so great; and you were losers most of all, because they have gone to join those whose hands in all things are against you, instead of joining us, to whom, as I have said, you must eventually turn. (Cheers.) Our great fields are awaiting industrious settlers; we offer them of the asking—and, along with them, good educational facilities, an abundance of opportunities for religious worship, and the advantage of living under the British flag. (Cheers.) It is your duty, viewed from whatever point, to send them to us. The guest of this evening is a friend of the Colonies because he is a friend of the Empire. I hope that he may yet evolve a practical plan in connection with the immigration question. It is a question worthy of even his great powers. It is a question fraught with no little importance to the future, and I have no hesitation in saying that with his great ability, influence, and enthusiasm to help us, we should be able to reap an abundant harvest from the efforts we have made—thus far only partially successful—but of the efforts we shall make in the same direction. Another means of very present encouragement; capital here is awaiting investment, our resources are awaiting development. Why not come to us? (Cheers.) We don't offer you quite so gilded promises; but our schemes are safer, and, in the end, will give you better returns than many a gilded scheme into which you remember with regret you have gone under foreign flags. (Hear, hear.) Sir, your toast is to the Governor-General and the Dominion. Will you permit me here to say that Lord Aberdeen, whose name I am glad to see you greet so kindly, has in addition to an able discharge of his duties, shown his faith in Canada and her resources by investing largely of his means in the Great Province of British Columbia. (Cheers.) Go thou and do likewise. (Laughter.)

CLOSER UNION WITH ENGLAND.

And now, sir, a third means is in adopting some plan in the direction of the speech of the Colonial Secretary to-night. (Cheers.) Your cheers—the cheers with which you greeted his words as they fell upon your ears—tell me that the thought of closer practical union between the different parts of the Empire has your warmest sympathy. (Cheers.) Sir, in four or five weeks in the Motherland, I have found that feeling on every hand. I must confess I was not prepared for so outspoken a friendship to it, a desire for it as I have found, and when I leave your shores, as I must in a few days, I shall go back to Canada able to tell my fellow Canadian citizens that here in the Motherland the hopes of a solidified Empire are no less fondly cherished than in Canada. (Cheers.) You look upon the realization of those hopes as the dawn of a better day for us all—as the beginning of a new epoch of British progress and prosperity—and so do we! Mr. Chamberlain has mentioned difficulties. He is the wisest friend to any great movement who faces the difficulties at once and tries to surmount them. We have difficulties, too; but—and I do so, of course, without committing myself to any special plan or scheme—I do not hesitate to say that, while there are

difficulties here and elsewhere, the advantage to be derived from the adoption of some practical plan of increasing trade within the Empire are so great, and far-reaching that mutual sacrifices should be cheerfully and willingly made at home and abroad.

(Cheers.) The Colonial Secretary has said, and very properly said, that theories are well enough in their way, but they should not be worshipped. Sir, in Canada we have had to legislate to meet conditions, and it is conditions that the Motherland must face now. (Cheers.) Canada is favourable to some plan of

IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL TRADE,

some plan of mutual, commercial and industrial defence. That much is certain. More, sir, we are free at any time to discuss proposals. We have no entangling trade alliances. Indeed, I am glad to be able to say to you that we have always refused to consider any commercial proposals, however alluring, in the adoption of which we should have to discriminate against Great Britain. (Cheers.) Two years ago, our present Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, with the concurrence of his colleagues, called together and organized the Intercolonial Conference to which the Secretary of State has alluded to-night, and the object of which was to find a plan, if possible, upon which mutual agreements could be come to. And I am sure I need not remind you that Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., who has so ably represented us here for many years, and who is now a leading member of the Canadian Government, has both here and in Canada, battled for the same, with his great ability and determination. And, sir, I do not hesitate to say that when we come to be consulted, you will find Canada ready to adopt any plan, the adoption of which her circumstances and the conditions surrounding her will permit, which of-

fers mutual commercial advantage and a strengthening of the ties that bind us to the Old Land. (Loud cheers.) I have only now to offer my thanks for your invitation to enjoy this evening at your board, for the opportunity of hearing the charming address of one of Britain's most gifted sons, for the enthusiasm with which you have drunk the toast of Canada and its Governor. And, as a last word, I should like to say to you that at our festive boards we receive with equal enthusiasm the toast of the Old Land and its beloved and gracious sovereign. (Loud cheers.)

Great Britain takes to-day 55 per cent. of all our exports. Twenty years ago she took only 39 per cent. of them. Thus has the government's policy developed our trade with the mother country.

STUART HENDERSON, B.A., LL.B., B.C. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, ETC. Supreme Court and Departmental Agent, 26 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. Money to Loan.

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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 23, 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 homesteader inpector. 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.

"THE SMOKER."

Stanley Lodge, Ottawa, held its "annual smoker," last month, and among the invited guests present were Hon. Bro. E. G. Prior, controller of inland revenue, Bro. Wm. B. Northrup, M. P., Bro. Barlow Cumberland, Supreme Grand Vice President of Toronto, Capt. C. F. Winter, secretary of St. George's Society, Ald. Hewlett, Ald. Bro. Fred Cook, James Hope and others.

The President, Bro. E. J. Reynolds, occupied the chair, and referred to the subject of the gathering and at once called upon the Supreme Grand Vice-President, saying that they would, before Bro. Cumberland was through, be convinced that the delegates who attended the recent Grand Lodge, had not misplaced their confidence in electing such a brother to fill the position of executive officer of the Order.

Bro. Barlow Cumberland was cheered lustily on rising. He took up many matters of interest to Englishmen, and discussed the position Englishmen held in Canada to-day. He referred to the financial state of the Order and said that during its existence they had paid out \$500,000 and all departments of the society had surpluses to their credit and were working well.

Hon. Bro. Col. Prior made a patriotic address. He reviewed the military aspect of the Empire and compared the position Canada held in military matters. He said he was pleased to have met Bro. Cumberland, and was gratified to hear the able address he had delivered. Before sitting down Bro. Prior sang "Ship Ahoy" joined by the members singing the chorus.

Bro. Northrup, M. P., made a stirring and effective address, and kept the attention of the members for half an hour. His speech was full of touching anecdotes of English character, etc.

Bro. Ald. F. Cook made a few remarks and sang "Rule Britannia."

Bro. Ald. S. J. Davis made a rapid leap to enduring fame as an elocutionist by reciting the following patriotic poem of Bro. Cline Phillip-Wolley:

She wakes! in the furthest West the murmur has reached our ears
 She wakes! in the furthest East the Russian listens and fears—
 She wakes! the ravens clamour, the winds cry overhead
 The wandering waves take up the cry "She wakes whom nations dread"
 AT LAST, ye have roused the Sea Queen; at last, when the World unites
 She stirs from her scornful silence, and wakes to Her last of fights
 Alone, with a World against Her, She has turned on the snarling crew
 No longer the Peaceful Trader, but the Viking North Sea knew
 She calls and Her ships of battle—dragons Her seas have bred—
 Glide into Plymouth harbor, and gather round Beachy Head.
 She wakes! and the clang of arming echoes through all the Earth,
 The ring of warriors' weapons; stern music of soldiers' mirth.
 In the world there be many nations and those gathers round every Throne
 The strength of EARTH BORN armies, but the sea is England's own.
 As She ruled, She still shall rule it, from Plymouth to Esquimaux
 As long as the winds are tameless—as long as the waves are salt
 This may be our Armageddon: Seas may purple with blood and flame
 As we go to our rest forever, leaving the world a name.
 What matter! There have been none like us, nor any to tame our pride
 If we fall, we shall fall as they fell, die as our Fathers did—
 What better! The seas that bred us, shall rock us to rest at last,
 If we sink with the Jack still floating nailed to the Nation's mast.

The following brethren delivered addresses: Bro. Ald. S. J. Davis, John Trobridge, Capt. C. F. Winter, Ald. Hewlett, W. R. Stroud, P. S. G. P., J. Foss, C. G. Folkes and Wm. Teague, D. D. Songs were sung by Bro. Hunt, J. Parish, J. Foss, Chas. Sharp, Jas. Mason, J. Farmer, and D. Dodson and Mr. Burgen.

Letters of regret were read from Bro. J. W. London, Supreme Grand President, Belleville, Bro. Thos. Elliott, S. G. P., Mayor of Brantford, Bro. Dr. R. W. Powell, Bro. C. G. Corbaud, M. P., and the Hon. Bro. Senator A. Vidal.

St. George's Day at Brandon, Manitoba.

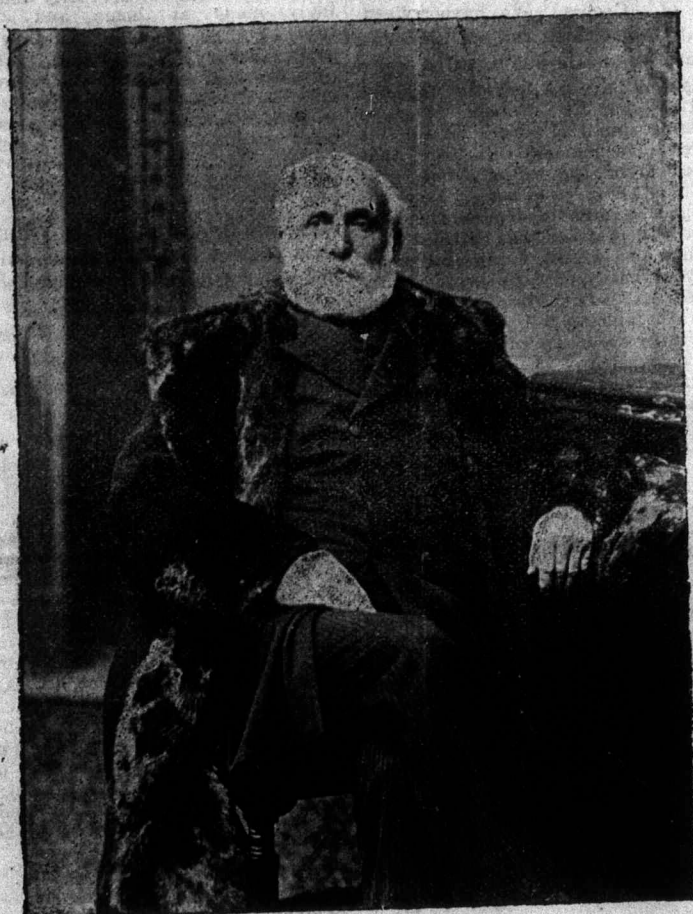
The brethren of Brandon Lodge, No. 174, Manitoba, celebrated St. George's Day by carrying out the following programme:

The regular routine of business being over, members proceeded to Mrs. Stripp's restaurant and regaled the inner man in a manner best known to Englishmen. Ample justice having been done to the good things provided, toasts and speeches and songs became the order of the evening.

The President, Bro. H. James, gave the first toast, which was and always is responded to in the most enthusiastic manner. "The Queen and Royal Family," The National Anthem was sung, together with a song by Bro. Brayfield.

The next toast given by the President was "Our Native Land." Bro. Gilles sang "Britannia, the Gem of the Ocean," and also, in his new office of "Poet Laureate," rendered a typical song, based on the current events of the times and specially composed for the occasion; needless to say it was deservedly applauded.

"Canada, the country of our adoption,"



The Late Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

was the toast next proposed and appropriately responded to by Bros. Bartlett and Bryfield. Songs were also given by Bros. Baker and Robey.

"Our St. George" was the next, which was humorously replied to by Bro. Giles. Song by Bro. Hardey.

"Our kindred societies" was next given. Bro. Harrison of one of the Winnipeg Lodges responded, and, in the course of his remarks said that the constitution of the Sons of England was by far the best. Song by Bros. Jones and Herbert.

"The Ladies" was then given and responded to happily by Bros. Bartlett and Patmore, while the humorous and irrepressible Bro. Giles, as a prelude to a recitation, said he never could understand why, at all gatherings of this nature and in every place the responding to so important a toast was assigned to a couple of incorrigible bachelors, generally men who knew least about the fair sex.

"The Press" was the next toast duly honored and replied to in a happy manner by Mr. Cliffe.

"The Farming Community," given by the president and responded to by Bro. C. Pilling very suitably, and a vote of thanks by Bro. Sambrook to the chairman, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," brought one of the happiest social meetings of the S. O. E. B. S. to a close, one and all feeling that they had celebrated the patron saint in right royal style.

Much praise is due to Mrs. Stripp for the very creditable manner in which every thing was done.

LANCASHIRE LODGE, S. O. E. NO. 190.
 Ridgetown, Ont., May 7, 1896.

Respected Brethren: Having received permission of the executive of the Supreme Grand Lodge to circulate a petition on behalf of the widow and child of our late Brother Butler, deceased. Brother Butler was a victim of the boiler explosion which took place at Ridgetown on the 6th of April. His wife and child are naturally delicate, and there is a mortgage on the house and lot, with interest, which is due the 1st of June, 1896—about \$350. The house being conveniently situated she will be able to make her living by keeping boarders, if we can raise the mortgage; otherwise in a few years she and her child will be dependent on the cold charity of the world; so we deem it our duty to make an effort to raise this sum among our lodges in the Dominion, and we hope the brethren in Canada will give us a fair share of their liberality in this sad case. We hope you will give this matter your earnest consideration by granting a small donation for which we shall feel truly thankful, and the same will be promptly acknowledged by Yours fraternally,
 JAMES SMITH, President,
 Box 161, Ridgetown, Ont.
 WM. JACOBS, Treasurer.

We hope the response will be generous from the lodges. It is one of those cases which brings our obligation into brotherly touch and sympathy. If each lodge would do its proportionate share, it would be doing its duty.—ED.

NOTES.

Bro. Geo. Richmond of Severn Lodge, Arnprior, was in Ottawa last week making arrangements with the Ottawa brethren to celebrate the details of the coming celebration of the 24th of May, which will be held in Arnprior on that date.

Derby Lodge held an "At Home," which closed the social season among the lodges last month, it was largely attended and greatly enjoyed. Games of all kinds and parlor amusements had been provided, while an abundant supply of refreshments were served by the ladies. On being called upon, Senator Bro. A. Vidal, gave a pleasing address.

We regret to learn of the death of Bro. John R. Thompson, which took place at London, Ont. Deceased was suffering from a cancerous growth. He was insured in the Beneficiary for \$1,000.

The sermon to the Sons of England of Ottawa, will be preached by Rev. A. W. Low at St. John's church. The service will be in the evening of the 24th of May.

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Always arise from particles of corrupt matter deposited in the air-cells, by impure blood. Purify that stream of life and it will very soon carry off and destroy the poisonous matter, and like a crystal river flowing through a desert, will bring with it and leave throughout the body the elements of health and strength. As the river, leaving the elements of fertility in its course, cause the before barren waste to bloom with flowers and fruit, so pure blood causes the frame to rejoice in strength and health, and bloom with unfading beauty. All medicine dealers sell Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.



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 No. 3 Mixed—leave Ottawa, 8.00 a.m., arrive Gracefield 11.55 a.m.
 No. 2 Express—leave Gracefield 6.10 a.m., arrive at Ottawa, 9.00 a.m.
 No. 4 Mixed—leave Gracefield 3.45 p.m. arrive at Ottawa 7.30 p.m.
 No. 5 Express—leave Ottawa 2.00 p.m., arrive at Gracefield 4.52 p.m.
 No. 6 Express—leave Gracefield 5.40 p.m. arrive Ottawa 8.30 p.m.
 No. 7 Express—leave Ottawa 9.30 a.m., arrive Gracefield 12.14 a.m.
 No. 8 Express—leave Gracefield 6.40 p.m. arrive Ottawa 9.30 p.m.
 Nos. 1 and 2 run daily except Sundays.
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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. Nicholson, Sec., Box 605.

Hamilton. Hamilton No. 1 meets the 4th Monday in each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. n. John J. Bailey, Sec., R. Trim, Pres., John J. Ferguson Ave.

Ottawa. Lion Lodge No. 9 meets in Burgess Hall Bank Street, on 2nd Wednesday of the month. R. Teague, Pres., J. B. Hunt, Sec., 75 Margaret St.

St. Thomas. Waterloo Lodge No. 13 meets in Chester lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome. 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 666.

ONTARIO.

Almonte. Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Jas. H. Bennett, Sec., Box 217. W. H. Crookfoot, Pres.

Arnprior. Severn No. 182—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Workmans Hall, John street. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome. H. G. Smith, Sec., A. C. Fry, Pres.

Aylmer. Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Sons of England, over Bank Office, the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. Geo. H. Harris, Pres., A. J. Elliott, Sec.

Barrie. Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters Hall, Bothwell's Block. A. K. Lewis, Pres., A. Wilkes, Sec.

Brantford. Brantford No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays, first meeting in the year January 3rd, 1895, in S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome. R. W. Nicholson, Sec., J. T. Pollard, Pres., Box 605, Brantford.

Belleville. Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. J. Fenn, Sec., F. D. Ford, Pres., Belleville.

Blackstock. Grimby 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, 408 King street, W. R. D. (let) first 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, Bleak's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. John Gragg, Pres., F. R. Dunham, Sec.

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. Tolhurst, Pres., H. Lowe, Sec.

Callander. Stockport No. 205, Callander, G. T. R., Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday in each month in White's Hall. Visitors welcome. W. Miller, Pr., F. J. Newby, Sec.

Campbellford. Devonshire No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays 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. Beconsfield No. 171, Meets each 2nd and 4th Monday at 7:30 in their hall, over the Central Canadian Office. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. G. Bate, Pres., Box 89, A. Kayworth, Sec.

Clinton. Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday 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 Sons of England Hall, King st. Visiting brethren. W. A. Moore, Pres., Chas. F. Chanter, Sec.

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 members welcome. John Sugden, Sec., Jos. Eastwood, Pres., Box 424, Cornwall.

Fort William. Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome. C. Stewardson, Pres., R. F. Waddington, Sec.

Gait. Royal Oak No. 28, Gait—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Tuesdays beginning with first Tuesday in January, 1896, cor. Main and South Water streets. Visiting brethren welcome. Jesse Wolland, Pres., R. Barnes, Sec., Box 597.

Goderich. Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the A. Y. W. Hall, R. Warrington, Pres., W. S. Swaffield, Sec.

Gravenhurst. Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Visiting brethren welcome. John Skitch, Pres., C. E. Gibbons, Sec.

Guelph. Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovel's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec., T. Beardmore, Pres., Box 210.

Hamilton. Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, corner James street. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Thos. Partridge, Pres., 101 Oak Avenue.

Acara No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William streets. Visitors welcome. F. Hayward, Pres., Hedley Mason, Sec., 275 Queen st., south.

Hearts of Oak No. 9, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Sam Hill, Pres., 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.

Oshawa 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., Jas. Stafford, Pres., 430 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 Tuesdays, in S. O. E. Hall, cor. of King st. and Charles street. Visiting brethren welcome. H. P. Bonny, Sec., John Haynes, Pres., 635 King St. East.

Huntsville. Crocyden No. 25, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. A. Ventress, Pres., J. G. Rumsey, Sec.

Ingersoll. Imperial No. 178—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month at the Foresters Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome. S. King, Pres., J. W. Oudipp, 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., Chas. Selby, 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. 20—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. 130—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome. H. E. Peacey, Pres., J. J. Jabbett, Sec.

London. Kensington No. 68—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall, Wm. Tyler, Sec., W. G. Saunby, st., w.

Midland. Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters Hall, 4th Tuesday, each month. 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. Wm. Wilson, Sec., J. A. Roper, Pres., Milton, west.

Merriton. Union Jack No. 201, meets in the R. T. of H. hall on the 2nd and 3rd Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. John Pullan, Sec., J. B. Jackson, Pres.

Newtonville. Newton No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Orange Hall, Newtonville. Visiting brethren welcome. John Clarke, P. O., W. Williams, Pres., Wm. Bradley, Sec.

Niagara Falls. Norwich No. 100, nights of meeting—Red Rose 2nd and 3rd Wednesday, each month. Visitors are cordially invited to attend. Geo. Merrifield, Pres., Ed. Howe, Sec.

Oshawa. Essex No. 4—Meets in S. O. E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 2nd. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. S. Bowden, Sec., Wm. Paul, Pres., Box 249, Oshawa.

Orillia. Rose of Cochinging, No. 23, meets 2nd and 4th Monday in their hall, over the Central Canadian Office. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. G. Bate, Pres., Box 89, A. Kayworth, Sec.

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 Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. Thos. F. Drake, Sec., John Troubridge, Pres., 388 Ann St.

Bevedon No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. J. Berry, Sec., S. J. Davis, Pres., at Cole's, 160 Sparks st.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. J. Folke, Sec., E. J. Heywood, Pres., Wellington st., Box 296.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh st. Chas. Sharp, Sec., W. Sharpe, Pres., 21 John st.

Mitlotec, No. 86—Meets in I. O. F. Hall, corner Water and Division streets, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Price, Pres., A. W. Manley, Sec.

Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Foresters Hall, Visiting brethren welcome. J. H. Barrand, Pres., Wm. G. Cressey, Sec., Arthur street.

Winchester No. 99—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, Knight of Pythias Hall, Frank Merrix, Pres., John Boulton, Sec.

Port Hope. Durham No. 15—Meets alternate Wednesdays, first meeting in the year, January 10th, 1894, in S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. David Crowhurst, Pres., J. H. Rescobar, Sec., Box 375.

Peterborough. Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st. on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. R. D. meets 2nd Monday in every month. H. L. Deal, Sec., A. E. Poek, Pres.

Duke of Cornwall No. 185—Meet in the hall in Kerr's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Rev. W. Craig, John Read, Sec., President, Box 235, Petrolia.

Sarnia. Bridgeview No. 204, meets in I. O. F. Hall, over food store, first and third Friday in each month. Visiting brethren will be heartily welcomed. Arthur Newcome, Sec., E. Everett, Pres., Box 66, Ft. Edward, Ont.

Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall, J. H. Roberts, Pres., W. Byatt, Sec.

St. Thomas. Thuro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in L. O. I. Hall, opposite M. C. Ry. Station, Talbot st., east. First and Third Tuesdays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. S. Birdsey, Pres., A. J. Beal, Sec., Box 688.

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ermatring Hall, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday, W. D. A. hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. F. Roberts, Pres., J. W. J. Hollins, Sec.

Guelph No. 124—Meets in C. O. F. Hall, Beckwith street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. Bradshaw, Sec., K. C. Townsend, Pres.

Sudbury. Sudbury No. 168 meets on 1st and 3rd Mondays in Victoria Hall, Arthur Eva s, Pres., F. A. Lucas, Sec.

Aldon No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Room A, Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. Chas. E. Smith, Sec., F. Coulter, Pres., 378 Parliament st.

Middlesex No. 1, Toronto—Meets second and 4th Wednesday in each month at McBean's Hall, cor. College street, and Spadina Ave. J. Jones, Pres., W. H. Syme, Sec., 140 Grange Ave.

Keat No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. Wm. H. Harris, 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. J. R. Grant, Pres., W. Pugh, Sec., 74 Sussex Ave.

Surrey No. 11—Meets second and fourth Mondays, corner of Bloor and Bathurst sts. Visiting brethren welcome. W. R. D. A. hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. F. H. Oxton, Pres., 241 Lippincott St.

Warwick No. 13—Meets the 2nd and 4th Friday in each month in Jackson's Hall, corner of Yonge and Bloor st. E. A. Riddford, Sec., Rich. Stanton, Pres., 133 Cumberland st.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. W. K. Lane, Sec., J. W. Carter, Pres., 607 Parliament street.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Poulton's Hall, Queen St. E. Visiting brethren welcome. A. Dimond, Sec., V. Carter, Pres., 708 Gerrard St. e.

Cambridge No. 51, Little York—Meet 1st and 4th Fridays at 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 Davenport Road. E. J. Earl, Pres., Geo. F. Davis, Sec., 316 Davenport Rd.

St. Albans No. 75, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Room D, Shaftesbury Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. J. H. Bletcherwick, Pres., R. S. Grundy, Sec., J. H. Sauter, Sec., 74 Sauter st.

Mercantile No. 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday in St. George's Hall, Elm street. T. H. Cramp, Pres., R. Patching, Sec., 26 McGill street.

Hull No. 104—Meets in the St. Ledgers' Hall, cor. of Denison Avenue and Queen street, on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month. White Rose 2nd Wednesday after R. R. D. Visiting brethren always welcome. A. C. Chapman, Sec., G. E. Crowhurst, Pres., 299 Lansdowne Ave.

Cheltenham No. 178, meets second and fourth Tuesdays, in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. W. H. Boyce, Sec., 73 West-berke 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. G. S. Clark, Sec., F. E. Fuerst, Pre., 30 Victoria st.

Commercial, No. 200, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month in room A, Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St., West. J. Yorkie Brown, Pres., 111 St. Patrick Street.

Toronto | Continued. Bristol, No. 90, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. C. Fry, Pres., W. E. Swain, Sec., 19 Bievlin Place.

Richmond No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Room "C," Shaftesbury Hall, Queen D. Cross, Pres., H. P. Collins, Sec., 483 Eastern Ave.

Freston No. 67—R. R. D. meets in Room "A," Shaftesbury Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in every month. W. R. D. after R. R. D. meetings on 4th Wednesday in February, May, August and November. Andrew Ford, Pres., J. R. Linden, Sec., 67 King street, east.

St. George No. 27—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, in Room 43 Forum Building S. E. corner of Yonge and Gerrard st. A. Allardyce, Pres., Wm. C. Fidge, Sec., 35 Salisbury Ave.

Boston No. 129—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen st. w. Visitors made welcome. 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. J. Amos, Pres., 70 Woolsey street.

Norfolk No. 67, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month in Dominion Hall, cor of Dundas st. Queen st. w.; visiting brethren welcome. Geo. W. Powe, Pres., A. E. Portch, Sec., 320 Davenport Road.

Statford No. 32, meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in St. George's Hall, south east cor. of Berkeley T. C. Bailey, Pres., T. Yeomans, Sec., 204 Sackville st.

Somerest No. 10, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Week's Hall, cor. of Dunn Ave. Queen st. W. Laws, Pres., 40 Maud street.

Hereford No. 184, meets first and third Tuesdays in each month, in Steward's Block, s w. corner of Spadina Ave. and College street; visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Fox, Pres., F. Hancock, Sec., 365 Delaware Ave.

Launceston No. 154—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at Rosedale Hall, Yonge St. north H. Hardman, Pres., T. Bushby, Sec., 33 Price St.

Portsmouth No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, W. R. D. every 2nd Tuesday after R. R. D. in Davenport Road, cor. of Bloor st. and Davenport 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 Oddfelloes Hall. Visitors welcome. J. Filton, Sec., John Hollingworth, 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. Wm. J. Turner, Pres., S. S. Watkinson, Sec.

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. Fraternal visitors welcome. Ed. F. Brett, Sec., W. E. Barnett, Pres., Ed. F. Brett, Sec., Box 518.

Quebec. Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, at Albert Hall, Capelton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome. Chas. H. Oliver, Sec., John Treighton, Pres., Box 12, Rustis, Que.

Capelton. Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets first and third Fridays at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. B. T. Sellers, Sec., John J. Eddy, Pres., 185 Sherbrook street.

Excelsior No. 38, Montreal (R. R. D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at Oddfelloes Chambers, 1803 Notre Dame st. E. T. Ferry, 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. John J. Woodall, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 39 Charron st., 236 Congregation st.

Primrose No. 49—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, W. R. Degree 2nd Monday of each month, at Alexandra Rooms, St. Catherine st., (opposite English Cathedral). W. C. Blake, Sec., H. J. Goodier, Pres., 21 Charron st., Volting St. Charles.

Denbigh No. 98—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month, at No. 162 Lagachetiere st. Visitors made welcome. Wm. Wynn Hayes, Sec., John Roberts, Pres., 68 Dorchester st.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, at 466 St. Urbain st., corner Prince Arthur st. Visiting brethren welcome. S. Sobey, Sec., Geo. J. Way, Pres., 78 St. Urbain st.

Britannic No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, in Orange Hall, 246 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome. Hy. Jolly, Sec., Arthur Earby, Pres., 157 Quessnel st.

New Rockland. Fidelity No. 175—New Rockland, Que., meets on the 2nd 4th Thursday of each month, by a rare always glad to see visiting brethren. S. J. Martyn, Pres., Jacob Davies, Sec.

Sherbrooke. Gloucester No. 108, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month in the room of Court Sherbrooke C. O. F., Odell's Block. O. H. Pearce, Pres., Capt. T. Rawson, Sec.

Lennoxville. Clarence No. 138—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. month at 8 o'clock. J. E. Rawstron, Sec., G. Ineson, Pres., 250 St. Catherine st.

Hull. Tennysen No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesday in Sons of England Hall, Marlston's Block, Main street Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Hiley, Pres., Chas. Skiptworth, Sec., 41 Brewery St.

Richmond. Enfield No. 158, meets second and fourth Saturdays of every month, in room A, Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St., West. T. H. Wells, Sec., John Hawker, Pres., P. O. Address, Box 28, Richmond Station, P. Q.

MANITOBA.

Brandon. Brandon 174, Brandon, Man., Meets in Foresters Hall, McHardy Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome. Benj. Hogg, Pres., H. L. M. Vining, Sec.

CARMAN. Manitoba, No. 186—Meets in Oddfelloes Hall, Carmon, on first and third Thursdays of the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Fred. Starkey, Pres., Frank Williams, Sec., Box 37.

Rathwell, Man. Holly No. 198—Meets in Wilson's Hall, First Wednesday in each month. W. Tarbath, Pres., T. Woolway, Sec.

Selkirk. Sunnyside No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. H. Lullier, Pres., Chas. E. Page, Sec.

Alexander. Ivy No. 212, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at Foreman's Hall, 7 o'clock winter months; 8 o'clock in summer. Visitors welcome. Jno. Farridon, Sec., Revd. W. Robertson, 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. Jos. Harrison, Sec., T. H. Holmes, President, P. O. Box 666.

Keystone No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Foresters Hall, Main St., cor. Alexandra Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. H. R. Scrimas, Sec., W. Staples, Pres., 373 Flora Ave.

Shakespeare No. 164—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. Geo. Davis, Pres., F. Clark, Sec., 289 Flora Avenue and Charles st.

Chilliwack. Chilliwack No. 191, Chilliwack, B. C., meets 1st Friday in every month, at 8 o'clock in the Henderson Hall. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome. J. S. Souter, Pres., Thos. L. Bird, Sec.

Victoria. Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, at 8 p.m. in Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Bull, Pres., J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174.

Fride of the Island No. 131—Meets in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome. Arthur Lee, Pres., H. T. Gravin, Sec., 11 Truncoe ave. (Box 782).

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.

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

Old England's R. N.

By BRO. D. GOLDFINGH, Streetsville, Ont. Search through the glorious records of old, The brightest on history's page; Are those that the deeds of our Navy unfold, For triumphant it rules each age. 'Tis a brilliant list of heroic men, Whose home is on the wave; Who valiant-like wrought, whollon-like fought The bravest of the brave. Unequaled our ships, unrivalled our men, God bless one and all of Old England's R. N.

We smile when we hear our enemies boast, Of what they intend to do; Our maritime power reaches out to each coast, Aye! and shines the wide world through. We are not like playthings so quickly spoiled, Which float when winds are fair; For hundreds of years our sailors have toiled, And won the crown they wear. Unequaled our ships, unrivalled our men, God bless one and all of Old England's R. N.

The Englishman's Calendar.

A List of Events which are Important in British History.

(By N. A. HOWARD-MOORE.)

Table with columns: Date, Event, Year. Includes entries like '1st Battle of Brunanburh', '10th Indian Mutiny commenced', '18th Montreal founded', '19th Battle of the Fair of Lincoln', '20th Queen Victoria born', '21st Riots in Montreal', '22nd Battle of Hamlyn', '23rd Queen Victoria born', '24th Princess Helena born', '25th Habeas Corpus Act assented to', '26th Fenian Raid', '27th John (King) began to Reign', '28th Battle of Southwell Bay', '29th Charles II. Restoration', '30th Landing of John', '31st John Hayden, died'.

[Note: This Calendar is published for the benefit of the Sons of England, and the compiler trusts that it will be of benefit to them, and would be pleased if when errors are found therein, or important historical events are omitted the ANGLO-SAXON be notified so that the necessary corrections can be made.—N. A. H.-M.]

LORD SALISBURY'S POLICY.

What the Tail Twisters of the United States would do if they only had a Say in European Affairs.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

If there is anything more than another goes to prove Lord Salisbury a statesman worthy of classing with his great predecessors, Palmerston and Beaconsfield, it is his latest utterance in regard to the Armenian question. That he is aware and fully appreciates the advancement in general knowledge in political affairs and the proper comprehension of the majority of people of England of her relative position to foreign nations, could not be better manifested than his thus taking into his confidence, not only his friends, but his enemies also, throughout the world. Surely his confession that England's power is not sufficient to not only conquer; but subjugate an immense mountainous territory practically as inaccessible to an invading army as the Alps or Pyrenees in the face of the jealousy of Turkey, and the great European powers, is no more a confession of inability, or weakness on the part of England, than it would be for, say, Mr. Edison, to tell us, "so far, it is impracticable to enter into telegraphic communication with the moon."

He knows, in common with the large majority of his English constituents, that the Sultan of Turkey holds the same relative position to the Musselmans throughout the world, that is occupied by the Pope of Rome to the Roman Catholic Christians; that an attack by Britain upon Turkey, would be the signal for a general uprising of her Mahomedan subjects the world over. Neither is it likely the European powers would stand idly by. Then indeed would an alliance offensive and defensive between Russia and

Turkey be speedily consummated and that to, from our previous experience of Russian good faith, in spite of all treaties to the contrary. This being the situation, and what man whose opinion is worthy of consideration can controvert the statement that it is so? Was it not the best policy for Lord Salisbury to at once relieve all minds, those of friends or foe, and more especially those who have no settled opinion upon the subject, what are his real intentions.

In marked contrast to Lord Salisbury's cool, well calculated statement on the subject, let us take a glance at the frothy balderdash uttered in the United States Senate Chamber, from such men as Senator Cullom and Fry, men whose rhetorics, would not be worth the expenditure of paper and ink in reproducing them, were it not that absurd as they are, they receive the endorsement of acclamation by their hearers in the American Senate Chamber. Mr. Cullom says: "It was a matter of regret and embarrassment, that the policy of the United States was such as to prevent the sending of a fleet (American of course), to Turkish waters to put a stop to the bloody rule prevailing."

Then hear Senator Fry, who spoke of the earnestness with which the committee on foreign relations had sought to deal with the Armenian question: "It had listened to Armenian missionaries who stated the establishment of United States consulates at Erzurum and Harpoot, would give effective protection. Consuls had been appointed to these points, but they were refused their exequaturs. As an American flag had been raised over a consulate at Harpoot, it would have saved 20,000 lives." This statement, we are told, being delivered with dramatic emphasis.

Then he goes on to lament how \$6,000,000 of American capital in Turkey was held up, the American college at Harpoot was burned, and the American directors compelled to flee for their lives.

Now for what "he" would do in the matter: "I would have sent a Congressional memorial to Russia, and said to that great power, take Armenia into your possession and protect those Christians, and the United States will stand by you with all its powers and resources."

This, and much more rubbish to the like effect, is the daily pabulum ladled out to the American people from what should be the dignified assembly of the country's ablest counselors. Were action taken by the American authorities, influenced by the ravings of these men, it could but tend to irritate the Turks still more against missionaries in general, and American ones in particular. The American flag has evidently been insulted by Mr. Fry's own statement, and the execution of American consuls had been refused by Turkey, but not satisfied with this he would, with America's some half-dozen modern war ships, attempt a naval warfare against a power, the endurance of whose ports is not only protected by a superior fleet, but whose capital could not be approached without the attacking squadron without loss to the attacking power which could not be commensurate with any advantage gained, and in the case of the United States, if it were to be undertaken, the loss to either party, he must know such action, even in conjunction with Russia, must bring his country's pet navy to an early and disastrous end.

But Lord Salisbury's utterance has a deeper meaning. It really means, this leaving of the Armenians to their fate as it were, is in earnest of a change in policy on the part of Great Britain in performing the police duty of civilization in barbarous or semi-barbarous countries, tries for the benefit of the world, through her ever watchful naval marine has been exterminated along the whole coast of China, from the Corea to the Malay peninsula, and from the Straits of Malacca to Peju.

The remnant of the Arabian pirates, once known as "Saliee Hovers," who plied their trade along the coast of Africa, to Mediterranean, have now been driven from their last theatre of depredation, the Arabian Sea, and the Straits of Malacca, up to the time of the United States civil war, a fleet of fast cruisers was fully occupied chasing, capturing, or destroying slave ships trading between the coasts of Africa and the United States, and again, on the west coast of America, from Alaska to Cape Horn, Britain's navy was the only power that of every nationality domiciled in those charming South American republics, could rely upon in the time of trouble. For all this glorious service which she has performed gratuitously for the benefit of humanity in general, for the last sixty years, she appears to have her reward foreshadowed by the hatred detestation of those nations she has benefitted most.

Under the aegis of her prestige, Americans in particular, have pushed their missions—both trade and religious—to parts of the earth, neither they, nor anyone else, could otherwise have reached. In fact, in regard to so-called Christian missions, being entirely without responsibility, they have pushed them ahead regardless of the consequences to the unfortunate native converts, being confident of protection, so far as they themselves were concerned, so long as they remained in places accessible to British Blue Jacks.

But this must cease, the rising generation of young zealots desirous of entering the church in some form, will have in the future, if they desire to serve their Master in the missionary field, must do the work, neither they, nor anyone else, could otherwise have reached. In fact, in regard to so-called Christian missions, being entirely without responsibility, they have pushed them ahead regardless of the consequences to the unfortunate native converts, being confident of protection, so far as they themselves were concerned, so long as they remained in places accessible to British Blue Jacks.

After the recent experiences in China, a few years ago in Abyssinia, and now in Armenia, it is surely time that England left the stirrers up of strife, to the East, and that they commit the act, to get out of the difficulties they have run themselves into, by the best means they can; and Lord Salisbury has pretty plainly shown that he has no intention of raising the terrific storm of blood and iron which a general war in these days must mean, by encouraging one certain class of people to tamper with the established religion and prejudices of another, and thus by the doing of a questionable good, risk bringing about a state of affairs which must prove disastrous to the whole human race.

T. C. ANDREWS, Winnipeg.

The song—British to the Core—by Mr. S. T. Church, of Toronto, is dedicated to the Boys' Brigade; it has the true British ring, and is full of loyalty to the Old Flag. The price is 40 cts. The song can be had from Whaley, Boyce & Co., 163 Yonge street, Toronto.

"THE LAST OF THE SEASON."

An "At Home" by Lion Lodge, Ottawa.

The boys' lodge of the Sons of England held an "At Home" at Burgess' hall, Bank street, on Wednesday night. Enthusiasm abounded among the boys, their sisters, brothers and invited guests. The District Deputy, Wm. Teague, took the chair and opened the programme, which consisted of recitations, songs, etc. Those taking part were the Misses George, who sang a song in character, which brought the boys to a full height of merriment. Ex-Ald. Jos. Hawken and Chas. Sharpe, gave an instrumental duet and Master George captivated the boys by his selections on the concertina.

Among those present who enjoyed themselves by seeing the young ones having a good time, also taking a hand in the games, etc., were Brothers Carter, ex-bandmaster of the G. G. F. G., W. Harvey, W. Chitty, Jas. Charles, Thos. Drake, secretary of Derby, John Trobridge, President of Derby; E. J. Reynolds, president of Stanley; F. George, past president; F. Jarman, vice-president of Bowood; Jos. Foss, past president of Stanley; and Wm. Lee, R. Hood and others of the senior lodges, who take an active interest in the boys' lodge.

The ladies of Ivy Lodge, D. O. E., supplied refreshments and ice cream, and assisted in the preparations which were most efficiently carried out to the delight of the young ones, by receiving abundance of cake and cream.

The band in connection with the lodge is an assured undertaking, and immediately after the picnic on the 24th of May, arrangements which have been pending will be closed and by the fall it is expected that the band will be far enough advanced to assist at the proposed concert to be held on the Prince of Wales' birthday.

Orillia, Ont.

Bro. E. Ivens, P.S.G.F., Addresses the Brethren.

Rose of Couchiching, No. 23. A short time since, Bro. R. Ivens, P.S.G.F., while in Orillia, paid a fraternal visit to this lodge. After hearing the auditors report read, he congratulated the lodge on its strong financial position, etc. Was happy to see so large an attendance at an ordinary meeting, etc. Was glad to find we were arranging for an elaborate church parade, etc., etc. Was proud to find himself among, etc., etc., etc. He afterwards took an active part in discussing a point of constitutional law. [We are always glad to receive a visit from any of the present or past officers of the S. G. Executive, or any other brethren. For time and place see our lodge card on page seven.]

Lodge Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, Sons of England, will hold its annual church parade on Sunday, May 24th. The Rev. Wm. Burns will conduct the service. A collection will be taken up in aid of the maintenance of the Orillia Cot in the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

On Saturday afternoon, May 1st, about 5 o'clock, a horse attached to a buggy, bolted up Mississauga street from below the bank corners. Bro. H. C. Channen was driving out of the Orillia House yard, when, hearing the cries of "runaway," he stopped his horse till the road would be clear. The runaway, however, turned into the lane and came into collision with Channen's vehicle, the wheels of the buggy running between the wheels and body, and over the axletrees of the wagon, getting clear with very little damage to either vehicle. Those who witnessed the collision expected to find the driver and vehicles badly used up.

Edmonton, Manitoba.

Englishmen Gathering Together—in Unity is Strength.

Edmonton, May 7.—The Englishmen formed a strong St. George's Society here and celebrated St. George's Day with a dinner. The following officers were then installed: President; H. B. Round; 1st vice-president, Dr. E. A. Braithwaite; 2nd vice-president, G. E. Grogan; Secretary, S. Chivers Wilson; Treasurer, D. Evans; executive committee, I. C. F. Bown, A. G. Randall, W. B. Sterrett, R. W. Vaudin and A. E. Lee; chaplain, Rev. A. Stunden; standard bearers, C. Filtzness and A. E. Potter.

Lake Dauphin.

On Thursday, April 23rd, the Englishmen in the district celebrated St. George's Day by giving a dinner at the International Hotel, Gartmore. After dinner several speeches were given, and some good old English songs were sung by Messrs. Farrar and Hedderly. It was arranged among the thirty Englishmen present to form a St. George's Society. Much credit is due Mr. Boyce, the hotel proprietor, for the excellent dinner served.

[What about the Sons of England, in these localities? It is apparent the S. O. E. are lacking in organizing ability, or its executive power is not able to grasp the importance of its national advantages.—Ed.]

In our directory columns will be found the lodge card of Lodge Salsbury No. 103, Pres. Arthur Evans; Secretary, F. A. Lucas.

We acknowledge with pleasure subscriptions to supply the members of London Lodge, Toronto, Beaconsfield Lodge, Carleton Place, and Empress of the West, Regina, N.W.T., they having accepted our offer.

Made it go in Manitoba.

An English Farmer Gives an Encouraging Account of Successful Farming Operations.—General Notes.

Hillfield, Crefford, Feb. 4, 1886.

To the Editor of the Brandon Times: Dear Sir,—I see in the papers, lately, you have been writing up the farmers, so I thought I might as well give you a bit of my history.

I came to Manitoba on March 12, 1882, from the County of Cumberland, England, where I had been farming without success, as the rents on small farms were too high. I stayed there until I had little more than what brought me here, then I took up the north 1-2 of 36-1-27. Owing to flour and other things being so high in price and having a large family to support, I let the one quarter go. In 1888 I bought it back again, and in 1889 I bought the S. W. 1-4 of 1-18-17, while in 1890 I bought the S. E. 1-4 of 1-18-17. I have now the whole lying in a square. I have all the necessary implements, a steam thrasher, two binders, mower and other things, and my stock consists of 65 head of cattle, viz: Two registered Shorthorn bulls, five cows and heifers, and all the rest high grade cattle; also ten horses and ten pigs. The crop last year consisted of 6,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 bushels of oats. In the spring I am going to commence building operations, and going to build a barn 40 x 84, stone foundation, to hold 70 head of cattle and 16 horses; the next floor will be set apart for grain, and the top floor for hay and other things. In connection with the dairy we run a cream separator, which is a great improvement on the old style, and we can get more and a better quality of butter. Having tried farming many years in England, I may say Manitoba for me. JAS. L. IWANNOP.

The above letter expresses the opinion of thousands of other Englishmen who have settled in the West. If wide publicity in England can be given to the experiences of such farmers it would awaken among the English tenant farmer, who to-day is not able to make enough to maintain himself and family, and it is getting worse each year, would create a desire to come to Canada. The advantages and resources of Canada must be advertised, in the same as that of a business. Give it more printers' ink, by making use of the press, to let the English farmer know what awaits him in Canada.

A DISTINGUISHED ENGLISHMAN

Earl Spencer Sees a Splendid Field for British Immigration.

Earl Spencer, K.G., one of England's most distinguished noblemen, visited Ottawa last week. From his observations in the western part of Canada, Earl Spencer said he thought the Canadian Government knew well how to take care of new settlers in providing for them such places as the immigration halls that he had seen. It would be a surprise to every immigrant to find such a welcoming shelter in which their every convenience for personal comfort had been provided.

Thomas Taylor and Ruth Holmes or Curtis, children of William Samuel Taylor, who were christened at Simco, Norfolk county, Canada in the year 1838, will hear something to their advantage if they communicate with James Cochran, solicitor, Bristol, England.

A well managed farm in Lincolnshire, Eng., shows that the return of thirteen years ending 1893 the tenant realized a net profit of \$175.00 or about \$10.00 per year. And during that same period he paid his landlord in cold cash, an enormous sum of \$69,436.00 or about \$5,000.00 per year.

Take an average gathering of the Ontario farmers and the more you see them at a country or other agricultural exhibition, and in no country in the world will you find their superiors as regards the well kept, well clad and other signs of well-to-do circumstances.

A Winnipeg paper says: Every effort is being put forth by those who are in the swim to induce people from this province to embark in the gold mining ventures of the Kootenay country. Mr. Murchison, of Kalso, B. C., paid a visit to Winnipeg lately, and as the result of his representation his brother and two friends left with him for the west.

A very interesting letter has been received from Messrs. Geo. and Frank Fraser, who recently went west to the mining country. The young men write from Trail, B. C., a town of four months growth and 1,200 inhabitants. A visit was made to Roseland, situated high up on the mountains, and the description of this place with its 3,000 inhabitants looking out on landscapes formed and colored from sunshiny and from clouds rolling far below them is good. George suggests that an investment in real estate in such a town might be a good speculation, as building lots are limited both in number and size. There is much work to be performed and plenty of people to perform the labor.

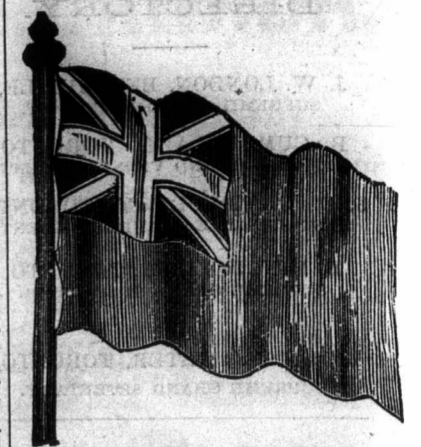
Mr. A. J. McMillan, agent to the Manitoba government accompanied a party of some 200 immigrants last month to the North West, chiefly from England. The Colony of Winnipeg says: A number of these young men have from \$200 to \$500, and after a year's experience of the country, they will invest. Upon their arrival here, a number went straight out to the country to find friends, who had come out to begin by working out with farms, were at once furnished with information as to openings, of which the Local government has compiled a long list from direct communication with the farmers of the province. In a few days every one of the party was provided for, and the government officials kept them under their care until all had been safely off to their destination.

English and French Warships.

In connection with a recent sea trip of the British cruiser Edgar, in which she beat a French cruiser some eight hours, the Admiralty and Home Guards Gazette says: "In the Edgar, it seems the country possesses an exceptionally fast and reliable cruiser. This has been proved in the very best and most conclusive manner, viz., by a recent full-speed trip of the vessel from Nagasaki to Yokohama. Both the Edgar and the French cruiser Isly, it appears, left Nagasaki on the same day for the same port, each proceeding at full speed. The Edgar, however, reached her destination some 8 hours in advance of the Isly, and came in, according to a correspondent, clean and trim, while the Isly's fighting masts were encrusted with soot. The Edgar, during one hour's run, accomplished the great speed of 30.2 knots, while her average during a twelve-hour natural draft trial was 19.6 knots, and for the voyage 18.2 knots. This record seems to have aroused the United States naval officers at Yokohama to emulation, and accordingly, it was announced when the cruiser Olympia was on the point of leaving Yokohama for Kobe, that that vessel was intended to knock the Edgar's performance into the proverbial cocked hat. But, alas, for boasting, the Olympia could only average a speed of 15.2 knots. It is, however, fair to state that the Olympia encountered ever fair to state that the Olympia encountered a boisterous weather on the passage. The Olympia is, as regards displacement, some 1,500 tons smaller than the Edgar, but the horse-power claimed for her is considerably above the maximum of the English vessel—some 5,000 odd, in fact."

The Canadian is the name of a monthly Transportation and Grain Trade Journal beautifully printed on fine paper in Montreal whose mission it is to proclaim the advantage of the St. Lawrence river and great lake route as the channel of trade and commerce for the northern three quarters of this continent. The editor and proprietor is Mr. Jas. B. Campbell, who has written much in regard to the ocean and lake transportation business.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY!



25TH MAY,

THE 77th Anniversary

OF

QUEEN VICTORIA

WILL BE

CELEBRATED

AT THE

TOWN OF ARNPRIOR

Under the auspices of the Sons of England

and the Independent Brass Band in the Beautiful Grove of Mr. H. F. McLachlin.

Upon the arrival of the trains a Grand Possession will be formed, comprising the Lacrosse and Base Ball Clubs, the Sons of England Lodges, and the Brass Bands, marching through the principal streets to the Grove.

A Lacrosse Match

ALMONTE vs. ARNPRIOR.

For a \$30 trophy, will take place shortly after arrival, followed by a Base Ball Match, Boys' Races, Girls' Races, Scramble Races, Obstacle Races, &c. A valuable prize list is being prepared

A Cane Contest Between

Mr. John F. O'Neil and Bro. Geo. Richman.

Special reduced fares have been arranged for by the C. P. R. and O. A. & P. S. Ry.

Admission to Grounds, Adults, 25 cts. Children, 15 cts.

J. W. JAY, Secretary. GEO. RICHMAN, Pres.

God Save the Queen.

JOB PRINTING!

The ANGLO-SAXON solicit Printing from Lodges and Members of the ORDER.

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