



Vol. XI | 9th Year of Publication. | No. 4

OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, DECEMBER, 1895.

\$1.00 A Year
Single Copies 5 Cms

MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE HELPED TO MAKE ENGLAND GREAT.

We find in the *Saxon Chronicle*, A. D. 734, that after the death of Bede, his mantle seems to have fallen on Archbishop Egbert who was a brother to Eadbert, King of Northumbria. He was a liberal patron of learning. Made rich by the royal family, he collected a valuable library of manuscript books, a catalogue of which has come down to us written in Latin verse by the learned Alcuin, who was a pupil and a favorite of the Archbishop. Alcuin closes his catalogue by saying:—"And you will find a great many others," the books catalogued numbered forty-one without the "many others."

If we consider the time and circumstances, connected with the collection of these books, written in script, handsomely ornamented with colored initial letters—some of them containing over a thousand pages—we must own that Egbert's library was a wonder as only one hundred and sixty-nine years had elapsed from the formation of the Anglo-Saxon Alphabet, A. D., 597, to Egbert's library, A. D., 766.

Ingulphus tells us writing materials were so scarce that large estates were often conveyed from one family to another by handing a turf and a stone before witnesses, without any written agreement. A King of Northumbria gave a landed estate for a book on geography. Henault relates that a Countess of Anjou gave two hundred sheep and many valuable furs, for a book of homilies, and Gibbon writes that the cost of writing materials "was a hundred-fold their present value." Under such circumstances cannot but admire Egbert's zeal to collect such intellectual treasures.

About this time the church made its first movement to obtain tithes. Previous to this period the priests had been satisfied with land grants from Kings, nobles, and citizens, but after the council of Calenith, (Chelsea,) the claim of one-tenth of all the productions of labour was demanded by the Church, and as stoutly resisted by the Yomandry. Here began that germ of priestly intrigue and papal arrogance that ended only with the Reformation in England. Now, too, Offa, King of Mercia, who by his wisdom had become overlord of most of the Island, made the first treaty with a foreign power. Charlemagne, who had been meddling somewhat in English affairs found it to his interest to ally himself with the Mercian King. France at this date was in a deplorable plight as to its education. The fame of Alcuin as a scholar had spread over Europe, and the great western Monarch was desirous of meeting him. We therefore read, that Offa sent Alcuin as ambassador to Charlemagne to negotiate an alliance and the result was, as Green puts it in his "Short History of the English People." "The first monument of our foreign diplomacy, which secured protection for the English merchants and pilgrims who were making their way in growing numbers to Rome." So impressed was Charlemagne in favor of Alcuin, that he prevailed upon him to take up his abode in France where his fame increased. He founded schools in Paris, Tour, Aix-la-Chapelle and the imperial palace where he taught Charlemagne and his courtiers. He was a prominent member of

the Council of Frankfort 794, and was appointed Abbot of St. Martin's at Tours, whence he died, A. D., 801. This renowned Yorkshire scholar immortalized his race and Anglo-Saxon scholarship abroad.

About 787, the Danes or Normans made their first raid on the English coast, landing at Portland, where they plundered the surrounding country, and departed with their spoil unmolested; a circumstance that cost England dear in after years.

In the year 800, Egbert was made King of Sussex. He had been abroad and served under Charlemagne, and studied under Alcuin. When called home, before parting with the great Monarch, the latter girded Egbert with his favorite weapon, saying: "Your sword, prince, has honorably served me, take mine; may it render equal service to you." This touching anecdote is related by Eginhard and several others. It was Egbert who caused the Heptarchy to be called "Anglo-land," its dialect "Anglish," and assumed the title of "Angla-Land," which was confirmed by a decree of the Witenagemote, A. D., 878. "Henceforth the English was a unit in nationality and language. Hume, the Historian, speaking of Egbert, says of him: "Serving in the armies of Charlemagne, the most able and most generous prince that had appeared in Europe during several ages, Egbert had acquired these accomplishments, which afterwards made him to make such a shining figure on the throne; and familiarizing himself to the manners of the French, who, as Malmesbury observes, were eminent both for valor and civility above all the western nations, he learned to polish the rudeness and barbarity of the Saxon character."

Pellit Andrews, speaks of him thus: "The Historian hastens to commemorate in the ascension of the Great Egbert, the true commencement of England's History." Egbert, was the grand-father of a still greater man, Alfred. Though Egbert was a Saxon by birth, he seems to have had a predilection for the Angles, for when he captured the Ancient *Mona*, he called it *Anglesey*, a name it has borne ever since. By an edict, dated Winchester, 827, he abolished all distinctions of Saxons, Jutes and Angles, ordering all his subjects to be known as *English* only. Egbert added Cornwall and Chester to his dominions about 810. He reigned from 800 to 837, long enough to see and embrace the modest youth who was to become the greatest man of his age.

(To be continued.)
FRED. T. HODGSON,
Collingwood, Dec. 4th, 1895.

S. G. NOTES.

The Supreme President and Supreme Secretary visited Port Perry on the 3rd inst., and addressed the brethren of that place. Visitors were present from Uxbridge, Blackstock and Sussex. On the 10th they visited Whitby and addressed the brethren on the occasion of their anniversary.

The opening of the new lodge of the Order at Westmount, Montreal, was a brilliant affair. Among those present were the S. G. President, Geo. Clatworthy, S. G. Secretary, John W. Carter, W. R. Stroud, P. S. G. P., and J. W. Edwards, P. S. G. V. P., also all the District Deputies and Past and present Presidents of the nine lodges in the city of Montreal.

THE WATCH DOG.

BY JOHN R. GRAY.

There are rumours of war once more floating through the air.
The Eagle's loudly screaming to the grizzly Russian Bear.
The Turkey trembles feebly and whispers to his hen.
Unloose your British Lion just to chase them off again.
The Lion growls a little, just enough to let them hear.
And tells the Turkey to be bold and not have any fear.
For the Watch Dog in the kennel has a very shaggy mane,
He kept the vultures off before and so he can again.

CHORUS—
And so he can again, and so he can again;
He kept the vultures off before, and so he can again.

That grizzly, old Russian Bear is growing grey and grin.
And worse as he gets older, but we're not afraid of him;
We will show him Tommy Atkins, as we did in days of yore.
Who will climb his blooming mountings, as he climbed them once before.
Before you get your dinner, you will see some dirty work;
For the Watch Dog in the kennel has a very shaggy mane,
He shook the Russian Bear before and so he can again.

CHORUS—And so he can again, etc.

And to you, my la belle France, let me give a kindly word.
Your Eagle is a screaming turkey-hunting kind of bird.
And you know what Tommy Atkins will very likely do;
He'll pluck your blooming Eagle as he did at Waterloo.
You may court the Russian Bear and expect to win his aid
To kill the British Lion, but you know he's not afraid.
For the Watch Dog in the kennel with the very shaggy mane
Has killed your Eagle once before and so he can again.

CHORUS—And so he can again, etc.

That Watch Dog in the kennel may appear to be asleep.
But our Empire in the East, he will ever guard and keep.
And if the Turkey's to be carved, he'll join the feast.
And the slice that to the Watch Dog goes will never be the least.
The wolves may snap and snarl about, the bear may grunt and growl.
The eagle flap his wings and scream, they cannot hurt that fowl.
For the Watch Dog in the kennel has a very shaggy mane
He kept the Turkey safe before and so he can again.

CHORUS—And so he can again, etc.

Long may that brave old Watch Dog live, to guard our dear old land.
And may the helpless ever find, in him a helping hand.
May peace with honour rest upon his shaggy mane to stay.
The Watch Dog never wants to fight—but never runs away—
May Tommy Atkins and his Dog forever live to see
The hero's of the universe, on land or rolling sea;
And may the grand old Union Jack e'er flutter in the breeze
The emblem of security, the mistress of the seas.

CHORUS—

Queen Victoria's coronation crown, first worn fifty-eight years ago, is valued at over £250,000, weighs two pounds, and is almost covered with 3,000 precious stones.
The expenditure of England for drink is estimated at \$900,000,000 a year. The consumption is undoubtedly enormous, but not really so enormous as this, for a good deal of the liquor which appears in official statistics is afterwards exported.

THE SONS OF ENGLAND ARE NOW OF AGE.

OTTAWA CELEBRATION OF THE COMING OF AGE OF THE ORDER.

Union Meeting of the City Lodges—Speeches Appropriate to the Occasion—Victory After an Uphill Fight.

The Sons of England membership throughout the Dominion celebrated yesterday their 21st anniversary, in the city of Ottawa the brethren composing the members of the five lodges of the district—Derby, Bowwood, Stanley, Russell and Tennyson—united in a social gathering at Stanley Lodge rooms on Wellington street.
The hall was literally packed by members of the order. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Fehard, chaplain Derby Lodge, also supreme grand chaplain to the order.
Brother J. A. Stroud, grand M. E. G. gave a short history of the order in the Ottawa district, enumerated how hard had been the work to get Englishmen to take hold of the idea of bonding themselves together for mutual and national advancement.
Brother A. D. Fred Cook made a stirring address, and quoted statistics to prove that the positions which Englishmen held in Canada was one to be proud of.

WOULD BE BACKED UP.

Brother Rev. Mr. Mackay, chaplain to Bowwood, addressed himself to the position the empire had attained, and assured his hearers that although he was not speaking politically, that we in Canada ought to feel proud of the stand taken by Lord Salisbury, and he felt sure that the Sons of England of the world would stand by his policy if need be.
The addresses were interspersed with songs and recitations, and the evening was one full of pleasure to Englishmen of the city.
The chair was taken by Wm. Teague, D. D., of the Ottawa district. Letters of regret were read from Brother W. R. Stroud, P. S. G. P., and others. Among those present were noticed Bro. Lt.-Col. Wm. White, P. M. G., Dr. Wickstead, and Brother Thornton, of Montreal.

THE SONS OF ENGLAND WOM.

JUDGE MALHOIT ALLOW THE APPEAL IN THE CASE OF BRO. SKIPWORTH.

Hull, P. Q., Dec. 10. Judge Malhoit gave judgment in the appeal of Chas. Skipworth, secretary of the Hull lodge of the Sons of England, against a fine by the magistrate, at the instance of C. Bowker, insurance detective, for alleged doing of insurance business without a license, contrary to the Dominion law regarding insurance societies.
Judge Malhoit sustained Sk worth's appeal, holding that the insurance operations of Sons of England do not come under the Dominion Act.

The detective in this case picked upon what he thought a weak and isolated lodge of the Order to test his case, but he found the defence too strong for him. The charges laid were defended by the Fraternal Association of the Dominion, which our Order became affiliated at the last Grand Lodge meeting, appointing Bros. Thos. Elliott, P. S. G. P., John W. Carter, S. G. S., and R. Patching, delegates.

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Ottawa, - - - Canada, DECEMBER, 1895.

NOTICE TO READERS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to Sons of England lodges and branches of the St. George's Society in all parts of Manitoba, the British Northwest Territories of Canada, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; to branch societies of the Sons of St. George in all parts of the United States, to Clubs, Reading Rooms, Emigration Societies and similar institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, and to British citizens generally throughout Canada, the States, Great Britain and the Empire.

A Merry Christmas and A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

"GRIT AND TORY."

It is sometimes said of the two great political parties, now contending with each other in Canada, that, after all, there is no great difference between them; that it is only a question of the "ins" and the "outs," and that a change of government could not very much affect the business of the country. It will, however, usually be found that those who indulge in such observations are for the most part hostile to the powers that be and would not greatly object if they were replaced by the Liberals. "There are none so blind as those who won't see." We, for our part, think we can distinguish very material differences in principles, policy and practice between the Grits and the Conservatives, and recent events tend to confirm us in this opinion.

Mr. Laurier tried not long ago to enlighten the men of Ontario as to the true position and policy of the Liberal party. Among other things he said: "It behooved the Liberals now to secure as far as possible freedom of trade." "He believed we could have in large measure freedom of trade with the great nation of sixty millions on the other side of the line." "He believed the Liberal manufacturers, at any rate, would approve of a fair arrangement under which the American cans would be given the privilege of selling their goods in Canada. As to the question of loyalty to England, it would be time enough to consider that when the question presented itself to Imperial statesmen whether a reciprocal treaty should be ratified or not." In one of these statements Mr. Laurier reckoned without his host, for at Berlin Mr. Snider, a representative of the "Liberal manufacturers" there, declared that "it would be simply ruin if any party, either Liberal or Conservative, should go to work and wipe out of existence what has been brought about under the present state of things." But, putting this aside for the present, the utterances of Mr. Laurier above quoted can fairly be taken to indicate the following measures or tendencies as consistent with the principles of the Liberal party.

I. A reduction of the duties on imports generally, and an equalization of the rates, looking more towards revenue and with less regard for Canadian industries.

II. Such a re-construction of the tariff, or treaty modification of it, as would bear less heavily on goods the produce of the United States, than on goods from Great Britain or other countries.

III. A conditional loyalty to the mother country dependent principally upon her acquiescence in the preferential treatment of importations from the United States.

Now it can be maintained with very great confidence that to all of these three tendencies the policy of the Conservative government is utterly and uncompromisingly hostile.

I. It looks towards reducing duties as far as the requirements of the country will allow, but in such a manner as will take care of those industries which have been built up in reliance upon the good faith of the government.

II. It has declared in favor of the preferential treatment of the products of Great Britain rather than those of any other country, and this because of the political tie which binds Canada to the Empire as well as out of gratitude for the consideration that the country has had at the hands of Great Britain.

III. The loyalty of the Conservative party to England is unconditional, to be continued for better or for worse, and entirely independent of any treatment, favorable or otherwise, of her products in the ports of Great Britain.

In these three particulars then, the "Grit" policy is totally different and distinct from that adopted by the "Tories", and to these may be added two others regarding which we have no recent explicit declaration by any Liberal leader, but upon which the two parties are traditionally opposed. The Conservatives approve and the Liberals dissent from the following additional propositions.

IV. That the Dominion government should be supreme, and provincial rights limited in the manner provided by the constitution.

V. That religious or even denominational education is to be preferred to the secular system which now prevails in the United States.

It is because of its adhesion to the last-mentioned principle that the present Conservative government has been placed in an awkward, and some people say, a dangerous position. But its policy on the Manitoba School question has been decided and straightforward, and is likely to be carried out in spite of the opposition of friend and foe. Those supporters of the government who are unwilling to approve of this policy are no doubt influenced by the feeling among some of their constituents that the time has come for standing out against the concessions that seem to be always and everywhere made to the French and Roman Catholic wing of the party. There is little doubt that if the Jesuits' Estates Act had been disallowed by Sir John Macdonald, as it most assuredly ought to have been, the opposition to interference with Manitoban affairs would not have acquired its present intensity. But Conservatives of all shades should look upon that unfortunate action, or want of action, as a hideous old nightmare, and treat the Manitoba School question now upon its merits and upon some intelligent principle. Englishmen and Sons of England should, above all, take care to avoid any steps that might end in displacing the present administration, who have shown by their deeds the loyalty, love and favor which they entertain towards the dear old mother country.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

At length the railway and ocean line policy of the Canadian government has been crowned with brilliant success. Not content with forging an iron chain and stretching it across the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it has long been striving to add the links across these oceans which are requisite for binding the Empire together. The task, so far as regards the Pacific, was accomplished several years ago at a cost of \$125,000 in annual subsidy. But on the Atlantic the offer of \$750,000 failed to effect the establishment of an ocean line of steamers of great speed and first-class equipment. Quite recently Mr. Chamberlain, on behalf of the Imperial government has undertaken to contribute \$375,000, in addition, making the annual subsidy \$1,125,000 or \$225,000, a sum which will no doubt induce some of the best British steamship companies to compete for the privilege of establishing one of the finest ocean lines in the world between England and Canada.

It is not likely, however, that the scheme will be carried out without the severest criticism on the part of Her Majesty's loyal opposition. Such censure is indeed liberally bestowed in reference to almost every undertaking of our present rulers, but it may be anticipated that the charges of folly and extravagance will be more than usually vigorous when it is found that the vote towards this subsidy is actually to be made use of. Under the circumstances it may serve a good purpose to state some facts regarding steamship subsidies which are not generally known, and which are taken from papers by Lord Brassey as President of the Institution of Naval Architects, and by Mr. John Inglis as President of the Institution of Engineers and Ship-builders in Scotland.

There is a tradition still extant which attributes to Dr. Dionysius Lardner, a prediction made nearly seventy years ago, that it would be found impossible successfully to navigate a ship between England and America under steam alone. Mr. Inglis is disposed to maintain that Dr. Lardner never made any such prophecy, but on the other hand quotes as follows from a work of his written in 1825: "In 1812 steam vessels were first produced upon the Clyde, and since that period steam navigation has rapidly extended, so that at present there is scarcely a part of the civilized globe to which it has not found its way. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans have been traversed by its powers, and if the prolific results of human invention should suggest

means of diminishing the consumption of fuel, or obtaining a supply of heat from materials sufficiently small and light, it would be hard to assign limits to the powers of this most wonderful agent." What Dr. Lardner did maintain at a meeting of the British Association in 1836 was this, that long sea voyages could not, in the then state of the art of steamship building, be maintained successfully without a subsidy. More than half a century afterwards in 1893 we find Lord Brassey urging the payment of increased subsidies to fast steamers lest all the ocean steaming at high speed should come to be performed by foreign vessels, those of Great Britain being unable to compete without state aid. It seems that the amount of such grants by Great Britain to the great shipping companies trading from her own shores is proportionately much less than the sums spent by foreign governments for the same purpose.

The aggregate sum paid in subsidies by Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Italy is £3,331,513, of which only £637,000 or about twenty per cent is paid by the first named country. The foreign trade of these five countries amounts to £1,446,000 of which Great Britain's proportion is forty-five per cent. Another mode of comparison shows that the four foreign countries mentioned pay for mail service a sum which bears to their total import and export trade the ratio of 1 to 336, while in the case of Great Britain the ratio is 1 to 1161. In addition to the sum of over one million sterling paid by France in mail subsidies, the premium or bounty for navigation will, under the new laws, amount to a further annual sum of about £360,000. The extent to which foreign shipping companies have the advantage over those of England will also be apparent if consideration is given to the financial facts which are known concerning some of them.

The French Transatlantic Company, with £1,600,000 capital, and 167,000 tons of shipping, absorbs subsidies amounting to £446,320 and only distributes in dividends about £80,000 annually, less than one-fifth of the state aid. The Messageries Maritimes has £2,400,000 of capital, 202,000 tons of shipping and is subsidized to the extent of £534,000 a year. The annual payment as dividend to shareholders is about £120,000. These French Companies pay, therefore, dividends amounting to five per cent on their capital, but it must be remembered that five times as much is received by them in subsidies from the government. In other words, in order to maintain them in existence, France is obliged to pay them twenty-five per cent upon their capital.

In Germany the chief ship-owning concern is the North German Lloyd's with a capital of two millions sterling and a fleet of 197,000 tons. Notwithstanding its subsidy of £220,000 a year, the available profits in 1892 only amounted to £30,000 or 14 per cent on the capital, and the year previous there was a debit balance of £158,000, equal to eight per cent on the capital. This unfortunate state of things was said to be due to the loss of the steamer "Eider", but as the company had been singularly exempt from serious casualties for many years, it would appear as if previous dividends had been the result of a successful marine insurance business rather than of legitimate shipowning, and that in the underwriting account, adequate provision had not been made for the losses which in all such ventures must come sooner or later.

With reference to the great shipowning companies of Great Britain some particulars may be given of the affairs of four of them whose accounts for 1892 show profits to a greater or less extent. These are: (1) The Peninsular and Oriental Company; (2) The Cunard Company; (3) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; and (4) The Shaw Savill and Albion Company.

The particulars referred to are given in the following table:

Table with 4 columns: Capital, Profit, P. C., Subsidies. Rows 1-4 showing financial data for various companies.

This average of three per cent profit on their capital earned by these four large companies cannot be said to be a handsome return, especially when it is considered that the subsidies amount to something over nine per cent on the capital. In the case of the P. & O. Company it amounts to nearly fifteen per cent., but even this rate is far below that which the French government has found itself obliged to pay.

But the above showing is the best that can be made for British steamship companies. There are others which have made serious losses, namely, (3) The Union Company; (4) The Castle Packet Co.; (5) The Orient Co.; and (6) The Pacific Steam Navigation Co. The following table gives the particulars:

Table with 3 columns: Capital, Loss, Subsidies. Rows 1-6 showing financial data for various companies.

From this it will be seen that as regards these four companies the subsidies were not only swallowed up, but a loss of 64 per cent. sustained on the capital.

Here, then, we have the net result of the operations of eight of the largest British steamship companies. Their total capital represents about £8,500,000 and their business altogether results in a loss of £50,000 in one year, notwithstanding the receipt of £589,107 in subsidies. In the face of these facts, it will be very difficult to maintain that our government and parliament were at all lavish in the offer they made to effect the establishment of the new Atlantic line. If a company like the Cunard, with a capital of £1,600,000 were to undertake the task, the subsidy of £225,000 would amount to only 14 per cent. on the capital, which is less than the English government finds itself obliged to pay in order to secure the services of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

No doubt it may be asked: Why give any subsidy? Why not be content with the quality of ocean navigation which we at present enjoy? These questions may be fairly and properly answered by asking others. Why should an Atlantic cable have been laid? or a Pacific railway built? or, in fact, any railway? We might paraphrase Mr. Ruskin, and characterize the Canada Atlantic Railway as a means whereby every fool in Ottawa can be in Montreal in four hours, and every fool in Montreal get to Ottawa in the same time. But to go back to the question. People are bound to have swift intelligence and locomotion, and they must cost and be paid for. It is certain that the Canadian people have never regretted their expenditures for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it is also the fact that our reputation with foreign countries was vastly increased by its construction. We feel persuaded that the fast Atlantic line will have a similar effect in raising Canada still higher among the nations of the earth, and that the action of the government will, at the approaching elections, gain the approval of the country.

DOES TRADE FOLLOW THE FLAG?

From time to time there have appeared in the columns of the London Times letters from correspondents calling attention to the loss of trade which England is sustaining in the markets of the world, and the consequent dullness of trade and worklessness which not unfrequently prevail in the old country. In the Times of 12th November, Mr. W. J. Hammond writes as follows concerning the iron trade: "At the present time we not only purchase girder and other iron abroad cheaper than we can produce it, but we are being undersold in all foreign markets. Most of the contracts now being executed by us are at such prices as leave no profit for the manufacturer, who is obliged to take them in order to keep his men together in hopes of future better prices. When?" Mr. Hammond blames the Trades Unions and the eight hours movement, and maintains that things will not improve until men are willing to work 10 hours a day for a fair wage. Thus in Free Trade England the present policy of unrestricted importation tends toward lowering wages and increasing the hours of labour, and few have courage enough to suggest that other causes are active and other cures might be found.

The reality of the existence of these "depressions of trade and industry" in the United Kingdom has been fully proved by the labours of the Royal Commission which investigated the subject, whose report contains abundant evidence that they are to a great extent owing to a diminution in the demand for English goods, both in home and foreign markets. But the fact that Great Britain is losing her hold on the markets of her own colonies and dependencies has not been sufficiently emphasized in the report of the Commission above referred to. The British people have been too much inclined to accept as the truth the saying that "Trade follows the flag," when in fact that expression is fallacious to a considerable degree. In the Dominion of Canada, over which the British flag happily floats, there has been during the last twenty years a diminution in the quantity of goods imported from England, accompanied by an increase in those furnished by the United States, France and Germany. The figures given in the Trade and Navigation returns for the year ending 30th June, 1894, show that the value of the importations into Canada from the countries mentioned during the last four quinquennial periods were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Fiscal years ending 30 June, From Great Britain, From the United States. Rows 1875-79, 1880-84, 1885-89, 1890-94.

These returns show that, during the last twenty years, the value of the supplies purchased by Canada from Great Britain has decidedly declined. If we compare single years, the decrease appears enormous, being from \$60,347,067 in 1874-5 to \$38,717,267 in 1893-4. On the other hand, the importations from what we may call the protectionist countries have increased, in the case of the United States 12.4 p.c., as regards France, 56.6 p.c., and in the case of Germany, the annual imports have now a value nine times as great as twenty years ago.

According to a letter in the Times of 21st September last, from Sir Henry T. Wrenfordley, (Leeward Islands, W. I.,) something of the same sort has taken place in Victoria and the Australian Colonies, goods of the most varied character being imported from the Protectionist countries above mentioned. The same authority also makes the following statement: "With respect to the eastern islands of the Caribbean Sea, their trade with England is practically a thing of the past. The present trade is in the hands of the Americans."

It thus appears, that although the United States, France and Germany are countries practising protectionist principles, they, nevertheless, can compete successfully with Great Britain in those markets which are, for obvious reasons, peculiarly hers. The cause of this extraordinary phenomenon is no doubt correctly given in the following passage from the report of the Royal Commission above referred to: "The high prices which protection secures to the producer within the protected area naturally stimulates production and impels him to engage in competition in foreign markets. The surplus production which cannot find a market at home is sent abroad, and in foreign markets under-sells the commodities produced under less artificial conditions." That is to say, in other words, that this commercial warfare is being waged by England, with her flanks and rear unprotected against the foreign producers, who fight from a base of operations perfectly secure.

The Royal Commission failed to suggest a remedy for this condition of things, and, as Sir Henry Wrenfordley writes, "it will require reforms of a very original character to renew a source of national prosperity which is fast passing away." The Colonies can do nothing; they have declared their willingness to discriminate in their tariffs in favour of English goods; but that is what they are expressly prohibited from doing by Great Britain. The mother country is alone responsible for the continuance of a state of things under which the excellent markets in her own possessions are being gradually filched from her, and that by countries who know excellently well how to preserve their own markets for their own profit.

EL TOREADOR.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies seems to be occupying a large space in the public eye of England at the present moment. The artists of Punch are, at any rate, indefatigable in making use of him for their sketches. In one of them he is represented as a lion caressing the colonial cubs. In another cartoon he is "taking the reins" as a circus rider, and essaying to manage a mob of horses. Among them is the Cape turned half round, and Australia wholly so, while Canada is in the right position and appears to be a steady old horse, but much disgusted with the behaviour of the rest of the team. The best sketch of Mr. Chamberlain is, however, one in which he is called the "Tory-ador," and in which he appears in the costume of a Spanish bull-fighter. Mr. Chamberlain was taking a holiday in Spain at the time this wood cut was published, but there is additional appropriateness in representing him in that character, because of the hard fighting he has done in the past, and may possibly have to do in the future in taking various "bulls" by the horns.

Mr. Chamberlain has had an extensive experience in bull baiting, the last noted instance being that of the night of the 27th July, 1893, one of the most memorable in the parliamentary annals of Great Britain, because, for the first time since the Civil War debates, members came to actual blows on the floor of the House of Commons. The circumstances are worth recalling, because Mr. Chamberlain is generally credited with having provoked the tumult. The occasion was the close of the debate in committee on the Irish Home Rule Bill, the same which subse-

quently suffered defeat in the House of Lords. It was understood to be the duty of the Chairman to put the question at ten o'clock, and fifteen minutes before the hour, Mr. Chamberlain rose and began to twit the Gladstonians with having offered no amendment to the financial clauses. He went on to ask whether this was because they were perfectly satisfactory. An unfortunate Liberal member here shouted, "Yes, under the circumstances!" Mr. Chamberlain continued, "But this is not the same scheme as that which was received a short time ago—oh! with such enthusiasm—under the circumstances." The sneer with which Mr. Chamberlain uttered this gibe was incomparable. He was on his favorite ground, lashing Liberal subserviency. The eyes of Mr. Gladstone's former colleague flashed and the lips curled as he went on: "The Prime Minister calls black; they say it is good. He calls white; it is better. It is always the voice of a god! Never since the time of Herod has there been such—" But what he was going to say was lost in the wild shout that rose from the Irish benches. It began with Mr. T. P. O'Connor and spread rapidly, until every man below the gangway was uttering the same word at the top of his voice, and that word was—"Judas!" It swelled to a wild, articulate uproar. Mr. Chamberlain tried to speak, but it was hopeless; he stood with a quiet smile on his face as of one who really at heart rejoiced over the storm he had raised. After all, he had achieved his purpose. How the riot went on, the Unionists raising the cry of "Name!" and drowning that of "Judas!" until it culminated in personal violence, it is unnecessary to relate. Enough has been written to give an idea of how Mr. Chamberlain goaded the Irish bull into fury. His efforts, we may be sure, never ceased until the Irish Home Rule Bill received its final coup de grace.

In all such contests with the powers of sedition and secession which may be awaiting Mr. Chamberlain in the future, we heartily wish "more power to his elbow." We notice that on the 12th of last month he granted a private interview to a deputation from the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, and told them that the matter of contributions to Naval Defence was engaging his attention. Now, this Committee is entirely on the wrong track, and its efforts tend to prejudice the British mind against the Colonies. Instead of endeavoring to promote Imperial Federation, it is behaving like "a bull in a china shop." It does not seem, however, to have been able to bulldoze the Colonial Secretary, because, exactly one week after the interview, he announced the Imperial Government's decision in favour of supporting the fast Atlantic service, a policy which the Committee had strongly disapproved.

This was on the 19th November, only twelve days after the delivery of the speech recorded in our last issue, and which may be called Mr. Chamberlain's confession of faith in Imperial Federation. His behavior as a "man of action" is worth noting in contradistinction to that of the "man of words," Lord Rosebery, who talked of Imperial Federation for twelve years and never accomplished anything practical in the direction of closer British union. It is very important, also, to note the terms in which Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues speak of the new Colonial policy. At Sheffield, on the 7th November, the Duke of Devonshire said: "We have in our colonial system no right and no desire to meddle in the slightest degree with the commercial policy which any of our self-governing colonies may think it right to adopt, but it may be in the power of a government backed with a strong majority, and with some time and leisure at its disposal, to take some steps in the direction of bringing about a better state of relations between ourselves and our colonies." (Cheers.) It is in this direction that the Minister most closely charged with the direction of our colonial affairs, Mr. Chamberlain—it is in the direction of improving our relations with our self-governing colonies that he and we hope to be able to make some progress." (Cheers.) And at Glasgow, on the 14th November, Mr. Balfour spoke as follows: "So long as Mr. Chamberlain is at the head of the Colonial Office, we may feel that everything which statesmanship can do to increase the prosperity and the power of the British Empire, and also to draw together every one of its separate members, will be done; and that to that most distinguished leader among the Liberal Unionists has been entrusted the task, which none other could fulfill better or so well."

Correspondents would do us a great favor by sending in their notes and other communications as early as possible in each month—not later than the 10th—to insure insertion.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

We understand that satisfactory progress is being made in organizing in Toronto a branch of the Navy League, which was recently established in England with the object of strengthening the British navy and thereby securing "the command of the sea." We also notice that the League has already begun the publication of its organ, *The Navy League Journal*, and we heartily wish our little contemporary every success in promoting the objects above mentioned. In the October number, however, there are indications that the League is in danger of committing a very serious error, and one likely to mar its usefulness to a very considerable degree. At first the League pronounced "strongly" against the platform of the I. F. (Defence) Committee, and deplored that it was causing needless irritation. But in the number above mentioned it seems as if the new League favours the Committee's policy which is to obtain money contributions for naval defence from the several governments of the outer Empire, which contributions can of course only be obtained out of their ordinary revenue. In Canada no government could at present exist which would attempt to carry out such a policy, and this policy is moreover one which could only lead to an augmentation of the duties on imports, and to increasing the obstacles which at present impede inter-British trade.

But the League is even bolder than the Committee and maintains that "the most practical, and indeed the only practical way, in which the Colonies can assist us is by equipping cruisers and battleships, as has been proposed at the Cape." By this is probably meant the approval of such an arrangement as was discussed at the Colonial Conference of 1887, and subsequently completed with the Australian Colonies, according to which the latter agreed to pay certain sums as the cost of a naval force for the protection of the floating trade in Australian waters. We confess that we have never been able to look upon this plan as one likely to have a tendency towards consolidating the Empire. To pay for fleets is the first step towards owning them, and when the different divisions of the Empire come to acquire independent fleets, the unity of the Empire will not be of long duration.

The wisest and best plan of obtaining a revenue from the colonies, and the mother country as well, for meeting expenditures for naval defence was long ago proposed by Mr. Hofmeyr of South Africa (see Colonial Conference Blue Book 1887; C 5091, page 468), and its principle has been adopted by the Imperial Federation League in Canada in its resolution of 29th May, 1894. We commend these to the attention and study of our young contemporary and would respectfully remind the Navy League that the true policy is that one voiced by Tennyson:

Britain's myriad voices call,
Sons, be welded each and all,
Into one Imperial whole,
One with Britain, heart and soul,
One life, ONE FLAG, ONE FLEET,
one Throne,
Britains hold your own!

A FITTING EPITHET.

Dr. Wm. Kingsford, the eminent historian, has just published the eighth volume of his monumental work—THE HISTORY OF CANADA. It treats particularly of the war of 1812-13, and is timely, in view of the interest created in the events of that glorious period in Canadian history by the recent unveiling of historical monuments at Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm, and Chateauguay.

Dr. Kingsford has felt it necessary to issue a circular correcting a curious typographical error. Describing the events leading up to the capture of Detroit, the history mentions the fact that Tecumseh and his Indians designated the people of the United States by the term "big knives." The intelligent compositor has improved on this—at least so the ANGLO-SAXON thinks—and made the people of the United States into "big knaves." While the epithet does not apply to our neighbours as a whole, yet it eminently fits such men as Senator Morgan, Brother Dana, of the New York Sun and others of that ilk who want to see the name of Canada blotted off the maps of North America.

"Harry" is the nickname by which Princess Maud of Wales is known among the members of the Royal family, owing, perhaps, to her somewhat boyish tastes. True, she does not ride a bicycle, nor does she shoot; but she rides, drives and skates, and is particularly clever in stuffing and mounting small birds and animals, in wood carving, and in the working of iron and copper.

BRO. COL. E. G. PRIOR

TO BE SWORN IN AS MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

British Columbia's Representative in the Cabinet.—His Civil and Political Career.

Bro. Lt.-Col. E. G. PRIOR, M.P. for Victoria, B.C., has been offered by the Premier, SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, a position in the government and a seat in the Council, and Col. PRIOR has accepted.

It is understood that Hon. Lt.-Col. PRIOR will take a seat at the Council Board as Minister of Customs.

HIS CAREER—AN ENGLISHMAN.

Lieut.-Col. EDWARD GAWLER PRIOR, Member of Parliament for Victoria City, British Columbia, was born at Dallowgill, Yorkshire, England, in 1833, and was educated at the Leeds Grammar School. He is an iron and hardware merchant. He was mining engineer and surveyor for the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company from 1873 to 1878, and Government Inspector of Mines for two years. He is a life member of the North of England Institute of Mining and Civil Engineers. He is Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Columbia Brigade Garrison Artillery. He was appointed an extra A. D. C. to the Governor-General of Canada in January, 1889. In 1890 he commanded the Canadian Rifle Team at Bisley. He resigned his seat in the British Columbia Legislature in 1888, and was elected to the Federal House by acclamation, and was re-elected at the last general elections.

COL. PRIOR is a member of Lodge Alexandra, No. 116, of Victoria. He is very popular among the members of the Order both in B. C. and throughout the Dominion. The delegates to the Supreme Grand Lodge meeting at Montreal will remember Bro. PRIOR as a delegate from British Columbia, having as his co-delegate Bro. G. E. CORBOULD, M.P., representing Rose of Columbia, No. 115, of New Westminster.

COL. PRIOR is a successful business man, highly esteemed throughout the province, and he is one of the most popular members in the House of Commons. His appointment, therefore, cannot fail to give general satisfaction and to increase popular confidence in the administration of SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

It is extremely gratifying to Englishmen that we have a man going to the front rank of political life without being forced there by sectarian influences. Bro. PRIOR stands upon his merits, and will be an ornament to the advisory board of the government. Bro. PRIOR's promotion will be looked upon by Englishmen and the Sons of England as a political recognition of the English nationality.

Personal and General.

The coming of age of our Order will be fully set forth in January ANGLO-SAXON.

The development of the Order, and national feeling shown by Englishmen, was fully brought out on the evening of the 12th of December in every city and town of the Dominion.

From British Columbia news has reached us that the coming of age was a phenomenal success. Bro. Col. Prior, M.P., occupied the chair.

The song, "The Watch Dog," on the first page, if memorized would take well at the lodge smokers during the winter. It was recited at the celebration of our Order in Ottawa, and highly appreciated by the large audience present.

We would thank the lodge secretaries to send us the names of the newly-elected officers. We hope to publish all the lodge elections in January issue. Those that have already reached us will be published then.

We would thank the Secretaries to see to the change of their LODGE CARDS. Rambler has been visiting the

Lower Provinces, and reports in his notes that a number of lodges have recently changed their night of meeting, and when he calls he finds, in a number of cases, he is on the wrong night. That should not be so; see that your card is correct.

Rambler has no other guide to go by than the lodge directory of the ANGLO-SAXON. Any lodge having a visit by Rambler (Bro. A. D. Thornton), will be satisfied that they have been visited by a well-posted and true-hearted Englishman. He expects to take a trip to the Northwest and the Pacific coast in the early part of the new year. We bespeak for him a hearty welcome among the Englishmen of that section of the Dominion.

Bro. Lovelock, of Toronto, has had prepared a handsome S. O. E. Emblem Button, see advertisement. The cost of one is only 25c. brethren should send for a sample.

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Merchant Tailors,

135 Bank St. Ottawa.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAY : SEASON

MESSES J. L. ORME & SON are now showing the largest and most carefully selected stock of PIANOS that has ever been shown in Ottawa.

These PIANOS are in the rarest and most beautiful woods, and consist of the finest production of the following famous manufactures.

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SPARKS ST. OTTAWA.

P.S.—Remember there is no RISK in buying Pianos of such established reputation and undisputed excellence.

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Deep soil well watered, wooded and the richest in the world—easily reached by railways. Wheat—average 30 bushels to the acre, with fair farming. The Great Fertile Belt: Red River Valley, Saskatchewan Valley, Peace River Valley, and the Great Fertile Plains. Vast areas suitable for grains and the grasses, largest (yet unoccupied) in the world. Vast mineral riches—gold, silver, iron, copper, salt, petroleum, etc., etc. Immense Coal Fields. Illimitable supply of cheap fuel.

RAILWAY FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.—ROUTE—Including the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Intercolonial Railway—making continuous steel-rail connection from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean through the Great Fertile Belt of North America and the magnificently beautiful scenery of the North of Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.

NEW ROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO ASIA, wholly through British Territory, and shortest line through Canada to China, Japan, Australia and the East. Always sure and always open.

The Canadian Government gives FREE FARMS OF 100 ACRES to every male adult of 18 years, and to every female who is head of a family, on condition of living on it, offering independence for life to every one with little means but having sufficient energy to settle. Climate healthiest in the world.

Further and full information, in pamphlets and maps, given free on application by letter, addressed to

THE SECRETARY,
Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada,
(marked "Immigration Branch")

Or to THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., England
Or to any Canadian Immigration Agent.

A TIMELY LETTER TO SANTA CLAUS.

By Kitty Clover. Blessed old Santa Claus, king of Delights, What are you doing, these long, busy nights...

NIAGARA FALLS ENGLISHMEN

CELEBRATES THEIR ANNIVERSARY.

Norwich Lodge, No. 100, held their annual banquet in the town hall. About 200 invitations were sent out, and at 8 o'clock fully 300 of the members and their friends were in the hall...

Mr. Robert Little was chosen to act as chairman for the evening, and just here we might say that Mr. Little filled that important position to perfection. His witty remarks frequently brought down the house...

After ample justice had been done to the good things on the table, Part II. of the programme was commenced. Bro. W. P. Lyons who was called on for an address, devoted his remarks almost entirely to the history and progress of Norwich Lodge. It was, he said, in September, 1889, that the subject of organizing...

Mr. J. Smithers effectively rendered the patriotic song, "That's What an Englishman's Made of," and after much applause was induced to respond to a hearty encore. The next on the programme was a song by Miss Aggie Carter, whose sweet voice needs no comment.

FRATERNAL VISIT TO INCERSOLL.

The Sons of England Lodge of this town was paid a fraternal visit by members of the societies from St. Thomas and Aylmer. After the reception in the Lodge room and after business being transacted (including four propositions) the members took possession of the dining room of the Mansion House, where the tables were laden with the things that make an Englishman happy...

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SONS OF ENGLAND NOTES.

Lodge Shakespeare, No. 164, held a social entertainment at the close of regular lodge meeting, November 25th, at S. O. E. Hall. The D. D. and president of Westward Ho, and other visiting members from other lodges were present...

The coming of age of the society bids fair to put another notch in the post. If we may judge anything from the enthusiasm with which the event is taken up by the lodges. It is proposed to hold a social gathering of members, their families and friends, at S. O. E. Hall. Vocal and instrumental music, speeches, and so forth, all provided from talent within the lodge and its friends...

ORILLIA, ONT.

Lodge Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, having been burnt out, will meet on the second and fourth Mondays in the month. After the fire the trustees went over the ruin and found that the S. O. E. lodge room was not totally destroyed, the furniture, regalia, etc., being damaged, but much can be utilized. The organ valued at \$150 will cost about \$50 to repair...

CARLETON PLACE.

Beaconsfield Lodge had an important night in their lodge room, Monday, the 25th of November. District Deputy H. R. Neapole of Pembroke, gave it eclat and edification, his address being skillfully pressed facts and sentiments like the product of the Blue Book. He witnessed an initiation, and took occasion to congratulate President Bate on his vive voce mastery of the Ritual—an exploit unique in his jurisdiction. After the lodge was closed refreshments were served and a merry programme given, which included a number of highly animated and dramatic pieces by a new artist in the person of Mr. James Rowledge. Visitors were present from Smith's Falls and Almonte.

It is now computed that on a general average, no fewer than 8,000 persons disappear yearly in various parts of the British Empire, and are never heard of again. This makes no allowance for the class whose disappearance passes unnoticed because they have no friends; it deals only with people who vanish from their homes and are sought after more or less diligently, yet concerning whom neither a footprint, nor an echo, nor conjecture is never heard.

ART AND LITERATURE IN CANADA.

There are cynics who say that there is no public opinion in Canada, no literature. At a dinner given recently by the publishers of Toronto to Mr. Hall Caine, the great novelist, this question was discussed, and a leading publisher remarked that literature would never make rapid advance in this country because it is difficult to induce Canadians to read the works of a Canadian author. This statement, however, is not true with regard to Toronto Saturday Night, which has as large a circulation as any newspaper of its class in America. Its Christmas Number, which will be issued Dec. 1, is the eighth in a series of art numbers. It will be accompanied this year by five splendid colored supplements; the largest, a reproduction of a painting by a Canadian artist, done specially for Saturday Night, is 24 x 33 inches in size. Its title is "Champlain the Explorer," and depicts him and a flotilla of war canoes entering the mouth of a river on Lake Huron. The picture has been praised by the Historical Association as the most interesting and artistic attempt ever made to carry us back to the old days when Canada was little more than a geographical term. The other four pictures are done in sixteen colors, and the book itself, consisting of over forty pages, contains the four prize stories in the Saturday Night competition. Following is a list of contents:

- 1st prize, "A Reconnaissance at Fort Ellice," by J. C. Innes. Illustrations by J. C. Innes.
2nd prize, "Boh Shwey's Ruby," by W. A. Fraser. Illustrations by G. R. Rad, R.C.A.
3rd prize, "A Matter of Necessity," by John McGee. Illustrations by F. M. Bell-Smith, R.C.A.
4th prize, "Widow Molony," by J. C. Innes. Illustrations by the author.
"Jim Laney's Pass," by E. E. Sheppard. Illustrated.
"From the Sublime," by Warren H. Warren. Illustrations by G. R. Rad, R.C.A.
"Henderson's Sister," by Alice Ashworth. Illustrated.
"Henderson's Sister," by Joe Clark. Illustrations by Carl Ahrens, A.R.C.A., and Beatrice Sullivan.
"Long," an etching by "Don."
"Hawkie's Dream," (poem), by Alexander McLachlan.
"The Love of the World Detected," (poem), by William Cowper. Illustrations by J. W. Bengough.
"Life of Champlain," by George Stewart, M.A., D.C.L.
"As a Little Child," (poem), by Evelyn Durand.
"A Song," (poem), by Gertrude Bartlett.
The price of the number, postpaid to any address, in a pasteboard tube to protect it from damage in the mails, is 50 cents, and in point of literary excellence and the quantity and quality of the supplements it far exceeds anything offered by foreign holiday publications. Mr. James L. Hughes, Inspector of Schools for Toronto, has said that the Champlain picture should be framed and hung in "every schoolroom in Canada," and schoolteachers everywhere should take an interest in bringing it before the public. Teachers and young people can do a good work by sending for a Christmas Number of Saturday Night, and a better work by acting as agent for it and inducing their neighbors to send for it as well. A liberal commission is allowed. Address The Sheppard Publishing Company, Limited, Adelaide Street West, Toronto. The price of the regular edition of Saturday Night, which undoubtedly stands alone as Canada's most interesting and thoroughly high-class illustrated weekly, is \$2 per year.

District Deputies

The following are the Deputy officers so far appointed by the Executive:

- ONTARIO.
F. A. Lucas, Sudbury, Ont.
Geo. W. Brown, Ridgetown.
E. Marshall, Petrolia.
W. J. Anderson, London.
J. W. Cudlipp, Box 207 Ingersoll.
Thos. Jackson, Clinton.
S. P. Passmore, Brantford.
Rev. F. H. Fatt, Merriton.
W. H. Buscombe, Hamilton.
W. J. Smith, Box 90, Grand Valley W. Taylor, Barrie.
G. W. Sibbett, Bracebridge.
T. H. Martin, Peterborough.
Jos. Clatworthy, Hampton.
E. R. Blow, Whitby.
A. Wensley, Belleville.
R. Neapole, Pembroke.
Wm. Teague, 183 Florence st., Ottawa.
Dr. J. S. Atkinson, Gananoque.

TORONTO DISTRICTS.

- No. 1, East.—Dr. W. R. Walters.
No. 2, Centre.—Dr. C. A. Hodggets, 8 St. Patrick st.
No. 3, West.—W. H. Church, Equity Chambers, Adelaide St. E.
No. 4, N.—West—E. Ward, Toronto Jc.
Special District Deputy,
W. L. HUNTER, Box 15, Bowmanville, Ont.

QUEBEC.

- T. Teakle, 71 St. Augustin st., City of Quebec.
G. A. Hoerner, Melbourne, P.Q.

MONTEREAL DISTRICTS.

- No. 1.—John Castin.
No. 2.—T. Hutchinson.
Special District Deputy,
REV. R. F. TAYLOR, 43 Metcalfe St., Montreal.

MANITOBA.

- Special Supervisory Deputy,
Rev. Canon Coombs, St. John's Cot tage, Winnipeg.
MANITOBA DISTRICTS
No. 1.—Thos. C. Andrews, 214 Garry street, Winnipeg.
No. 2.—W. Garrett, Morden.
No. 3.—F. Starkey, Carman.
No. 4.—R. G. Goldwell, Brandon.
No. 5.—Rev. H. L. Watts, Virden.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

- W. Bailey, Box 659, Vancouver.
F. T. Plows, Victoria.
S. Mellard, Chilliwack.
G. C. King, Calgary, Alberta.
Geo. Huntley, Assiniboia.

NOVA SCOTIA.

- A. S. Dodson, New Glasgow.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

- A. D. Thomas, Fredericton.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

- J. H. Bell, Charlottetown.

ENGLAND.

- Bro. A. J. Craston—Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, Barbican, London, E.C.

It is significant of the prevalence of the bicycle craze in England, that mothers are beginning to advertise for governesses who can ride a bicycle and who can accompany their daughters on wheeling expeditions. Perhaps a new remunerative occupation may open up for women in the form of cycling chaperonage.

The London News Budget, says: "Surprise was expressed recently that the Princess of Wales spoke with a foreign accent. That she said 'shanel' for 'channel' amazed the recorder of a conversation with her. But where does the surprise come in? The Princess writes English wonderfully well for a foreigner. But a foreigner she is, and, in her accent, must remain."

The area of the whole Dominion is about 3,456,383 square miles, and it seems therefore that nearly one-third still remains unexplored. The whole of Europe is larger than the whole of Canada by only 300,000 square miles, and the United Kingdom only 100,000 more. Such facts as these are impressive, and give rise to speculations regarding the future possibilities and resources of the country.

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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 20, 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 in spector. 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.

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Keep the Works in good order.

DEAR SIR—Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" are the best regulator for the system that humanity can use. Life is as the time-piece: frail and delicate are many of its works. A tiny particle of foreign substance adheres to the smallest wheel in the work, and what is the result?—at first only a slight difference is perceptible in its time-keeping, but wait you; as the obstruction grows, the irregularity becomes greater, until at last, what could have been remedied with little trouble, in the beginning, will now require much care in thoroughly cleaning the entire works. So it is—human life—a slight derangement is neglected, it grows and increases, imperceptibly at first, then rapidly, until what could, in the beginning, have been cured with little trouble, becomes almost fatal. To prevent this, I advise all to purify the system frequently, by the use of Morse's Pills, and so preserve vigor and vitality.

Yours faithfully,

H. A. ATWELL.

The Travellers' Safe-Guard.

AMAGAUDS FOND, N.S., Jan. 27, '90. DEAR SIR—For many years, I have been a firm believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills."

Not with a blind faith, but a confidence wrought by an actual personal experience of their value and merit. My business is such that I spend much of my time away from home, and I would not consider my travelling outfit complete without a box of Morse's Pills.

Yours, &c.,

M. R. McLEWIS.

A valuable Article sells well.

Boxborough Harbor, N.S., Jan. 13, '90.

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing.

Yours, &c.,

N. L. NICHOLSON.

RUPTURED AND DEFORMED PEOPLE

Write for Literature and Question Sheet, enable me to send you a Truss, which is specially adapted to fit and retain your Hernia WITH COMFORT and adjusting. Inventor of 27 Rupture and Appliances for CURVATURE and all other Celebrated Surgeons use physician, druggist, or CHAS. CLUTHE DEFORMED PEOPLE

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Ninth Year... SUPREME... GEO. CLATY... J. W. LONI... WM. HANG... B. HINCH... JOHN W. C... S.O.E.B.S... Lodge Cards... WIN... UNITED... The United... S.O.E. Hall... WIN... The United... J. Heaton, Pres... Hamilton No... Lion Lodge No... Waterloo Lodge... Queen of the... Nelson No... Severn No... Prince Alb... Southampt... Sallsbury... Wolfe No... Oxford No... Grimby No... Suffolk N... Wellingt... Burling... Stock por... R. W. M...

THE QUEEN CITY.

CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

A Great and Enthusiastic Gathering in Honor of the Event—Founders of the Order Present.

Thursday, December 12th, 1885, being the 21st anniversary of the **SONS OF ENGLAND BENEFIT SOCIETY**, was a red letter day in the history of the Society in Toronto. Never since the institution of the Society—twenty-one years ago—in a little cottage near the banks of the Don in the east end of Toronto, by that hopeful little band of men has such enthusiasm been displayed.

THE CHILDREN FIRST.

The happy idea of giving the children of the members a free entertainment was adopted by the committee, and the day's proceedings commenced at 4.15 in the afternoon with Stereoscopic Views entitled "A Trip to England," by Bro. F. W. Micklethwaite. Fully 2,000 children and their escorts were present. Short addresses were given by Rev. R. F. Taylor, Deputy Chaplain, and Geo. Clatworthy, S.G.P., appropriate to the occasion. Bro. Micklethwaite gave an explanatory description of the various views, which impressed upon their youthful minds the immense richness of the palatial buildings and country which is their heritage. The introduction of some specially comic scenes made the large hall resound again and again with their uproarious laughter. The crowning event of the afternoon was the "Punch and Judy Show," by Bro. Archie Oldfield, the writer has witnessed many such shows in the days of his youth in the Old County, but must confess that Bro. Archie Oldfield, equalled the best, when Mr. Punch in his diabolical wickedness, killed some of his victims and ground them into sausages in his specially constructed machine, came to one poor victim who was a nigger and the sausages came out black sausages, the screaming and laughter from the 2,000 young throats was something to remember for a life time. We must not forget to mention the proceedings opened with the singing of God Save the Queen, which the juveniles rendered in a manner as to prove that loyalty to their Queen and country had not been omitted in their education.

THE DECORATIONS.

The decoration committee are to be complimented upon the manner in which they carried out their work. The various lodges and the City Hall were requisitioned for their various flags which were freely granted. Upon entering the hall we noticed that the centre of the proscenium over the platform was occupied with a large silver shield inscribed with "Albion, No. 1, 1874-1895," other shields around the balconies had the following mottoes: Our Country, Canada our Home, Fidelity, Our Queen, Our Officers, Sister Societies, the Ladies, Our Guests. The platform was one profusion of flowering plants, and every available space a ladder could reach was decorated with the grand Old Flag and bunting.

THE EVENING.

How shall I describe the opening of the evening entertainment, the doors were advertised to open at 7.30, the people began to arrive as early as 6.30, and the crowd became so great that the management were obliged to open the doors at 7 o'clock in order to keep the street clear, at 8.15 the time for commencing the hall was filled to its utmost capacity, fully 2,500 being present, the doors had to be closed to stop the influx, and over 500 people had to resort to the dancing and lodge rooms and forego the concert.

The entertainment being under the auspices of the various city lodges, the Supreme Grand Officers became their guests for the evening. Special invitation cards had been printed for the guests, numbering amongst them the members for the city, representatives of the various societies and others. We noticed the seats of honor in front of the balcony were occupied by first and foremost two of the founders of the Order, Bro. G. F. Carrette, P.S.G.P., and Mrs. Carrette, Bro. Jas. Lomas, P.S.G.P., and Miss Lomas, also Bro. T. R. Skippon, P.S.G.P., and Mrs. Skippon, Bro. Dr. S. B. Pollard, P.S.G.P., and Mrs. Pollard, Bro. B. Hinchcliffe,

S.G.T., and Mrs. Hinchcliffe, Bro. J. C. Swait, P.S.G.P., and Mrs. and Miss Swait, Bro. Dr. J. S. King, P.S.G.P., and Mrs. King, Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, S.G.P., and Mrs. Clatworthy, Bro. J. W. Carter, S.G.S., Bro. J. E. Pell, Secretary St. George's Society, G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., A. O. Howland, M.P. P., Dr. G. T. Ryerson, M.P.P., W. Williams, Supreme Secretary, A. O. F., Thos. Crawford, M.P.P. A large number of letters were received from the officers of the various fraternal societies who were unable to be present in consequence of some previous engagement.

A telegram was received during the evening from Bridgewater lodge, Sarnia, sending anniversary greetings.

THE PROGRAMME.

A most interesting programme was rendered by the following artists: Miss Maggie Huston, soprano. Miss Lillian L. Armonson, elocutionist. Bro. Sam Jones, elocutionist. Bro. J. F. Race, baritone. Bro. Fred Warrington, baritone. Bro. Harry Rich, comedian. Bro. Geo. Warburton, bass. Bro. Harry Brown, humorist. Bro. R. G. Stapell, accompanist.

The musical arrangements were in the hands of Bro. J. F. Scott, who it is needless to say carried them out in his usual able manner. Without wishing to be invidious, where all were meritorious, we must say that Bro. Harry Rich excelled himself in his side splitting songs which compelled him to accede to encore after encore.

There was one great drawback to the complete enjoyment of the entertainment, the room was too circumscribed, hundreds had to leave after wandering up and down the building, first into the lodge rooms, which were utilized for card parties and other games, down to the St. James' Hall every seat and available space was occupied. The parlor was reserved for refreshments which was fairly besieged. Although many difficulties had to be encountered owing to the vast assembly, the feeling seemed to be one of gladness that the function had proved such a great success. The members of the various sub-committees are to be commended, one and all, for their strenuous labour during the last six weeks, it is owing to their untiring energy that such a great success was attained. We will close these remarks by repeating what was written at the head of this notice, "that Thursday, December 12th, 1885, will be remembered as a red letter day in the history of the S. O. E. B. S. in Toronto.

BARKER.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent from Toronto, signing himself "A Visiting Brother," would send along his name and address, we would have no objection to inserting his letter. We have made it a rule, if it is not convenient for the name to be published, it must accompany the communication.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISHMEN DISCUSSED.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Sir:—England and her sons the world over have reason to be proud of her exalted position as the first nation in the world. The greatest nation intellectually, humanely and financially, that the world has ever known. A country copied and imitated by nations thousands of years older. A nation built up by the sterling material of her sons, displayed in war and peace. Whose conquests have been won, led by the light of heaven and contested for in the right of humanity, justice and civilization. Whatever may be the future of our country, which is now undoubtedly the envy of the world, the glorious past of England will never be equalled by any other nation, nor obliterated from the roll of fame, and may God in His great goodness, continue to keep her in the van of His army, as the leader of light and civilization. As I have said before, our country's greatness is the result of the sterling material of her sons. The names of Blake and Nelson, on the one hand, and Marlborough and Wellington on the other, are sufficient at any time to warm the hearts of Englishmen and inspire the same dauntless feeling in their breasts, which won the famous battles of Cressy, Blenheim, Trafalgar, Waterloo and Balaclava. England's conquests on the field of battle and the humane treatment accorded to her victims, are bright pages in history, and every Englishman must feel proud of his country's past history and the courage and endurance ever displayed by the gallant men who have fought and bled to uphold her honor. Examples are too numerous to mention of the bravery of English soldiers, and nothing but the faith which commanders have had in their men, and the men in their commanders could have carried to a successful issue battles which seemed beyond hope; take for instance Portiers, where the French were six to one, and the English army in a crippled condition at that

The Black Prince felt so sure of being defeated that he was willing to make peace on almost any terms, providing his honor was saved. But when King John of France demanded the surrender of his army, the Prince said, I will rather die, sword in hand, than to be guilty of deeds so contrary to the honor and glory of the English name, and his followers were with him. How the English won that battle is well-known, and although it is over 600 years ago since the Black Prince left us, his name is cherished for the heroic examples he left to his countrymen examples which have been faithfully imitated by commanders who have followed him in the glorious victories old England has won.

Hurrah for the victories old England has won.

May her banner be ever unfurled; Hurrah for the deeds that old England has done.

To enlighten and brighten the world. May she ever remain as a beacon of light. And a friend where oppression may be. May her name live in fame like a star shining bright.

As the land of the brave and the free.

Here in Canada, the land of our adoption, may the grand old flag ever wave and the Sons of England prosper, and work to forge the links tighter that bind us to our dear old Mother Land. In the ranks of the Sons of England are thousands of men who have in the past shouldered the rifle or grasped the sword to defend the good name of our nation, veterans who have seen active service all the way from the Crimea to the latest battles, and it is of these men I would now say a word. It is the duty of Englishmen (and I am sorry to say a duty neglected) to do all they can for the men who have served their country, the men who have served men, I do providing they are deserving men, I do not mean in the way of charity, but in helping them into situations.

There is a society formed in the city of Toronto, under the title of "Her Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans," which has the honor of the names of the Duke of Connaught, General Herbert and many other prominent officers on its list. This order was founded with a view to look after old soldiers in the way of finding employment and to see that they have a proper burial when their services on this earth are no longer required. Many of the old men who joined this order were unable to get into other societies, as there is no medical examination and they are taken up to 70 years of age. Any ex-British soldier can join who has been discharged with good conduct. The order is now very strong, and a parade of these old veterans, headed by their superb band, is a sight worth seeing. There are doubtless hundreds of ex-British soldiers in the Sons of England to whom this will be interesting, and I will willingly give any further information on this subject to any one interested. I am, Mr. Editor, I have not trespassed too far on your generosity in the matter of space; the fact that as the editor of the "Anglo-Saxon," is sufficient to assure me that your heart is in the work of your country's greatness, and consequently with those who have helped to make it great. I had intended to touch upon another subject, and that is in connection with our unemployed countrymen in Canada, which, if you will permit me, I will do later on, for I feel that anything that will tend to bind Englishmen together is worthy the consideration of our order.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN R. GRAY,
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