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### H.M.S. 'VICTORIA' CATASTROPHE

#### HOW THE UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT OCCURED.

**The Ship's Bows Sank Slowly, Then She Stood up Straight, Turned Over and Disappeared, Taking with Her 430 Brave men.**

London, June 28.—The tragedies of the ocean form a big and solemn part of England's history. It is only in the presence of such a sweeping calamity as that which has now gripped upon English heartstrings that one comes to realize how the sea still dominates the imagination of these islanders and forms an integral part of their national life.

While the slow and imperfect tidings of the disaster were coming in it seemed as if almost everybody one knew had some bond of kinship or of friendship strained in suspense. All over the city in the east, all over the clubland in the west, men were continually met, whose sons, brothers, cousins or schoolmates were on the 'Victoria.'

#### HOW IT OCCURED.

A correspondent from Beyrout sends the following particulars of the sinking of the war ship Victoria by the war ship Camperdown off Tripoli on last Thursday. The Camperdown tore with tremendous force into the Victoria's hull and drove the ram with a crash right through to the Victoria's middle. It was just half past three o'clock when, with the great rip in her hull, the Victoria began to founder. Admiral Tryon tried at first to run her ashore, but the distance, nearly five miles, was too great. The great vessel turned over broadside and eight minutes after she was struck went down. Rigid discipline was maintained in the few minutes between the collision and the catastrophe. The invalids and prisoners were brought on deck and provision was made hastily for their safety in case of the worst. The crew remained at their posts. When five minutes were up Admiral Tryon apparently realized that his vessel was doomed beyond all hope of succor. He then gave the order, "Let every man save himself." Many of the men rushed from their posts to the vessel's side and jumped into the sea. Others were hurrying from below to follow them when the end came.

#### STOOD ALMOST PERPENDICULAR.

The bow disappeared gradually at first then rapidly plunged, so that the hull stood almost perpendicularly in the water, paused motionless for a moment, and finally rolled completely over. Two tremendous explosions were heard, and then the Victoria settled under. Admiral Tryon did not leave the ship. He was the last man seen as she first plunged her bow under water. He stood on the bridge as long as it was possible to stand anywhere above deck. His body has not been found. Two hundred and ninety of the officers and crew were saved. Many were severely injured by the concussion of the two vessels.

The Camperdown has a sixteen foot hole in her bows. She made a great deal of water and was only kept afloat by the closing of her watertight compartments and by pumping. The Victoria lies in seventy-six fathoms of water. It will be impossible to float her. The bodies of twenty victims have been found and interred in Tripoli. The Victoria had a band of Italian musicians on board.

#### A GALLANT ATTEMPT.

The officers of the Barham say that even after the men of the Victoria were ordered to save themselves they persisted in their gallant attempt to fix the collision mat in position. This usually occupies ten minutes. Admiral Tryon's signal for assistance was promptly obeyed, every vessel immediately sending boats to the rescue, but the suction caused by the sinking of the vessel dragged down the strongest of the swimmers. The great fatality was due the fact that when the vessel went down the propellers were still revolving rapidly. As the ship sank many of the sailors were observed crawling up the sides of the hull to the keel.

All agree that Admiral Tryon showed great heroism. After he had ordered all to save themselves the coxswain ran up to him with a life belt. Tryon refused to take it and told the man to seek his own safety. He stood on the bridge motionless and with folded arms awaiting sure death.

Without exception the officers and crew behaved nobly. The explosions after the Victoria turned over are supposed to have been the bursting of her boilers.

#### TO BE TRIED BY A COURTMARTIAL.

It has been definitely decided that Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham, who was second in command to Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon at the time of the accident off Tripoli, that caused the loss of the 'Victoria,' the flagship of the British Mediterranean squadron, will be tried by a courtmartial that will sit at Portsmouth. This courtmartial will be presided over by Admiral, the Earl of Clanwilliam, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, whose son, Lord Gifford, was flag lieutenant of the 'Victoria.' Rear Admiral Markham's flagship is the 'Trafalgar,' but advice received here show that his flag had been transferred to the 'Camperdown,' and that he was in charge of the manoeuvres of the fleet at the time the collision occurred.

#### TELEGRAM OF SYMPATHY.

At a meeting of the Victoria Jubilee Lodge Sons of England B.S., held at Point St. Charles on Friday evening, 23rd, a resolution of regret was passed at the catastrophe which has occurred to H.M.S. 'Victoria,' and expressing regret at the loss of so many brave lives. The secretary, S. G. V. P. Bro. Edwards, was instructed to cable the following resolution to the Admiralty office in London:

'Accept condolence on the sad catastrophe of H.M.S. 'Victoria.' Edwards, secretary Victoria Jubilee Lodge, Sons of England.'

#### OUR FLAG.

Flutter and flap to the winds of God,  
Thou emblem of all that is proud and free;  
Nowhere is footprint of man in the sod  
Where men do not tremble and bow to thee,  
Thou foremost on citadel, mast-head, crag,  
Banner of Britain!—our flag! our flag!

On sea the supremest, the nations dip  
And in haste salute when thy color's known;  
The slave stands a moment on land or ship  
Kissed by thy shadow and freedom's his own  
Wherever thou art there must fetters crack,  
Banner of Britain—our Union Jack.

Fearful in war and in peace sublime,  
Jealous to champion the rights of the world,  
Symbol of freedom in every clime,  
And millions under thy broad wing curled  
Quiet their dreamings of blood and wrack,  
And worship thy glory, our Union Jack.

Shall we rend thee, who love thee? It may not be!  
We will widen thine empire—God's empire thou!  
Flap on forever! Float far and free!  
To thy righteous rule let the nations bow!  
Stream from the mast-head, the rampart, the  
Banner of Britain—our flag! our flag!  
—Onward.

#### FUNDS DISTRIBUTED.

**The Life Boat, Toronto, Comes in for a Share.**

Brockville, June 20th.—In connection with our excursion to Kingston on May 24th, after paying all expenses, we cleared \$48.00, which was distributed as follows: Organ, \$16.15; Surgeon's fees for juveniles, \$15; S. O. E. Life-boat Toronto, \$5; Incidental fund, \$12.75—\$48.00.

The thanks of the lodge was heartily given Bro. W. White, for the services he so readily gave. And as it involves a great deal of time, this lodge cannot better express their thanks to Bro. White and others of the committee than through the ANGLO-SAXON.

The lodge of Prentice Boys of Brockville have invited Lodge Suffolk, through a deputation, consisting of Mr. Allan Stayner, to join them in an excursion to Belleville on August 15th, but the matter was left over until quarterly night.

During this quarter we had 18 propositions and 14 initiated; that is something like a rally. Mr. Allan Turner, druggist, an old subscriber to the ANGLO-SAXON, being one of the number.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown, June 20th.—Eton Lodge is doing very well indeed, having taken in quite a number of good men this spring. With reference to spreading the Order in this province, it is hard work, in the first place outside of Charlottetown there is only one town of any note, and that is 49 miles away, and is well filled up with societies. Then it is a new place in the country where you can get enough Englishmen within reach of each other who are willing to take hold. Wishing you every success.—J. H. B.

#### WHAT OUR READERS SAY.

**ADVISES OTHERS TO SUBSCRIBE.**  
Belleville, June 22nd, 1893.—"I enjoy your paper very much, and as an Englishman I would advise my fellow-countrymen, who have not yet become subscribers to your valuable paper to do so."—S. J. Record.

#### WHAT ONE OF THE FOUNDERS SAYS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Toronto, June 22nd.—"Go ahead Mr. Editor, the ANGLO-SAXON is the best paper yet published in the interests of the Sons of England. Please find enclosed \$1.00, one year's subscription."—James Lomas.

#### WHAT IT IS WORTH.

Hamilton, June 16th.—"I hope to be able to get 15 more subscribers for the ANGLO-SAXON. I am sure it ought not to be much trouble, for if the paper is not worth a dollar a year it is not worth anything."—John W. Hannaford.

#### SPREAD THE NEWS OF OUR ORDER.

Bro. W. F. Martin, of Prince George Lodge, No. 162, Quebec, in a letter to the ANGLO-SAXON, referring to the S. O. E. lodge, recently opened in New Rockland, Quebec, says: "I am very glad to see that the Order is spreading throughout the Province of Quebec, and I am sure that when its Aims and Objects are better known, there will be very few towns in this Province that will not boast of a lodge of the Sons."

#### PERSONAL.

Bro. Dr. Clarence Church, of Ottawa, an honorary member of Bowood Lodge Sons of England, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Church, left for Europe last week.

Bros. Ed. Ackroyd, the energetic D. D., of the Ottawa Valley, and H. Cawdron, of Derby Lodge, have gone to England.

Bro. Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P., flatly denies the report that he intends resigning his seat in the Commons to accept the management of the Ottawa Experimental Farm.

We are sorry to learn of the sad accident which has befallen Bro. J. M. Williams, secretary of Kent lodge, Toronto. Bro. Williams was thrown from an electric car, which ran off the track while rounding a curve, in the north part of the city.

George H. Bradbury, of Ottawa, has left for Winnipeg. Mr. Bradbury intends returning to business in the Selkirk district. He has been spoken of as the Conservative candidate in Lisgar should Mr. Ross be appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba.

Bro. J. Gadsby, of Hamilton, was in Ottawa recently, as a delegate to the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Foresters. He took the opportunity of visiting Bowood Lodge. Bro. Gadsby made an effective address to the brethren, dwelling upon the extension of the Order and matters of interest to Englishmen.

E. J. Lomnitz, president of Lodge Birmingham, Toronto, was in Ottawa last week in connection with business of the Peoples Life Insurance Co., of Toronto, of which he is manager. Bro. Lomnitz visited Derby Lodge, and gave the brethren a good address. In speaking to a representative of the ANGLO-SAXON, he spoke freely of the progress and status of the society. It will be remembered that Bro. Lomnitz made almost a successful run for the office of Supreme Grand Vice President in Montreal. We expect to see him there yet.

#### LIFE BOAT AND LIFE-SAVING STATION, TORONTO.

#### Receipts and Expenditure for the Year.—Twenty-five Persons Saved During the Month of June.

A statement of receipts and payments in connection with the Life Boat and Life Saving Station has been prepared and certified to as correct by R. W. Timms, T. N. Hopkins and George Clay, public accountants. From July 1, 1892, to June 1, 1893, \$862.60 was received and \$911.75 paid out, leaving a balance due the treasurer of \$49.15.

In addition to the sum due the treasurer a balance remains due on the boat of \$49.93, making the total liabilities \$99.08. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Bro. Richard Caddick, treasurer, 24 Adelaide street east Toronto.

It is stated that Bro. T. E. Collins, the look-out man for the Sons of England lifeboat on Lake Ontario, at the foot of York street, Toronto, has, during the month of June saved no less than 25 persons from drowning, often at much personal risk. Several of the rescued were drunken men, who after capsizing their boats resisted being saved, one actually stabbing Collins.

### Bryson, Graham & Co.,

144, 146, 148, 150, 152 and 154,  
SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

"In our Grandmother's Days they'd no bangs or frizzes,  
Nor high towering sleeves to tickle the ears."

Bryson, Graham & Co., have news for the Ladies' to-day that is good enough to **tickle their ears.**

#### EXHIBITION OF LADIES' FURNISHINGS AT THE MAMOTH.

Blouses in Colored Cambric,  
Blouses in White Lawns,  
Blouses in Lace Trimmed,  
Blouses in all sizes and kinds, and at prices from 50c up to the very best goods.

The hat days are coming for sure and Blouses are the comforts when the thermometer talks 90 to 100.

#### CORSETS.

Like the musical mosquito we have "it in for you" in this branch of trade. Full ranges in prices, from the cheapest to the most expensive and all sizes. If you require new Corsets try our assortment.

Corsets forsets for the fleshy,  
Corsets for the slim,  
Corsets for all.

#### SKIRTS.

We have been compelled to secure more help in the manufacturing of skirts to supply the growing demand. Customers can again with confidence come here for well made skirts.

Aprons and Night Dresses are a specialty at this counter.

#### EMBROIDERIES.

Just now the rage here.  
All widths and all prices.

### BRYSON, GRAHAM & CO.,

144, 146, 148, 150, 152,  
and 154 Sparks St.  
Grocery Department, 3 and 350 Con-  
nor Street, will close at 6 p.m.

A SERMON TO THE S. O. E.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESS—THE EMPIRE'S GROWTH.

Sketch of Sermon Preached Before the Sons of England in St. George's Church, New Glasgow, N.S.

On Sunday, May 28th, the Rev. Bro. W. Raven, preached to the brethren from the following text:

"What nation is there so great, who hath God so nigh unto them, as the Lord our God is in all things that we call upon Him for. Deut. 4: 7."

We are met together in God's house this morning under somewhat special circumstances. We meet together, some as members of the Society of the Sons of England, some as native born sons of the old land, others again as descendants of Englishmen, all, we trust, as well wishers of the Mother Country, the seat of government of this vast Empire, and as true and loyal subjects of the illustrious lady who for over half a century has occupied the throne of these realms.

It is, we think, most fitting that as a society we should once a year thus publicly attend the house of God, and thus proclaim an allegiance to our Sovereign, and our recognition of Him who is the king of kings. The text has reference to Israel's greatness as a nation, and was spoken by Moses their great leader and lawgiver. They were indeed a great nation—the secret of greatness having God nigh unto them.

We trace the history of this remarkable people step by step from the smallest beginnings. They go into Egypt, some 70 souls, they leave Egypt after some four hundred years, numbering hundreds of thousands. We see their gradual advancement to national greatness during the period when ruled by judges, and the earlier period of the monarchy.

We notice their career as conquerors under Joshua and David; their commerce and its results—vast wealth under Solomon.

If Moses in his day could speak of Israel as a great nation, what must it have been under its greatest, wisest, magnificent monarch Solomon. It is held by men of great biblical knowledge, men of great learning who have devoted almost a life-time to the study of the subject, that the greatness of the British Empire is due to the fact of the British people being the lost ten tribes of Israel, and as such having the special favor and blessing of God. These men tell us that the Kingdom of Israel and the Empire of Great Britain exhibit many similar characteristics and have many things in common. Be this as it may, one thing is certain, the words of our text may be applied equally to Israel of old and to the British Empire to-day.

Time would fail us did we endeavour to trace the marvellous growth and progress of the Empire to which we belong. We look down the centuries for a thousand years, when we see the nation emerging from barbarism, and like Israel the history of the British nation has been a history of conquest, of continued progress in arts and sciences, in general knowledge, in commerce and wealth, until Great Britain stands to-day the foremost nation on earth. In every quarter of the world the flag of England floats the emblem of Empire, on every sea are found her ships; her commerce, her influence, her wealth are boundless. Well may the heart of an Englishman swell with pride as he thinks of the great, the noble, the mighty Empire which owns the sway of England's Queen.

I have chosen this subject to-day in order to speak a few words respecting one whose seventy-fourth birthday we celebrated on Wednesday last. I allude, as you well know, to the Sovereign of these realms, who in the providence of God has been permitted to exceed man's allotted time of three score years and ten, and whose millions of loyal subjects fervently pray, may long be spared to occupy the lofty position to which she has added the lustre of a pure unselfish devotion to the public weal, and of an earnest reliance upon Divine Providence. No figure stands more prominently than England's monarch. No period in the history of the Empire when it occupied such a position among the nations as to-day.

The reign of Queen Victoria has been without precedent in our history, the most sustained and august of any national history in the world, tracing back in one unbroken line of kings for more than a thousand years. During this reign the growth of the Empire has been rendered even more remarkable, than appears from the very considerable list of annexations, transfers by

treaty and otherwise, conquests, conventions, etc. The reign of Queen Victoria has witnessed such stupendous growth as the transfer to the crowns of India and British Columbia, the annexation of Natal, New Guinea, and Burmah, the purchase of New Zealand, the cession by treaty of Labuan, Hong Kong, British North Borneo, Fiji, the acquisition of Cyprus by convention with Turkey, the conquest of Aden and Socotra, besides the stupendous growth of these colonial plants, which had taken root at an earlier time. This reign has had a marvellous story of extended and constantly extending Empire. It must, I think, be evident to every observant man that there are grave dangers to the Empire looming in the distance. We hear the mutterings of communism and socialism. We witness too the struggle now taking place in the House of Commons in respect to Ireland. Our trust must be in God, and our hope must also be, that as in the past so in the present and future, the Almighty may over-rule all for good. It behoves all, having the good of the Empire at heart to strive and pray for its welfare.

The Society of the Sons of England, to which so many of us present this morning belong, has for its object not only the meeting of Englishmen together for their mutual benefit and support, for their moral, mental and social advancement, and for assisting each other in times of sickness, need and death, but it has in addition other good, noble and patriotic objects. By its teachings it reminds its members of the glorious heritage which, as Englishmen, is theirs. In its initiatory ceremony it enjoins upon the candidate loyalty to his Sovereign and patriotism to his country. Our motto is Fidelity, faithfulness to ourselves as men and Englishmen, faithfulness to each other as fellow-countrymen, and faithfulness to our country itself. These truly are noble aims. Let us then, fellow-Englishmen, hold fast to our glorious heritage. Let us hold fast that which we have, the things which we possess. Do you ask what things? I reply:

- Hold fast to your liberty of conscience.
Hold fast to the pure word of God.
Hold fast to the free and open Bible.
Hold fast to the sanctity of home.
Hold fast to the purity of your sons and daughters.
Hold fast to the glorious traditions of your country.

Are not such worth holding fast to? You may ask, are these things in peril? Truly it would appear as if they were. Look at the strenuous efforts being put forth to subvert the "liberty where with Christ has made us free." Let us see to it that we are "not again entangled in the yoke of bondage."

Well may it be said, in the words of the text, respecting the British nation: What nation is there so great? So great in liberty, so great in power, so great in knowledge, so great in every quality requisite to build up and maintain national greatness. Be it ours then as Englishmen to strive honestly, constitutionally and perseveringly to maintain the integrity of Britain's Empire.

FAMOUS FOR SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Toronto, June 20.—Lodge Birmingham No. 69, held one of its successful and enthusiastic meetings on Tuesday last. The evening was hot, but the brethren turned out well and the lodge room was filled. Among the visitors present were Bros. J. D. Young, past president, Mercantile; H. Giles, past president, Chesterfield; Geo. Clay, president, Chesterfield; Geo. Horswell, president, of St. Albans; Geo. R. Moore, past president, St. Albans; W. Watson, past president and Bro. Piers, vice-president, of Norfolk, and Bro. E. Plumb, vice-president, Rugby.

Several initiations took place, and the visitors addressed the lodge on subjects of interest to the order generally. The lodge then formally closed and the brethren adjourned to the ante-room and had an hour's social enjoyment, for which this lodge is famous.

Songs were given by Bros. Clay, Horsley, Moore and others; some excellent addresses were made, especially by Bro. A. T. Hunter, in which he alluded in sorrowing accents to the fact that two members of the lodge proposed perpetrating matrimony. The meeting broke up about 11 p.m., and every one there went home after an enjoyable evening.

ORMSBY BROTHERS PICNIC.

June 23rd.—Lodge Cumberland No. 167, S.O.E., held a picnic at the above place on Tuesday, June 20th. The Madoc band was in attendance and a

most enjoyable day was put in. The weather was fine. The afternoon was spent in cricket, base-ball and other games. At eight o'clock dancing was started, which was kept up till the wee hours of the morning.

Great credit is due Bro. E. Steel, president, who six months ago formed lodge Cumberland. Our numbers have rapidly increased, with good prospects for a large and influential lodge.

AN APPEAL TO THE ORDER.

GARTMORE, DAUPHIN, MAN., MAY 7th, 1893.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON: Dear Sir,—I have taken the liberty of writing you on behalf of a near neighbour of mine, who since his advent in this country has met with exceedingly bad luck, not through any negligence on his own part, but through force of circumstances.

For months he was laid up himself, and before he was thoroughly convalescent his wife was attacked with paralysis, which has confined her to bed for the most of the winter, and now that she is beginning to get around they had a further visitation in the shape of a fire, which has for the time being left them homeless. The fire occurred during the absence of her husband, and beyond the walls of the building they have lost all. They are in exceedingly poor circumstances. Having learnt he belonged to the Sons of England, when in Hamilton, Ont., (Osborne Lodge, No. 122.) I concluded perhaps you could get up a subscription for him.

Mr. Joseph Pilgrim is about prostrated with his continued bad luck, and I am sure he would be very thankful for any aid you could give him, however little it might be. He is an Englishman and one of our best settlers.

Any Englishman wishing to assist in this matter can send their contributions to THOMAS IREDALE, J.P., Gartmore, P.O., Dauphin, Man. Trusting you will take the matter up, I am, yours truly, PERCY H. CHIPMAN.

[The above letter was forwarded to Lodge Osborne, with the result that the Supreme Grand President has given permission to Bro. Hanaford, the district deputy, to instruct Lodge Osborne to make an appeal to the Order generally. Circulars will be issued and sent out to the lodges. Any remittances made will be acknowledged and sent forward.—Ed.]

PRESENTATION TO

BRO. CHAS. SQUIRE, GALT, ONTARIO.

Dear Sir and Brother,—Your brethren of Royal Oak Lodge, No. 26, S. O. E. B.S., now in session assembled, deem this a fitting opportunity to acknowledge in a tangible manner your past services. As secretary of the lodge, a position you have held for over seven years, not only with credit to yourself, but you have devoted your time, means and talents to the interests of the society. We embrace this occasion to express our high appreciation of your services as an officer and brother, and we assure you that you have our earnest wishes for your future welfare and happiness. We would ask your acceptance of this Past-President's Jewel, as a token of remembrance intended to mark our sense of your official probity and devotion to our interests and a brother. We wish to pay a just tribute to your public and private character, and beg you to receive this token of our friendship, not for its intrinsic value, but as an evidence of sincere and disinterested regard.

Signed on behalf of your brethren, JESSE WELLAND, RICHARD BARNES, JOSEPH WILSON, Committee.

Worthy President and Brethren of Royal Oak Lodge.—You have taken me a little by surprise. I thank you one and all from the bottom of my heart, for the confidence reposed in me, also for the beautiful jewel you have been pleased to place on my breast, and may it always remind me of the duty I owe to my God, my country and my brethren. I accept it as the highest honor in the power of my lodge to confer on me, and if I have done aught to deserve it, it is you that have been my judges. I feel that I have done no more than was my duty in trying to fulfil my obligation as an officer and a brother of this noble Order.

I have at times differed with you, but it has been done in good faith and for what I considered to be the best interests of the Society in general, and as yet I have failed to meet any body or number of my countrymen who all think alike. On my joining the Sons

of England I thought I could see a light ahead, I could see in the distance a body rising that some day would be an honor and a power in this our adopted country.

I hope, please God, that this evidence of your appreciation of my earnest attempt to do some little good to my countrymen will lead me on to do better in what little time I may have to be with you. The honour you have conferred on me will be as dear to me as my life, and I can assure you this beautiful jewel with the Honored Lady's Head and its grand old crosses shall be handed down as an heirloom in my family. Brethren accept my sincere and heartfelt thanks.

CHURCH SERVICE AT LONDESBOROUGH.

Londesborough Lodge held their first church service on Sunday, June 18th. The members, accompanied by large contingents from Sheffield and Liverpool lodges, met in the S. O. E. hall at 2.30, and marched in a body to the Methodist church, where a special service was held. The turn-out was a very creditable one and reflected credit on those who had the management in hand.

The church was crowded. On the members entering the choir sang "God Save the Queen." The sermon was preached by the Rev. James Ferguson, of Granton, who is a member of Londesborough lodge. During his remarks he said: The society whose anniversary we are met this day to celebrate, is exercising a mighty influence. It is doing much to break down the barriers raised by pride and selfishness between Englishmen, separating them one from another. The Sons of England Society knows no ecclesiastical, social or intellectual distinctions, all its members are brethren, whatever may be their religious opinions, social position or educational status. And just in proportion as this Society is influential in promoting the interests of Englishmen is it influential in promoting the brotherhood of the race. We believe it to be in the interests of the whole world that British influence, British institutions, British liberty and British christianity should spread that we are here this afternoon. In promoting the interests of the Sons of England we are promoting the interests of all nationalities and hastening the time when there shall be neither Greek nor Jew, bond nor free, but when Christ shall be all in all.

After the benediction was pronounced the brethren formed in line, numbering about 70, and marched back to the hall, where a short time was spent in mutual greetings. A vote of thanks was tendered the Rev. Bro. Ferguson and others, after which the brethren dispersed.

IN COMMEMORATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S ASCENSION.

Morden, Man., June 22.—The members of Lodge Anglo-Saxon, S. O. E., attended divine service in St. Thomas Church on Sunday evening, June 18th, in commemoration of the Fifty-Sixth year of the ascension of Queen Victoria to the Throne. That grand old emblem of Britain's greatness—the Union Jack—was carefully carried at the head of the procession, and on arrival at the church the pulpit was draped with the flag. Rev. Thos. Walton preached a fine sermon, in which he took occasion to refer to the long and happy reign of Queen Victoria. He recounted in graphic language the incident that followed the death of William IV., on June 18th, 1837, when the Archbishop of Canterbury hurriedly announced to Victoria the death of the King and her consequent accession to the Throne of Britain. It was at that supreme moment that the Queen asked the venerable Archbishop and the others who were with him to fall on their knees in supplication to God to give her strength to bear the responsibilities and burdens of ruling over the greatest Empire the world ever saw. The rev. gentleman remarked that a reign begun so auspiciously had been blessed by God to a very large extent.

The choir sang "The Chimes of England" and other pieces in a very creditable manner, and the way the entire audience rendered the National Anthem at the close will not soon be forgotten.

The members marched back to the hall, and tendered to Rev. Mr. Walton a hearty vote of thanks for his earnest, patriotic and eloquent sermon.

A Reliable medium for Immigration. The ANGLO-SAXON contains news each issue of the advantages of Canada as a field for the tenant farmer of the Old Country to come to and make a home for himself and family.

NOTES ON THE ENGLISH ARMY.

WHOSE DRUM-BEAT ENCIRCLES THE GLOBE.

True Tales and Incidents Collected and Selected by "Canadensis," from Various Exchanges.

What we want in Canada.

Cardinal Moran, addressing a school of boys in Sydney, New South Wales, lately, specially referred to the necessity for military drill. It was excellent for the boys to be trained how to do their duty should necessity arise. They were being instructed in the use of arms so that they might be able, whenever called on, to defend their country and their liberty. If he had his wish, much though he was opposed to standing armies, every young Australian would be put through a course of discipline and trained in the use of the musket, not with the view to creating a warlike spirit, but to ensure the defence and safe-keeping of unequalled freedom and the true independence which happily enjoyed, and the value of which many of those present were too young to fully appreciate.

A Brave British Soldier.

Lance Corporal William James Gordon has the place of honour in a recent London Gazette. The Queen intends to confer upon him the decoration of the Victoria Cross, for the conspicuous bravery displayed during the attack on the stockaded town of Toniatara, Gambia River, on the 13th March last year. During this attack "Major G. C. Madden, West Indian Regiment, who was in command of the troops, was superintending a party of twelve men, who were endeavoring, with a heavy beam to break down the south gate of the town, when suddenly a number of musket muzzles were projected through a double row of loopholes which had been masked. Some of these were within two or three yards of that officer's back, and before he realized what had happened, Lance-Corp. Gordon threw himself between Major Madden and the muskets, pushing that officer out of the way, and exclaiming, "Look out, sir!" At the same moment Lance-Corp. Gordon was shot through the lungs. By his bravery and self-devotion on this occasion the lance-corporal probably saved the life of his commanding officer." So runs the official account of the act of courage for which Lance-Corp. Gordon is to get his Victoria Cross.

For British Columbia Defence.

Of Admiral Hotham's squadron on the Pacific station, at the latest accounts, the greater part was off the coasts of Chili and Peru, the Warspite, Melpomene, Champion and Pheasant being in South American waters between Callao and Valparaiso. The Warspite is an armored vessel of 8,400 tons displacement and 10,000 horse power, which gives her 16 1/2 knots at the maximum, carrying fourteen guns and 400 men. She is the only armor-clad on the station. The Melpomene is of 2,985 tons displacement and carries six 6-inch guns. The Champion is of 2,380 tons, has a battery of four 6-inch and eight 5-inch guns, and her complement is 278 men. The Pheasant is a gunboat of 852 tons, and has a speed of 13 knots or more, carrying half a dozen 4-inch guns and 75 men. On the coast of Mexico, at Acapulco, at last accounts, was the Garnet, of 2,120 tons and fourteen guns. At Esquimault was the Nymph of 1,140 tons and eight 5-inch guns, having about fourteen knots speed and a complement of 131 men; and with her was the Hyacinth, 1,420 tons, 1,150 horse power, and eight guns. The Daphne was last heard from as having gone to the Fijis. She is a sister ship of the Nymph.

Another Hero.

The following story comes from New Zealand about Captain Theobald, who was promoted to rear-admiral's rank not long ago. This officer was a midshipman on board H. M. S. Niger, commanded by Captain Cracroft, and was at the attack of the native pah at Waireka. When the sailors were scaling the pah Midshipman Theobald, not able to get over the palisading, called out in his excitement, "Chuck me over; oh do chuck me over, and let me at them.

But they are Always Ready.

Cavalry soldiers often sleep in the saddle after a fatiguing march, and although it would seem to be impossible to march on foot and sleep at the same time, there are authentic instances of the performance of such a feat. Artillerymen in battle have been known to sleep from exhaustion under their own guns, which were constantly firing.

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OUR "RELIGIOUS" COLUMN.

In 1836, when the Grande Ligne Mission was established for the conversion of French Roman Catholics, there was not upon the American continent, as far as known, a single French Canadian who had renounced Romanism.

Gladstone once wrote: "No more cunning plot was ever devised against freedom, the happiness and the virtue of mankind, than Romanism." What will he write next?

Petitions against the Home Rule Bill presented to House of Commons up to 15th May, 1893:—Petitions, 3,254; signatures, 1,007,793. Scarcely 100 people have as yet petitioned in its favor.

There is no man living a greater authority on prison life and discipline than Mr. Chas. Cook, who has obtained access to nearly all the prisons of the world, and who is at present on a lecturing tour in Scotland.

The Irish Times reports numerous instances of Romish attempts at persecution in those districts of Ireland where Protestants are in a minority. In one case a lady returning from a prayer meeting had the Bible knocked out of her hand by a crowd of roughs, the leader of the gang remarking, "Wait till we get Home Rule, then you won't be allowed to read that book."

Everybody has heard of Monte Carlo, the notorious gambling den of Europe. But only a few know that Monaco, in which it is situated, is the most Roman Catholic spot in the whole of Europe. It is full of Jesuits, secular priests, monks and nuns.

Miss M. F. Cusack, the Nun of Kenmare, has not only written many books of a high order on different phases of Romanism, but she has been equally active on the lecture platform in England for the last two years. She has done good work in warning the English people against Rome's political designs, which are as aggressive there as they are in this country.

Now that Lord R. Churchill has called attention to the utterances of Cardinal Logue it may be hoped that they will receive the attention they deserve. Cardinal Logue is described as a "moderate man," selected by the Pope on that account for performance to the Cardinalate in preference to Archbishop Walsh, and "supposed to be in very close and friendly connection with the Holy See."

The recent robbery of valuable church ornaments, gold vessels, etc., from the famous Tchoodova monastery on the anniversary of the Czar's coronation, when the articles were used at the anniversary ceremony, has led to the discovery of a disgraceful state of affairs at the monastery. The police, suspecting that the monks were implicated in the robbery, searched the monastery, and found nearly all the stolen property hidden in the monks' cells.

Winks: "See that fellow on a bicycle—all doubled up like a jack-knife. Jinks: "Yes, he's on pleasure bent."

CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING IN BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

The Congress met at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Bristol, England; 700 delegates were present in addition to a number of ladies. Councillor George Hawkins, Oxford, chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, London branch, presided.

The President, in his inaugural address, reviewed the present position of the co-operative movement, with special reference to the condition of co-operation in London, the extension of the Wholesale and Co-operative Union in South Wales, and the consideration of the wider application of co-operative training. The giant strides the movement was making were evidenced by the fact that their yearly turnover exceeded £50,000,000, that their membership amounted to 1,750,000, representing a sixth of the population of Great Britain, that they owned £12,000,000 of money, and were putting into the pockets of their people £4,000,000 or £5,000,000, of profits every year that would, without the agency of the store, be lost to them.

The president was on the motion of Mr. A. Deans (Woolwich), seconded by Mr. A. Percival (Failsforth), and supported by Mr. Mesnell (Edinburgh), heartily thanked for his address.

It is stated that the date of the Royal wedding has been finally fixed for noon on Thursday, July 8. The ceremony will take place at the Chapel Royal, St. James. At the Preston Town Council meeting a letter was received from the Countess of Sefton in reference to a joint wedding present from the counties of England to H. R. H. the Duke of York and the Princess May. The matter was referred to a special committee the Mayor remarking that Preston would not wish to be behind on such an interesting occasion.

It is stated that Lady Wolverton has decided to give Princess May her residence at Coombe Warren, Kingston Hill, as a wedding gift. The place is held on a long lease by Lady Wolverton of the Duke of Cambridge, who owns the freehold, and it is said his Royal Highness will make over the property entirely to the royal couple.

A county meeting was held at Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, for the purpose of presenting a national gift from the people of Wales to his Royal Highness the Duke of York and the Princess May, upon their approaching marriage. The High Sheriff moved: "That this meeting desires to express its hearty sympathy with the proposed national presentation to his Royal Highness the Duke of York and the Princess May upon the occasion of their approaching marriage, and that subscriptions for this purpose be solicited from the inhabitants of the county."

At the meeting of the Crewe Town Council a letter was read from the Duchess of Westminster inviting the co-operation of Crewe in promoting a wedding present to the Duke of York and Princess May on their approaching marriage. The Mayor said he should be glad to receive and forward subscriptions to the Duchess of Westminster. On the proposition of Alderman McNeil it was decided to present a congratulatory address to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the forthcoming marriage.

How to live rent-free on the Irish system: Take a horse at £40 a year, next week go to the Court, and get it reduced to £30; but pay no rent for a year; after that the landlord cannot evict you for 6 months, so you will get the house rent free for eighteen months. After that repeat the process; remove to another house and live rent free forever! That is one of the privileges of the down-trodden Irishmen which moves some Liberals to such sympathy that they forget all their past principles.

Disorders of the Liver. You may always know when your liver is out of order, or when you are what is called bilious, by any of the following symptoms: Pain in the side and back, dizziness, dull headache, a bad taste in the mouth in the morning, yellowish tint in the eyes, costiveness or diarrhoea, of slimy dark color, low spirits, and dismal forebodings. It is acknowledged by all physicians and others, who have seen their action, that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a perfect cure for all bilious affections. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all medicine dealers.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary. Grand Secretary's Office, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, April 1st, 1892.

tion, which was carried unanimously. It was agreed that the maximum subscription be two guineas; that Mr. G. D. Harrison be appointed secretary, and that an executive and local district committees be appointed.

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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 this 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 Motherland; 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 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in 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, insured 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.

The Society is governed by a Grand Lodge with subordinate lodges—the officers of which are elected annually.

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary. Grand Secretary's Office, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, April 1st, 1892.

HENDERSON & BEAMENT, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES ETC., ETC.

56 Sparks Street - - - - Ottawa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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FINE TAILORING

For Fine Overcoats, Suit, or a pair of Trousers - try D. Hunter, 119 Sparks St. Mr. J. Gould, the accurate Cutter and Fitter, is in charge of the Cutting and Manufacturing Department. None but First Class Workmen employed and every garment guaranteed.

D. HUNTER, 119 SPARKS ST.

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ACKROYD'S

Empire Corsets,



Suitable for Long Waisted and Slight Figures only.

Soft Jean.....\$1.50) Post free. Drab or White..\$1.50) Chaps in front. Buttoned front, \$1.75.

Send waist measure.

E. ACKROYD, 142 Sparks Street, - - Ottawa, Can.

Before Insuring,

GET THE RATES OF

The Peoples Life,

TORONTO.

FULL DEPOSIT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

A Purely Mutual Company.

No Stockholders.

All Profits to Policyholders.

Endowment Insurance at Life Rates.

When day is done, and Sunshine's glow Is fading into night, 'Tis comforting to all to know That EDDY gives us light.

EDDY'S MATCHES

Are Unequaled. MAMMOTH WORKS, HULL, CAN.

MICROBE KILLER

Gives buoyancy of spirits, strength and health to all users of it. It is the reatest tonic ever produced.

To enrich the blood and give tone and strength to the whole system, and correct all bodily disorders, use MICROBE KILLER

Does this, because its main constituent is Oxygen, Nature's remedy. It is suitable for old and young.

As a remedy for Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and all Chronic Diseases there is nothing to equal Radam's MICROBE KILLER

Can be relied on to do all that is claimed for it when taken in time and used according to directions.

Put up in stone jars; small size, \$1; large size, \$3. For sale at all druggists, and by S. Dingman, General Agent, 67 O'Connor St., Ottawa, from whom pamphlets and full information can be obtained free. Call or write.

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Keep the Works in good order. NORMAN, Ont., January 15, 1892.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. 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 works, 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 rectified with little trouble, in the beginning, will now require much care in thoroughly cleansing the entire works. So it is in 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. F. ATWELL.

The Travelers' Safe-Guard. AMAGAUDUS POND, N.S., Jan. 27, '90.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. 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. MCINNIS.

A valuable Article sells well. BORACHOIS HARBOR, N.S., Jan. 13, '90.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. 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 of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing.

Yours, &c., N. L. NICHOLSON.

To save Doctors' Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. THE BEST FAMILY PILL IN USE FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

ANGLO-SAXON

OTTAWA CANADA.

Published weekly except on Sundays...

THE ANGLO-SAXON CO., OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA.

MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVES, SCARLET & CO., Room 52 Imperial Building.

Ottawa, - - - Canada, JULY 1, 1893.

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...

YANKEE EXTORTION.

The ANGLO-SAXON has a very wide circulation in England. It is on file in the Reading Rooms of the Royal Colonial Institute, the Imperial Institute, all the principal Public Libraries and most of the Village Institutes.

The ANGLO-SAXON has frequently been quoted, by such influential organs of public opinion as Imperial Federation, the Pall Mall Gazette and the Manchester Examiner, and this may be taken as an evidence that the ANGLO-SAXON is regarded in England as accurate in its information and moderate in statement.

We desire, on this occasion, to direct attention to correspondence in another column under the title of "Yankee Extortion," and we hope that our English Exchanges will give the widest possible circulation to the facts brought forward, in order that intending emigrants may avoid coming to Canada by way of New York, but may select instead the cheaper and more direct Canadian route.

These facts are, briefly, that the Customs officials at New York practically compel the immigrants to forward all their baggage by express and that the charges vary in amount from \$15 to \$175, according to the quantity of the effects.

That is the way to do the thing brethren. Advertise the Order in every possible way. Speak of it in your homes, so that your children may grow up to think it a good thing to belong to. Talk about it to your neighbors with the admiration and respect it deserves.

The Supreme Grand President of the S. O. E. has written to express his regret that he has been forced to postpone his intended visit to the Northwest for a few weeks; but that he expects to start some time in August.

sent from New York to all parts of Canada, and settlers' effects should be allowed to go that way if they wish it. The correspondence, as will be seen, is perfectly official and was obtained from the Department of the Interior. We respectfully beg to call the attention of British Consul General at New York to this serious question, and we trust our readers in England will sympathize with friends against coming to this country by way of the United States.

We are instructed to state that twenty-five or more extra copies of the ANGLO-SAXON will be supplied to District Deputies, if required, for distribution among those of our countrymen who do not yet belong to our Society. Application should be made John W. Carter, the Supreme Grand Secretary, at Toronto, in good time before each issue.

The information has reached us that the English-Canadian has stopped publication. It is a delicate matter for the ANGLO-SAXON to refer to, because the now defunct paper was started a couple of years ago with the avowed intention on the part, at least, of one of its promoters to smash the ANGLO-SAXON. That intention has not been realized, and we now mourn the obsequies of the English-Canadian.

THE DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

What are the District Deputies of the S. O. E. doing this hot weather? Not going to sleep, surely. There are always new lodges to be established, knotty points of order to decide, slackening zeal to rekindle, a host of things, in short, that must keep a man forever on the jump.

BEN. JOHNSON, DISTRICT DEPUTY OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND. ENGLISHMEN, ATTENTION! JOIN YOUR COUNTRYMEN IN THE SONS OF ENGLAND SOCIETY. UNITED WE STAND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. That is the way to do the thing brethren. Advertise the Order in every possible way. Speak of it in your homes, so that your children may grow up to think it a good thing to belong to.

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GLORIOUS CROP PROSPECT.

INDICATIONS FOR THE COMING HARVEST COULD NOT BE BETTER.

Perfect Weather—Marvellous Growth—The Reports all Favorable.

WINNIPEG, MAN., JUNE 22nd, 1893.—The crops throughout the province are far ahead of last year. In no case is a lack of rain reported, the heavy showers of last week having supplied sufficient moisture for considerable time yet.

Brandon, June.—Grain of all kinds is growing rapidly, the late hot winds doing no apparent injury. Fodder corn is doing exceedingly well and is now from six to ten inches in height.

A large quantity of native grass seed is being sown, the greater portion of it being already above ground. Native grasses sown last season are doing very well.

June 19th.—Perfect weather and glorious crop prospects make glad the hearts of our agriculturalists. With the warm rains and grand growing weather of late grains and roots are as far advanced as they were at this time last year.

June 19th.—The crops in this section of country scarcely ever looked better at this season of the year than at present. We have seen wheat that measures from 16 to 18 inches in length.

June 19th.—The spring here has been, though a little late, extremely favorable for good crops, and everything now is looking its best.

June 16.—The farmers of this district are now busy fencing and breaking. The prospects for good crops were never better.

June 19.—Crops are growing rapidly, owing to frequent showers and hot sunny days; and by present appearances the wheat generally will be headed out by July 1st.

June 19th.—Crops considerably in advance of last year; weather very favorable to the growing crop.

June 16.—Farmers well satisfied with crops. Prospects more favorable than last year at this time.

June 20th.—Crops are about two weeks ahead of last year. Farmers are well pleased with present outlook and everything points to a bountiful harvest.

June 20th.—Crops look favorable; farmers satisfied with outlook which is more favorable than last year.

June 20th.—Crops in splendid condition. Opinion of farmers is that crop prospects were never better.

June 20th.—Weather very favorable for growing crops. Have had several good showers during the week.

June 20th.—Crops fully a week farther advanced than at this date last year. General opinion is that prospects for a heavy crop were never better.

Emerson. June 19th.—Crops compares very favorably with same date last year.

Somerset. June 21st.—Crops about a week ahead of last year. Farmers think prospects good.

Roland. June 16th.—Farmers express the opinion that the crops are two weeks ahead of last year in this vicinity.

Lellier. June 20th.—Crops look favorable; farmers satisfied with outlook which is more favorable than last year.

Morris. June 20.—Crops in splendid condition. Opinion of farmers is that crop prospects were never better.

Belmont. June 20th.—Weather very favorable for growing crops. Have had several good showers during the week.

Wawanesa. June 20th.—Crops fully a week farther advanced than at this date last year.

Miami. June 20th.—Crop far ahead of last year. Farmers claim prospects were never better.

Canada Beats the World.

Wins 126 out of 136 Medals. The cheese test, which began several weeks ago, at the World's Fair Dairy Building, is completed by the judges.

Chicago June 22.—When the judging was completed it was found that some 185 exhibits in the factory classes were entitled to medals and diplomas.

June 19th.—Strathclair will compare with almost all parts of Manitoba this year as regards stock and crops.

June 19th.—The crops in this section of country scarcely ever looked better at this season of the year than at present.

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June 16.—Farmers well satisfied with crops. Prospects more favorable than last year at this time.

YANKEE EXTORTION.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 19th June, 1893. D. McNicoll, Esq., General Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal.

Sir,—About a year ago the Department wrote to Mr. Drinkwater, secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., sending him copies of certain letters which had been received through the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Winnipeg, in reference to the way in which immigrants, whose destination was Winnipeg and points in the Northwest, were treated by the Customs and Express Companies' Agents in New York, and the Department asked Mr. Drinkwater to make enquiry into the matter through the agent of your company in New York, and to let us know the result, but we do not appear to have received a reply to that letter.

It is thought well, as the abuse still continues, that I shall state the facts to you in extenso, and ask you to make such use of them as you may think proper. Copies of this letter will be sent also to the agents of the Canadian Steamship Lines, in order that they may be in possession of the same facts, and derive such benefit as they are able from them.

On the 13th of April, 1892, a paragraph in the Winnipeg Daily Free Press as follows: "Immigrants coming to this country via New York, should be warned against advice that is now in vogue there with the Customs officials. They persuade settlers to send their effects through to Winnipeg in bond by the American Express Company, which sounds to the uninitiated specious enough, but on arrival here they find they have to foot very heavy express charges, amounting to as much as \$40 on two or three packages."

About the same time a complaint was made by a Mr. J. G. Moore, of Winnipeg, to Mr. G. H. Campbell, then General Immigration Agent at that place. Mr. Moore stated that Mr. Thomas Clark, Chief Customs Appraiser at Winnipeg, would be able to substantiate his representations.

On writing to Mr. Clark, Mr. Campbell received from him the following letters dated at the Customs House, Winnipeg, the 22nd of April, 1892:—"Dear Sir,—Re enclosed clipping and your letter thereabout. It has happened frequently in my experience here that settlers coming via New York have been advised that their luggage must be sent from New York to Winnipeg in bond by express. In fact, that it could not come in any other way, without payment of American duty in New York, and on arrival here they have had to pay sums varying from \$15 to \$175, according to quantity of effects. You can readily see that this is a very serious matter and a remedy cannot be applied too soon.

"The Rev. H. A. Tudor, Rector of All Saints Parish in this city, was victimized to the extent of about \$40, and he can give you facts in his own experience that may be helpful in determining the remedy.

"Yours faithfully, (Signed.) THOMAS CLARKE, Appraiser."

Mr. Campbell then sent the following letter to the clergyman mentioned by Mr. Clark:—

Winnipeg, 23rd April, 1892. Rev. Hugh A. Tudor, Rector All Saints Church, Winnipeg:

"Dear Sir,—Will you kindly give me any information you can in reference to the matter dealt with in Mr. Thos. Clark's letter herewith attached, as I am anxious to take it up with a view to remedying the difficulty complained of. Kindly return letter and newspaper clipping with your reply on the subject.

"Yours very truly, (Signed.) G. H. CAMPBELL."

The reply was as follows:—"471 St. Mary Street, Winnipeg, April 26th, 1892.

"Dear Mr. Campbell: "You will certainly be doing a great benefit to those who in passing through New York to this country fall among the thieves of the Customs and Express Co. My experience was this. In the spring of 1889 I landed in New York, having a good deal of baggage, and in it a large amount of dutiable articles. I wished to avoid paying duty to the U. S. Government, naturally, therefore, requested that this baggage might be sent through in bond to the Canadian port nearest Winnipeg, or to Winnipeg itself. I was informed by one U. S. Customs official

that the or that could by express. fied with his from the he who repeat the baggage duty, or el Co. On man told by man extra bagg system, he course, that "So I had to pay some for two or p "I was so treatment officials her for me to. V satisfaction requesting e. g. the na York, and they we ter. As I time nor t New York whole thin came to the all in leagu came through lay a trap to the whole Washington Customs of Express O winks and

(Signed.) The latest come to the ment is one missioner, Frenchmen Monge and Massdam fr having bee Paris. The small valis tools, and t sisting of a partly for friends, and When they found themselves interpreter gathered fr their bagga as soon as assurance t On arrivi prise they charges, w not be requ should hav baggage, a that the r entailed an They canno to the stat Ogdensbur

Elk The town progress d and this y improve dwelings while other buildings had no booo growth, w itself more surrounded farming la The grow entire dist and the p harvest we ly estimate there will b year, at lea There is ev flour mill b mer, as nin signed a re \$4,000, whi There is Elkhorn fo The popul about 450, Last year a at a cost of thought it at least 5 y are having the childre and attend have two t Regina, buildings a tion. There ha and the cro Regina,

that the only possible way in which that could be done was by sending it by express. However, I was not satisfied with his information, and enquired from the head official of the Customs, who repeated that I must either have the baggage examined there, and pay duty, or else send it by the Express Co. On my stating that I had been told by many that it could be sent as extra baggage by the 'seal and cord' system, he told me, very shortly, of course, that I had been misinformed.

"So I had to submit, and I think had to pay some \$40 to the Express Co., for two or perhaps three pieces.

"I was so indignant at the shameful treatment that I went to the Customs officials here, who very kindly wrote for me to Washington. But the only satisfaction I got was a polite letter requesting me to furnish information, e. g. the name of the officials at New York, and other impossible demands, and they would enquire into the matter. As I could afford neither the time nor the money to go down to New York to identify my men, and the whole thing was abandoned, and I came to the conclusion that they were all in league together, but that if I came through New York again I would lay a trap to catch my men and expose the whole business, if I had to go to Washington to do it. Evidently the Customs officials are in league with the Express Co., and the Government winks and connives.

"Yours sincerely,

(Signed.) "HUGH A. TUDOR."

The latest case of the kind which has come to the knowledge of the Department is one just reported by the Commissioner, who states that three Frenchmen, Joseph Noly, Joseph Monge and Jean Guyot, sailed by SS. Massdam from Boulogne to New York, having been booked by L. Desbois, of Paris. Their baggage consisted of two small valises, two trunks containing tools, and three bales of dry goods, consisting of woolen and cotton stuffs, partly for their own use and partly for friends, and some for sale.

When they arrived at New York they found some difficulty in making themselves understood as there was no interpreter to assist them, but they gathered from a railway official that their baggage would reach Winnipeg as soon as they would, and with this assurance they were content.

On arriving they found to their surprise they were asked \$80 for express charges, which they claim they should not be required to pay as part, at least, should have been checked through as baggage, and they were never told that the mode of transport adopted entailed any further expense to them. They cannot say how the baggage got to the station. They travelled by the Ogdensburg and Prescott Railway.

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,  
Assistant-Secretary.

### Elkhorn, Manitoba.

The town of Elkhorn has made rapid progress during the past few years, and this year there are considerable improvements going on, several new dwellings are in course of erection, while others contemplate erecting new buildings this season. The town has had no boom, but a steady substantial growth, which is beginning to show itself more each year. The town is surrounded by a large area of good farming lands and fairly well settled.

The growing crops throughout the entire district are looking immense and the prospects for the coming harvest were never better. It is roughly estimated that with an average crop there will be marketed at Elkhorn this year, at least 400,000 bushels of wheat. There is every prospect of a grist and flour mill being erected here this summer, as ninety per cent of ratepayers signed a requisition to grant a bonus of \$4,000, which will no doubt carry.

There is a first class opening at Elkhorn for a druggist, and a lawyer. The population of the town is now about 450, and is rapidly increasing. Last year a new school house was built at a cost of nearly \$4,000, and it was thought it would be large enough for at least 5 years, but the trustees already are having difficulty to accommodate the children which are of school age and attend school. At present they have two teachers.

### Regina's Progress.

Regina, June 18—Many new brick buildings are rapidly nearing completion.

There has been a fair quantity of rain, and the crops are looking well around Regina.

### In British North America.

#### THE GREAT CANADIAN NORTH-WEST DESCRIBED.

"SUNNY MANITOBA: ITS PEOPLES AND ITS INDUSTRIES." BY ALFRED O. LEGGE. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

This book is written by Mr. Alfred O. Legge, who spent a season in the country, visiting his two sons who have settled on the western prairies of Canada.

Mr. Legge says: Manitoba, in the fine words of Lord Dufferin, "may be regarded as the keystone of that mighty arch of sister provinces which spans the entire country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was here that Canada, emerging from her woods and forests, first gazed upon her rolling prairies and unexplored Northwest, and learned, as by an unexpected revelation, that her historical territories of the Canadas were but the vestibule and ante-chamber of that till then undreamt of Dominion, whose illimitable dimensions should confound the arithmetic of the surveyor and the verification of the explorer."

Forty Great Britains, eleven countries like New South Wales, three like British India, sixteen like the German Empire. And the most progressive because the most fertile part of Canada is the province of Manitoba, which in 1871 had a population of less than 12,000, "of whom 10,400 were half-breeds and Indians," and which in 1881, on a reduced area, had a population of 62,200, increased in 1891 to 154,400, or more than 148 per cent. in the decade. In 1881 there were sixty-five miles of railway in Manitoba—this province of 300 miles by 120—now there are more than 1,400 miles.

In 1881 Manitoba had to import grain and potatoes from the United States; in 1891 it raised 23,191,599 bushels of wheat, 3,197,876 bushels of barley, 14,762,804 bushels of oats, and 2,280,800 bushels of potatoes. In five years, with a little capital, a little knowledge of farming, and a little industry, families may attain such a position that they can "live like country gentlemen."

It is very hot in day time in summer and very cold in winter, but the heat is dry heat and the cold is dry cold, so that the climate is temperate enough, and the cold in winter stores up frost so deep in the earth that the thaw of spring does not reach the limit of the frost until the grain is searching for the moisture necessary for its rapid growth.

Mr. Legge has two sons on these western prairies, and he has spent some months with them. This book is the result, and an excellent and informing result it is. The author is no doubt very much in love with the adopted home of his sons. He quotes the words of a farmer friend, who says: "I came to Manitoba in 1881, and my sons followed me in 1883. This year we had 500 acres under crop; 400 acres of wheat averaged from 25 to 30 bushels per acre; 100 acres of oats averaged 60 bushels per acre. I consider the outlet good, and am satisfied that anyone willing can get along all right in Manitoba, no matter whether they start with or without capital."

And here is a case in point:—"Mr. John B. Watson, a native of Northallerton, had been a gamekeeper in Yorkshire. Four years ago he arrived in Manitoba with only five cents in his pocket. Being willing to work he earned good wages, saved his money, and bought 160 acres of land for £50. In 1890 he had 130 acres in wheat, ten in oats, all very full crops. He had also, in addition to a team of oxen, seventeen head of cattle and a comfortable house."

But a man will have a better start with a capital of £100; with £200 he will escape many difficulties, and his success will come the sooner. A man with a family too young to help will need more, as he will have to buy provisions while his land is being cleared, and his seed-corn is yielding fruit "an hundred-fold." But the Dominion Government helps a little now. It offers a bonus of \$15 or £3 1s. 8d., "to the head of a family, and half that sum to any adult member of the family taking up land." Moreover, he may take up a Government grant of 160 acres, and he can add to this unimproved land at from \$2 to \$8 an acre, paying the sum within nine years with six per cent. interest.

Truly may an English settler say of Manitoba:—"This is the very country for people with a little capital, and who like out-of-door life; and, if they would set to work, they would in a few years be in quite independent circumstances."—Daily Chronicle, London, England.

### STEALING OUR IMMIGRANTS.

The United States Congress may pass strict immigration laws, but the Western States still want population. It is a well-known fact that immigrants who intend to remain in Canada, are often induced to change their mind and go to the Western States through the efforts of agents, who board the trains and offer free passes and a land flowing with milk and honey. This game cannot be played upon English immigrants, but it is employed with success in the case of Germans and Poles. To what extent this is practised is not known, but there is no doubt that Canada loses a goodly number of citizens through it.

### THE WESTERN UNITED STATES CROP OUTLOOK BAD.

St. Paul, Minn., June 28th.—Crop reports from the Dakotas and Northern Minnesota during the last 48 hours have been of a very discouraging nature. The sun has been very hot and high winds have been blowing. The ground has thus become parched and the growing grain is wilting in the fields. In places farmers will hardly be able to harvest a bushel an acre. Export wheat men say that the damage done already is from 25 to 50 per cent, and that the average harvest west of the Red River will hardly be 50 per cent of that of two years ago.

### GREAT RANCHING POSSIBILITIES.

#### THE COUNTRY FOR RAISING HORSES AND CATTLE.

##### SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Calgary is a flourishing town of 5,000 inhabitants, and has excellent stores, hotels and other buildings. It is an important railway centre. A Branch line of railway extending north 200 miles to Edmonton has here its junction with the main line of the C. P. R., and another railway of almost equal length connects Calgary with Fort McLeod, to the south. It is the centre of a country having great agricultural and ranching possibilities. There are many ranches and small farms in the vicinity. The farmers are convinced of the wonderfully nutritious quality of the prairie grasses and the suitability of the country for raising horses and cattle. Large bands of animals are seen at almost every point in the finest condition, while the size and bloom of the cattle showed plainly that they had never suffered from a rigorous climate nor scarcity of good succulent food.

All Alberta south of Calgary presents the same features, in some places somewhat more strongly emphasized. Many of the ranches are very large, some of them embracing over 200,000 acres, leased from the Government. The Cochrane ranch is said to have 12,000 cattle and 100 horses. The Northwest Cattle Company's ranch has 10,000 cattle and 800 horses. The Oxley ranch has 6,000 cattle. The Qorn ranch has 6,000 cattle and 1,200 horses. A large number of much smaller ranches are established all over Southern Alberta, and many of them yield large profits.

### ENGLISH ENQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Toronto, June 29th.—The secretary of the Board of Trade has received a letter from Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian curator of the Imperial Institute, stating that he has been besieged with inquiries lately from English houses desirous of corresponding with Canadian export houses, and asks Mr. Wills to furnish him with a list of Ontario houses anxious to extend their business relations to England. Ontario with few exceptions has very little of an agricultural nature on view there, and with the increasing demand for articles of food there should be a market not only for cheese, butter, grain, etc., but vegetables, fruit, fish and other tinned goods.

### RAPID WHEAT GROWTH.

Winnipeg, June 29th.—Wheat fields are reported as ahead of last year in some districts. If existing conditions continue, harvesting will commence two weeks earlier than last year.

Twelve large buildings are in course of construction in Grenfell, Man., with the prospect of as many more before the season closes. One hundred and sixty nine building lots have already been sold there this season.

### BRITISH COLONIAL TROOPS.

In the pageant at the Imperial Institute, was much to strike the imagination in the great gathering that gave expression to that sense of a common citizenship which lies below even the most foolish talk of those who advocate Imperial Federation or an Imperial Zollverein. The Queen has been blamed for insisting upon having specimens of the Colonial and Indian Armies imported for her "to play with" at the ceremony; but we do not believe that any one who saw the Canadian and Australian troops, no matter how little of a Jingo he was, could help feeling proud at the sight.

The Canadian Artillerymen were splendid looking men, and did credit to the woods and snows of the North. In picturesqueness, however, they yielded to the New South Wales Lancers. What the soldiers say as to these specimen Australian troopers we do not know, but to the civilian eye they were extraordinarily attractive. Their uniforms, which, though quiet in color, were both becoming and workmanlike, seemed a sort of cross between the dress of a stock-rider and cavalry soldier, while the easy felt hat of Tyrolean shape with cock's feathers at the side—only a few, not a hatful like the *bersaglieri*—added a touch of picturesqueness. The men themselves were of the well-marked Australian type, slight but not short, and with eager, restless-looking eyes, which show how the breed has been modified by the clear bright air of the Southern Continent. Being Australians there is no need to say that they sat their horses superbly, and as if they had grown to the saddles, and were not merely "sitting tight." It was, indeed, only necessary to look at them to realize that Australia could produce some of the finest light cavalry that the world has ever seen.

The presence of this tiny handful of Canadian, Australian, and Indian troops was indeed one of the best and most useful parts of the pageant. It has shown the world the material on which we could rely if we were engaged in a war in which the Colonies were deeply interested. But that is practically the only kind of war we shall ever be engaged in, since, for us at least, the days of war for unimportant or mere diplomatic points are over. But if the Australian Colonies were determined to help us, they could easily put 20,000 mounted infantry at our disposal, and, what is more, could provide them with unlimited remounts of the very best quality. People who argue that Australia would do no such thing, should read what an Australian statesman—Mr. Deakin—says about the notion of the British being turned out of Asia. That, he says, the Australians will never allow if they can possibly help it. Though we have forgotten it, they remember that they are an Asiatic State (Austral-Asia is only South Asia), and so deeply interested in Asiatic politics, and they would strain every nerve to maintain Anglo-Saxon predominance in that continent and its seas. Hardly less strong in favor of keeping India for the British would be the feeling of the Pacific Provinces of Canada, which look out upon Japan and the Far East, while the interest of South Africa in India and the Indian Ocean is of the most vital kind. The appearance of colonial troops at the Imperial Institute was, as it were, a proclamation of the fact that the Colonies would be able, if need arose, and if their interest were touched, to render efficient aid to the mother-country.—(London Spectator.)

In 1860 Canada exported \$13,675 worth of cheese; in 1870 we sold \$674,496 worth; in 1880, ten years later, the value of the exports was \$3,863,366; in 1890 the figure was \$9,375,212; and in 1892—the cheese year ending on March 31st, 1893—we exported \$13,687,851 worth.

### LAWSON & COYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

REGINA, N. W. T.

Land in the Regina District

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

COMMISSION.

Write for our "Guide" to the Regina District for 1893.

### A FLOATING BANK.

A floating bank will soon be in operation on Kootenay Lake, B. C. The promoter is building a steam boat in which to carry on the banking business. His idea is that no one town on the lake can at present support a bank, but that by having a day in the week for each of half a dozen points he can do a good business.

On Mondays he will be at Nelson.

On Tuesdays he will steam up the outlet to Ainsworth.

On Wednesdays he will tie up at Kaslo.

On Thursdays at Lardo.

On Fridays at Argenta.

On Saturdays at Pilot Bay.

The trip will be completed on Sundays at Balfour, and Sunday night the craft will run back to Nelson ready to begin the round over again.

### The British Troops at Halifax.

The transport *Jehunga* brought to Canadian shores on 21st inst, a regiment of Her Majesty's troops which is intimately connected with both the great crises in our history,—the American invasions of 1775 and 1812. It is one of the proud features of the British Army that no matter how the personnel of its regiments may change, and regardless of the alterations in the regimental designation imposed by civilian "reformers," the achievements of every corps in the past are the heritage of each succeeding set of men who serve under the old colours, and the traditions of these deeds are immortal. The King's regiment of to-day is the same King's regiment that did such splendid service for Great Britain and Canada in 1776 and 1813, and as such, deserves an especially hearty welcome from all true Canadians. It is of the rarest occurrence to have on our soil a corps which took a prominent part in both the campaigns here against the Americans, and we therefore sincerely trust that a special effort will be made by our people to give the "King's" an unusually warm reception.

### The British Empire.

Great Britain is now far in advance of Russia as far as regards extent of possessions. The recent partition of Africa has added 2,000,000 square miles (nominally at least) to the British possessions. At the end of 1892 the British empire, including protectorates, spread over 12,208,506 square miles while Russia the next largest country, included only 8,457,289 square miles. It may be remarked that nearly one-fourth of the immense area of the British Empire has been added within the past five years. The Salisbury government appropriated more land than the whole area of the United States.

## Think of it?

The ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to about 400 Reading rooms, Mechanics Institutes, Farmers Clubs, and such like institutions in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and IRELAND, fortnightly.

In CANADA it goes to the Lodges of the Orders Sons of England and Daughters of England in Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A Reliable medium for Immigration. The ANGLO-SAXON contains news each issue of the advantages of Canada as a field for the tenant farmer of the Old Country to come to and make a home for himself and family.

You will see the list of Lodges on the 7th page, and will gather some idea from that what a circulation it has.

Besides going to the lodges and the officials, it goes to individual members of the Order, averaging some 20 to 50 in each lodge, in every city in the Dominion of Canada.

It goes to Australia, New Zealand, some parts of India, and to South Africa.

It is filed permanently all over the country. It is not a paper looked at and cast aside, but is read eagerly and preserved.



Tom's Answer.

An English general, in reviewing a corps of cavalry, suddenly stopped before a splendid-looking fellow and asked abruptly: "Which is the best horse in the regiment?" "No. 40, sir."

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON: Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang. Belleville, Ont.—Thos. Waymark.

Calgary, N.W.T.—E. Doughty. Capetlon, Que.—Alfred Hansford. Campbellford—Natham E. Grills.

Fort William, Ont.—Ed. Oakley. Fredericton, N.B.—A. D. Thomas. Galt, Ont.—Chas. Squire.

Hamilton, Ont.—James Fisher, 101 Oak Ave. H. H. Martin, 22 Wellington St.

Lakefield, Ont.—C. J. Burgis. Lonsborough, Ont.—B. Laurason. Lambton Mills—J. T. Jarvis.

Lambton, Ont.—Wm. H. Cruse. W. Dumbleton. Montreal, Que.—Harry Smith, 29 Plessis St.

New Glasgow, N.S.—E. W. Thurston. New Westminster, B.C.—W. H. Boycott. Orillia, Ont.—Wm. Swinton.

Pembroke, Ont.—L. N. Pink. Peterboro, Ont.—J. J. Turner. Salford—W. S. Knight.

Sherbrooke, Que.—Edwin Avery. Simcoe, Ont.—Chas. G. Cross. Smith's Falls, Ont.—A. W. Chester.

St. Thomas, Ont.—E. W. Trump, Chester Lodge. Toronto—W. L. Hunter, Bloor St. C. E. Smith, 378 Parliament St.

Victoria, B.C.—J. Critchley. Whitby, Ont.—T. Dixon. Winnipeg, Man.—W. Jones, Lodge Neptune.

Woodstock, Ont.—Wm. E. Barnett. WRITE FOR CLUB TERMS TO Box 296, Ottawa.

To keep Your Lodge Posted Subscribe for the ANGLO-SAXON. Milton, Ont. Milton, No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday in every month.

Brantford. Lodge Juvenile No. 6, meets on 2nd Tuesday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Heyd's Block. Visiting brethren welcome.

S. O. E. B. S. LODGE DIRECTORY.

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

ONTARIO.

Boys of England.

Ottawa. Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month. F. J. George, Pres., E. Ackroyd, Sec.

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., 154 Manitoba St.

Daughters of England. Hamilton. Princess Mary No. 11—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Wellington and King Wm. Streets, Hamilton. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. King, Pres., G. Midgley, Sec.

Sons of England. Almonte. Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill St. Visiting welcome. Bro. Bennett, Sec., 151 Main St.

Brantford. Salford, No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 5th, 1883, in the A. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. C. Day, Pres., Wm. Irwin, Sec., P. O. Box 665, Brantford.

Blackstock. Grimby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month in the Orange Hall, Church St. Visiting brethren will be most heartily welcome. R. H. Brust, Sec.

Collingwood. Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Box 64, Sec. Collingwood.

Cornwall. Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. John Brook, Sec., Hy. Smith, Pres., Box 36 Cornwall.

Goderich. Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the A.O.Y.W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square. W. S. Knights, Pres., W. J. Dowling, Sec.

Gravenhurst.

Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, 3rd Ave., 2nd, every alternate Tuesday from October 20th. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Forth, Pres., G. A. Readshaw, Sec.

Guelph. Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec., J. Taylor, Pres., Box 210.

Hamilton. Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, MacNaughton street. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Frank H. Revell, Pres., 101 Oak Avenue.

Hamilton. Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. T. Butler, Pres., Hector H. Martin, Sec., 22 Wellington St.

Huntsville. Crocyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. Wm. Gall, J. G. Ramsey, Sec., Huntsville.

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., Thos. Lambert, Pres., Albert St., Williamsville.

Lakefield. Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. H. Dumbleton, Pres., C. J. Burgis, Sec., W. H. Dumbleton, Pres., Princess 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. M. Waterhouse, Pres., J. T. Jarvis, Sec.

London. Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall, F. G. Trivill, Sec., 125 Dundas St.

Ottawa. Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert St. Visitors welcome. Wm. Paul, Pres., W. S. Bowden, Sec., Box 249, Oshawa.

Oshawa. Essex No. 4—Meets in S.O.E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 3rd. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Paul, Pres., W. S. Bowden, Sec., Box 249, Oshawa.

Pembroke, Ont.

Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. H. R. Neapple, Pres., L. N. Pink, Sec.

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 3rd Monday in every month. H. R. Neapple, Pres., L. N. Pink, Sec.

St. Thomas. Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in the old Masonic Hall, Talbot st., east of the T. & P. track on First and Third Tuesdays in every month. Visiting brethren made welcome. H. T. Fonsford, Pres., Chas. E. Heard, Sec., Box 688.

Smith's Falls. Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. Newton, Pres., Frank Lane, Sec.

Toronto. Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at McBean Hall, cor. College street and Brunswick Ave. H. Hills, Pres., W. H. Syms, Sec., 140 George Ave.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadway, Ave., to which all brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited. Special White Rose meetings on the Fifth Tuesday of the months of January, May, August and October. J. G. Bent, Sec., 415 Gerrard St. E.

Weston. Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King St. Hall. Visitors welcome. W. Tasker, Sec., J. Hollingworth, Pres., Weston, Ont.

Weston. Prince of Wales No. 62—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street. Visiting brethren are welcome. H. Slater, Pres., Wm. J. Turner, Sec., Box 64, Windsor.

Woodstock. Redford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month. W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. Wm. E. Barnett, Sec., John Pittmans, Pres., Wm. E. Barnett, Sec.

Quebec. Capetlon, Que. Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capetlon, Que. Visiting brethren welcome. John Tregidown, Pres., Edwin James, Sec., Capetlon, Que.

Montreal. Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. Thos. H. Baker, Sec., 114 St. James St.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odells Block. John Parr, Pres., R. B. Yates, Sec.

Quebec, P.Q. Lincoln, No. 152—Meets in St. Barnabas Hall, St. Lambert, Que., 2nd and 4th Fridays. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. King, Sec., Box 8 St. Lambert, Near Montreal.

Quebec, P.Q. Prince George, No. 102—Meets in the Masonic Hall, cor. Garden and St. Louis streets, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. W. T. Martin, Sec., R. Ackerman, Pres., No. 6 Simard St., Mount Pleasant-Que.

Lachine. Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph St. Visiting members are welcome. A. Parr, Pres., F. Goucher, Sec., Box 9, Lachine.

Manitoba. Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets, at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block, Main street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome. Jas. L. Broughton, Jos. Harrison, Sec., President, P. O. Box 666.

British Columbia. Victoria, B.C. Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174.

New Brunswick. Fredericton, N.B. Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carlton street, from January 5th, 1893. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. K. Allen, M.P.P., Pres., A. D. Thomas, Sec.

NOVA SCOTIA. Halifax, N.S. Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday each month at McLean Hall, Barrington st., Halifax, N.S. Visiting brethren welcome. F. W. Synmonds, Pres., John Redford, Sec., 16 George St.

N. W. TERRITORIES. Calgary, N.W.T. United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in their Hall, on Osler street. E. Cave, Pres., E. Doughty, Sec.

P. E. ISLAND. Eton, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, (W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting brethren made welcome. G. W. Worthy, Pres., W. Peardon, Sec.

FOR SALE. One complete set of regalia including everything necessary for the complete outfit of a new lodge. The above regalia is perfectly new having been used only a very short time, and very irregularly at that, and will be sold at a Liberal Discount. For further particulars apply to, Chas. P. Watford, Box 125, Peterboro', Secretary Lansdowne No. 25.

TORONTO S. O. E. NEWS.

Proposed Rifle Regiment. A LIVELY INTEREST MANIFESTED BY THE MEMBERS.

Lodge Aaondale held its regular meeting on Monday, June 19th, Bro. F. Beverley Linden, occupied the chair.

The question of a proposed formation of a rifle regiment in connection with the Order came up and a Provisional Committee, and then a committee will be formed of the whole to get the matter under way.

A Large and Interesting Meeting. Kent Lodge, No. 3, met in their room in Shaftesbury Hall, on Monday evening, when there was a large number of members and visitors.

Two candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the degree and a large amount of important business transacted.

A committee was appointed to arrange for holding a picnic at an early date and a report was received from the Labor Bureau, which was deferred to the next meeting.

The lodge, by an almost unanimous vote, decided to withdraw their delegate from the Revision of Constitution Committee organized from Warwick Lodge.

During the evening a visit was received from Captain Tyler and about 20 members of the Naval Brigade, who were given an hearty reception from the president and members.

Will Lodge London Possess the Cup. Lodge London, met on Tuesday night June 20th, Bro. Hines presiding. The Tug-of-war committee reported that a good team had been got together to contest for the cup now in the possession of the lodge, and with proper encouragement from the lodge, there is every prospect of their again winning it.

Receipts for the Evening \$482.

Albion lodge members turned out in large numbers at their quarterly meeting on June 15th, Bro. Howard occupied the chair. Three candidates were initiated, and two were proposed for membership, seven were reported on the sick list.

Bro. H. Lewis was appointed delegate to the Hospital Board. A letter of thanks was received from Bro. Caddick, treasurer of Life Boat Fund, thanking the lodge for their handsome gift.

After settling a few minor matters the lodge closed earlier than usual on account of the hot weather. Receipts for the evening \$482.20.

York Lodge.

York lodge, on Thursday June 15, Bro. Sharland occupied the chair. There was a fair sprinkling of visitors, amongst whom were the president and vice-president of Avondale Lodge. Four propositions were received and one candidate was initiated into the mysteries of the Order.

Bro. H. Aisthorpe was unanimously elected delegate to the Hospital Board for the ensuing year.

Visiting Brethren Always Welcome.

Lodge Shrewsbury, No. 158, held its quarterly meeting on June 22nd, Bro. Jones, occupied the chair. Three candidates were initiated and four propositions were received. There are still eight or ten candidates to be initiated. The lodge now numbers 84 on the books. A very successful meeting was held. A W. R. meeting will be held in the near future. Visiting brethren being made welcome.

Ice Cream for the Naval Brigade.

The Naval Brigade had a very successful ice cream social on Thursday evening, June 22nd. The lecture room at Shaftesbury hall was used for refreshments and the programme of music and readings was given in the Auditorium. Lord High Admiral Caddick occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of the friends of the Brigade.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

It is stated that the date of the Royal wedding has been finally fixed for noon on Thursday, July 6. The ceremony will take place at the Chapel Royal, St. James.

At the Preston Town Council meeting a letter was received from the Countess of Sefton in reference to a joint wedding present from the counties of England to H. R. H. the Duke of York and the Princess May. The matter was referred to a special committee the Mayor remarking that Preston would not wish to be behind on such an interesting occasion.

It is stated that Lady Wolverton has decided to give Princess May her residence at Coombe Warren, Kingston Hill, as a wedding gift. The place is held on a long lease by Lady Wolverton of the Duke of Cambridge, who owns the freehold, and it is said his Royal Highness will make over the property entirely to the royal couple.

A county meeting was held at Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, for the purpose of presenting a national gift from the people of Wales to his Royal Highness the Duke of York and the Princess May, upon their approaching marriage. The High Sheriff moved: "That this meeting desires to express its hearty sympathy with the proposed national presentation to his Royal Highness the Duke of York and the Princess May upon the occasion of their approaching marriage, and that subscriptions for this purpose be solicited from the inhabitants of the county."

It was agreed that the maximum subscription be two guineas; that Mr. G. D. Harrison be appointed secretary; and that an executive and local district committees be appointed.

At the meeting of the Crewe Town Council a letter was read from the Duchess of Westminster inviting the co-operation of Crewe in promoting a wedding present to the Duke of York and Princess May on their approaching marriage. The Mayor said he should be glad to receive and forward subscriptions to the Duchess of Westminster. On the proposition of Alderman M'Neil it was decided to present a congratulatory address to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the forthcoming marriage.

Everybody has heard of Monte Carlo, the notorious gambling den of Europe. But only a few know that Monaco, in which it is situated, is the most Roman Catholic spot in the whole of Europe. It is full of Jesuits, secular priests, monks and nuns. The prince of Monaco is a devoted Roman Catholic, and both he and the bishop of the place are intimate friends. If the Pope was willing to have the infamous resort closed it could be done at once. But the income his church gets indirectly from it is too powerful a consideration for that.

Miss M. F. Cusack, the Nun of Kenmare, has not only written many books of a high order on different phases of Romanism, but she has been equally active on the lecture platform in England for the last two years. She has done good work in warning the English people against Rome's political designs, which are as aggressive there as they are in this country. She has just concluded a series of fifty lectures, delivered in the south and west of England to large and appreciative audiences.

The recent robbery of valuable church ornaments, gold vessels, etc., from the famous Teבודova monastery on the anniversary of the Czar's coronation, when the articles were used at the anniversary ceremonial, has led to the discovery of a disgraceful state of affairs at the monastery. The police, suspecting that the monks were implicated in the robbery, searched the monastery, and found nearly all the stolen property hidden in the monks' cells. The chief articles were gorgeous vestments, only worn on rare occasions, which were richly encrusted with diamonds and pearls, but when the vestments were recovered all the jewels had been torn out. A fact still more deplorable was the discovery that a number of women were living secretly with the monks. The police arrested all the monks and closed up the monastery, and the culprits are expected to be condemned to the Siberian mines.

Winks: "See that fellow on a bicycle—all doubled up like a jack-knife. Jinks: "Yes, he's on pleasure bent."

All people like to receive a favorable notice in their newspaper. If you have frequent headaches, dizziness and fainting spells, accompanied by chills, cramps, corus, bunions, chilblains, epilepsy and jaundice, it is a sign you are not well, but are liable to die any minute. Pay your subscription a year in advance and thus make yourself solid for a good obituary notice.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 187
To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen.

The mission of this Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy English men; 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 Motherland; 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 Allowances are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being for greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in 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.

The Society is governed by a Grand Lodge with subordinate lodges—the officers of which are elected annually.

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned. JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

Grand Secretary's Office, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, April 1st, 1882.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY. To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and made vigorous after years suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to anyone full particulars just how I was cured. Address with stamps: MR. EDWARD MARTIN, (Teacher), P. O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

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