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**Rise and Progress
 OF THE
 SONS OF ENGLAND.**

A Short Sketch of the Forma-
 tion.

PART IV.

Henceforth they seemed to make steady upward progress, in ratio to their numbers. The first public reference to the society, by the press, appeared in the Ontario Workman, Jan. 7th, 1875, which is worthy of reprinting—

SONS OF ENGLAND.

"We are glad to see that a step in the right direction has at last been taken by Englishmen in this city. We allude to a new benevolent society just formed exclusively for Englishmen and their descendants. Up to the present, Englishmen have certainly been remiss in combining together for their mutual improvement, the only society for Englishmen as far as we are aware of, existing in this city being of a charitable character. Why this should have been, we are not prepared to answer; but it has been felt by certain Englishmen that it was not right that they alone, out of all the different nationalities at present residing in Toronto, have never had a society where they could assist each other by advice and by more substantial means.

"Charity, though the chief of all the virtues, has somewhat of a degrading effect on the recipient of it. No man, with the principles of an upright, honorable man, can receive charity without at least feeling under an obligation for the gift; and the founders of the Society at present, the subject of this article, have felt that it is less degrading and more honorable for a man to receive relief from his own countrymen as his right, from having when in health and plenty laid up a store against sickness and adversity, than have to be dependent on the charity of others. The benefits of the Society in question are, we believe, entirely different to any yet conferred by any other benevolent Society at present in operation. In addition to the usual sick and general benefits the other benefits are of a character that must command them to the working classes. Temporary loans to pay rent, orders for coal or wood, and orders on tradespeople for goods, are a class of benefits that, during the winter months, at any rate, will prove to be acceptable to many who cannot be strictly termed the working classes, and we hope that Englishmen and their descendants will do their utmost to render the new Society a success. The initiation fees and weekly subscriptions are small when compared with the fees demanded by other societies, and would be not only a good investment to make, but would not make it irksome on any man with ordinary prudence to pay.

"Any Englishman wishing for further particulars, can obtain them by addressing Secretary, P. O. box 1475, Toronto."

In the beginning of April, 1875, Court Albion, No. 1, moved to the Trades' Assembly Hall, Adelaide st., east, where they remained, and grew so strong that new lodges branched off.

In the evening, of the Queen's Birthday of 1875, a concert was given in the Agricultural Hall, corner of Yonge and Queen streets. At this, their first public entertainment, Bro. Lomas, pre-

sided. There were present about 500 people present, after the programme was gone through, the objects and aims of the society were fully explained, all of which was duly reported in the city papers next day. During this quarter seven more members were added.

In the autumn a drum and fife band was formed, all members but one, of the Sons of England.

At the close of the first year, ending December, 12th, 1875, the officers were able to report 63 additional members, making a total of 71 strong.

The first anniversary was celebrated by a real English supper at the "Cockney's Retreat," on the east bank of the River Don, Toronto east, and was attended by 56 brother Englishmen, "members of the society only."

A good time was spent, it being daylight before the meeting broke up. Though they had prospered in numbers their principles had to stand the test; as an evidence, the first case of distress became known, between meeting nights, the executive collected beef, bread, groceries, fuel, and \$10 cash; went to the home of the distressed brother, which surprised and gladdened him and his family—relieving their wants. Thus Fidelity were their's in practice.

English Nobility.

A very remarkable piece of testimony to the character and career of a leading English nobleman is the reference made by the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, Mr. G. W. Smalley, an American citizen residing in England, to the late Duke of Devonshire. Here are this American correspondent's words in the issue of that paper:

"The Duke of Devonshire's death was due mainly to old age. He was 83 years old, and to the last in full possession of his faculties. He had one of the best minds in England. He was one of the most distinguished scholars who ever added to the renown of Cambridge University. He was a man of the world, a man of business, a student of science who, like Lord Salisbury, would have been eminent in science had other duties left him leisure. He was the greatest landlord in Great Britain. He lived through a period when landlords have been held up to the execration of mankind, yet none ever named this landlord but to praise him. He was beloved by his tenants even in Ireland. He was respected even by the Land League, which never dreamed of attacking his Irish properties, and never denied his justness or generosity. He had broad views, and something of that creative spirit has made the growth and prosperity of America the marvel of the world. He did not shrink from investing vast sums in turning villages into great towns. He administered the whole of his immense properties. His was the mind which planned, directed and decided everything. His fortitude survived the murder of one son in Phoenix park, and the recent death of another not less dear to him.

"There was no relation of life in which this great nobleman, although a nobleman, was not admirable. His charities and his public spirit were alike without stint. By his rank, his wealth, his position, he had every title to the enmity of those new Radicals whose gospel is a gospel of hatred, and he goes to his grave without one word of detraction. They of his order can find nothing to say against him who was the chief of his order, and no

marble is too white on which to write his epitaph."

Not one word need he added to this tribute to a leading member of the British aristocracy, a class which a certain run of critics would have us believe is the cradle of every vice, moral and political. But your rabid critic of aristocracy is often a tuft-hunter, or "a social parasite," and would eagerly accept a title if one were offered him. It is the lack of one which makes him ascribe all the evils of the body politic to the aristocracy, and all the virtues to the mob.—Empire.

A BRIGHT WITNESS.

An eminent judge, who was trying a right-of-way case in England, had before him a witness—an old farmer—who was proceeding to tell the jury that he had "known the place for sixty years, and my fether told I as heered my grandfather say—"

"Stop!" said the judge: "we can't have any hearsay evidence here."

"Not?" exclaimed Farmer Giles.

"Then how dost know who thy feyther was, 'cept by hearsay?"

After the laughter the judge said—

"In courts of law we can only be guided with what you have seen with your own eyes, nothing more nor less."

"Oh, that be blowed for a tale," replied the farmer. "I ha' a bile on the back of my neck, and I never seen um, but I be ready to swear that he's there, I do."

IN ENGLISH BANKS.

The Bank of England's doors are now so finely balanced that the clerk, by pressing a knob under his desk, can close the outer doors instantly and they cannot be opened again except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ingenious unemployed of the great metropolis from robbing the famous institution. The bullion department of this and other great English banking establishments are nightly submerged in several feet of water by the action on the machinery.

In some of the London banks the bullion departments are connected with the manager's sleeping-rooms, and an entrance cannot be effected without setting off an alarm near the person's head.

If a dishonest official, during day or night, should take even as much as one from a pile of a thousand sovereigns, and the whole pile would instantly sink and a pool of water take its place beside letting every person in the establishment know of the theft.

QUICK MARCH!

Even an extremely aggressive enemy can be easily conquered by strategy; it is only a question of employing the stratagem exactly fitting to the case. An open-air preacher of East London understood this very well, and his stratagem fitted to a charm. He was addressing a crowd, when a soldier who had been drinking came up, and loudly ridiculed the service.

Finding that it was useless to ignore the man, the preacher, said, "Ah, my friend, you're no soldier; you've only borrowed those gay red clothes! No servant of the Queen would get drunk and interrupt a peaceful service."

The man warmly protested that he was a soldier, and invited the preacher to test him.

"Very well," was the reply, "I will. Now then, stand at ease!"

This the soldier did as well as his condition allowed. "Right about face!"

This order was also obeyed, though with some trouble.

"Now, quick march!" and off went the valiant soldier, marching down the Mile end Road at a vigorous pace, while the preacher resumed his discourse.

GREAT YOUNG MEN.

Charles James Fox was in Parliament at 19.

The great Cromwell left the university at Cambridge at 18.

John Bright was never at any school a day after he was 15 years old.

Gladstone was in Parliament at 22, and at 24 was Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Bacon graduated at Cambridge at 16 and was called to the bar at the age of 21.

Peel was in Parliament at 21, and Palmerston was Lord of the Admiralty at 23.

Henry Clay was in the Senate of the United States, contrary to the Constitution, at 29.

Washington was a colonel in the army at 22, commander of the forces at 42, President at 55.

Judge Storey was at Harvard at 15, in Congress at 29 and Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States at 32.

Martin Luther had become largely distinguished at 24, and at 56 had reached the topmost round of his world wide fame.

Webster was in College at 15, gave evidence of his great future before he was 25, and at 30 he was the peer of the ablest man in Congress.

Morris of Saxony died at 32, conceded to have been one of the profoundest statesmen and one of the best generals Christendom had seen.

Napoleon at 25 commanded the army of Italy. At 30 he was not only one of the most illustrious generals of the time, but one of the great law givers of the world. At 46 he was at Waterloo.

William Pitt entered the ministry at 14, was Chancellor of the Exchequer at 22, Prime Minister at 24, and so continued for 20 years, and when 35 was the most powerful uncrowned head in Europe.—*Young Men's Era.*

GENERAL GRAINS.

Despair increaseth debts.

The wrong comes to light.

The fool knows he knows all.

We were all born rich in opportunity.

The wise man knows he knows nothing.

The left hand often rips what the right hand sews.

Three things to contend for—honor, country and friends.

He who is everybody's friend has no time to be anybody's.

Making mistakes is entering into knowledge by the side door.

There is no true friendship among loafers and scallwags; there is only intimacy.

Don't try to make a friend out of a weak man; it is like trying to carry water in a sieve.

Theology is what people think about God, Religion is what they feel in their own souls.

Don't be too proud to ask and accept the humblest work till you find the task you want.

Half the things we groan over to-night will right themselves to-morrow night if we let them alone.

Frequently it happens in every-day life that those who have the most assurance know the least.

The diminutive chains of habits are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.

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FEBRUARY 15, 1892.

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SONS OF ENGLAND GRAND LODGE.

The approaching Session of the Grand Lodge at London, Ont., on the 23rd inst., will be looked forward to with more than ordinary interest. Not only on account of the personal interest felt in the prospective officers for this year, but from the deep interest felt in the warm throbbings of national feeling which we know pulsates through the hearts of so many of its members; to see how long it will smoulder, as an imprisoned flame, before it will burst forth in the glow of patriotic action? How long will it be before the contact of Englishmen in organic union will give timely birth to national action, as an aggressive force in the maintenance of British Unity in the public affairs of Canada? How long will it be before the mists of selfishness will be cleared away, and each member of the Order fully realize that he has identified himself—as his great guiding thought for action—with an organization whose aspirations are expressed in the words:

"A union of hearts and a union of hands, A union none can sever; A union of homes, and a union of lands, 'Neath the Old Union Jack for ever!"

We believe each year will manifest a living growth of this spirit, which we value most of all amongst the noble purposes the Society has mapped out for accomplishment.

We trust the Session will not pass without some substantial sum being directed for expenditure by the Grand Executive, to meet legitimate expenses of the grand officers to found and establish branches of the order in all parts of the Dominion.

We trust the grand officers to be elected will be chosen with a due regard to the interests and feelings of all parts of the Dominion—rigidly excluding from office those seeking it to gratify personal ambitions, but elevating thereto those who have manifested a sterling devotion to the great principles of the Society—whose zeal shall make them fit leaders for all true Englishmen to follow.

Again in the selection of the place for next Grand Lodge meeting we would strongly appeal to western brethren not to forget the claims of Montreal, which in view of the new Maritime Province lodges, might be regarded as more central and convenient for them to attend, and will afford a great stimulus to the Order in eastern Canada. There are good men and true in Montreal that need sympathy and interest in their work, and it would make them realize it better by meeting there next year.

THE DAUGHTERS OF ENGLAND.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers the formation of a new society to be known as the "Daughters of England Benevolent Society," organized in Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 7th, 1890.

It is a secret society in the sense that its proceedings are not public and a binding obligation is imposed on its members. Its aims and objects and government are very similar to those of the Sons of England, with which fraternal society it is their future intention to apply for recognition as the Female Branch of the Society.

We have a warm sympathy with the worthy object of associating Englishwomen together, and helping to foster and keep alive a worthy national spirit amongst them—for their influence over children is immense.

We should prefer this female society to be composed of unmarried ladies, with gentlemen as honorary members. To visit and care for one another in sickness and having medical attendance and medicine free for a small yearly charge should suffice for the benevolent side of the society's work—but we think, under their able and graceful influences, they could carry on a great social influence for the good of themselves and their male relations, as a branch of the S. O. E. Society—in preparing many happy gatherings of Englishmen and Englishwomen in social festivity—and if some lonely fellow-countrymen should meet the girl of his choice there so much greater good would be gained. We only throw out these suggestions, but go ahead ladies and rest assured our blessing follows you. As there is so much fuss going on about the White Rose Degree, why not let the ladies have the White Rose, and then, if it is thought desirable to amalgamate both degrees, it could be done with greater advantage to all parties by and by.

Those wanting further information should apply to Hector H. Martin, 22 Wellington st. n., Hamilton.

DEATH OF SPURGEON.

The death of this great and gifted preacher of Christ's Gospel is one of those startling events, amongst many, which have recently happened. In his person has passed away one who can only be compared to the great teachers and preachers of the Protestant Reformation.

As an Englishman, and as one who has exerted a mighty influence on his countrymen, and wherever the English language is spoken, his life and career is of special interest to us.

Many are aware that not only the thousands who listened weekly to his preachings, but a vastly larger audience each week learned the precious truths of the gospel from the printed copies of the sermons, published in nearly all the languages of Europe. Thousands of the humblest subjects of the Czar of Russia have gathered each week to read these sermons together and to unite in hearty worship of our Saviour God.

Many also are aware that for many years past his yearly salary has never been touched for his own use, but handed over to aid the orphanage and teaching institutions he had established—his own family needs being supplied from his wife's private income.

His greatness was Christian as distinguished from that which is worldly—in other words that of a loving, gentle and gracious person, walking humbly and lowly—as in the presence of his Divine Master—whose teaching was that His followers should be great only in humbly serving others. All the honours and distinctions that man could confer on him were idle vanities—and his whole life was that of one who realized that his Master's eye was on him—and whose actions were the living growths of loving devotion to his Lord. He never parleyed with sin nor made compromises with doctrinal errors; he did not make his own path but strove to a faithful following in the "footsteps" of his Saviour.

Those who differed from him learnt the broad deep love he cherished for all who owned Jesus as Lord, but this love was never allowed to turn him from what he held to be strict fidelity to the testimonies of God and in scathing exposure of doctrinal errors.

Thousands who have learnt to bless the name of Jesus through his preaching will sorrow over his departure,—as a personal loss to themselves—but will rejoice that, as a soldier of the Cross, he has entered into the Rest of God, that he fought the good fight and kept the faith and that now he is with Jesus to whom he gave life-long service as the fruit of an unquenchable love.

As a "Christian scholar" he has been rated away down by many, but, beyond possessing a magnificent voice and fluent gracious speech, we are not aware that he has ever affected to be more than a plain earnest man speaking to those in earnest—and in that way, it has been that men and women, of every age and station in life, have found in his burning and searching utterances the voice that called them from a life of selfishness and frivolity to one of love and service to Jesus.

As Englishmen let us be thankful that the Almighty has raised up in our nation so bright a light and so faithful a witness to Christian truths, and as those who still protest against the abominations of Popish teachings, be glad that, as a faithful Christian, Romanism found in him an unrelenting foe. As one true to God he was false to no one, and as God's freeman he was opposed to every form of bondage—mental and physical—which man

is ever ready to impose on his fellow-man.

He has gone to join the great family of the redeemed. We confess freely that we also glory in the empty grave of Jesus and look, with an unclouded faith, to a LIVING CHRIST in that great throne in heaven.

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COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

We regard with suspicion all treaties affecting trade. People the world over will voluntarily and freely trade with each other as their interests dictate. When treaties have to be made to direct or control legitimate trade there is a nigger in the fence somewhere—some jug-handled business contemplated or in existence to render it necessary.

We confess to the belief that modern warfare has found such destructive weapons that we fully believe that tariff wars will be the more general forms in which hostilities will be conducted.

The recent commercial treaties in Europe between different nations, and the United States and the West Indies and South American republics are all in the nature of actions above referred to—either acts of direct hostility or jug-handled transactions in which one party is to get nearly all the advantage—giving a sprat to catch a mackerel.

These treaties would be of little concern to British countries except for their discriminatory clauses—whereby a mutually most favored nation clause is granted to the nations making the treaties—consequently isolating British countries as far as possible from all the advantages of commerce with them; yet in British markets they are compelled to find the only markets for their surplus products.

If it be noted that it is only surplus produce finding its way to British markets, the remedy is evident against such illegitimate combinations against British trade. The remedy is to develop the resources of our vast estates the world over and, instead of taking foreign surpluses, to use our own produce; and, for this purpose, to tax all foreign articles heavily which we know are compelled to find in British markets their place of sale. The producers will have then to accept the amount of the duty less for their produce, as they will not be masters of the situation, being compelled to sell at the consumers price or see their supplies rot in their own hands; at same time British countries could give tariff advantages to foreign nations offering fair and liberal terms of trade with them, and so get the supplies needed from them. British markets are too valuable for any one foreign nation to have them closed against it, and British people have only to act untidely and put their foot firmly down against these foreign trade conspiracies.

IMPERIAL BURDENS.

There is plenty of evidence in public speeches and the public press of England to indicate that the British taxpayer is awakening to a lively sense of the reality of his carrying, unaided, an enormous load of taxation that ought to be equally shared by other portions of the Empire. Whatever his ideas may be about free-trade, Imperial Federation, or any other important problems, this question of taxation in hard times, and under the fiercest foreign competition, with even the colonies having protective tariffs against him, is one that presses home keenly for answer every day. We are glad it is so as we regard the present position of the colonies, towards imperial burdens, as creating false ideas of colonial rights and duties; and, in the English tax-payer's mind, it is quite enough to cool his zeal for keeping up an Empire in name only, when in so far as all practical national advantages, the colonies may as well be independent foreign states. All agree that taxation must be accompanied by representation and, if that be so, the first step is to see what form and measure the representation should take, and when that is settled it will be time to allocate the burdens of taxation equitably.

As Imperial Federationists, we hold that local institutions must not be impaired or interfered with under any federal arrangement—every portion of the Empire having its own parliament—of which a Federal Senate should be the supreme governing body in all Imperial affairs. The change required is to treat the present British Parliament simply as a local parliament for the British Islands, but in no other way to interfere with it; to introduce colonial representatives in any way into it is to violate all sound principle of parliamentary government—in a parliament

purely local almost in everything but name, having an arbitrary power coupled with it to guide and control imperial affairs—power never delegated to it by other portions of the Empire, such as would be accorded a truly Federal Senate.

We think some acceptable scheme could be prepared for federal union by the Home and Colonial governments, and then propounded as a permissive measure, giving all parts of the Empire a period of time in which to give in their adhesion to it. When a certain number of the colonies had done so the Federal Government could be started and if all did not join by the end of the period allowed, they would not have the same trade facilities within the Empire as those in the Union, and if they did not elect to come in they could set up as independent nations, or, it could be made so awkward and unprofitable to stay out in the cold that they would prefer to come into the Union.

We see no real difficulties to Federal Union except the question of the tariffs and if we adopted a fixed revenue tariff within the Empire, leaving each part of the Empire to raise it as much higher as it pleased against the foreigners, we think the tariff difficulty could find its solution.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS: The loss of the seat, for the Rossendale division, by the Unionist party, is regarded as a very serious blow to the hopes of the Conservative party at the general elections. It is however impossible to judge by any one constituency. The personal influence and popularity of the respective candidates have more to do with the choice made in any contest than any one thing else. The bulk of the voters are not politicians and vote for the man each time. Still the general indications certainly point to the fact that the Liberals are more than holding their own—and we ascribe the cause to the labor vote.

CABINET CHANGES: The recent changes, in the Dominion Cabinet, cannot be regarded as a permanent arrangement. They are but a shuffling to suit the tastes of the constituencies affected by the bye-elections going on. There can be no doubt that such sterling representative men, as Mr. Meredith and Mr. D'Alton MacCarthy, have been omitted from the Cabinet to suit papist prejudices. It seems to us an infamous piece of cheek and intolerance that, while papists rigidly insist up to the hilt in being fully represented, yet, when Protestants want a sound, reliable man to represent their interests and views, we are to be coolly informed that Roman Catholics will not have him in the Cabinet at any price—only a dummy Protestant will be tolerated—so that a spirit of mutual concession, to the prejudices of one another, is not to be the rule in the Government of Canada—but all the concessions are to come from Protestants. There can be no truce to hostilities between a real live Protestantism and Popery—such seems the only inference to be drawn from the recent attitude of papists.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT: The position of the English in Egypt is purely accidental instead of one of design. They are there and how to leave it consistently with a due regard to the vast interests involved is the puzzle. The interests of a world-wide civilization, of the Egyptians and of the British Empire, all say it is good for the English to be there, and—if needs be—own and rule the country. But the jealousy of France and the hostility of Russia would move heaven and earth to drive the English out of Egypt, and let the country go back to its former state, rather than England should enjoy the least naval or military advantage by its possession. France has had and has a good friend in England, their material interests are not so divergent as to make them enemies and there can be nothing, but senseless national antipathies, to give point to her objections. In Russia we simply see a rival and a foe and the actions of such at all times. Her policy remains the same as it was years and years ago and, in opposing it, England has spent too much blood and treasure to act now so as to render all fruitless at Russia's bidding. England has pledged herself to evacuate Egypt of occupancy by British troops, but has fixed no date for doing so; in fact, it resolves itself into doing so when she deems wise to do it and not before. We hope she will never see fit to do so.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS: We are glad to notice that the Greenway government in Manitoba is going to stand to their guns, and make the Separate school question the vital issue in the approaching Provincial elections; and we hope

every candidate—irrespective of his party name—who squarely stands on the platform of out-and-out opposition to separate sectarian schools, will be elected every time. Some will say the Provincial Government is guilty of all kinds of corrupt actions. As parties go, we should be very much surprised if they were not. We are not here to defend or praise their administration of affairs—but the man or party who fights sectarian schools, would have our vote every time. In England every private school even that can show a certain percentage of efficient, in secular studies, gets a per capita allowance from the government, and they can teach what else they please; but that does not suit Papist ecclesiastics and they are struggling to get power to rate and assess Catholics for separate schools and compel them, by process of law, to pay up to support sectarian schools, in the same manner as to the Board or Public Schools. The poison-fangs of Popery are to have all the power of British law to drive them deeply into the vitals of its pitiable victims. That is what they want everywhere.

Sons of England News.

S. O. E. NOTES.

Our story, Andy Thoms, by Thos. C. Andrews, is crowded out this issue.

We beg to direct the brethren's attention to the cards of Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, of Orillia, and Grimsby No. 106, Blackstock, which appear for the first time in the directory columns of this paper.

We believe we are correct in stating that Mr. Metcalfe, the member elect for Kingston, is a member of the S.O.P. order—also the new member for East Elgin—Mr. Ingram. We shall be delighted to find that Bro. Ald. Drennan will carry the Kingston constituency for the Local House.

A brother from Montreal writes the following: "I don't know why some of our boys do not let the western boys know how we are getting along. I am sure they could use the ANGLO-SAXON. There are plenty of smart men in our lodges." Yes, the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON are open at all times to the brethren both East and West.—Ed.

Some members are writing to us one week complaining that we are a "Grit" sheet, and another we are complained of as being "Tory." When will Bro. Englishmen give us fair play and credit our utterances with honest non-partisanship, when we assure them of our utter disbelief in either party? We believe in measures not men. Please do not try to father your own party feelings on us. We care for the principles of our Order, first, last and for ever. Such Englishmen should cast the mote out of their own eyes first.

During an address given by Thos. C. Andrews, of Winnipeg, to the lodge, the following remarks were made re the ANGLO-SAXON: "We must admit the absolute necessity of having a paper devoted to our own interests, and that we can have by supporting and encouraging the one which is most available. No paper can be run for nothing, and greater or less efficiency will be found in our paper according as we give it a greater or less support. The proprietors of the ANGLO-SAXON inform me they intend to bring it out twice a month. The support which the plucky proprietors of this truly English paper have hitherto received in this Province of Manitoba is meagre to what it ought to be. Why this apathy? This want of thought on the part of Englishmen? For I am sure it does proceed from want of thought. Now is the time gentlemen, give your orders and become subscribers while the agent is in the room." Thanks, Brother, we have added the names you sent and placed them on our subscription list.

New Glasgow, N.S.

Bro. E. W. Thurston, of Kenilworth lodge, No. 149, New Glasgow, N. S., writes as follows: "Lodges in the Maritime provinces are doing fairly well. Membership is not large at present. Our members are all loyal and true to the principles of the Order, each one having a desire to extend the Order's influence. The choice of members is somewhat limited, the majority of the people here being of Scotch or Irish descent, and a large number are from mixed marriages with some English blood in their veins, but who have not the qualification of being English by the male line of descent. Lodge Kenilworth, I think, would like to see the clause of the constitution defining an Englishman made a little broader so as to include those with English blood in their veins, no matter whether by the father or mother. If that were done many would come in who are ex-

cluded now... of Suffolk... Monday... absence... Vice Pres... Ottawa, V... from atte... W. Whit... installa... year. A... business... assembled... where th... an oyste... toasts, an... ing. Th... cers insta... W. H... V. Pres... R. N. H... Sec'y; R... Dodd, T... J. Burn... Raven, J... Steeper, Grace, Lord, A... Steeper

On Ja... No. 116... annual... Owning... for room... modatic... extend... limits o... D. D. B... Col. Pr... which p... manner... more c... port by... D. D. W... to dinn... men w... a.m. I... rio bre... thing i... would... Fifty f... the Pa... shore;... Race I... we cou... nearly... Befo... money... The D... for the... Reeve... T. Rob... Sec'y;... tee—C... Willia... and W... Millett... Afte... M.P.,... No. 11... china... and s... retire... Deput... few ki... our gr... We... good s... prieto... man o... thoro... the bi... disper... can sh... Ian... SAXON

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THE ANGLO-SAXON.

cluded now, who are good loyal subjects of the Queen, and who, in thought and feeling are practically English and who, in many cases, would make good members of the Order. I am much surprised at the wish of some to interfere in any way with the White Rose degree. If that is done, in my opinion, it will be a great mistake. All other Orders have more than one degree, and an order with only one degree would scarcely seem an Order at all. It would be a good idea if the Grand Lodge would give the White Rose degree some proper work to do, thereby making it a useful degree instead of ornamental. The White Rose degree has a very beautiful ritual, and I think it would be a very great blunder to amalgamate the degrees. We have been hoping that some brother, well posted in the work of the Order, would have come this way. It would be a very great pleasure to us, and I can promise him a most cordial welcome.

Brockville.

The annual installation of the officers of Suffolk lodge, No. 87, took place on Monday evening, January 25th. In the absence of the Past Supreme Grand Vice President, Ald. W. R. Stroud, of Ottawa, who was unavoidably detained from attending, Past President Bro. W. White, officiated *ex-officio* at the installation of officers for the ensuing year. After the work and the usual business was finished the brethren assembled at the Grand Central Hotel, where they entertained themselves to an oyster supper, drinking the usual toasts, and spending an enjoyable evening. The following is a list of the officers installed: W. H. Grace, P. Pres.; W. H. Edwards, Pres.; Thos. Guest, V. Pres.; F. W. S. Jackson, Chaplain; R. N. Horton, Surgeon; A. C. Bacon, Sec'y; F. W. Lord, Asst. Sec'y; H. Dodd, Treas.; Committee—H. Timleck, J. Burniston, J. Dukesberry, A. J. Raven, J. Fox and G. W. Turner; C. Steeper, O. G.; E. Stapley, I. G.; W. H. Grace, W. White, Auditors; F. W. Lord, A. J. Raven, D. Derbyshire, C. Steeper and C. C. Fulford.

Victoria, B.C.

On January 12th Alexandra lodge, No. 116, Victoria, B.C., held its first annual dinner at the Dallas Hotel. Owing to the proprietor being pressed for room he could only provide accommodation for 50, therefore we could not extend our invitations beyond the limits of our own lodge, except to the D. D. Rev. Bro. H. P. Hobson. Bro. Col. Prior, M.P., occupied the chair, which position he filled in an excellent manner, in fact could not have been more creditably filled. He was supported by our President Bro. Reeves, the D. D. Bro. Hobson, and Dr. M. S. Wade, lodge Surgeon. We sat down to dinner at 9.30, and like good Englishmen we kept things warm until 1.30 a.m. I tell you sir, some of you Ontario brethren would have learned something if you had been here, and we would have warmly welcomed you. Fifty feet away the mighty waters of the Pacific Ocean gently broke on the shore; 20 miles away the light from Race Rocks light-house flashed to us, we could see the reflection on the water nearly all the way.

Before dinner a very interesting ceremony took place in our lodge room. The D. D. installed the officers elect for the year: J. Hellier, Past Pres.; F. Reeves, Pres.; G. Watkins, V. Pres.; T. Robinson, Chaplain; J. Critchley, Sec'y; C. F. Beaven, Treas.; Committee—C. Holmes, J. P. Nankwell, J. R. Williams, J. Newing, H. B. Rendell and W. Bull; H. Wager, I. G.; Geo. Millett.

After the installation, Bro. Prior, M.P., on behalf of Alexandra lodge, No. 116, presented Bro. Hobson with a china tea set, as a token of our esteem and sympathy on the occasion of his retirement from the post of District Deputy for B. C. He responded in a few kindly words and cheered us on in our good work.

We all got so hungry and in such good spirits, I am afraid the hotel proprietor will never forget us. Every man did his duty that night, just as thoroughly as did Lord Nelson's men at the battle of Trafalgar. The meeting dispersed after singing as Englishmen can sing, "God Save the Queen."

I am gathering in subs for the ANGLO-SAXON, enclosed is three.

Lambton Mills.

Bro. Drewitt, district deputy, instituted a Juvenile lodge in this place recently. There were about 20 boys present. The lodge will be known as Bradford lodge, No. 20. After the initiation the juveniles were invited into the ante-room, where a repast was provided by the members; after full justice had been done to the good things provided, the boys re-assembled in the lodge room, where they were briefly addressed by Bro. Drewitt and

Berry who exhorted them to be true to the principles of the society and be good boys. After giving three cheers for the deputy the boys were sent to their homes.

The adult members then sat down and enjoyed a very pleasant hour together. Bro. Drewitt installed the following officers for 1892: P. Pres. Jas. Ashman; Pres. W. E. Zimmern; V. Waterhouse; Chaplin, John Traplin; Sec., J. T. Jarvis; Treas. T. Berry. After the installation each officer responded to the call for a speech, and Bro. Drewitt, addressed the lodge in his usual happy manner. I might say Bro. Drewitt deserves a great deal of credit for his great energy and untiring efforts to advance the interest of the Sons of England. He is often seen plodding his way through mud and water, hail and snow, to visit lodges outside the city, where walking is the only means of reaching them, which is a severe test, and a great proof of his interest in the society.

New Westminster, B.C.

On Monday, 18th January, the officers of lodge Rose of Columbia, No. 115, New Westminster, B. C., for 1892, were installed by Bro. H. P. Hobson, as follows: R. C. Blaker, Pres.; G. Wolfenden, V. Pres.; C. H. Williams, Chaplain; W. H. Boycott, Secretary; S. A. Fletcher, Treasurer; Dr. R. E. Walker, Surgeon; Committee: Thos. Male, E. L. Whyman, J. A. Young; J. A. Martin, A. C. Wilson, and Jos. Bayliss.

The retiring president, Bro. Edgar Bloomfield, was the recipient of a past president's jewel and collar, as was also Bro. Mayor Townsend, the first past president of the lodge. The presentation was made by the Grand District Deputy, H. P. Hobson.

The newly installed officers and past presidents, with a strong body guard of the brethren, afterwards repaired to the Hotel Douglas, and partook of the good cheer there provided. It was a "feast of reason and flow of soul" (to say nothing of the flowing bowl) which continued till the approach of day.

St. Thomas.

The ninth annual supper of Truro Lodge took place at the Kensington restaurant and was a most brilliant affair. After each member of the 125 true and loyal Sons of England present had filled the inner man the tables were cleared away. Then came the most enjoyable and delightful part of the evening, Judge C. O. Ermatinger seated at the head of the table ably presided over the large assemblage and was materially assisted in his arduous yet pleasant duties by the vice chairman, Messrs John King and Wm. Gay. Judge Ermatinger, in opening the proceedings said that both Chester and Truro lodges in the city were in a prosperous condition both in point of members and finances. In proposing the toast of Her Majesty, he referred in pathetic terms to the terrible sense of loss which our beloved Queen had sustained in the sudden demise of her revered and honored grandson. Patriotic strains of "God Save the Queen."

The Governor General, was next proposed and replied to by Mr. W. B. Doherty, who delivered the oration of the evening. He said we could not have too much loyalty or patriotism, and he rejoiced that the Union Jack had been unfurled to the zephyrs that blow from the flag staffs of our schools. Its influence, example and teachings were great, and the influence and benefit accruing from it would be repaid in the harvest of patriotism and devotion from generations to come.

The toast of "Our Dominion and Provincial Legislatures" was drunk with a gusto, coupled with the toast was the name of Capt. Jones. He delivered a ringing speech on our excellent marine and military equipment and advantages within Canada and Britain. On resuming his seat he was spontaneously applauded. "Our Dominion and Provincial Legislatures" brought Geo. E. Casey, M. P., Dr. J. H. Wilson, ex-M. P., A. B. Ingram, ex-M. P., Thomas Arkell, and Judge Ermatinger to their feet. They all delivered congratulatory addresses on the condition of the order. At this stage of the proceedings the charge of presiding was handed to Mr. John King, 1st vice-chairman. "The Grand Lodge" called Mr. Wm. Gay, District Deputy of Lodge Truro, S. O. E. to the floor. He enunciated with a feeling of praise that in St. Thomas they had in the neighborhood of 250 members, and there were 157 lodges in the Dominion, nearly all of which were established during the past six years. Their aggregate membership totalled 12,000 true and loyal British sons. To the toast of "Old England" Mr. John Midgley responded. "Our Host," brought the even-

ing's entertainment to a reluctant close, responded to by Mr. John Wilkinson. The happy gathering dispersed at 1 o'clock to the tune of "God Save the Queen," sorry to part but hoping to meet again around the jovial board at the next annual social reunion of the S. O. E.

Huntsville.

Bro. Reece, district deputy, accompanied by several brethren of lodge Croydon, visited lodge Epping, Rousseau, and instituted the W. R. Degree. The district deputy installed the officers for the year, who are men of the right stamp. A prosperous future is before lodge Epping.

Lodge Croydon, No. 85, elected for 1892: Geo. Hunt, Pres.; L. Ware, V. P.; J. G. Rumsey, Sec'y; G. L. delegate, W. Gall.

A resident of Manchester, England, has a Bible 200 years old, which is two feet long and about the same in width.

England has 39,000 policemen, of whom 15,270 belong to the City of London force.

Penny-in-the-Slot Electric Light.

The "Penny-in-the-slot" electric light comes as a boon and a blessing to travelers in the old country. The lamps are placed in convenient positions to throw a good light on the book or paper; to the side of the car is attached a box containing the accumulator and mechanism for switching the current on and off. By dropping a penny into the slot the light is set going for fifteen minutes, at the end of which time the circuit is automatically opened and the light extinguished. Eight cents an hour is rather a dear price to pay for light, but not everybody wants to read all the time while traveling, and if one wants to read very badly, then the necessary light is cheap at any price.—*Scientific American.*

The Law Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.
 2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
 3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
 4. The courts have decided that refusing newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing or leaving them uncollected, while unpaid, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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

Sons of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

- Almonte.**
 Nelson No. 43. Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. J. Shaw, Sec. Jas. Hy. Bennett, Pres. Box 96.
- Aylmer, Ont.**
 Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. M. Hatton, President. A. J. Elliott, Secretary.
- Barrie.**
 Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. J. W. Kemping, Pres. Geo. Whitbread, Sec. Allan Dale, Barrie.
- Belleville.**
 Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. H. Tammadge, Sec. A. Wensley, Pres. Belleville.
- Bowmanville.**
 Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounhall Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. Levi Morris, Pres. W. E. Pethick, Sec.
- Blackstock.**
 Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made heartily welcome. R. H. Prust, Sec.
- Brockville.**
 Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (1st) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. W. H. Edwards, Pres. Box 75.
- Chatham.**
 Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening at Foresters' Hall, Chas. F. Chanter, Sec. Warren Lambert, Pres.
- Collingwood.**
 Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays in Union Hall. E. Ward, Box 64, Sec. Collingwood.
- Cornwall.**
 Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. E. Hunt, Sec. Rev. S. Gowor Poole, Pres. Cornwall.
- Galt.**
 Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Tuesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Edward Lane, Sec. Box 96.
- Sault Ste. Marie.**
 Leamington No. 95—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Dawson's Hall. W. E. Sharpe, Sec. Sault Ste. Marie.
- St. Thomas.**
 Truro No. 82, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Thelwell streets, on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Chas. Riddall, Pres. The Hope, Sec.
- Stratford.**
 Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspeare Hall. Alf. Hirst, Stratford.
- 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 L.O.F., Odells C. Pearce. Edwin Avery, Sec.
- Toronto.**
 Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst & Queen sts. W. H. Syms, Sec. R. J. Hodge, Pres. 24 Eden Place.
 Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. W. H. Hewatt, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec. 418 College st.
 York No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave. Queen street, west. J. Baylis, Sec. 216 Lippincott st.
 Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. J. J. Thorley, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec. 74 Sussex Ave.
 Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale. M. Crittall, Sec. 4 Saunderson Ave.
 Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from January 4th, 1892, at Winches Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Thos. P. Williams, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec. 542 Ontario st.
 St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West. Geo. Taylor, Pres. F. C. Payne, Sec. 11 Clarence st.
 London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview Ave. Visiting brethren welcome. W. H. Barron. J. G. Bent, Sec. 415 Gerrard st. e. President.
 Portsmouth No. 45, Dovercourt, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Mechanics' Institute. J. Mallon Sec. 294 Clarence.
 Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meet alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall. W. H. Clay, Sec. Coleman P.O.
 Norfolk No. 57—Meets in their hall, Dominion Hall, cor. Queen and Dundas streets, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. Wm. Miles, Sec. Rev. W. H. Clark, Pres. 924 Queen st. w. 311 Shaw street.
 Birmingham No. 68—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Dominion Hall, corner of Dundas and Queen st., Toronto. H. W. Church, Pres. Saml. Leveats, Sec. 91 Adelaide st. e. 164 Spadina Ave.
 St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. Mc Gill st. and Yonge st. R. S. Grundy, Sec. Geo. R. Moore, Pres. 71 Saunter st.
 Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, Joseph Oldfield, Sec. 3 and 4 Adelaide St., E.
 Hull No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, Cameron Hall, J. H. Jewell, Pres. A. C. Chapman, Sec. 300 Lippincott st.
 Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, Queen St., West, cor. Spadina Ave. over Devaney's new store. C. McClelland, Pres. F. W. Chorley, Sec. 22 Shirley St.
- Lichfield.**
 Lichfield No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Ring, corner Prospect and Ontario sts. every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock. E. J. Cashmore, Pres. C. M. Cashmore, Sec. 695 Parliament st. 182 Bolton Ave.
- Vancouver, B. C.**
 Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Rev. H. P. Hobson. F. Jas. East, Secretary, Box 562. President.
- 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.
- Weston.**
 Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visitors welcome. Smith-Richardson, Sec. Joshua Pitton, Pres. Weston, Ont.
- Windsor.**
 Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwith street. Visiting brethren are welcome. Thos. Q. Deuch, Wm. J. Turner, sec. President. Box 619, Windsor.
- Winnipeg.**
 Westward Ho! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Union Hall, McIntyre block, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. T. C. Andrews, Arthur J. Craston, Sec. 414 St. Mary st. President.
- Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. W. H. D. 2nd Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome. A. H. Price, Sec. W. Jones, Pres. 508 4th Ave. N.**
- Woodstock.**
 Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. W. J. Fletcher, Sec.
- Lachine.**
 Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome. J. H. Thomas, Pres. Edward Pickering, Sec. 331 St. Joseph St.
- 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 Oiler street. F. B. Karren, Sec. G. C. King, Pres.
- New Glasgow, N.S.**
 Kentworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N. S., Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock, in Good Templars Hall. Visiting brethren always welcome. E. W. Thurston, Sec. W. H. Clarke, Pres.
- Fredericton, N.B.**
 Inlinton No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 7th, 1892. Visiting brethren always welcome. F. B. Edgecombe, Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.
- Guelph.**
 Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovel's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec. Harry Bolton, Pres. Box 210.
- 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. Lambert, Pres.
- Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at the Sons of England Hall. W. W. Willshire, Sec.**
- Hamilton.**
 Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec. Wm. Hunt, Pres. 101 Queen Avenue.
- Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Thos. G. Vinor Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec. 258 King st. W. 13 James st.**
- Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Hector H. Martin, Sec. Harry Marshall, Pres. 22 Wellington St.**
- Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Walter Harris, Sec. 41 Murray street.**
- Osborne No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the Royal Templars of Temperance Hall. Visitors welcome. G. Heatley, Pres. John W. Hannaford, Sec. in rear 103 Wentworth st. n.**
- Huntsville.**
 Croydon No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. Geo. Hunt, J. G. Rumsey, Sec. Huntsville. President.
- Lakefield.**
 Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. John C. Haleson, Edmund Sellens, Sec. Pres.
- Lambton Mills.**
 Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. Walter E. Ashman, Pres. J. T. Jarvis, Sec.
- London.**
 Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. F. G. Truvill, Sec. 125 Dundas st.
- British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. J. Anderson, W. B. Granch, Sec. President. 77 Clarence St.**
- Pleasantville No. 88—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Dufferin Ave. J. Hook, Sec. 280 Maitland st.**
- Midland.**
 Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors welcome. Frank Cook, Pres. R. O. Stokes, Sec.
- Smith's Falls.**
 Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Geo. T. Martin, Pres. W. W. Baker, Sec. Box 185.
- Montreal.**
 Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. B. T. Sellers, Sec. No. 132 St. Gabriel street, Turcotteville, St. Henri.
 Kestrel No. 38, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5th Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres. Chas. Chappell, Sec. 224 St. Antoine.
- Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club-House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts. J. G. Brooks, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec. 4 College st.**
- Denbigh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street, Chas. H. Heckert, F. W. Carlwell, President. 5 Parthenais Sq.**
- Crossen No. 120—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 462 St. Urban st. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres. M. H. Howell, Sec. 51 Emile St.**
- Orillia.**
 Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st. F. Toogood, Sec.
- Rose of Conchiching, No. 23, meets alternate Mondays from January 11th, 1892, in their Hall Mulcahey's Block, Orillia. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec. J. C. Iresiden, Pres. Box 63.**
- Ottawa.**
 Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. E. Aust, Sec. A. E. George, Pres. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.
 Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Tanner, Sec. W. J. Eastcott Pres. P. O. Box 298.
 Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec. Geo. Brown, Pres. 430 Ann street.
 Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. E. W. Gilbert, Sec.
 Clarendon—The United Degree lodge of Derby, Bowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. W. J. Eastcott, 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. Rich. Warm, Pres. Y. Eastwood, Sec. Box 277.
 Peterboro' No. 64—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at S. O. E. Hall. A. E. Dixon, R. Sec. F. L. Somerville, Pres., Peterborough.
- Owen Sound.**
 Mistletoe No. 86, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters Hall, Red Rose 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, White Rose, the 1st Wednesday in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound cordially welcomed. J. M. Spencer, Sec. Box 192.
- Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.**
 Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets cr alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec.

FACTS FOR ENGLISHMEN
RELATING TO THE EMPIRE.

We, as Englishmen, need occasionally to be reminded of the immensity of the extent, commerce, population and wealth of the Empire, the grandest and greatest the world has ever seen. In Canada, especially, do we need to be so reminded, as our daily papers, as a rule, contain great and glowing accounts of what is being done and fortunes amassed in the States, while very meagre telegraphic despatches of British news is all they give. We are thus in danger, some of us, of forgetting what England is and in time, being led to believe that after all the British nation is hardly holding her own. But go into any foreign nation and you will find respect for Englishmen, such as is only given to subjects of the first nation of the world.

The following statistics taken from reliable sources will "take the wind out of the sails" of the pessimist.

Name of Country	Sq. Miles	Population	Revenue
Great Britain and Ireland	127,115	38,000,000	490,000,000
Indian Possessions, etc.	1,600,000	287,000,000	85,000,000
Other Eastern Possessions	104,441	4,150,000	3,000,000
Australasia, etc.	3,471,078	4,000,000	30,000,000
America, North	3,574,000	5,000,000	8,500,000
America, South	115,419	350,000	500,000
Africa	205,000	2,000,000	4,500,000
West Indies, etc.	13,750	1,450,000	1,550,000
European Possessions	121	162,000	250,000
Totals	8,995,824	343,431,000	222,300,000

To these must be added the recent annexations in Africa, which will bring up the total area to 11,190,000 square miles and considerably increase the population, this increase in population cannot be given exactly as they are yet unenumerated.

The army numbers 707,242 men of whom 616,642 are effectives. The navy has a total of 97,548 men and 203 ships in commission.

In the merchant service, however, England shows her supremacy to best advantage, many of the fast passenger boats are built, so as to be used by the government as cruisers in time of war, let us hope that they may always continue in their present capacity.

It is difficult to give in a few figures a comprehensive account of the extent of British shipping, for the sake of comparison we give a few other countries:

Country	No.	Tons	Country	No.	Tons
British	11,000	11,028,024	United States	3,367	1,043,442
Germany	1,894	1,678,440	Russian	1,173	428,765
France	1,845	1,062,074	Spanish	808	539,372
Italy	3,367	1,043,442	Chilian	100	391
Japan	3,367	1,043,442	World's total	32,326	22,689,068
China	3,367	1,043,442			
India	3,367	1,043,442			
Other	3,367	1,043,442			

From this table which is taken from "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, 1891 and 1892," it will be seen that more than half the tonnage of the shipping of the world is British, viz., 11,028,024 tons out of 22,689,068, and if we take the steam tonnage, about two-thirds of the entire ocean going steam vessels are British and sail under the Union Jack. Every year about 1,000,000 tons of vessels are built in the United Kingdom.

Few people are aware of the amount of business done in the banks of the United Kingdom. The total amount passing through the bankers clearing house for 1890 was £7,801,048,000, an increase of £182,282,000 over the preceding year.

We will close this article by a quotation from a lecture by Col. Howard Vincent, who says:—"Think of the United Kingdom, with its 40,000,000 people crowding on 121,000 square miles, and extending its influence over 91 times that extent of territory, and with nine or probably even ten times its population. Think of the British Empire as 52 times the size of Germany, with seven fold the population; as 53 times that of France, with nine time the people; as more than three and a half

times the size of the United States, with over treble the population of all the Russias; as more than three Europes, with an equivalent population, and you can in some degree call before your mind the 11,000,000 of square miles and the 382,000,000 in the British Empire. An annual revenue, general and local, of £275,000,000 provides for the public services, while a trade amounting to £100,000,000 sterling a year is carried in British ships, of an aggregate burden of 12,000,000 tons. The colonial empire has borrowed £280,000,000 and India £206,000,000, almost entirely from London; while the loans to corporations and harbour boards, together with private enterprise, expand this sum of about £500,000,000 to a total advance to the Empire of over £1,000,000,000 sterling. Our annual purchases of colonial products are £97,000,000, compared with £84,000,000 fifteen years ago. Of wheat, wheatmeal and flour, and other grain, England obtained 14,000,000 hundred-weight in 1890 from British possessions, compared with 3,000,000 in 1870. Of wool, we bought 557,000,000 pounds from the Empire, out of a total import of 700,000,000 pounds, an increase of 253,000,000 pounds in 15 years. Of raw cotton, 274,000,000 pounds were purchased in 1889 from British possessions. Upon the other side, Mr. Vincent states the Empire bought of the mother country £90,000,000 worth of British and Irish goods in 1889, compared with £76,000,000 in 1875."

"The Union Jack of Old England."

We publish the prize poem for which the Sons of England of Kingston gave \$10. The author is Miss Jessie Gates.

There is no name in all the spheres,
So dear to English hearts;
No name makes music in our ears,
Like that which it imports.
We'll never waver, nor fall back
From foreign armies, which attack,
While o'er us floats the Union Jack.

It sends to every loyal heart
A patriotic thrill,
As when some falling pebbles start
The ripples on a rill.
Send forth the cry, let it not lag,
But echo from crag to crag;
"We never will forsake our flag!"

Under its shade have fought and died
The bravest of the brave,
Our nation's boast, our country's pride,
Their native land to save.
They never feared the enemy;
While o'er them floated royally
Our flag, dear flag of liberty.

It shields the innocent and weak,
When dangers would oppress,
While it waves o'er us, we will seek
And find for wrongs redress.
On every sea, in every land,
From Arctic coast to Stralian strand,
Our flag floats powerful and grand.

We'll keep our colors pure and bright;
The red, the white, the blue;
Though other nations gain their might
By fraud they'll live to rue.
Our flag will all unsullied be,
From shame and crime forever free,
Emblem of power and purity.

God bless each son of fair England,
In all her wide demesne;
May he be true to his native land,
And faithful to his Queen,
A prayer goes out from white and black;
The Zephyrs waft the echoes back;
"God bless our glorious Union Jack!"

There are about 1,100 men employed in the Bank of England, and their united salaries, including pensions, amount to \$1,500,000 per annum. Chicago has 1,900 policemen—1,555 Irish. Great Britain has 13,000,000 wage earners.

"August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations with beneficial results, I procured a bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEDERICK, Saugerties, New York. W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S.C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.

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