

# THE ANGLLO-SAXON

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

Volume II, No. 8  
Monthly.

OTTAWA, APRIL, 1889.

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5c. per Copy.

NOTICE.—Lodge Cards under this head will be inserted at the rate of \$1 per year.



## Sons of England Society.

### LODGE DIRECTORY.

- No. 1—Albion**, Toronto, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West.  
C. E. Smith, Sec.,  
R. D. Clarke, Pres., 27 Sword St.
- No. 2—Middlesex**, Toronto, meets alternate Tuesdays from April 3rd at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst St., Queen St. West.  
W. H. Syms, Sec.,  
Geo. Hall, Pres.
- No. 3—Kent**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West.  
J. M. Williams, Sec.,  
A. Watkins, Pres., 16 Carlton Ave.
- No. 4—Essex**, Oshawa, meets every alternate Friday from Jan. 6th, 1888, in the S.O.E. Hall.  
Thos. Martin, Sec.,  
J. W. Higginbotham, Pres.
- No. 6—York**, Toronto, meets alternate Thursdays from April 26th at Oddfellow's Hall, cor. Spadina Ave., Queen St. West.  
J. Baylis, Sec.,  
Hy. Aisthorpe, Pres., 210 Lippincott St.
- No. 7—Brighton**, Toronto, meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West.  
W. Pugh, Sec.,  
E. Davis, Pres., 70 Sussex Ave.
- No. 8—Britannia**, Hamilton, meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month in St. George's Hall, Cor. King William and James Streets. Visitors welcome.  
James Fisher, Sec.,  
Alfred Hannaford, Pres.
- No. 10—Somerset**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Somerset Hall, Queen St. West.  
W. P. Parsons, Sec.,  
H. Worman, Pres.
- No. 11—Surrey**, Toronto, meets alternate Mondays from April 9th at Hinchcliffe's Hall, Bloor St. West.  
T. Cannon, Jr., Sec.,  
T. H. Johnstone, Pres., 415 Manning Ave.
- No. 12—Victoria**, Cornwall, meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome.  
Frank Nelson, Sec.,  
Hy. Williams, Pres., Cornwall.
- No. 13—Warwick**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Jackson's Hall, Yonge St., cor. Bloor St.  
A. Riddiford, Sec.,  
J. Poffley, Pres., 671 Yonge St.
- No. 14—Manchester**, Toronto, meets alternate Mondays from April 16th at Winchester Hall, Winchester St., cor. Parliament St.  
T. P. Williams, Sec.,  
A. E. Coking, Pres.
- No. 17—Oxford Lodge** meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at their Hall, Front Street, Belleville.  
H. Tammadge, Sec.,  
Thos. Waymark, Pres.
- No. 18—Chester Lodge**, St. Thomas, Ont., meets on 2nd and 4th Friday (W. R. D. 1st Friday) of every month. Visitors welcome.  
Thos. H. Jones, Sec.,  
Wm. Gay, Pres., Box 293.

**No. 19—Wellington**, Bowmanville, meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsell's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome.  
J. H. Kenner, Secy.

W. E. Pethick, Pres.

**No. 21—Bedford**, Woodstock, meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month.  
F. Saunby, Pres., J. M. Cope, Sec.

**No. 25—Lansdowne**, Peterborough, meets in the Foresters' Hall, George St., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome.  
E. W. Elcombe, Sec.,  
R. Tivey, Pres., Box 277.

**No. 26—Royal Oak**, Galt, meets alternate Wednesdays from July 11th, 1888, at Foresters' Hall, Cor. Main and South Water Streets. Visitors welcome.  
Chas. Squire, Sec.,  
Isaac Blain, Pres., Rich. Ave.

**No. 27—St. George**, Toronto, meets alternate Mondays from April 16th at St. George's Hall, Queen St. West, cor. Berkeley St.  
H. Manchee, Sec.,  
Harry Leesbr., Pres., 13 Baldwin, Ct.

**No. 28—Southampton Lodge** meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop St., Barrie.  
Geo. May, Sec.,  
Geo. G. Smith, Pres., Box 196.

**No. 29—Acorn**, Hamilton, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at St. George's Hall, cor. James and King William streets. Visitors welcome.  
Hedley Mason, Sec.,  
Robt. Jarrett, Pres., 13 St. James St.

**No. 30—Derby Lodge** meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month, in Oddfellows' Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks Sts., Ottawa.  
E. Aust, Sec.,  
J. W. Foster, Pres., Sherwood St., Mt. Sherwood.

**No. 31—London**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Kingston Road.  
J. W. Haynes, Sec.,  
L. Brown, Pres., 22 Broadwood Ave.

**No. 32—Stafford**, Toronto, meets alternate Mondays from April 9th at Copeland Hall, King St. East, cor. Sherbourne St.  
Geo. W. Ansell, Sec.,  
Wm. Mitchell, Pres., 18 Trafalgar Ave.

**No. 33—Leicester**, Kingston, meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal Sts., on the 2nd and last Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.  
W. L. Allinson, Sec.,  
Joseph Salter, Pres., Albert St.

**No. 34—Canterbury**, Collingwood, meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays in Union Hall, Hurontario street, Collingwood.  
V. M. Durnford, Sec.,  
John Nettleton, Pres.

**No. 35—Windsor**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Oddfellows' Hall, cor. Spadina Ave., Queen St. West.  
Frank West, Sec.,  
John Fawcett, Pres., 37 Vanauley St.

**No. 36—Excelsior**, Montreal (R. R. D.), meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place de Armes Square. Visitors welcome.  
Chas. Chappell, Sec.,  
T. J. Bedford, Pres., 102 St. Felix St.

**No. 41—Victoria Jubilee**, Montreal, meets every alternate Friday from 1st June, 1888, at the Victoria Club House, cor. Wellington and Sebastopol Sts.  
J. A. Edwards, Sec.,  
Thos. Pike, Pres., 4 College St.

**No. 43—Nelson**, Almonte, meets alternate Fridays from June 1st, at their hall, Mill Street. Visiting brethren welcome.  
A. J. Horton, Sec.,  
Wm. Thoburn, Pres., Box 62.

**No. 44—Bowood Lodge** meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington St., Ottawa.  
Dr. Chipman, Sec.,  
R. J. Tanner, Pres., 647 Rideau St.

**No. 45—Portsmouth**, Dovercourt, Toronto, meets alternate Tuesdays from April 17th at Mechanics' Institute.  
B. Smart, Sec.,  
G. Hutchings, Pres.

**No. 47—Worcester**, West Toronto Junction, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at McFarlane's Hall, West Toronto Junction.  
Wm. Cowley, Sec.,  
J. H. Raybould, Pres., West Toronto Junct. P.O.

**No. 48—Leeds**, Weston, meets on 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at King St. Hall. Visitors welcome.  
Theo. Holdsworth, Sec.,  
Geo. Ashman, Pres.

**No. 54—Cambridge**, Little York, Toronto, meets alternate Fridays from April 13th at Society Hall, Danforth Road, Little York.  
A. Matthews, Sec.,  
A. Matthews, Pres., Coleman P. O.

**No. 55—Stanley Lodge** meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at the Foresters' Hall, Wellington St., Ottawa.  
A. S. Morris, Sec.,  
W. C. Teague, Pres., 706 Cooper St.

**No. 56—Russell Lodge** meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at their Hall, New Edinburgh, Ottawa.  
C. C. Rogers, Sec.,  
James Hope, Pres., 27 Stewart St.

**No. 57—Norfolk**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Oddfellows' Hall, Dundas St., Queen St. West.  
T. H. Kidd, Sec.,  
H. A. Seaton, Pres., 64 Gladstone Ave.

**No. 58—Hampton**, Orillia, meets alternate Mondays from August 6th, 1888, at Sons of England Hall, Mississauga Street.  
G. H. Swain, Sec.,  
H. Boyce, Pres.

**No. 62—Truro**, St. Thomas, meets in their Hall, Cor. Southwick and Talbot Streets, on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.  
J. W. Yensley, Sec.,  
Fred. W. Wright, Pres.

**No. 63—Plymouth**, Exeter, Ont., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each and every month in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Main St.  
William Sanders, Sec.,  
Daniel Davis, Pres.

**No. 65—Richmond**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West.  
Bro. Easton, Sec.,  
Capt. C. W. Allen, Pres.

**No. 67—Preston**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month at Occident Hall, Cor. Bathurst St., Queen St. West.  
J. J. Pritchard, sr., Sec.,  
Jno. Aldridge, Pres., 412 Markham St.

**No. 69—Birmingham**, Brockton, meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Parsons Hall, Brockton.  
Chas. Cashmore, Sec.,  
F. Wootton, Pres., 237 Gladstone Ave.

**No. 70—Sherwood**, Eglinton, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month at the Town Hall, Eglinton.  
L. S. Haynes, Sec.,  
T. Moore, Pres., Morton St., Deer Park.

**No. 76—St. Albans**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Association Hall, Cor. McGill St. and Yonge St.  
W. E. Collins, Sec.,  
J. H. Horswell, Pres.





A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the Anglo-Saxon race in Canada.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA, APRIL, 1889.

Communications, Subscriptions and all matters pertaining to the business management of the paper should be addressed to Box 296, Ottawa, Ont.

Subscribers are requested to remit by P. O. Money Order in preference to stamps.

Communications respectfully solicited from every source for the benefit of all concerned.

#### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to remind our subscribers that we are now 8 months in our second year of the ANGLO-SAXON, and we would be please if our subscribers would remit their fee for the second year's subscriptions. Kindly remit to the ANGLO-SAXON, Box 296, Ottawa.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

During a reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 12th instant the Hon. John Haggart, Postmaster-General, stated that the last mails to and from Canada had been sent by way of New York, instead of by a Canadian line from a Canadian port in the ordinary way. The Postmaster-General explained that the matter was caused through a temporary misunderstanding with the Allan Line. The sooner an arrangement, temporary or otherwise, is patched up, by which the necessity of sending Canadian mails through United States ports is put an end to, the better it will be for everyone.

Every member of the Sons of England will be supplied with a copy of our next month's issue, whether he be a subscriber or no. There are 6,500 members on the active list, and it is our intention to print a couple of thousand extra copies for Englishmen not members of our order. We will, therefore, be compelled to print and circulate not less than EIGHT THOUSAND COPIES OF THE ANGLO-SAXON for our next issue. What an opportunity for advertisers.

The *Orange Sentinel* is a no-popery paper so long as it does not conflict with its party politics, but when it tends to injure its party it shows itself to be Conservative first, even with the Pope thrown in. It is willing to swallow the old bones and relics of the dark ages for the sake of its political party. Some Protestants are true so long as there is clear sailing, but immediately a storm arises will desert their old ship and friends which have been their life-long companions.

The secretaries of various lodges desires us to acknowledge the receipt of the Grand Lodge Reports from Grand Secretary Carter. The *Annual Register* also accompanied the reports, and it is out in excellent time. The *Register* is a most useful book, and will serve as a book of references in many ways. The merchants who advertised in it, knew what "judicious advertising" was. It stands for a whole year and is looked at almost daily by 6,500 persons.

We had hoped that a late popular brother was in financial standing in his lodge, but he had disregarded the constitutional warning and allowed his dues to lapse behind the time specified by our constitution. By his negligence he leaves a wife and large family almost in want. Brethren, take warning and secure yourself a policy for \$1,000 or \$500.

As a proof of the wide-spread circulation of the ANGLO-SAXON, read the article "British Columbia up in arms," in another column. The ANGLO-SAXON is not a mere local paper such as the *Vancouver World* but has readers all over the wide Dominion.

A mass meeting of the Orangemen in Ottawa District was called for Wednesday morning, 17th instant, to denounce the *Orange Sentinel* and its course on the Jesuit question. It is about time as this paper is a political one first and O ange second.

Our next issue will be an important number, as we propose to alter the present form, on which occasion we intend to issue 8,000 copies. We would advise all advertisers to take advantage of it.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the "Official News" column. The Sons of England is making most remarkable and rapid strides.

The *Colonies and India*, in its issue of March 22nd says: "We publish an important paper on the new route to Australia and China, by way of Canada. It will be remembered that in 1886-87 many English chambers of commerce passed resolutions in favour of the opening of this route. In 1887 in the House of Commons, the subject was also frequently mooted; and these efforts culminated in a letter to Lord Salisbury—drawn up by Sir George Baden-Powell, and signed in a few days by nearly 300 members of all parties in the House—advocating this alternative mail route to trans-Pacific ports. It was also pointed out in Sir George's communication that several of our largest colonies will be materially benefitted; the growth and predominance of British trade in the Pacific will be promoted, fresh openings will be afforded for British trade to China and Japan, and the defences of the Empire will be most materially strengthened, by thus enabling our possessions in the India and China seas to be reinforced in time of war by men and stores and ships, even if the Suez and Cape routes were closed." Several resolutions were introduced by Sir George Baden-Powell, to Mr. Goschen and other members of the Government, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Imperial authorities would co-operate and provide their portion of the subsidy. All that now remains for steamer owners is to tender for the new Atlantic service.

Sir John Macdonald has recently been talking upon the subject of the rumours respecting his retirement, and has effectually set them at rest. When spoken to the other day about his retirement, he is reported to have smiled his peculiar smile, which is taken by his most intimate friends as a sufficient refutation to such rumours. There is not much doubt that, so long as Sir John retains his health, he will lead the Conservative party in the Dominion.—*Colonies and India.*

## British Columbia up in Arms.

## THAT MISLAID LETTER.

The "Anglo-Saxon" Receives Abuse, but the Lost has been found.

The editor of the *ANGLO-SAXON* has had a hard trial of it during the past month, owing to a slight inaccuracy which appeared in our last issue. We may, however, before proceeding any further assure our friends that he has survived the terrible shock, and now comes up again quite serene as though no conflict had arisen—in other words "the lost has been found."

The following paragraph was inserted in our last issue under the heading "An Apology to the Grand Secretary—An Important Letter Mislaid"—

"Through the interchange of copy between the editorial and composing rooms an important document from Grand Secretary J. W. Carter became lost. The document in question was a letter from a brother in Victoria, B.C., warning persons not to go to said place, as the most dire distress prevailed there owing to a pretended boom in lands by the advertising of land-grabbers and speculators. The brother writing says he had to assist over forty emigrants within one month. There are plenty of mechanics and laborers to do the work required. He says anyone coming after this warning has themselves to blame if they find themselves cast in a desert land with starvation staring them in the face. Should the mislaid document turn up we will publish it in our next issue."

The wording of our apology was as near the text of the then lost letter as would naturally be expected under the circumstances, seeing that memory alone had to be depended upon; but the grave error of substituting VICTORIA for VANCOUVER was unfortunately committed. As the result of this mistake we received the following communication which speaks for itself:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 5, 1889.

To the Editor of the *Anglo-Saxon*:

DEAR SIR,—In the March issue of the *ANGLO-SAXON* I see a paragraph headed "An important letter lost," in which it is stated that dire distress prevails in Victoria, B.C., and warning workmen to keep away from there. I was much astonished to see this, as I knew Victoria was enjoying a period of great prosperity. As I have the honor to be representing that city in the House of Commons, I telegraphed to the Mayor of Victoria advising him of the paragraph, and asking him to let me know the true facts of the case. His telegraphic reply was as follows:—"Victoria City never enjoyed more solid commercial prosperity than at present; no poor people here; advancement rapid; no undue speculation exists; mechanics in building line scarce; wages high; contradict positively report of distress." (Sd.) JOHN GRANT, Mayor. Now, sir, I trust you will make amends to the people of Victoria by emphatically denying the assertions made by your correspondent, and will give the denial the utmost publicity possible. I am convinced you must have made a mistake, and substituted the name of Victoria for that of some other city.

Hoping you will give this matter your kind and immediate attention,

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully,

EDW. LAWLER PRIOR.

We sincerely regret having erroneously announced that depression existed in the gullant Colonel's constituency, and are therefore particularly desirous of drawing the attention of our readers to the fact that VICTORIA, B.C., is MOST PROSPEROUS at the present time, and we hope, may continue to improve in its present most happy and prosperous condition. We also hope that this apology and correction will prove satisfactory to Col. Prior, M.P., and John Grant, Esq., Mayor of Victoria, B.C.

The editor has been accosted upon the public streets, abused in his own sanctum-sanctorum, and goodness knows what he has been compelled to put up with owing to a slight change in a name. It is an old saying "what's in a name," but we can assure our readers that the editor of the *ANGLO-SAXON* has now been convinced that there is a great deal in a name.

The *London Times*, *Lloyd's Weekly*, the *Belfast News-Letter*, and all the leading daily and weekly newspapers of the motherland are now, it is stated, urging the British

Government (in consequence of our announcement) to prevent the great steamship lines from carrying any more of their subjects off as emigrants to British Columbia. This we regret very much, as we are firmly convinced from the tone of Mayor Grant's epistle, that there is room for hundreds of thousands more yet, and then there will still be plenty to spare.

A MARKED COPY.

We were also favored with a marked copy of the *Vancouver Daily World*, and judging from the tone of its editor he must have had a terrible time hitting right and left at that immense cavity—space—and ultimately fell down exhausted, when he gave vent to the following:—

Utterly Untrue!!!

"An Ottawa despatch to *The Colonist* says: 'Col. Prior telegraphed Mayor Grant relative to a statement made in an issue of the *ANGLO-SAXON*, a local weekly, to the effect that dire distress prevails in Victoria, owing to the collapse of the boom created by land speculators, and that scores of workmen are out of work. Since Col. Prior's despatch *The Colonist* representative interviewed the editor of the *Saxon* and found that Victoria was a misprint for Vancouver.'

"*The Anglo-Saxon* is a very obscure sheet, and we imagine it is unnecessary to give its name publicity by stating that its information, as far as Vancouver is concerned, is untrue. It will be amusing to the people of this city, who are now enjoying one of the most prosperous periods in their history, to learn that "the boom created by land speculators" has "collapsed," and that "scores of workmen are out of work." So far from this being the case every man in the city, capable and steady, is earning a day's wage that would fairly startle the sleepy old fogies of the Federal capital. If the *ANGLO-SAXON* came out to Vancouver just now, it is more than probable its columns would not be made the medium of gross misrepresentation of a city that is to-day the wonder of Canada. Its growth and success are simply unique in the history of the Dominion. Somebody has been stuffing the *ANGLO-SAXON* badly."

Fortunately for us the lost has been found, which throws the blame off from the shoulders of the editor of the *ANGLO-SAXON*, and strikes a blow right home to that would be sarcastic but ill-mannered quill-dipper of the *Vancouver World*. It is as follows:—

March 13th, 1889.

To the Editor of the *Anglo-Saxon*:

I have received a letter from a brother in Vancouver, B.C., and I think the following portion of it should be read by our members. I therefore send it for publication:

"There are quite a number of persons here who for their own selfish ends are using every endeavor to flood this market with workmen of all kinds.

"Now, the supply of workmen and mechanics in this town is vastly over the demand, and large numbers of men are walking about idle. One of our most influential members in the lodge last night assured the meeting that he received an average of twenty men per day during the last week applying for work on his contract, and many of these persons were in such poor condition as to offer to work for any wage that would supply them with the bare necessities of life.

"The real estate speculators here (and their name is legion) are attempting to force a boom, and to succeed in that they want lots of mechanics, so as to play one against the other and thus get their work done for next to nothing.

"Now, as to wages, they are not high here, whatever may be said to the contrary. The lumber mills are paying \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day for laborers, and some really first-class mechanics are earning only \$2.25 per day, and not constantly employed at that. The commonest board costs from \$5 to \$6 per week, and a very poor house rents for \$10 to \$12 per month. The railroad is going to put on cheap trips from Toronto and Montreal, and doubtless these will be widely advertised. Will you please put these facts before the brethren, and then, if after having been warned, they will persist in coming, they must take the consequences."

Yours fraternally,

JOHN CARTER,  
Supreme Grand Secretary S. O. E.

The *Vancouver World* and our correspondent can now fight it out, and we feel satisfied our correspondent is able for him. After the battle is over we would be pleased to hear from the *World's* editor as to "who has been badly stuffed," as he alludes in his issue of 2nd of April.



## Official News.

SUPREME GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
April, 1889.

Sunday, the 26th of May, is the day set apart by the Grand Lodge for the annual church parade.

The Grand Lodge reports and directories have all been issued; any lodge not receiving their numbers should notify the Grand Secretary at once.

Subscribers to the ANGLO-SAXON should remember that their subscriptions are due and remit to the office for renewal. The Grand Secretary would be pleased to hear of any member subscribing who does not get his copy correctly.

Cromwell Lodge No. 84 was opened at Midland on April 3rd by the Grand President, assisted by Bro. Dudley, D.D., and Bro. E. Meeking.

Croyden Lodge No. 85 was instituted at Huntsville on Friday, the 5th, by the Grand President, assisted by Bro. Bowyer, D. D. The Muskoka district is doing well.

Mistletoe Lodge No. 86 was organized on Wednesday, April 10th, at Owen Sound, by the Grand President and Bro. John W. Carter, Grand Secretary, from Toronto, assisted by Bros. Meeking, of Southampton Lodge, and Cross, of Surrey Lodge. The charter list comprises some of the best business men of the town. Thirty-four members were initiated, and a good lodge of over one hundred members will soon be in working order. After the lodge was over, a splendid banquet was tendered to the Grand officers, and a very pleasant time was spent.

The Grand Secretary and Grand Vice-President and a number of brethren from Montreal and other places will open a lodge at Brockville on Friday, the 19th.

The Grand Chaplain has gone to Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur, and will organize lodges at Winnipeg, Brandon and some other places in the N. W. T.

The constitution and laws governing the Naval Brigade is under the consideration of the Executive.

The following officers and members registered at the Grand Secretary's office during the month: J. W. Kemping, S. G. P.; W. R. Stroud, S. G. V. P.; H. J. Carter, D. D., London; J. D. Smith, British Oak; J. G. Hillman, Lancaster; H. Boyes, Hampton; Geo. Matthews, Rose of Couching; Alfred Hobbs, P. P., Wellington; V. Bates, Royal City; Wm. Welch, Primrose, and Jas. Taylor, Oxford, who has just returned from California.

Norfolk Lodge No. 57, S. of E. B. S. held their quarterly meeting on Tuesday night, the 26th ult., Bro. Seaton in the chair. Over sixty dollars were paid in by the members. No candidates were initiated and one proposition handed in. More power to the heads of this society; may the good work still continue.

## DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

- No. 1—South Africa—Bro. W. H. Spence.  
No. 2—British Columbia—Bro. Rev. H. P. Hobson  
No. 3—Montreal, Stormont and Prescott—Bro. E. T. Perry, Excelsior Lodge, Montreal.  
No. 4—Lanark, Carleton, Grenville, Dundas and Ottawa—Bro. W. Thoburn, Nelson Lodge, Almonte.  
No. 5—Frontenac, Leeds and Addington—Bro. H. B. Sarage, Leicester Lodge, Kingston.  
No. 6—Hastings, Lennox and Prince Edward—Bro. J. W. London, Oxford Lodge, Belleville.  
No. 7—Northumberland and East Durham—Bro. R. C. Smith, Durham Lodge, Port Hope.  
No. 8—West Durham and South Ontario—Bro. T. E. Higginbotham, Wellington Lodge, Bowmanville.

No. 9—Peterborough—Bro. Thos. Gunn, Lansdowne Lodge, Peterboro.

No. 10—Victoria and Haliburton—Bro. T. Walters, Westminster Lodge, Lindsay.

No. 11—Ontario (excepting Pickering and Whitby Townships)—Bro. Peter Holt, Old England, Port Perry.

No. 12—North, South, and East Simcoe—Bro. Geo. Dudley, Southampton Lodge, Barrie.

No. 13—West Simcoe, Dufferin, Grey and Bruce—Bro. H. Evison, Canterbury Lodge, Collingwood.

No. 14—Muskoka and Parry Sound—Bro. H. S. Bowyer, Lancaster Lodge, Bracebridge.

No. 15—Wentworth, Lincoln, Monk and Welland—Bro. Wm. Hancock, Acorn Lodge, Hamilton.

No. 16—Oxford and Perth—Bro. W. C. Wilkinson, Bedford Lodge, Woodstock.

No. 17—Brant, Haldimand and Waterloo—Bro. Thos. Elliott, Salisbury Lodge, Brantford.

No. 18—Elgin, Norfolk and Lambton—Bro. Thos. H. Jones, Chester Lodge, St. Thomas.

No. 19—Huron and Bruce—Bro. Wm. Sanders, Plymouth Lodge, Exeter.

No. 20—Middlesex—Bro. H. J. Carter, Chelsea Lodge, London.

No. 21—Essex and Kent—Bro. Geo. K. Prowse, Prince of Wales Lodge, Windsor.

No. 22—West Toronto, boundary line, Spadina Ave.—Bro. Wm. Miles, Norfolk Lodge, Toronto.

No. 23—Centre Toronto, boundary line, Spadana ave on the west and Church street on the east—Bro. J. C. Swait, Rugby Lodge, Toronto.

No. 24—East Toronto, boundary line Church street—Bro. Jas. Lomas, Manchester Lodge, Toronto.

No. 25—Special Districts—Bro. R. Ivens, Toronto.

## LOCAL LODGE NOTES.

Bowood Lodge held another of its popular conversations on April the 4th, when their hall was crowded.

We regret to announce the death of ex-member George Nicholson, of Derby Lodge. The sad event took place at his residence, Friel street, on Friday, the 12th inst.

The four lodges of the city of Ottawa have, during the past quarter, increased numerically and financially beyond the expectations of its members. Derby, Bowood, Stanley and Russell are in what may be termed an "efficient state."

The late Mr. A. Thoburn was a brother of our respected District Deputy, Bro. Wm. Thoburn, of Nelson Lodge, and Mayor of Almonte; also a brother of Bro. Daniel Thoburn, of Derby Lodge, Ottawa. The ANGLO-SAXON extends its sympathy to the brethren in their bereavement.

On Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., Clarendon Lodge (White Rose) held its regular monthly meeting, Supreme Grand Vice-President, W. R. Stroud, in the chair. Several questions of importance were brought forward and discussed, one relating to the advisability of joining with the Montreal brethren and arranging for a union picnic and excursion to Alexandria. There were a large number of the brethren present, and the evening was one of profit.

We regret to record the death on Thursday forenoon of Mr. A. Thoburn, brother of our Mayor. He had been ailing for some time with Bright's disease, but it was not thought that a fatal termination would be reached so soon; and therefore the community were very much grieved when they learned the sad news, as the deceased was highly respected by all classes of our citizens. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon to the 8th line cemetery under the auspices of the Masonic order, and was largely attended.

—Almonte Times, 12th of April



## A REVEILLE.

Reverently inscribed to the memory of Canadians whose valour and patriotism have secured for us the elements of a nationality.

Awake ! the slumbering love  
Canadians owe their land ;  
The boundless skies above  
Bedome no better strand.  
Lo ! in this broad domain—  
Her sons to wisdom bred,  
Her prospects how immense—  
A nation lifts its head.

Saved from a foreign yoke  
By arms your fathers bore  
For her through battle's smoke  
In darker days of yore.  
'Tis yours their trust to keep  
From seizure of the foe ;  
'Tis yours, in time, to reap  
Where pioneers did sow.

Now, now, the time has come  
For ruin, or to save  
Your country and your home  
The fate her traitors crave.  
Frustrate with loyal zeal  
Intrigues by knaves devised,  
Nor jeopardise her weal  
By warning now despised.

Be strong, and in your might  
Her enemies defeat ;  
Who falters—he the right  
May of a hero cheat.  
Rise, countrymen, arise,  
Our Canada avow !  
In peace or war's emprise  
Stand as her bulwarks thou !

Toronto, 1889.

WILLIAM T. JAMES.

## HOME SAYINGS.

(From the Colonies and India.)

A reward of £100 has been offered by Mr. Jenkin Coles, the Commiss'oner of Crown Lands, South Australia, for the invention of a "labour-saving implement capable of gathering up stones and stumps lying upon agricultural and other lands." Here is a chance for some of our practical agriculturists or machine inventors on this side. The difficulty of removing "stones and stumps" is undoubtedly great, and the man who can hit upon a successful method of dealing with *debris* of this kind would be thoroughly deserving of Mr. Coles' 100 sovereigns. And he would get a good deal more, no doubt. An invention to answer this purpose would sell like wildfire in the Australasian Colonies, and we commend the idea to the serious consideration of anyone whose experience runs in the agricultural groove, and who may have some turn for invention.

The best news to hand this week is the report that the Canadian Government have decided to renew the granting of fishery licenses under the *modus vivendi*. It is evidence of the conciliatory spirit in which the Government are preparing to deal with the matter, and a good many people profess to see the hand of Sir Charles Tupper in the arrangement. Let us hope that the United States Government will take advantage of the move to offer to re-open negotiations for the settlement of the fishery dispute, to include both the questions relating to the Atlantic and to the Pacific.

Now that the arrangements for the Royal Agricultural Show at Windsor are so rapidly maturing, it is more than ever regretted that Canada is not likely to be represented on the occasion, and the Canadian colony in this country do not seem able to understand the reason of the decision that has been arrived at. The Canadian exhibit has been a familiar feature at the shows for many years past, and now, at the most important meeting that has yet taken place, it is stated that the splendid farm and general agricultural produce of the Dominion will not find a place !

Economy is a good thing, but if this is the reason for the absence of Canada on this occasion, the wisdom of the policy may be doubted, considering the excellent results that have followed hitherto from keeping the country and its resources to the front at these gatherings.

Sir Chas. Dilke, in the *Fortnightly Review*, says:—"Not only is Russia the greatest military power in the world, but she is the European power with the largest homogeneous population and the greatest expansive force. Territorially she has the largest empire, possessing a vast share of the old world, and hers is a people full of patriotic and religious spirit, and so well disciplined that all except an infinitesimal minority obey cheerfully and without question, under all circumstances, whether good or evil, the will of a single man. Yet, although subject to what, with our Parliamentary ideas, we are disposed to style despotism, the Russian people are full of spirit and of those qualities which we consider specially Anglo-Saxon, "pluck" and "go." Russia has absorbed with rapidity, but with completeness, the greater part of Central Asia, has drawn steadily nearer and nearer to our frontier, and she has made herself extremely popular with the people she has conquered. Her policy throughout the century, has been apparently fixed in object, but pursued with patience; and while there seems to be no reason to suppose any probability of a speedy collision, which England will do nothing to provoke, it is impossible for those who are charged with the defence of India to shut their eyes to the possibilities of the future.

## BOOK NOTICES.

CANADA AND THE JESUITS—By Rev. Joseph Wild, D.D. This little book contains a series of six sermons by the author, pastor of Bond Street Congregational Church, Toronto. It contains a vast amount of general information on the intrigues of the Jesuits and their success in obtaining incorporation in a British province contrary to the British constitution. Dr. Wild is a thorough loyalist, and his book is well worth perusal. Price, only 25 cents. To be had of the *Canadian Advance*, 10½ Adelaide street east, Toronto.

We have received a printed copy of the report of the Council of the "Royal Colonial Institute," London, Eng., which was presented to the annual meeting on Tuesday, March 19, 1889. The report as a whole is most satisfactory. Among the list of donors to the library for 1888 the ANGLO-SAXON is duly credited for the twelve months' issue.

We have received a copy of "The Greater Half of the Continent," by Erastus Wiman, which we intend to comment upon in our next issue.

The Prussian war minister has published in two volumes a history of the colors of the Prussian army from 1807. It appears that in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866 ninety-nine standards were pierced by balls. In the campaign of 1870 the number of regimental colors pierced was 151. The flag of the 7th regiment of infantry was hit by twenty-three balls in the single battle of Mars-la-Tour. In the entire Franco-Prussian war thirty-eight Prussian standard bearers were killed while holding their colors.

Invitations have been given to Messrs. Col. O'Brien, Dalton McCarthy, Barron, Charlton, Wallace, McNeil, Sutherland, Tyrwhitt, Cockburn (of Huron), Dennison, Schriver, Bell and Macdonald, to be present at the meeting on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst, in Harmony Hall, when Rev. Dr. Hunter will lecture on "The Great Debate," "13 for, 188 against," and review the speeches recently delivered in the House of Commons on the Jesuit question. The meeting will be presided over by Rev. F. W. Farries, pastor of Knox Church, Ottawa.



## THE LATEST BRITISH STATISTICS.

(London Advertiser.)

From the latest statistics of the Colonial Office for 1889 it appears that the British Empire (India included) embraces no less than 9,289,000 square miles, with a population of 328,000,000 souls. Other statistics which help one to realise the wealth of the British colonial empire are those relating to railways. There have been built in the colonies during the last half century 45,000 miles of railway, at a cost of about £400,000,000. Indeed, the growth of the colonial empire is so continuous and so rapid that statistics of a few months old are sure to be below the mark.

One of the planks in the platform of the Imperial Federationists is the collection and publication of Imperial statistics. The idea is to furnish people at home information of the advantages offered to settlers, and openings for capital in the various British dependencies, and to bring the colonists into closer relations by promoting trade and making known to each other their respective requirements and products. In this manner a good deal may be accomplished in the way of diverting to the colonies the stream of British emigration with its accompanying capital that has so enormously enriched and built up the United States. The idea is a good one from every point of view, and Canadians whether Imperialists or otherwise, will be glad to see it carried into execution.—*Ottawa Journal, April 13th.*

## SHAKESPEARE.

## III. THE PASTIMES OF THE PEOPLE.

In the wonderful upheaval of thought and resurrection of conscience, referred to in our last chapter, one of the principal objects of all Englishmen was

"To fleet the time carelessly as they did in the golden world," and the general questions of the day were such as Theseus asked,—“Say, what abridgement have you for this evening? What masque? What music? How shall we beguile the lazy time if not with some delight?”

The delight being in “revels, dances, masks and merry hours.”

These revelries were given on their grandest scale by noblemen and courtiers and often lasted a week, sometimes for a longer period.

“A fortnight hold we this solemnity in nightly revels and new jollity.”

One of the most memorable of these entertainments was that given by the Earl of Leicester at Kenilworth Castle in 1576, on the occasion of a visit from Queen Elizabeth, which was kept up for nearly three weeks with almost incredible magnificence. As Shakespeare was 12 years old and the castle was the centre of a great gathering from all the country around, it has been conjectured that he might have witnessed some of the scenes. Indeed some believe that a distinct reference is made to the great display in “the midsummer night's dream,” for Stratford was only some 14 miles from the castle, but, be that as it may, Shakespeare doubtless had many other opportunities of witnessing the great fetes which formed so interesting a feature of his time. It must have been a quaint and wonderful sight to have seen in quiet England amid the gothic and floral surroundings and peaceful pursuits of its busy people, such splendid tournaments as George Peele rhymes about—lords and ladies in magnificent dresses, covered with precious stones, and riding on Spanish or Italian horses, richly caparisoned; followed by heralds bearing the ensign of England, and trumpeters in red and yellow velvet. Then the marshals and judges of the lists, accompanied by many noble personages, next the bands of combatants, lances in rest and visors down.

“In armour bright and sheen fair England's knights.  
In honour of their peerless sovereign,  
High mistress of their service, thoughts and lives.  
Make to the tilt amain; and trumpets sound,  
And princely coursers neigh and champ the bit;  
When all addressed for deeds of high devoir,  
Press to the sacred presence of their prince.”

Continuing in “Polyhymnia,” Peele tells of the separate combats between the great nobles and soldiers of the day, he describes, minutely recording the colors worn by them and their squires. Lord Compton ran against Master Henry Nowell.

Compton comes in.

“His courser trapped in white, and plumes and staves  
Of snowy hue, and squires in fair array,  
Waiting their lord's good fortune in the field,  
His armour glittering like the moon's bright rays.”

Nowell meets him.

“All armed in sables, with rich bandalier  
That baldrick-wise he ware, set with fair stones  
And pearls of Inde, that like a silver bend  
Showed on his varnish'd corselet black as jet;  
And beauteous plumes and bases suitable;  
And on his stirrup waits a lusty train  
Of servants clad in purple liveries.”

Sometimes there were as many as forty knights, with each a goodly retinue of squires and pages, clad in green, orange, white, crimson, blue, silver, etc., according to the colors of their masters. Of the magnificence of such a spectacle, set in the midst of the royal court itself, conception is at a fault. Then the masque was a romantic show and dazzling performance, wherein ancient deities, allegorical figures, incarnated virtues and vices, humanized animals, animalized men, spirits from fairy-land and shadow-doms, angels and demons, giants and dwarfs—all clad in lustrous garments and speaking in ornate diction and fanciful metre, singing sweet songs and dancing melodious measures.

It can well be understood that these shows and masques would not appeal to the intellectual sympathy of our dramatist. He certainly used them as material in two of his plays; but he did not squander his great genius in their separate production for the delectation of royalty, as did Ben Jonson and others. Of one he says, through the mouth of a character who is watching it, “this is the silliest stuff that ever I heard. The best in this kind are but shadows and the worst are no worse, if imagination amend them.”

(To be continued.)

An out-of-town paper tells its readers how to preserve fruit. Many new-fangled ideas are set forth, but none better than the ancient custom of leaving the bull-dog unchained.

“Papa,” queried little Roscoe, “am I made out of clay?”  
“Why, yes—I suppose so—that is—the Bible says so, and—”

“And is that why Uncle Frank says I am a little brick?”

Goodness gracious! and has it come to this? A lady in the horse car remarked to her companion, “Of course I like to go away in the summer. It's such a change. But then it is so tiresome to have one's husband around all day!”

You can't always judge by appearances. The young fiend in human form who jalaped the water melons at a Sunday-school pic-nic proved to be the same boy who always sang, “Forward, Christian Soldier,” with the greatest warmth and fervor.

Indignant physician—“Man, what have you done? You sent my patient the wrong prescription and it killed him.”



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# SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## Objects, Aims and Benefits of the Order.

ORGANIZED IN TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1874.

### To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

*Gentlemen and Fellow Countrymen,—*

As the question is being so often asked: "What are the objects of the Sons of England Society?" we have been led to present this circular with the view of giving the desired information.

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

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

Subordinate Lodges are supported by initiation fees, and weekly dues; they have control of their own monies, elect their own officers, make their own by-laws (subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge) and in every way conduct their business to suit the majority of their members. We meet in our lodge rooms at stated times in fraternal intercourse, learning each other's wants, giving words of encouragement, and good cheer, and to those in trouble or distress, substantial assistance. The moment we enter the lodge room all distinctions are lost sight of and we meet on one common level, and by this constant association and intercourse an amount of love and interest is felt for each other, which is made manifest by the good work accomplished.

The rapid growth of the Order has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and is steadily extending itself in the hearts of our countrymen, and we are confident that when the Objects and Aims are more generally understood it will become one of the

grandest and most useful of Benevolent Societies.

The Order has branches as follows:—One in Cornwall, Belleville, Kingston, Oshawa, Whitby, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Port Perry, Lindsay, Barrie, Collingwood, Galt, Woodstock, Bracebridge, Uxbridge, Almonte, Newcastle, Brantford, Dovercourt, West Toronto Junction, Windsor, Little York, Aylmer, Ont.; Weston, Exeter, two in St. Thomas, Peterborough, Orillia and Hamilton; four in Montreal, Ottawa and London, five in South Africa, and fifteen in Toronto, and we hope by bringing this circular to the notice of our fellow-countrymen, to imbue them with our enthusiasm and to swell our thousands into tens of thousands.

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

In our initiatory ceremony and conferring of degrees, there is nothing but what will raise a man's self respect and kindle his patriotism and inspire him with benevolence; and the Order only requires you to live up to its teachings, honour your obligations, be true to the country and its laws, faithful to your families, and true to the Brotherhood and to God.

We recognize the teachings of the Holy Bible.

No political discussions are allowed in the lodge room.

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

The Beneficiary Department enables us to insure their life for 500 or 1000 dollars, and has already proved a great source of strength to the Order. By the payment of a small graded as-

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

The benefits and medical attendance and medicine, on joining, and sick benefits after being 12 months a member; in case of sickness the benefits are \$3.00 per week for 13 weeks, and \$1.50 for the next 26 weeks, \$30.00 on the death of a member's wife, \$7.00 on the death of any of his children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and \$100.00 on the death of a member. If the deceased member has no family nor nominee, the lodge undertakes the funeral.

The initiation Fees are, 18 to 30... \$ 3 00  
30 to 45... 4 00  
45 to 50... 7 00  
50 to 55... 10 00  
55 to 60... 15 00

The subscriptions are  
weekly, from 18 to 30... 10c  
30 to 45... 13c  
45 to 50... 15c  
50 to 55... 20c  
55 to 60... 25c

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

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

JOHN W. CARTER,  
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto,  
March 1st, 1888.