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Burning of the British Flag.

THE SONS OF ENGLAND SEEK REDRESS.

Yankees who do not know good Treatment—Assumed Liberties which Englishmen will resent.

A special news dispatch from Merriton, Ont., gives to the public a description of one of the most aggravating incidents which has taken place for a long time. It is gratifying to us to know that the members of Lodge Union Jack, No. 201, of Merriton, has asked for an investigation. The following are the reported particulars:—

YANKEE PATRIOTISM.

Merriton, Ont., July 12.—Much indignation is felt over a flag incident which took place here on the 4th July. Some cotton mill operatives, who are citizens of the United States, recently sought the protection and good wages which the British flag means by taking situations as foremen in the Canadian Cotton Mills at this place. Although absent from their native land they did not allow the fires of patriotism to quench on the anniversary of their country's birthday. They gave vent to their feeling by profusely decorating their boarding-house with the Stars and Stripes.

A PLUCKY YOUNG LADY.

The daughter of the house deemed it but right but that the British ensign should float above the foreign flag, and braving the perils of the sloping roof, succeeded in affixing it to the chimney. This so annoyed the Yankees that they immediately hauled down the hated emblem of Britain.

And a second time it was hoisted on the chimney, and a second time removed. But the ardent Canadian girl, not to be daunted, replaced it a third time, when the men from Uncle Sam's domain once more removed it, and although the bit of bunting did not fly over a country enforcing an alien labor law, it was torn in shred and burned to ashes.

ENGLISHMEN WILL NOT ALLOW THE DEGRADING OF THE FLAG.

Popular sentiment has been so aroused that the member of Union Jack lodge, of the Sons of England, to the number of forty, waited on the Reeve last night and urged that punishment be meted out to those who so flagrantly degraded the flag under which they live.

The matter has been given to the Crown Attorney.

THE LATEST.

They Apologize for the Burning of the British Flag.

Since putting the above in type an apology has been sent to the Reeve and Council of Merriton by the participants of the diabolical outrage. Through the prompt and determined action of the Sons of England the Reeve, and council took the matter up, in doing so they carried out their obligation as citizen of the Dominion, and showed their love to the Old Flag and their attachment to the Empire, The Standard of St. Catharines, reports the action of the deputation as follows:

Before the adjournment of the council, a very large delegation composed of members of Union Jack Lodge, Sons of England, waited upon the council.

About 30 person composed the delegation, headed by the Rev. Bro. F. H. Fatt, District Deputy of the Sons of England, and Messrs. F. Bassett, H. Davis, J. Elliott, J. B. Jackson, W. Greenwood, Geo. Stanley, F. J. Drevitt, Ald. Bye, of Thorold, and others.

STIRRING WORDS.

Rev. Bro. F. H. Fatt said that as a citizen and a public man he had been somewhat shocked at certain proceedings, which he knew the honorable body would coincide with him as being entirely out of order. "To make no bones about it," said Mr. Fatt, "rumor has it that the flag of our nation, the flag of Old England, has been dishonored and disgraced, and we desire to remind you, Mr. Reeve, that your obligation insists that you be faithful to your Queen, and as such you must be faithful to her flag. If this outrage—and that is the proper term—has been offered to our flag, your duty and the duty of the council is to see that the offenders are brought to time. An apology should be offered by them to this community. Now we look to you."

The Reeve—If this report is true, they shall be punished. No people of sense would do such a thing.

Councillor Phelps—I'm a British subject and I love that flag and for my part money will be no object in having these people get their deserts.

Mr. H. Davis—The Union Jack is the flag we live under, and these Americans at this time are making their bread and butter under it, too. The council may depend upon it, that we citizens will uphold them in their action.

Moved and seconded that the Reeve be authorized to wait upon the County Crown Attorney in regard to the hauling down and burning of a British Flag on the 4th of July, and to take such steps as he may deem necessary to bring the offenders to justice.—Carried.

To the action of the council, through the Crown Attorney, letters of apology have been received, couched in humble words, from Chester J. Brown, on behalf of himself and family, also from G. W. Robbins and others.

The manly and determined attitude assumed by the Sons of England is due the credit of bring those malignant individuals to time. In the future, before these mischief making Americans pull down another Union Jack, they had better enquire if there are no Englishmen around.

"Retired Retaining Rank."

BRO. JAMES LOMAS, P. S. G. P.

A very pleasing ceremony took place at the offices of the Executive, Toronto, on the 24th May. At the last meeting of Supreme Grand Lodge, it was resolved to present a Supreme Past President's Jewel to Bro. Jas. Lomas, one of the founders of the Order. The presentation was made by Bro. J. W. London, S. G. V. P., in the absence of Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, S. G. President, The S. G. Vice called to memory the early struggles which beset the efforts of those courageous and determined band of men, he particularly rehearsed the personal efforts of Bro. Lomas, and the deep interest he always took in the Order. He knew he was voicing the spirit which actuated the members of Grand Lodge, when he said it was an honor only of small value in proportion to what our Order has been to thousands who are now actively interested in the Society—it must be a pride to you to know through your persistent efforts, and that of your few co-labor-

ers the good you have done, by the development of our nationality and the position we hold to-day. We acknowledge all this and attribute it in a large measure to your unabating zeal for the promotion of Englishmen, and the spreading of the principles of the Order for the past 20 years. You are acquainted with the fact that we are established in every province of this vast Dominion, boasting 15,000 members in our society.

Bro. Lomas, in replying, thanked the Grand Lodge, through the Supreme Executive, for the honor conferred upon him. As a member of the Order he had always done his best as far as he knew how, and would continue so to do. "If I am," he said, "not at the head of the Society, I am always ready to be called upon for any service that it might be thought I am capable of rendering in its interest." Bro. Lomas was very anxious to do the honors, but the Executive was about to meet to transact business, and Bro. Lomas' invitation will remain a standing order.

Certainly the Best.

The following appreciative and encouraging remarks were made by *Flaneur* in his descriptive page of the Mail-Empire on the 1st July. It is gratifying to know that the Sons of England and the ANGLO-SAXON is so highly esteemed by such an able critic. We quote:

"Certainly one of the best—in my opinion the best—of the patriotic and beneficiary orders in the Dominion is the Order of the Sons of England; there are over twelve thousand members in good standing in Canada today, while the increase is steady and satisfactory; the Order has spread to South Africa and Australia. The Sons of England has just adopted the ANGLO-SAXON of Ottawa, as their official organ; this little sheet has for several years waved aloft the Old Flag persistently and judiciously; with added authority I wish it greater influence and usefulness. Long may the ANGLO-SAXON flourish, and for all time may the Old Flag wave."

The ANGLO-SAXON, of Ottawa is now the official organ of the Sons of England Benefit Society, which shows that it is in a very flourishing condition and growing rapidly.—*Fort William Echo.*

THE JUVENILE PROBLEM.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Sir,—On reading your remarks in June ANGLO-SAXON, on "The Juvenile Question," it impressed me of its importance to our Order. I think with you that the senior members have held too much power over the juveniles—not giving them sufficient scope to think for themselves. Which is one of the chief causes, in my mind, which has interfered with their becoming popular. I do not wish to dwell at any length upon this question, with our juvenile constitution now in the hands of the members juvenile organization should be seriously considered, with over 300,000 to enroll from some effort should be made worthy of so serious a problem.

Trusting your paper will receive the support of the Order, which it deserves for so lavishly maintaining the cause of Englishmen and their institution.

AN OLD MEMBER.
Toronto, July 4th, 1895.

The Beneficiary Changes.

SHAFTESBURY HALL,

Toronto, July 11th, 1895.

Though the Supreme Grand Secretary has sent out several notices, members do not seem to understand what the new law requires.

In the first place the payments have to be made on or before the first of every month, to the subordinate lodge secretary. The Secretary must make his returns to the Supreme Secretary, on or before the eighth day of the month. Members whose names are not on the return sheet will be marked suspended, and in case of death will not be entitled to benefits. For the benefit of members we will give the full text of the new law, clause 36, page 132 reads:—

"So soon as any member's beneficiary dues are in arrears he shall, without any act on the part of the Society or this Department, stand suspended from the benefits of this Department; but such suspended member may be reinstated if within one month from the date of his suspension he shall pay all dues owing at the date thereof, as well as all dues that may have accrued up to the time of his reinstatement. A member so suspended, whose dues are more than one month in arrears, but not three months in arrears, may be reinstated upon producing a certificate of good health from a regularly appointed Medical Examiner, satisfactory to the Beneficiary Board, and upon payment of all dues owing at the date of his suspension, as well as all dues that may have accrued up to the time of his re-instatement."

The foregoing clause is clear and explicit, and members who do not pay by the first of the month run their own risks, and suspend themselves. But a member can re-instate himself by paying his dues before the end of the month. If, however, a member should not pay within the month he will be called upon to produce a medical certificate of good health satisfactory to the Beneficiary Board, for which he must pay the examiners fees.

The Beneficiary Board, at a very large expense, have provided a new set of books for every secretary, also contribution books for the members, free of charge. Every effort has been made to simplify the work, and the Supreme Grand Secretary is doing his very best to assist the secretaries in making out the returns.

The new system is a great improvement, and a decided benefit to the members. Some little allowance will have to be made for the first month. The Beneficiary Department will be administered on a purely business basis, to ensure its success. The fact that we have already paid out to the relatives of deceased members over \$85,000 in this Department alone, is sufficient to prove its value and successful working.

SUPREME GRAND SECRETARY.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—We draw the attention of the brethren to the advertisement of Bro. H. Lovelock, 100 Bellevue Ave., Toronto. The badges supplied by him are of the best workmanship, and the designs are beautiful in arrangement. In fact they are gems of art. Write Bro. Lovelock for prices.

The S.O.E. Society is moving rapidly forward, its progress is marked by the manner in which it celebrated Dominion Day. Its membership is increasing and its national character is being felt in many ways.

Bryson, Graham & Co.

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

Groceries and Tinware,

33 and 35 O'Connor street

Electors of OTTAWA.

Hot weather and the Political Crisis are upon us. We feel the oppression.

2 Oppressions

Oppressive Heat

This we feel as the perspiration pays tag in great droops down our spines.

Oppressive Bills.

This we feel, too-too-too in fact the last impression made on our bank balance nearly obliterated it. Hardly time enough those days when 30 of them roll past so quickly and completes the bank month

But to the Rally

Clothing Shall and Must

resuscitate that sickly balance if quality Fit, Finch, Make, Style, Assortment and price count for anything.

Don't be deceived with the cry of Summer Sales for some are not.

Examine our Offerings

BRYSON, GRAHAM & CO.,

144, 146, 148, 150, 152,

and 154 Sparks and
33-35 O'Connor St.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

WHAT WAS SAID.

A member writes:—"Please print in your paper what the Executive officers said of the ANGLO-SAXON at Woodstock. I feel satisfied we cannot be a success without a paper."

We herewith quote the official reports of the Executive Officers, which were unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge:—

Bro. Wm. Hancock, S. G. P., said—"This is a matter that has been continually before Grand Lodge for some years past, and I certainly recommend that some action be taken at this present Grand Lodge Meeting. There is no member of this society, in my opinion, but what will recommend the same. The ANGLO-SAXON has done good work. Let it do better by being acknowledged as an official organ, and supported by the Order."

Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, S. G. V. P., as follows:—

"I have long held the opinion that an Official Organ would be of great good to the Society. This opinion has been much strengthened by better acquaintance with the work and needs of our Order, which my year of office has afforded me. In this connection, I have pleasure in testifying to the services rendered the Institution by the ANGLO-SAXON, especially in the Maritime Provinces, where nearly all the brethren take the paper, and who, I need hardly say, prize it much, it being the principal medium through which they can learn of the welfare of the Order."

The veteran Secretary, Bro. John W. Carter, says:—

"The subject of an Official Organ has been so often before your honorable body that it is hardly necessary to say more than submit that it is of the utmost importance that we have some medium through which the aims and objects of our Society can be made known to the English population throughout the Dominion. Many attempts have been made by different parties to establish official organs for the Society, but have signally failed. The only one which has survived is the ANGLO-SAXON. Nothing but the courage and pluck of our Brother, E. J. Reynolds, could have stood the strain. His efforts deserve appreciation; his sacrifice should be recognized. An organ that will avoid all personalities, and strive to build up the Society, upon sound and honourable principles, is bound to prove successful and become a power for the Institution. A proposition is made by Bro. Reynolds which could easily be carried out and make the organ independent of any outside assistance, which at the present time, I understand, it is receiving, which must to a very large extent deprive it of its independent character. I can without bias urgently recommend the Order to support the ANGLO-SAXON."

Official Circular.

The following has been addressed by the Executive to all the lodges in the Order. It is intended that every lodge shall express its views. We have made the offer as low as it is safe to make it, consistent with an unselfish interest. We trust each lodge will give it there consideration and return the coupon, filled in, to the Supreme Grand Secretary, as early as possible. The desire is that this arrangement shall become effective throughout the Order on the 1st of September next:—

CIRCULAR.

"BRETHREN.—It has long been apparent to your Supreme Grand Lodge officers that a paper devoted entirely to the interests of our Order, and placed in the hands of every member thereof, is a necessity.

"In my report to S. G. L., recently held at Woodstock, reference was made to this matter, and said Report was adopted. The then Supreme Grand President, Bro. Hancock, and the Supreme Grand Secretary, Bro. John W. Carter, both also urged upon S. G. L. the importance of an official organ. All of which opinions were accepted and endorsed by the Supreme Grand Lodge.

"Now, with the view of, in a measure, giving those opinions and recommendations practical shape, we have made arrangements to furnish the ANGLO-SAXON to every member of the Order, for the last six months of the year, at 10 cents to each member, the paper to be issued monthly. This is, of course, upon the condition that all the lodges subscribe for it, and sign and return the enclosed coupon under seal of the lodge.

"The ANGLO-SAXON will be devoted exclusively to news regarding our Society, and matters of interest to Englishmen. It will also be enlarged, and will discuss fully the changes in our constitution.

"I trust that every lodge of our Society will go into this matter so that every member thereof may become conversant with the various branches of the work; and I feel sure great good will be the result.

"The ANGLO-SAXON has for many years past been doing good work for our beloved Order, but comparatively few of the brethren have hitherto subscribed for it, consequently its usefulness has been limited. Moreover, the time has come when the paper must be placed upon a sounder financial basis or it will cease to be published exclusively in the interest of our Society.

"Fraternally yours,
GEO. CLATWORTHY, J. W. CARTER,
Sup. Gd. President. Sup. Gd. Sec."

COUPON.

Supreme Grand President, 1895.
S. O. E. Benefit Society:
Dear Sir and Bro.—
The members of Lodge No. ...
of ... are in harmony with the views expressed in your circular, and herewith agree to subscribe for the ANGLO-SAXON at rate explained in same.
Fraternally yours,
Pres.
Sec.
[Lodge Seal.]

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

Historical Battles—Noteworthy Events in the Story of the Creation of the British Empire.

St. Jean D'Acre, 1799.

Napoleon Bonaparte, whose views of dominion, says Dr. Russell, in his "History of Palestine," were limited only by the bounds of the civilized world, imagined that by the conquest of Egypt and Syria he should open up a path for himself to the remoter provinces of the Asiatic continent, and establish his power on the banks of the Ganges. With this view, he spent two fruitless campaigns in Palestine and the land of the Ptolemies. His route by the Mamelukes at the Pyramids followed by the annihilation of his fleet at Aboukir, after which his army lay imprisoned amid the sands of Egypt; but never inactive, he led it across the desert towards Palestine, took the town of Jaffa by storm, and laid siege to Acre.

Napoleon's Treachery and Bloody Deeds. It was in the spring of the year that, at the head of 10,000 chosen troops. At Jaffa a vigorous resistance was made and the slaughter was tremendous. It was followed by the hideous massacre of some 4,000 prisoners who had laid down their arms. "This atrocious crime," says M. Bourrienne, "makes me yet shudder when I think of it as it passed before me. All that can be imagined of the fearful, on this day of blood, would fall short of the reality."

This act of treachery cast a stain on the character of Napoleon which no casuistry on the part of his admirers, and no considerations of military or political expedience, will ever succeed in removing.

Before Acre.

Acre was now fated to attain a new celebrity, from a most sanguinary and protracted siege. On the 17th of March the French army crossed the river which runs within fifteen hundred yards of the walls. General Andreossi passed it on the preceding night, and erected a bridge for the use of the army, which ascended the heights that command the place; but when day broke, to the extreme chagrin of the officers, they beheld the town prepared for a siege, and, more than all, the British colours flying in the harbour.

The Struggle Commenced.

The commodore arrived only two days before the French advance guard was seen marching round the base of Mount Carmel. A flotilla consisting of nine French gun-boats, laden with the battering train of artillery, was descried coming round Mount Carmel on the other side by the look-out men of Sir Sidney's ship, the Tigre. He made sail after them, and captured seven. This fortunate incident contributed greatly to save the city and harass the invaders. Being manned by British seamen, the gun-boats by shot and shell impeded the enemy's approaches; while the captured cannon were mounted on the walls of Acre, before which the French encamped.

Meanwhile, between the 17th and 23rd, Sir Sidney, with the gun-boats, lost no opportunity of retarding the works; and during these five days he lost in killed, wounded, and taken, 102 officers and men. The dead bodies of three who fell into the hands of the enemy were buried with the honours of war.

As the tower against which the principal attack was directed appeared to be pierced the stormers rushed clamorously to the front, they discovered that a ditch fifteen feet broad had to be passed, while the counterscarp was almost untouched, and that the breach was six feet above the level of the works.

Three officers sprang into the ditch, at the head of a body of grenadiers, and attempted to ascend; but they all perished under a terrible fire.

A sortie by our seamen and marines was resolved on, to the end that they might force their way into the mine which was laid under the counterscarp, and from which much danger was apprehended.

At the same time the Turkish troops were to attack the enemy's trenches on the right and left.

Hard Fighting.

The sally took place before daylight, but the shrill wild yells with which the Turks loaded the air as they rushed impetuously forth with bayonet and scimitar, rendered the attempt to surprise the enemy quite abortive; yet Lieut. Wright, though he received two shots through his sword arm, entered the mine at the head of the seamen, and proceeding to the bottom, destroyed the supports and utterly ruining the design.

Major Douglas, with his marines, bravely supported the sailors in this desperate service, under the fast-increasing fire of the enemy, and succeeded in bringing off Lieut. Wright and Mr. Janverin, with others who were wounded. Only one officer was killed in this affair—Major Oldfield, of the marines. The total loss among the British was 25 killed.

Napoleon Returns from Plundering.

About the 1st of May Bonaparte returned from burning some Nablousian villages, and killing such of the inhabitants as were in arms against him, he found means to complete the mine which was destined to destroy the tower that had so long withstood his efforts; yet, on firing the train, its effect was not perfect. Although an angle of the wall was blown away, the breach proved to be as impracticable as before; and notwithstanding the efforts of the besiegers, no lodgment could be effected, while many of their officers perished in the assault.

Inspired by the presence and example of the seamen and marines under Sir Sidney Smith and Colonel Phelipeaux the garrison fought with ardour and bravery. The guns in the lighthouse and ravelin, were within grape distance of Napoleon's attacking column, added to the Turkish musketry, did great execution. Hotter and fiercer became the firing, louder and louder the shouts of the French, the yells of the Turks, and the cheers of the British; while ever and anon from Napoleon's trumpets rang out the "advance."

[This descriptive narrative will be concluded in next issue.]

NEW SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

GREAT BRITAIN SPENDS THIS YEAR \$93,500,000.

This Gives an Idea of the Resources of the British Empire—Fifty New War Ships in Two Years.—England Still Stands in the Front Rank.

The British Parliament have voted the very large sum of \$93,500,000 for naval construction this year. This not only gives us an idea of British resources, but it shows that England is well under way with the five-year ship-building programme laid down two years ago. The continuation of the work accomplished under the Naval Defence Act of 1889, which has added 70 modern vessels to the British navy. While information is lacking as to the exact amount of this estimate that is applicable to the construction of new ships, the increase of \$90,000,000 over the estimates for the current year is doubtless due to the large number of vessels to be laid down during the coming year. A very comprehensive plan has been outlined for new construction during the next few years.

WHAT THE POWERS ARE DOING.

England appropriates this year \$32,045,310; France, \$16,350,800; United States, \$9,004,725; Russia, \$8,384,104; Germany, \$2,745,461 and Italy, \$4,825,000.

According to the latest available figures, which are but a few months old, of the naval standing of the leading nations with regard to the number of their vessels, England still stands pre-eminently in the front rank. She has 73 armored ships, while the United States has 47, France 43, Russia 40, Germany 32, and Italy 18. In unarmored warships England again takes the lead with 238 vessels, France has 147, Italy 72, Russia 52, Germany 39, and the United States 12.

THE 'TERRIBLE' AND THE 'RENEWON.'

The new British cruiser Terrible, was launched in the Clyde in May. She is of 14,250 tons, with engines of 25,000 horse power, and is expected to develop a speed of twenty-two knots an hour. She is 538 feet long, 71 feet wide, and has a large number of water-tight compartments.

The new battleship Renewon, which left her slip at the Pembroke dockyard is a notable addition to England's fighting resources at sea. Her length is 380 feet and her beam 72 feet. The draught is 26 feet 9 inches. There are seven decks—the platform, lower, middle, main, upper, boat and shelter decks. The guns are principally on the main and upper decks.

"Eccentricity is sometimes found connected with genius, but it does not coalesce with true wisdom. Hence men of the first order of intellect have never betrayed it; and hence also men of secondary talents drop it as they grow wiser; they are content to awaken regard and obtain applause by the rectitude and gracefulness of their going, rather than to make passengers stare and laugh, by leaping over the wall or tumbling along the road."

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:—

The mission of the Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Mother land; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

Great Financial Benefits, viz.: Sick pay, Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

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

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

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

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

and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, unsurpassed by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

JOB PRINTING!

The ANGLO-SAXON solicits Printing from

Lodges and Members of the ORDER.

If you desire to get honest work at reasonable prices, or to ascertain the

Rates for Advertising

in our columns, address

THE 'ANGLO-SAXON'

Box 296 - - - - - Ottawa.

Our Office Address is

36 Elgin St., Ottawa.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA JULY, 1895.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Table with columns for CLOSE, MAILS, and DUE. Lists various mail routes and times for destinations like Toronto, Hamilton, London, Peterboro, etc.

Letters for registration must be posted fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the last mails. Post Office, Ottawa, July, 1895. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Money Order, Office and Saving Bank from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. J. A. GOVIN, Postmaster.

HOWARD VINCENT ON THE Ottawa Conference.

(Continued from last issue.)

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Tower Hamlets, Poplar, said that we no complaint to make of the tone of his hon. friend's speech. He was glad to think that on this occasion,—which was not the case in respect of many of the hon. member's speeches,—it was not necessary to discuss the question of Free Trade. The hon. member carefully avoided dealing with that matter, and he was wise. Certainly there had been no intention of throwing any slight on the Colonies by not mentioning in the Queen's Speech the Ottawa Conference. Perhaps the hon. Member had forgotten that in the Queen's Speech at the close of last Session a distinct and satisfactory reference to that Conference was made, and, therefore, it was perhaps unnecessary to refer to it again. All those who were interested in the closer relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies, would desire to express the satisfaction with which they had watched and appreciated the way in which the proceedings at the Ottawa Conference were carried on, and the unanimity which prevailed, and of the strong expressions of loyalty to the Mother Country and of a desire to foster inter-colonial and British relations. This was the first opportunity which he had had of saying anything in regard to this matter, and, on behalf of the Colonial Office, he should like to acknowledge their indebtedness to Lord Jersey, not only for the great tact which he showed at the Ottawa Conference but also for the very valuable and lucid Report which had been circulated, and was now in the hands of the members. The hon. member rather assumed that the Government had neglected to consider the matters raised at the Conference and to deal with it. He could assure the hon. member that the Government had given them the greatest possible attention, and he would be glad to learn that it was proposed in the present session to take action in regard to one matter, and that another point raised at the Conference was under consideration, and it was hoped a solution would be found. The hon. member had referred to three resolutions moved at the Conference. One of them he quietly put aside—that relating to a Customs Union between the different parts of the Empire and Great Britain. He put it aside because it raised the whole question of our fiscal system, and because it was only carried by a majority of five to three at the Conference. It was, therefore, on a different footing than the others. The second resolution was proposed and accepted at the Conference referred to the question whether the Australian Colonies should be allowed to enter into fiscal arrangements with the other self-governing Colonies. Under their original constitution the Australian Colonies were prohibited altogether from entering into fiscal arrangements with one another or with other Colonies. This was altered in 1873, and power was given to the Australian Colonies to make inter-Australian fiscal arrangements with each other, as Canada could do with the Cape. He thought his hon. friend would be satisfied with the statement that the Government would introduce a Bill during the present session to deal with the question. Of course any proposal between one Colony and another on these matters must be one of the reserved Bills to be sent home and subject to veto if necessary. As regarded the third point raised that was a more intricate matter—as to whether any obligation in our present Treaties prevented us allowing our Colonies to make inter-colonial fiscal arrangements with one another, and whether England was prevented from entering into those arrangements. That again was a question which the government had actively under consideration. The position was this—that by two of what his hon. friend had rightly called "unfortunate Treaties," made years ago before these questions were considered, their hands were, it might be thought, in some way bound. For years past, however, their had always been in every Commercial Treaty a clause excluding any Colony which did not wish to enter into the particular fiscal conditions of the particular Treaty. He could assure his hon. friend that, as far as their information went, the Government believed that those two Treaties did not prevent any inter-colonial arrangement, and did not prevent England from giving preferential

treatment to her Colonies as against foreign nations; but, at the present moment, those two Treaties did prevent the Colonies giving differential treatment in favour of British goods. He would ask his hon. friend to be satisfied with the assurance which he had given. The Colonial Office, he assured him, were actively employed, in consultation with the Treasury and the Board of Trade in looking into the question, and were in hopes that some satisfactory arrangement would be brought about. In conclusion, he could only say the matters which had been referred to, and which had been raised in Lord Jersey's Report, were discussed much more from an inter-colonial point of view than from the point of view of the fiscal arrangements of the Empire at large. It was a much larger question whether England was at liberty or would be disposed to depart from her established fiscal policy. The Government certainly desire to meet the Colonies with all the favour they could, and he trusted that the Bill Administrative Acts following thereupon would enlarge inter-colonial trade throughout the Empire. Colonel HOWARD VINCENT thought it hardly necessary, after the assurance just given on the part of the Government, to put the House to the trouble of dividing. The Amendment was then by leave withdrawn.

A GRATEFUL MOTHER.

RELATES HOW HER DAUGHTER'S LIFE WAS SAVED.

Anæmia and General Debility Had Brought her to the Verge of the Grave. Physicians Held Out no Hope of Recovery—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Again Prove a Life Saver.

From the Ottawa Free Press. A personal paragraph in the Free Press some time ago stating that Miss Sophie Belanger, 428 Cooper street, Ottawa, had recovered from a serious illness caused by anæmia and general debility, has apparently awakened more than usual interest and pleasure among her relatives and acquaintance. So much so, indeed, that a reporter of the paper found it extremely interesting to visit the family and enjoy a chat with Mrs. Belanger on the recovery of her daughter after she had for two years been considered irrecoverably a victim of this terribly enervating and dangerous disease. Mrs. Belanger is a very intelligent French-Canadian, wife of Mr. Joseph Belanger whose wall paper and paint and glass establishment is at 146 Bank street. Miss Sophie Belanger, the whilom invalid, vascillating between death and life, is a promising young lady of seventeen years. She



She lay on a couch like one dying.

is a student under the nuns in St. Jean Baptiste school on Primrose Hill. Over two years ago she fell sick and rapidly wasted away. The nature of her disease appeared to be a profound mystery to the physicians as they were called in one after another. Despair seized the family as they looked upon the once beautiful, spirited girl laying day in and day out weeks and months on her couch, simply slowly vanishing and they powerless even to raise a smile on her wan lips. Each succeeding medical man told the parents to prepare for the worst. However, Mrs. Belanger is not one of those women who give up in despair while there is still hope, as her own words will denote. "It was a terrible time," she said. "We had been told again and again that nothing could be done to save Sophie, and had almost been forced by appearances to believe it. I have now to say that but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she would have been in her grave instead of attending school every day the liveliest of the lively. It began like this; the poor girl was coming to me three or four times a day exclaiming, "Oh, ma; I have such a terrible headache. I cannot stand the pain of it." This went on for a long time, weeks in fact, till we began to look at it in a very serious light. We had almost every French doctor in the city called in, but with no result. Sophie got worse and worse. Her face was small and yellow while her lids were as white as your collar. She was listless

and apathetic, and so weak she could not raise her hand to her head. A leading doctor forced her to take a certain kind of powders, which seemed to be taking the flesh from her bones. Her skin became hot and parched, her eyes sank into her head and she lay on that couch as one dead, taking no interest whatever in the things going on around her. Then it was we became confirmed to the popular belief that she was going to die. It was agonizing to look at her, but we became partially resigned to the fate that appeared to be overtake us. She was watched day and night, but we could detect no change unless for the worse. All hope had gone. I had read of the cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and about this time I notice a description published in the Free Press somewhat similar to Sophie's case. Something seemed to urge me to give them a trial, and now I thank God I did. I sent for some and began giving them to her one at a time. Before long we saw an improvement, and gradually increased the dose from one to two and then to three at regular intervals. It was incredible to note the change. Her colour came back and a different look in her eyes, her general health and appearance gave us all new interest in her. Before the fourth box was gone Sophie was able to be up and around again, and a further use of them fully restored her health, or rather snatched her from the brink of the grave. To Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is due all the credit for we had stopped doctor's medicine, and simply gave her these, following the directions around the box. My daughters life was saved by Pink Pills and no one knows better than her mother. I wish to tell everyone of the cure, as it is almost impossible to believe that the poor thing that lay there and the happy rosy-cheeked girl who goes regularly to her classes are one and the same person in such a marvellously short time, and you may be sure I am advising ailing neighbors to use this wonderful medicine." Just as the reporter was leaving Miss Belanger returned from school. She was the picture of grace, health and beauty, her lithe physique denoting health in every movement, while her face showed the warm, ruddy glow of health. She corroborated all her mother had said besides adding some new testimony. Happiness now abideth in that home where misery held sway too long, and Mrs. Belanger rests faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will do for other weak and ailing girls what they did for her daughter.

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

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

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Ottawa. Ivy No. 30—Meets 4th Wednesday of every month in Victoria Hall, Albert st., and Bank streets. Visitors welcome. E. J. Le Dain, Pres. Miss M. Lewis, Sec., 347 Wellington st.

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

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NOTICE TO READERS.

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

THE LATEST LEAGUE.

Another association has been formed in England for the promotion of Imperial unity. "The more the merrier" say we, for it is impossible to have too many organizations working for such a noble cause. They are like regiments in the same army wearing different uniforms and marching by different routes, but all converging towards a common goal. This time it is "The British Empire League," whose appearance on the political scene we welcome all the more heartily because it seems to have been formed with the aid of influences which have hitherto held aloof from the Imperial Federation movement. The new league is officered by gentlemen, some of whom stand high in the ranks of the Liberal Unionist party. The Duke of Devonshire is president, Sir John Lubbock, Chairman of the Council, Sir Robert Herbert, Chairman of the Executive Committee and C. Freeman Murray, Esq., secretary. It is impossible to over-rate the importance of such accessions to the ranks of the Federationists, or to regard them otherwise than as most convincing proofs of the interest taken by all classes in the old country in the question of Imperial consolidation.

It may be asked whether there is sufficient allowance in the Empire for so many different leagues and whether they are not likely to impede each other's efforts? This can scarcely be the case as long as they are choosing different means for arriving at the same end. They do not oppose each other, but are working on parallel lines. Thus, the United Empire Trade League adopts the plan of preferential trade within the Empire as most likely to lead to its consolidation. On the other hand the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee thinks that the various colonies should make special contributions for Naval Defence to the Imperial Exchequer, without altering their fiscal policy or that of the United Kingdom. Sir John Seeley's League did not adopt any plan, but proposed to deliver lectures on federation all though the United Kingdom. The Imperial Federation League in Canada believes in trade preferences and also in colonial contributions to the navy, but proposes to accomplish both objects by "the imposition of a small extra duty on foreign imports, with few exceptions, to provide funds for Imperial Defence." With reference to the characteristics of the new league these may possibly be better understood by some reference to its origin.

It will be remembered that in December, 1893, after the collapse of the Council of the original English Imperial Federation League, the London Branch, under the chairmanship of Sir John Lubbock, issued a circular, inviting, among other branches, the Canadian League to join in the adoption of a common platform. At the annual meeting in 1894 this invitation was considered and the following resolution adopted: "That the Imperial Federation League in Canada are ready to cooperate with the City of London Branch for the reconstruction of the League upon the basis of the resolutions submitted in the circular of December, 1893, provided No. 3, of these be defined to the following effect:— "That any scheme of Imperial Federation should embrace a commercial union as necessary to its strength and permanence, that such union should be based

as nearly as practicable upon freer trade within the Empire, and upon the imposition of an extra duty on foreign imports with few exceptions to provide funds for Imperial Defence." At the same meeting the Executive Committee was authorized to select a delegation to confer personally with the City of London Branch and similar organizations for the purpose of endeavoring to agree upon a common platform and plan for future operations.

This delegation visited England in July and August of last year, and communicated the results of its mission in a report which was published in the ANGLO-SAXON of December, 1894. In this report there is no mention of consultations with the City of London Branch, nor of Resolution No. 3, or its amendment by the League in Canada. The London Branch, like the parent League, seems to have collapsed, and in its place a most influential committee was appointed to organize a new association altogether. Ever since, for nearly a year, this Committee has been at work, and the result of its labours is the formation of the British Empire League. The name Imperial Federation has been abandoned altogether, and the object of the new society is announced to be "to maintain and strengthen the connection between the United Kingdom and the outlying portions of the Empire by the discussion and promotion of questions of common interest, more particularly those relating to trade arrangements and mutual defence."

This is an extremely modest, old-fashioned, and non-committal programme, and really calculated to cause those among us who have studied the question in Canada during the last ten years to think that the promoters of this latest League have just awakened from a nap in "Sleepy Hollow." They don't seem to have heard of the McNeill resolution or of the proceedings of the Ottawa Conference, or perhaps they intentionally neglect them. But it is only fair that we should wait for more information before indulging in further criticism. A word of caution may however be in order to our fellow federationists. Let them remember the fate of the parent league in 1893, and be careful to find out more regarding the plans of the new organization, before they think of joining it, and so abandoning the name and principles of their present League, as well as the fruits of the work which they have carried on up to the present time.

LORD ROSEBERY'S FALL.

It is safe to assert that never before has there been seen such an extraordinary parliamentary condition in England as that which has recently been terminated by the defeat of Lord Rosebery's Government. The House of Commons has busied itself in discussing, with seeming seriousness, projects of law which they well knew had no chance of reaching the statute book. The same condition of affairs was exhibited during the previous session, so that for two years the English Parliament has been wasting a vast amount of time and energy which would have been of the greatest value if it had been spent in considering the present circumstances of the Empire, and the necessity which exists for its federation. Such a state of affairs could not possibly come into existence in Canada. Fancy the Dominion Senate rejecting bill after bill from the Commons, and the Commons nevertheless working diligently to put through measures that were morally certain to be rejected by the Senate. It would be called a political deadlock in Canada. In England people call this unfruitful toil on the part of the Commons "ploughing the sand" and the Duke of Devonshire at a recent Liberal Unionist demonstration described it as work of a still more useless character. He said, "We heard a great deal a short time ago about 'ploughing the sand of the seashore.' That seems to me to be an altogether inadequate image for describing the proceedings of the present House of Commons. I have never myself seen grown-up men engaged in that occupation, but I have seen little children engaged in one not very dissimilar. I have seen and all of you have seen by the sea-side little children with their little spades, their little wheel-barrows, their little tools constructing out of the sand little houses and little cities, digging little canals and erecting little dykes, and engage in all these operations with every appearance of sincerity and earnestness. Well, ladies and gentlemen, the proceedings of the House of Commons in the present session, with their Bill, their Committees, their closures and their resolutions which are yet to come, seem to be not very unlike the proceedings to which I have referred, and, as all these childish efforts are effaced

with the next flow of the tide, so at the end of every succeeding session do these laborious triflings of the House of Commons disappear and vanish."

It was this "laborious trifling" in the House of Commons, leading to its discredit as a serious deliberative assembly, that weakened Lord Rosebery's Government. Besides being at work on the Welsh Church and Local Veto Bills, the House was threatened with further Irish legislation, a one-man-one-vote Bill and another for the unification of London, and, at the back of all these bitterly opposed measures, there lingered important enough Ministerial Bills, such as the Conciliation Boards, the Light Railways, the Crofters, the Scotch Local Government, the Factories and the Mines Regulation Bills, to supply earnest and hard work for any normal session.

The attempt to carry out this programme with a small and ever-dwindling majority was opposed to all past parliamentary experience. Of course there have been English ministries with small majorities before now, but they were content to propose useful legislation, sure to benefit the country, and they avoided those violent controversies by which bitter resentment is created in the ranks of the community. Lord Salisbury was therefore perfectly justified when he put the question, "What is the House of Commons doing," in answering it as follows: "It is doing nothing because it is pursuing organic reforms, as they are called, and setting class against class for the purpose of finding votes for the government, instead of devoting itself to the problems which lie before it, and which, if they could be solved would cover it with glory."

The truth is that the Liberal Government was beaten when the House of Lords rejected the Irish Home Rule Bill. The Upper House is an integral part of the English parliament and the Government is constitutionally bound to possess its confidence as well as that of the House of Commons. When that want of confidence was declared Lord Rosebery should have appealed to the people at once. His neglect to do so was followed by an exhibition of the uselessness of his Government, and its defeat in the House of Commons was the consequence.

Since the foregoing strictures were written their correctness has been confirmed by Lord Rosebery himself in a speech delivered in London on the 2nd July. "In 1892," he said, "The Liberals landed in the House with a multifarious programme, and a majority that was inadequate to carry the programme through. He counselled the Liberals not to repeat their mistake. They must in the new Parliament adapt their policy to the majority. If they had only a small majority it would be futile and hopeless to attempt any such great constitutional changes as those involved in home rule, church disestablishment, local veto and one-man-one-vote measures.

Our readers are aware that we have repeatedly expressed our sympathy with Lord Rosebery in his very difficult position, surrounded as he was by colleagues who did not share his imperialistic sentiments. We have all along been hoping, even against hope, that he would erect a platform of his own, looking towards Imperial Consolidation, and either carry his government with him or "play a lone hand." He has done neither, and, we fear, missed the opportunity for defining his position and securing a career of future usefulness. Adversity may however teach him and his associates wisdom, and they may yet see it to be their advantage to throw in their lot with those who are working for the closer Union of the Empire.

THE UNIONISTS IN POWER.

Nearly five years ago a writer in the ANGLO-SAXON ventured on a prediction, the fulfilment of which seems now to have arrived. He wrote as follows: "At the present time old party lines are being obliterated, and there appear to be grounds for thinking that, in the near future the party names now current of Conservative, Liberal Unionist, Gladstonian, Radical, Home Ruler, Liberal Conservative, Reformer, Nationalist and others will disappear, and that only two parties, Unionists and Secessionists, will stand opposed to each other throughout the Empire; the one seeking to preserve our inheritance undivided, as did our neighbours in the United States, and the other striving to discredit and dismember the most glorious Empire which the world has ever seen."

For nearly ten years the Conservative, and the Liberal Unionist parties in England, although working in harmony with each other politically, have kept up separate organizations and have

held more or less aloof from each other. The nature of their connection was that of an alliance and the expediency of a closer union was very much doubted by the friends of both parties. In fact most of them agreed that nothing in the nature of a fusion should be attempted until after the general election. The leaders were however more enterprising and in their public utterances plainly indicated the course they wished to follow. Towards the end of May last the Duke of Devonshire stated that "the Unionist party of the Metropolis was never more united than at the present moment," and Mr. Chamberlain declared against the notion that the opposition consisted of two parties. "We are" said he "two wings of one party, a party that is greater than either of the sections." Mr. Balfour described the party which leads in the Commons uniformly as the UNIONIST party and Sir John Lubbock prophesied that "History would record how the Unionist party followed their great and patriotic leaders, and saved the country from the gravest danger of modern times."

The defeat of the Liberals and Lord Salisbury's appointment as prime Minister has had the effect of precipitating action and welding together the two "sections" more firmly than ever before. The Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Henry James, Mr. Chamberlain and other Liberal Unionists are members of his Government, and no one has spoken of a coalition. The fusion of the two wings is complete and the Unionist party is in power. Conservative and Liberal Unionist are names of the past, and the Tories belong to ancient history. No doubt the Gladstonians will try to fasten this name on the Unionists, and we find that Lord Rosebery himself ignores the proper name of the new Government saying that "henceforth the dissident Liberals would be found shoulder to shoulder with the Tories marching to a very dubious victory, under a banner without motto or device." This species of misrepresentation is one of the dangers which the new government has to face when the elections are brought on. But nevertheless the Unionists count on making heavy gains, and are evidently determined to make the best use of their opportunities.

It is as yet too soon to speculate as to the treatment which the great question of Imperial Federation is likely to receive at the hands of the English Unionists, but so much is certain that it will be more favorably considered than by the late government.

DOMINION DAY.

The 1st of July, 1895, will long be remembered as one of the most successful and enthusiastic celebrations of Canada's birthday. The services in the Rideau Park, the unveiling of the monument to the great Conservative chief, the military review and games all served to attract great audiences, and the beautifully cool weather enabled these to enjoy themselves and the occasion thoroughly. But there was a seriousness blended with the enjoyment, and many a heart, while throbbing in unison with the roll of the drum and the tramp of the men, realised fully their obligations to the self-sacrificing defenders of the Dominion, and silently uttered a "God bless them." The scene at the Rideau Park on Sunday before the celebration was both solemn and spirit stirring. Here were assembled over a thousand of the Canadian militia listening to the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Chaplain of the Royal Scots, who reminded them that their uniform represents the majesty of the law, and that an ideal still greater than that of Confederation was opening out before them. On this point the reverend gentleman said: "This season commemorates the day when the Canadian people, twenty-eight years ago, found an ideal of Canadian greatness, and confederated to out-work that ideal. To-day they have so far approached the realisation of that ideal only to find a broader and grander one opening out before them. Canada's future is Great Britain's future, and who shall forecast the limits of empire reversed for the most capable nation on the face of the earth to govern for the good of the world at large."

It is well that such words as these should be spoken to obliterate the old selfish motto of "Canada first" or at least to give it a nobler significance. We need not object to that cry if in spirit it resembles the shout of the Scots Greys at Waterloo. "Scotland for ever!" was their cry as the horsemen rode across the death-filled depression which separated the two armies, and as they sabred the gunners and cut the traces of D'Erlon's batteries; but that was only the shout of one regiment among a hundred, all fighting for

the salvation of Europe. And so should every true Canadian swear it shall be when we cry "Canada first." First, she has been in the past in faithfulness to the Grand Old Land. First, in forging chains across the continent, with added links across the oceans to bind the Empire together. She shall be hereafter ever first in filial devotion to that mother country, that nurse of heroes, that mother of nations whose children in every quarter of the globe "arise up and call her blessed."

Not less eloquent and important were the words spoken by the Premier of the Dominion at the ceremony of unveiling the monument to his great predecessor Sir John A. Macdonald. He reiterated Lord Rosebery's saying that "the British Empire is one of the greatest secular agents for good that the world has ever seen," and he gave expression to an even weightier thought. "The Empire is greater than the Dominion" said Sir Mackenzie Bowell, "and the Dominion is greater than the provinces" thus, it seems to us, reminding his audience not indistinctly, that there are Imperial rights as well as Provincial rights. There are indications of a tendency in our day to favor the latter a great deal too much, and to forget that this tends in the direction of disintegration and disunion. It is well that we should be reminded that the opposite view is the soundest and the one favoured by the founders of our constitution. It is encouraging to know that our statesmen recognise the value of union in the Dominion and look in the direction of as full grander union with the Empire. Fast steamships, Pacific cables, preferential tariffs are the tools by means of which British countries are to be made to join hands, and hearts and resources across the oceans rolling between them. Let us be thankful that we have such rulers, and toast them and their like as did Tennyson when he sang:—

To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our English Empire whole!
To all our noble sons, the strong
New England of the Southern pole!
To England under Indian skies
To those dark millions of her realm!
To Canada whom we love and prize,
Whatever statesman hold the helm.
Hands all round!
God the traitor's hope confound!
To this great name of England drink my friends,
And all her glorious empire, round and round.

SINGAPORE.

"The Straits Settlements and Imperial Defence" is the title of Tract No. 4, which has just been published by the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee. It certainly contains some new and startling facts, and relates the circumstances which have led to the resignation of all the non-official members representing Singapore in the Council of the Colony.

It seems that the annual charge made by "the Government of the United Kingdom" on the Colony in aid of the cost of the Military Establishment maintained at Singapore was raised in 1890 from £50,000 to £100,000. The total cost amounts to £154,730, so that the inhabitants of the Colony are required to pay two-thirds of the cost of garrisoning the fortifications, and maintaining the dock and coaling accommodations, although Singapore possesses the character of an Imperial fortress quite as much as Halifax or Bermuda.

The following additional items of information are taken from the publication above mentioned. Singapore, the capital of the Straits settlements, is the great entrepot and port of call for British trade in the Far East. The people of the colony complain that the magnitude of its defensive preparations is due not to any local requirements, but to the importance of Singapore to the other British communities who make use of it as a port of call for their ships and trade; and they urge that the burden of this expenditure should not be cast upon the local inhabitants, but should be shared by the whole Empire. As a result of the protests which followed the action of 1890 the charge was reduced for the years 1894 and 1895 to £70,000 and £80,000 respectively, but it has been intimated by the Home Government that the charge for the years 1887 and 1896 will be increased to £110,000 and £120,000. The tract also gives figures to show that the Straits Settlements with a garrison numbering less than half that of some of the other colonies, heads the list in the matter of contributions. Under this want of system some few of the small Crown Colonies are picked out to pay heavily, while others pay nothing; and the large and wealthy self-governing colonies do not contribute at all to the defence of such Imperial positions as Singapore, Halifax, Simon's Bay, Malta, Gibraltar, etc.

It is impossible to study this pamphlet, without coming to the same conclusion as the Committee that "this is

not a state of affairs of which we can feel proud, and it calls for a serious effort to put the provision for the general defence of the Empire upon a reasonable and definite footing." If however we enquire what the Committee is going to do about it, and what the "serious effort" is, to which they refer, we find that all they propose is "that these facts should be brought officially to the notice of the colonies." Truly this is "a lame and impotent conclusion." The "serious effort" has very much the appearance of a joke. The Committee must know that if the Colonies are to be called on to contribute to Imperial Defence it must be on an equitable basis, and on that point the Committee have nothing to suggest. They must also know that to suggest taxation without representation is contrary to the spirit of the age and here again they neglect to particularise. Surely, after ten years study of the subject, the Committee ought to be in a condition to suggest a cure for the present state of affairs, and we again venture to suggest that they should "out with it" in their next publication.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Beneficiary members should remember the calls are monthly now.

We again publish the "Official Circular" issued by the Executive to the lodges throughout the jurisdiction of the Order.

Englishmen of Merriton! see to the protection of the Old Union Jack, and make those Yankee hoodlums respect it.

There would be a large addition to the membership of the Order during the present year, if each member should try to bring in just one new member what grand results would be obtained! Let each individual member get blank applications and try it.

Every effort and every thought of the members should be bent to the idea how they can best assist each other, and how they can bring forward the aims of our Order to the notice of Englishmen unacquainted with them. The day is long past when we must use economy either of thought or money in extending the aims and advantages of the Sons of England.

The Supreme Grand Secretary has felt it incumbent upon him to write to the ANGLO-SAXON an explanatory letter on the working of the new Beneficiary law. A number of the brethren do not fully understand the way which it is necessary to send in returns and collect the calls from Beneficiary members. The letter should be carefully studied by the Secretaries, and read out in their respective lodge rooms, it would avoid any misunderstanding, also avoid further inquiry, etc. All information can be got from reading the letter.

Each individual member doing business with the Executive should feel it his duty to write upon decent ruled paper. Recently communications have been sent written on shop-paper or wrapping paper, its shape and clumsiness seriously interferes with its proper filing. The Executive officers have a great deal to do, and when they are compelled, to wade through a folded sheet of wrapping paper, written in lead pencil, it is enough to irritate the most sober minded individual.

A District Deputy officer has returned to us copies of the ANGLO-SAXON sent him, marked refused. The brother need not feel himself under the necessity of having to subscribe for the paper personally. The Executive does that for him. The copies sent to D.D.'s are done with the double object of assisting and keeping them posted as co-labourers with the Executive as to what is going on in the Order throughout the Dominion. The usefulness of the ANGLO-SAXON has been declared by District Officers in the past as assisting them in the labor of organization, etc.

Provincial and district lodges are now becoming themes of popular discussion among a large number of lodges. Ottawa has caught the flame and see necessity of having such machinery as outlined in last issue by Bro. Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts, D.D., for Centre Toronto. It has been brought prominently forward in the Ottawa district by Bro. Wm. Teague, D.D., and concurred by the members of each lodge where discussed. During the coming fall we expect to have one fully organized, when at the next Grand Lodge we hope legislation will be introduced by making such lodges workable. We hope the brethren will consider this matter and discuss it in their respective lodges, and be prepared to take action thereon.

A general national observation of the 1st of July took place throughout the Dominion, and the Sons of England enjoyed the day with picnics and excursions. We take this opportunity to bring to notice the fact which is made apparent from the want of unity and district organization. Within a radius of 50 miles of Ottawa we have six lodges of the Order, with five in the city, all of whom could be formed into a district lodge and work with one united object. As a result of this lack of unity each place has its local celebration, whereas, if wise efforts were put forward one demonstration in the name of the whole Order in the district would prevail. We will suggest that Bro. R. Neapole, of Pembroke, and Bro. Wm. Teague, of Ottawa, communicate with each other with the object of bringing this matter to the official notice of the lodges under their jurisdiction. In unity there is strength.

WILL SOON GET TO WORK.

Preparation for campaign work will soon be in order. Would it not be well for the Executive officers, or some one specially appointed by them to go to cities and centres where there efforts would be used to advantage, and address the members upon topics of interest to the society. We have a tremendous amount of energy in the rank and file, and to get this energy roused to activity, it must be done through the Executive—our Order must be moved by the Supreme Head. The Supreme officers have had a very trying time since Grand Lodge meeting in adjusting the changes made, now that is over their efforts will be bent upon adopting an effective campaign among the members, assisted by the D. D. officers, which should result in a great and lasting good to the Order. Each member in turn should make an effort to bring in at least one new member into his lodge. We have enough material to draw from to accomplish this, and we hope that the Supreme Grand President will shortly issue an address to the Order outlining a policy from which the members should be guided. With the fact that our Order is acknowledged to be the best patriotic and benefit society in the Dominion, there is no reason why we should not draw into our ranks 10,000 new members this year. There are at present some 400,000 Englishmen in Canada, therefore our recruiting ground is large.

THE S. O. E. BOYS.

Doubtless, before long, the juvenile problem will force itself to the front for consideration by the Executive. For years past efforts have been made to bring this question to the foreground. At Port Hope, in 1890, it was debated with a good deal of zeal, and many reasons then advanced in opposition to the juvenile lodges, which at that time seemed logical, cannot be considered as bearing upon the question now. A tinge of military drill would be an attractive feature if introduced in the formulas laid down in the constitution governing the organization of the boys' lodges.

A number of influential men in our Order, such as Dr. Tracy, Belleville, Dr. Atkinson, Gananoque, and Dr. Smythe, Kingston, and other far-seeing and thoughtful Englishmen, who are by their knowledge of passing events, continually advocate the interest of the juveniles. We have published addresses by these gentlemen delivered to the boys, there utterances were full of the spirit of loyalty and duty. Let each district, each lodge, and each individual member make it a duty to move in the matter for juvenile organization.

We hope to commence in the ANGLO-SAXON a series of short stories or articles interesting to the boys, but above all we would like to see our senior members introduce and carry out a series of essays, upon military or political events relating to the Empire, with the object of inducing the boys to take part at these lodge rooms.

DISTRICT DEPUTY OFFICERS.

In another column we publish the list, as far as filled up, of the District Deputy Officers of the Order in Canada. This important office is held by men of shrewdness, men who have the best interest of the Order at heart, men who are laboring to advance the interest of their fellow-countrymen, and who work unreservedly and zealously for the Sons of England. Our society is now holding that unique position which brings within its grasp a large amount of influence, socially and politically, and a great deal depends upon the officers who are called to fill the important position of district deputy Grand Lodge officers.

The labor they have to perform is in part a labor of love—there is a great deal of labor which it is a duty to perform—but a great many questions connected with the working of the Order come within their sphere for consideration. They are held responsible by the Executive for the proper working of the lodges within their respective jurisdictions, thereby a great deal depends upon the success or otherwise of the Order. True, for a time, some look upon the position only from the honor it brings as an Executive District Officer, but that idea soon passes away and they find the ideal of the position is to work in the interest of the Order with unremitting zeal. It may be an impossibility for some officers to be able to organize new lodges in their district, but they can add strength to the lodges already established.

The district deputy should be an officer able to propound any question asked of him in connection with the several branches of our Order, the juvenile, beneficiary, and all details of organization, etc. In fact the District Deputy should be a leader among men.

THE ENGLISH PREDOMINATE.

On looking over the speeches recently delivered in all parts of the Dominion, dealing with the school question in Manitoba, we note with pleasure that frequent reference was made to the nationalities of the province, and agree that the English predominate. The population of the province of Manitoba is now about 200,000, and the greater part of the settlers are of English origin. The Hon. Mr. Sifton, Attorney-General, of Manitoba, speaking at Hoganville, Ont., on the school question said:—

"The population of Manitoba is composed largely of Protestant and English, with but 20,000 Roman Catholics out of 200,000. The people of Manitoba wanted to work out their destiny, and make the province one of which they and the whole Dominion might be proud."

It is evident that the English people have taken hold of the Northwest, and it is there our immigrants are now flocking, and by their energy and perseverance, and loyalty, they will build up a wonderful country throughout the western part of this Dominion.

Commenting upon the school question, and the efforts put forth by the Roman Catholic church, the Toronto News recently said:—

"No matter what may be the outcome of the struggle over the school question, there is no possibility of establishing a French province either along the banks of the Red River or the Saskatchewan. The balance of power, once in the hands of the French, has passed to the Anglo-Saxon. Of the 63,000 people in the territories, according to the last federal census, one-half were born in Great Britain. French influence in Canada is permanently limited to the area east of Ottawa."

The English dominate throughout Ontario, and are now a factor in the political and commercial consideration of the Dominion. The European immigration to Canada has fallen off, the past year or two, but the English immigration has remained about the same.

ENGLISH IMMIGRATION.

ITS IMPORTANCE TO ENGLISHMEN IN CANADA.

10,000 Englishmen Each Year Come to Canada—The Emigration Question a National One.

The most important of Government documents presented to the House of Commons during the present session of Parliament, was that of the Interior Department, by the Hon. T. M. Daly, it contains many interesting facts Englishmen should study, from which we take a few notes.

The work of the Immigration Branch of the Department of Interior, must be viewed from a national standpoint. The English, including children, are put down as staying in Canada during the year 1894, as 7,501; Irish, 657; Scotch, 849; Germans, 565; Scandinavians, 368; French and Belgians, 460.

It will be observed the English outnumber the other six nationalities. Immigration is a field of thought which Englishmen, both in England and Canada, must, in the future, take a deep interest.

There are very few families, and very few members of the Sons of England, who are not bound by ties of relationship to the Mother Country. The national aspect of immigration to Canada is decidedly English, who are coming to Canada to make homes for themselves and families, and consequently such a movement will bring more national wealth and brotherly sympathy within our sphere. Therefore, as a society for promoting mutual and national interest, we must become personally interested in the immigration problem of this country, when it is the English who are coming to Canada at the rate of 6 to 1.

We quote a very significant paragraph from the report, by the Deputy Minister, Mr. A. M. Burgess, it reads as follows:

"It is unfortunate that our fellow-countrymen in Great Britain and Ireland do not realize sufficiently that by their comparative neglect of Canada as a field for emigration in recent years, they are allowing the choicer lands of the Crown to fall into the hands of Scandinavians, Germans, Belgians, French and other European nationalities, and particularly people of these nationalities, who have come into Canada by way of the United States."

We are pleased to have such words from the deputy minister, his knowledge and experience qualifies him to speak upon the question, and his remarks should be headed, at least by the English people.

The Fort William Echo speaking recently upon the immigration question said:

"There is nothing in the policy of the Dominion of Canada that requires attention and serious consideration more than that of immigration. Questions of internal policy are for the most part matters of detail, but there is nothing more vitally important to the ultimate success of a young country than the settling of it with a desirable population. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the policy of Canada in this respect has not been as prolific of good result as might have been anticipated."

What is wanted is to convince the Englishman, who is susceptible of schemes and schemers, by good reliable articles published in English-Canadian papers, and circulated in England among the class of people which it is desirous of securing as immigrants to Canada. As a rule the efforts of agents are more centered in towns and cities than among the agricultural class in the country districts and villages.

Canada is in want of more Englishmen of the agricultural class, men with a little capital and experience, who will not drift into our cities, but men who will stop on the land and work it for a future home for his family and the interest of their adopted country.

We have an abundance of land and ample facilities to reach it, and by a united effort and judicious management we should homestead 10,000 Englishmen with their families, every year in Canada. The Sons of England, as a Society are doing a good work in this connection.

English News Notes.

THE QUEEN'S NEW SECRETARY.

Sir Arthur John Bigge, has been appointed by the Queen to be her private secretary, in place of Sir Henry Ponsonby, who has been very ill for some time. Sir Arthur is said to have remarkable courtesy, talent and tact. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Artillery, when appointed, but the Queen made him a knight as a further mark of her esteem. Sir Arthur Bigge, K.C.B., C.M.G., comes of an old Northumbrian family, being the son of the late Rev. J. F. Bigge, Vicar of Stamfordham, Northumberland. He is in his forty-sixth year. In 1881 he married Constance, daughter of the late Rev. W. F. Neville.

The Duke of Hamilton's only daughter, 11 years years of age, inherits a fortune of \$600,000 a year.

Eton, the most famous of British Public schools, now has 1,019 students. Among them are four earls and seven eldest sons of peers.

Out of 1,486 women who have been students in English colleges for women at Newnham, Somerville, Holloway, and Girton, only 208 are reported as having married, while 600 are engaged in teaching.

Letter carriers in London sometimes become crazy because of the vast number of streets which have the same name. There are 234 Victoria streets, 241 Cross streets, 240 Albert streets, 212 Church streets, and 191 Queen streets.

It appears from a Board of Trade return just issued showing the loss of life at sea that out of 218,317 persons employed in British merchant ships in 1893 there were 1,792 who lost their lives by drowning or other accident. This gives a proportion of 82 per cent. of 1 in 123.

Lord Balcarras, eldest son of the Earl of Crawford, who was returned recently for the Chorley division of Lancashire, is only 24 years of age. He was educated at Eton and Magdalen Hall, Oxford, having between his school and college days been a private pupil of Mr. Arthur Benson, a son of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Prince of Wales, always most correct in matters of etiquette, has two sorts of cards, one reading "Albert Edward," the other "Le Prince de Galles," the French term being more often used in Royal circles than the other. French being the universal language of Royalty, all the monarch's have their visiting cards for general use inscribed in the Gallic tongue.

Sons of England

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The Canadian Government gives FREE FARMS OF 160 ACRES to every male adult of 18 years, and to every female who is head of a family, on condition of living on it, offering independence for life to every one with little means, but having sufficient energy to settle. Climate healthiest in the world.

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

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

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

BITS OF HUMOUR.

"A little nonsense now and then, Is relished by the wisest men."

People get wisdom by experience. A man never wakes up his second baby to see it laugh.

Mrs. C.—"Do you believe that cures can be effected by the laying on of hands?"

Mrs. A.—"Certainly. I cured my boy of smoking that way."

"Don't you think you could learn to love me?" he said, looking at her wistfully.

"I'm sure I couldn't," she answered, decidedly. "I'm a perfect dunce. When I was at school I never could learn anything."

When Mrs. S. C. Hall was at least seventy years old, she met at a reception a young clergyman who was apparently delighted to see her. "Mrs. Hall," said he, "I remember reading your books when I was a child, and that I was especially charmed by the Irish stories."

A good story of Irish repartee comes from an Englishman who, under the guidance of a native Irishman, had recently been admiring the scenery on the other side of St. George's Channel. The visitor and his guide were in a hilly district in the south of Ireland, and the guide, pointing to a high hill, said that it was known locally by the name of "The Devil's Table."

FULLY QUALIFIED.

An Episcopal clergyman passing his vacation in Indiana struck an old farmer, who declared he was a "Piscopop." "To what parish do you belong?" asked the clergyman. "Don't know nawthin' 'bout enny parish," was the answer. "Well, then," continued the clergyman, "what diocese do you belong to?"

"NOW I HEAR YOU."

Father O'Halloran had a telephone put into the parsonage in connection with the church, the parochial school, etc. Patrick McFee, his reverence's handy man, was instructed in the use of the instrument, and it was only the next day when Pat, dusting out the church, heard the clatter of the telephone bell.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Roughly speaking, the British empire extends over one continent, one hundred peninsulas, five hundred promontories, one thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands.

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"A human soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which shows none of its inherent beauties until the skill of the polisher fetches out the colors, makes the surface shine, and discovers every ornamental cloud, spot and vein that runs through the body of it."

THE GENERAL.

Sir George Brown, who commanded the light division of the British army in the Crimea, used to ride in front of his troops straight at the foe without an indication that he was in danger.

"What good will it do?" retorted Lord Raglan.

"Oh, 'twill cheer the men up. Why, sir, numbers of my men don't know your name," answered Sir George.

"But they don't know your name, George!"

"Every man in the light division knows my name."

"I'll bet you a pound the first man we ask does not."

"Done," said Sir George; and they rode to the light division camp.

"Come here, my man; who am I?" The soldier halted at three paces, straight as a ramrod.

"But what is my name?" "You're the general, sir," and nothing more could be elicited from him.

Sir George paid on the spot.

Doctors' Daring Deeds.

In the Crimea, after our repulse in the first attack upon the Redan, a British surgeon was seen close under the walls of the redoubt, and only partially protected from the hail of the Russian bullets by a small rock, attending to a wounded man as calmly as though he had been in the hospital ward.

Wounded himself, he yet forgot self in his care for his maimed comrade. To go a little farther back, to the time of our war with the Afghans, in 1840-1, when our army was utterly destroyed in the fatal Khyber Pass, only one man escaping.

He was a surgeon, who had fought his way out, and although hotly pursued, just managed to reach Jellahabad, exhausted, wounded, and almost dying.

In one of our recent wars with the hill tribes in Northern Burma, an army surgeon was awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery.

He was attending a wounded soldier, when he was suddenly set upon by several of the enemy. Drawing his sword, he stood over the wounded man, killed three of his assailants and beat the others off, and then returned to his former duties. For a non-combatant it was a brave act, and he deserved his reward.

During the terrible time of the Indian Mutiny, when prodigies of valour were performed by handfuls of British soldiers against thousands of inveterate and fanatical enemies, army surgeons in numerous instances showed conspicuous bravery.

At the relief of Lucknow a number of wounded were placed under the care of Dr. Home, with orders to remove to a place of safety. The native carriers, who were conveying the wounded, tried their best to escape, but were prevented by the firmness of two or three private soldiers and Dr. Home, under a murderous fire from the mutineers.

Unfortunately they lost their way and were exposed to a cross fire, several carriers and wounded soldiers being killed. Shelter was obtained at last, but the mutineers tried to storm the building. Dr. Home had to act as commanding officer as well as looking to the wounded.

Only a few British were opposed to about 800 of the enemy, but pluck and determination gained the day. The enemy never obtained a footing. For some time the fate of the besieged was doubtful, and during the whole of the time Dr. Home seemed to bear a charmed life, directing the soldiers' movements and nullifying all the efforts of the enemy.

It was only when the ammunition was almost expended that they heard the British cheer, and knew that they were relieved by their comrades. Dr. Home, for this and other meritorious acts, received the Victoria Cross.

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DAUGHTERS AND MAIDS OF ENGLAND B. S.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The Daughters of England Benevolent Society is formed and composed of honourable and true Protestant Englishwomen who are in good bodily health and between the ages of 16 and 50 years, in association for mutual aid; to educate our members in true principles of womanhood, whereby they learn to be charitable; to practice true benevolence, and to keep alive those dear memories of our native land; to care for each other in sickness and adversity, and when death strikes down one of our members to follow her remains to its last resting place.

EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTION.

Rule 33.—Each Lodge shall, at its institution, consist of not less than twelve members, who must be daughters of Englishmen; but at no time shall have more than eight male financial members, who must be members of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, and every lodge can admit an unlimited number of male honorary members, who must be members of the S.O.E.B.S.

Rule 70.—The Initiation Fees into this Order shall be paid in every case before the candidate is initiated, less 50 cents paid on application. All candidates shall pay according to the under-mentioned graduated scale, (Charter members excepted), should they desire to join as financial members:

Table with 2 columns: Age range and Fee. 15 to 25 years: \$2 00; 25 to 35: 2 50; 35 to 45: 3 00; 45 to 50: 3 50.

Charter Members' Initiation Fees shall not be less than one dollar and twenty-five cents (provided they join within one month), but dispensations may be granted to remain open longer.

The benefits are medical attendance and medicine on joining. New members are entitled to half sick and funeral benefits at the expiration of six months. Full benefits after being a member for twelve months. In case of sickness the benefits are three dollars per week for 13 weeks and one dollar and fifty cents per week for the next 13 weeks; fifty dollars to be paid in case of death of a benefit member to their nominee from the Grand Lodge Funeral Fund.

We are anxious to have a lodge of the Society in every town in the Dominion. Any information respecting the formation of new lodges will be cheerfully given by the following Grand Executive officers:—

MRS. C. F. SMITH, Box 405, Whitby, GRAND PRESIDENT.

E. W. TRUMP, ST. THOMAS, ONT., GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT.

LEONARD G. CROSS, TORONTO, Address, 604 Gerrard St. E., GRAND SECRETARY.

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Good prices will be paid for any stamps from NEWFOUNDLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, and BRITISH COLUMBIA, Also old Canada and United States, in use before 1870. Look up your old letters. If you have any of the above stamps, do not tear them off the original envelope until you write me. Collections of Stamps Bought. Large price-list of Foreign Stamps, etc., sent to collectors FREE. Address: A. F. WICKS, 872 Horton St., London, Ont. REF.—Ed, this paper or Huron Eric Savings Company, London, Ont. Bro. A. F. Wicks, President, British Oak Lodge, No. 82.

ENGLISHMEN!

Leaving the Old Country for Canada

Will find it to their advantage to keep THIS PAPER in their possession. On page seven will be found the locality of the LODGES of the Sons of England, extended over the whole Dominion. When you reach your destination, look up the nearest Lodge to your place of residence, and at once join your fellow-countrymen. You will meet brother Englishmen, who have years of experience in Canada and who will kindly impart to you their knowledge; Englishmen who will gladly extend to you the right hand of fellowship on your arrival.

The advantages of the Sons of England Benevolent Society are manifold, among others, to foster the loving memory of Old England; caring for each other in sickness and adversity; to bring into organized union all true Englishmen, to maintain the liberties and integrity of the British Empire.

In our Lodge Room social distinctions are laid aside; we meet on the common level of National Brotherhood. The Society extends over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. Cast in your lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies—

"A union of hearts and a union of hands, A union none can sever; A union of homes and a union of Lands, And the flag, BRITISH UNION, forever."

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned Grand Lodge Officers:

GEO. CLATWORTHY, TORONTO, ONT., Grand President. J. W. LONDON, BELLEVILLE, ONT., Grand Vice-President. WM. HANCOCK, HAMILTON, ONT., Grand Past-President. B. HINCHCLIFFE, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Treasurer. JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Secretary.

And District Officers in the following Provinces:

A. S. DODSON, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. J. H. BELL, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. REV. CANON COOMBES, Winnipeg, Manitoba. G. C. KING, Calgary, Northwest Territories. CAPT. G. W. ROBERTSON, Victoria, British Columbia. W. BAILEY, Vancouver, British Columbia. S. MELLARD, Chilliwack, British Columbia. T. TEAKLE, Quebec City, Quebec. A. D. THOMAS, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

ENGLAND. A. J. CRASTON, Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane Barbican, London, E. C.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 23, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation charges.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the homesteader in person. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch) Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase, on easy terms, from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

SUPREME GRAND LODGE DIRECTORY.

GEO. OLATWORTHY, TORONTO. SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT. J. W. LONDON, BELLEVILLE. SUPREME GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT.

W.M. HANCOCK, HAMILTON. PAST SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT. B. HINCHCLIFFE, TORONTO. SUPREME GRAND TREASURER.

JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO. SUPREME GRAND SECRETARY. S.O.E.B.S. LODGE DIRECTORY.

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

WINNIPEG, MAN.

UNITED WHITE ROSE LODGE. The United and Only White Rose Degree Lodge of Winnipeg, consisting of the W. H. members of Westward Ho, No. 164, meet in the S.O.E. Hall, 230 Portage Ave., the 2nd Friday in each month at 8 p.m. Visitors cordially welcomed.

Boys of England.

Brantford. Prince Edward No. 6, meets on 2nd Monday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome. J. Heaton, Pres. R. W. Nicklison, Sec., Box 655.

Hamilton.

Hamilton No. 1—Meets the 4th Monday in each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. n. R. Trim, Pres. John J. Bailey, Sec., 390 Ferguson st.

Ottawa.

Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month. D. Walsh, Sec. F. Jarman, Pres. 103 Bank street.

St. Thomas.

Waterloo Lodge No. 13—Meets in Chester lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec. M. Upton, Pres. 154 Manitoba st.

Winnipeg, Man.

Queen of the West No. 25, Meets on the 4th Friday in each month in S O E Hall, 290 Portage Avenue. Visitors welcome. Jos. Harrison, Sec-Treas. S C Bray, Pres. P O Box 666.

ONTARIO.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Jos. Nicholson, Pres. Box 217.

Arnprior.

Severn No. 189—Meets first and third Friday of each month in Oddfellows Hall, John st. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome. Geo. Richman, Pres. H. G. Smith, Sec.

Aylmer.

Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Sons of Eng Hall, over Six Office, the 1st and 3rd Friday month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. A. J. ELLIOTT, Sec. J. L. Lambert, Pres.

Barrie.

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

Brantford.

Salisbury No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays, first meeting in the year January 3rd, 1885. First meeting in the year January 3rd, 1885. Visiting brethren welcome. R. W. Nicklison, Sec. J. T. Pollard, Pres. Box 605, Brantford.

Belleville.

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

Blackstock.

Armsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made a hearty welcome. R. H. Prust, Sec.

Brockville.

Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and last Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 498 King street. W. R. D. (1st) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. Wm. White, Pres. Box 75.

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Bonussall's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. W S Bragg, Pres. F. R. Dunham, Sec.

Burlington.

Burlington No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. W. Fleetham, Pres. Chas. E. Tolhurst, Sec. Box 96.

Campbellford.

Devonshire No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in the A O U Hall, Dominion Block, Front street, Campbellford. Visiting brethren welcome. E. J. Waterman, Pres. J. W. Cummings, Sec.

Carleton Place.

Beaconsfield No 171, Meets each 2nd and 4th Monday at 7.30 in their hall, over the Central Canadian Office. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. G. Bate, Pres., Box 49 W. W. Faber, Sec.

Clinton.

Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the S.O.E. Hall, Victoria Block. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Joyner, Pres. N. Robson, Sec.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday night in the Sons of England Hall, King st. Visiting brethren welcome. W. A. Moore, Pres. Chas. F. Chanter, Sec.

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Sec., Box 604, Collingwood. Lockton, Pres.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. John Snyder, Sec., Alex. A. Woodward, Pres. Box 424, Cornwall.

Fort William.

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

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Wednesdays beginning with first Wednesday in January, 1894, cor. Main and South Water streets. Jesse Welland, Pres. Ed. Lane, Sec., Bob 96

Goderich.

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

Gravenhurst.

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

Guelph.

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

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in the W. H. and S. O. E. Hall, MacNab street north. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Thos. Paradine, Pres. 101 Oak Avenue.

Acorn.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Wm. Hancock, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec. 37 Locomotive st. 13 James st.

Hearts of Oak.

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. 22 Wellington St. Sam Hull, Pres.

Devon.

Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Sackville Hill, Sec., Robt. Hooper, Pres. Chedoke, P.O., Barton.

Osborne.

Osborne No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, in the St. Matthew's Hall, Barton street, east. Visiting brethren welcome. John W. Hamford, Sec., W. C. Bentley, Pres. 133 John street n.

Cornwall.

Cornwall No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab st. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Walker, Sec. C. Salmon, Pres. Woodbine Crescent

Hamilton.

Hamilton No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab st. n. Hamilton. Visiting brethren welcome. H. P. Bonny, Sec., Edward Carleton, Pres. 635 King St. East.

Huntsville.

Croyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in the Perance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. A. Ventress, Pres. J. G. Rumsey, Sec.

Ingersoll.

Imperial No 176—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month at the Foresters Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome. S. King, Pres. J. W. Cudlipp, Sec. Box 267.

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. G. Bonny, Pres. Albert st., Williamsville.

Lambton Mills.

Bradford No. 11, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. Jos. W. Jarvis, Pres. H. Phillips, Sec.

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. John Trowbridge, Sec., Ed Aust, Pres. Ottawa East.

Bowood.

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

Stanley.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. J. Folks, Sec., J. Wm. Lees, Pres. Wellington st.

Russell.

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

Clarendon.

Clarendon—White Rose—meets every 4th Monday of each month in Victoria Hall, Albert street. Members please accept this as monthly notice. N. B. Sheppard, Sec., Geo. Low, sen., Pres. 11 Somerset st.

Owen Sound.

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

Pembroke.

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

Port Arthur.

Winchester No. 99—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, Knight of Pythias Hall, Arthur street. Frank Merris, Sec. R. Rinnington, Sec.

Port Hope.

Durham No. 15—Meets alternate Wednesdays, first meeting in the year, January 10th, 1894, in S.O.E. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Jewell, Pres. J. H. Rosever, Sec., Box 375.

Peterborough.

Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. R. D. meets 2nd Monday in every month. E. A. Peck, Sec. David Curtis, Pres. W. J. Squires, Sec. Box 680.

Petrolia.

Duke of Cornwall No. 183—Meet in the Hall, in Kerr's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Ernest Preston, John Read, Sec., President. Box 293, Petrolia.

SARNIA.

Bridgewater No. 294, Sarnia, Ont., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month in I. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. Fred. C. Watson, Pres. W. H. Fletcher, Sec. Point Edward.

Stratford.

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

St. Catharines.

Victory No 173, Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in Beaver Hall, St. Paul st., at 8 p.m. sharp. Visiting brethren welcome. A. L. Wright, Sec. Wm. Magness, Pres.

St. Thomas.

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

Chester.

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ernesting Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D. third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. M. Upton, Pres. W. T. Hollins, Sec.

Smith's Falls.

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

London.

Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Room A, Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. W. G. Partridge, Pres. J. Chas. E. Smith, Sec. 378 Parliament st.

Middlesex.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month at McBean Hall, cor. College street and Brunswick Ave. W. E. Pearce, Pres. W. H. Spry, Sec. 140 Grange Ave.

Kenilworth.

Kenilworth No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. A. E. Taylor, Pres. Chas. Sims, Sec. 57 Leonard Ave.

Toronto—Continued.

Commercial, No. 200, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday in each month in Room A Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. Geo. H. Thorpe, Pres. R. A. Fletcher, Sec. 27 Avenue St.

Bristol.

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

Richmond No 65.

Richmond No 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Room "C," Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street west. J. Wingfield, sen., Sec. F. Tofts, Pres. 89 Givens st.

Preston No 67.

Preston No 67—R R D meets in Room "A," Shaftesbury Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in every month. W R D after R R D meetings on 4th Wednesday in February, May, August and November. J. J. Pritchard, Sec. C. Weatherill, Pres. 93 Beaconsfield, Ave

St. George No. 27.

St. George No. 27—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, in Room 43 Forum Building S. E. corner of Yonge and Gerrard st. E. G. A. Sherrin, Pres. Wm. C. Fidge, Sec., 263 Yonge street.

Boston No. 129.

Boston No. 129—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen st. w. V. T. West, Sec. Dr. W. L. Allen, Pres. 103 Victoria street. Tel 2841.

Windsor No. 35.

Windsor No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen st. w. Sam. Rich, Sec. Jas. Reeves, Pres. 70 Woolsey street

Norfolk No 57.

Norfolk No 57, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month in Dominion Hall, cor of Dundas st, Queen st. w; visiting brethren welcome. Geo. W. Powe, Pres. A E Portch, Sec. 320 Dovercourt Road.

Stafford No 32.

Stafford No 32, meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in St. George's Hall, south east cor. Berkeley st. Queen st, east; visitors made welcome. Geo G Bennett, Pres. T. Yeomans, Sec. 252 Berkeley street

Somerset No 10.

Somerset No 10, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Week's Hall, cor of Dunn Ave, Queen st. west; visiting brethren made welcome. C. Gallier, Pres. T P Worth, Sec. 40 Maud street

Hereford No 194.

Hereford No 194, meets first and third Tuesdays in each month, in Steward's Block, s w corner of Spadina Ave. and College street. Visiting brethren welcome. W. C. Hall, Pres. J. Bavington, Sec., 669 King street w

Chesterfield No 97.

Chesterfield No 97, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in Room A Shaftesbury Hall Queen street west. F. Howarth, Sec. Jos. Oldfield, Pres. 4 Victoria st., Telephone No. 948.

Launceston No. 154.

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

Weston.

Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at Oddfellows Hall, Visitors welcome. J. Fliton, Sec. John Hollingworth, Pres. Weston, Ont.

Whitby, Ont.

Sussex No. 5, meets in S O E Hall, alternate Fridays from January 6th, 1894. Visiting brethren welcome. T. Dixon, Sec., Box 61. E. R. Blow, Pres.

Windsor.

Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets in A. O. F. Hall, first and third Tuesday. Visiting brethren are welcome. Wm. J. Turner, Pres. S. S. Watkinson, Sec.

Winona, Ont.

Rosebery No. 213, meets in S. O. E. Hall, Fruitland, near Stony Creek, 2nd and 4th Mondays. Visiting brethren always welcome. Thos. Andrews, Pres. F. J. Marshall, Sec., P. O. Winona, Ont.

Woodstock.

Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month. W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. E. Blundell, Pres. J. Parslow, Sec.

Quebec.

Capetion. Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capetion, Que. Visiting brethren welcome. Chas. R. Oliver, Sec., John Tregidson, Pres. Box 12, Eustia, Que.

Montreal.

Yorkshire No. 33, Montreal, meets first and third Fridays at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. B. T. Sellars, Sec., John Thornley, Pres. Turcot, Montreal.

Lachine.

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

Richmond.

Enfield No. 159, meets second and fourth Saturdays of every month. Visiting brethren welcome. T. H. Wells, Sec. John Hawker, Pres. P. O. Address, Box 32 Richmond Station, P. Q.

MANITOBA.

BRANDON. Brandon 174, Brandon, Man., Meets in Foresters Hall, McDiarmid Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome. Benj. Hogg, Pres. H. Le M. Vinning, Sec.

CARMAN.

Manitoba, No. 186—Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Carman, on first and third Thursdays of the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Fred. Starkey, Pres. Thos. Elstob, Sec., p. tem

Rathwell, Man.

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

Selkirk.

Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Forresters Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. R. Litter, Pres. Chas. E. Page, Sec. Present.

Winnipeg.

Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets in S O E Hall, 290 Portage Avenue, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome. Jos. Corbett, Sec. Jos. Harrison, Sec. P. O. Box 666. Present.

Neptune No. 144.

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in S O E Hall, 290 Portage Avenue, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. Visiting brethren always welcome. A. H. Prust, Sec. 598 4th Ave. N. W. Marston, Pres.

Shakespeare No. 164.

Shakespeare No. 164—Meets Sons of England Hall, Stobart Block, 290 Portage Avenue, the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at eight o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome. E. W. Pollard, Pres. F. Clark, Sec., Cor. Flora Avenue and Charles st.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chilliwack, No. 191, Chilliwack, B. C., meets 1st Friday in every month at 8 o'clock in the Henderson Hall. Visiting brethren always welcome. H. Webb, Pres. J. S. Souter, Sec.

Victoria.

Alexandra, No. 116.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters Hall, visiting brethren welcome. J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174. J. G. Taylor, Pres.

Pride of the Island No. 131.

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

Vancouver.

The Queen's Birthday.

At the Sons of England celebration, on the 24th May, at Selkirk, Manitoba, the following poem was composed especially for the occasion, and rendered with much taste and feeling by the composer, Miss F. E. Cox:

True loyal friends we welcome you,
All assembled here to-day,
To help pay homage to our Queen
On this twenty-fourth of May.

Long has she reigned, and may she still
Be spared to us for many years;
May many birthdays pass her by
Ere for her flow the nations tears.

Though far away from where she dwells,
Our hearts are loyal to our Queen,
Our love for her has lost no strength,
That land and ocean stretch between.

Here in the heart of Canada,
A sturdy British people dwell,
Who hold allegiance to their Queen
A privilege we're proud to tell.

With pride we glance on every side
Of this loved Canada of ours,
With snow-capped peaks which pierce the sky,
And verdant prairies decked in flowers.

From Atlantic to Pacific,
Loyal hearts this day rejoice
In this heritage of freedom,
In this loved land of our choice.

Proud are we, that o'er us floating
Waves the noble British flag,
Flags which sturdy sons of England
Planted first on Abram's crag.

Far to eastward the Atlantic,
Beats on Nova Scotia's shores,
Far to westward the Pacific,
On the reefs in breakers roars.

Let them chant with us the refrain,
On this day our voices vie,
Which can sing the loudest plaudits,
Till the echoes reach the sky.

God save England's gracious Queen,
Bless her with His choicest gifts,
Spare her to the British Empire,
To all the lands her rule uplifts!

Queen and mother, wife and widow,
Lived she well through every role
Holding ever highest ideals,
Showing still a lofty soul.

In her own life she has shown us
How the truest women live,
This we deem a greater glory
Than the brightest crown can give.

From Atlantic's rocky seaboard,
Where Britain's sturdy soldiers stand,
On the strongest sea-girt fortress
That is found in any land.

Roll the muskets! roar the cannon!
From the ship and from the shore,
Loud convey the loyal greeting,
"Our Queen hath seen a birthday more."

From Victoria's pine-clad island,
From its battery's glaucous green
Peals aloft the loyal anthem,
God save our gracious Queen.

Here we welded in the centre,
In this land of prairie,
Sing aloud the same grand chorus,
Let it ring from sea to sea.

God save Queen Victoria!
Grant her many birthdays more,
Lift on high our glad thanksgivings,
Let them ring from shore to shore.

From the mountain and the seaboard,
From the fields and prairies green,
Myriad voices raise the anthem
May God save our gracious Queen.

Sons of England Notes.

A lodge of the Order was instituted in Charlottetown, P. E. I., last month. Bro. J. H. Bell, District Deputy.

We are in receipt of a very patriotic sermon delivered to the members of Suffolk lodge, Brockville, by Bro. Rev. Archdeacon Bedford Jones, chaplain to the lodge.

Wellington Lodge, No. 19, Bowmanville, dedicated their new hall in Bleakley's Block on Tuesday May 6th, when there was a large attendance of members. Bro. W. S. Bragg, presided.

We are pleased to learn that lodge Devonshire, Campbellford, Ont., is doing good work. Great credit is due Bro. A. E. Bailey, D.D., for the zeal displayed by this lodge. A pushing officer is an awakening factor.

We regret to learn that Bro. J. Jab-bitt, secretary, of Lodge St. Asaph, No. 190, Longford Mills, Ont., has by accident suffered the loss of half of the fore finger of his right hand.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Ottawa had the pleasure of a visit from Bro. J. B. Bland, president of Avondale lodge, Toronto. He attended Bowood lodge and acted as chaplain.

Stanley lodge had a very interesting meeting on Thursday night. After initiating a candidate an animated discussion was raised and entered into with vim. D. D. Teague stated he would visit the lodge officially at its next meeting.

Bowood lodge has decided to adjourn during the warm months of July and August. The secretary and president will carry on the business of the lodge, unless something extraordinary should develop.

Bro. J. Bennett, secretary of Nelson lodge, Almonte, was in Ottawa last week. He says the lodge is doing well, they had two initiations, and have several propositions in.

A sad accident occurred on 1st of June, by the drowning of the youngest child Cecil, of Bro. Ex-Ald. Hawkins. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins have the sympathy of the brethren of the Order in their sad affliction.

Bro. John Davis' baths are well patronized. On Sunday and Monday the Royal Scots to the number of 200 visited them and enjoyed a refresher.

The picnic at Wakefield on July the 1st was attended by about 300 members from Ottawa and Hull. The day was fully enjoyed, and the financial portion is a fair return for the energy spent.

"Instructed Delegates."

A brother writes: "Please be kind enough to give me your opinion, through the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON, upon a delegate being sent to Grand Lodge to vote on a matter which has had the best consideration from the members of his subordinate lodge, then do otherwise?"

We have always held that a delegate cannot be "widely enough instructed" upon a question which affects the whole membership of the Order, when he has only had the opinion of the members of his subordinate lodge to guide him. If his lodge is unanimous one way, another lodge by being contrary might be equally right. Before an intelligent decision can be given it is best to hear both sides, or form an opinion upon the question at issue when the pros and cons are advocated and the merits of the question is brought out on the floor of Grand Lodge. We further hold it is better not to send a delegate at all than to send one "instructed."

Belleville, Ont.

OFFICIAL VISIT AND CONGRATULATION - EXCURSION BY OXFORD LODGE.

Bro. J. W. London, S. G. V. P., paid an official visit to Lydford Lodge, Belleville, on the 24th May. He received a hearty welcome from the members and the following address was presented:

To J. W. London, S. G. V. P., Sons of England Benefit Society,
The officers and members of Lydford Lodge, have much pleasure in congratulating you on your election to such a position as you now hold among us, we most heartily welcome you this evening. We feel proud of you as the Supreme Grand Vice President of our National Benefit Society.

We also trust you may be able to visit us frequently, and sincerely wish you perfect health and long years to remain among us to be a strong help to our society in years to come as you have been in the past.

Fraternally yours,
LYDFORD LODGE.

Bro. London thanked the officers and members in a neat speech for the manner in which he had been received, and congratulated them on the success the lodge had made both in members and finances. At the close of the business a pleasant hour was spent in an adjoining room, where refreshments were served. Bro. Arthur Wensley, D.D., for Hastings and Prince Edward Cos., joined the brethren at the festive board and responded to the toast of Grand Lodge officers.

Oxford Lodge is again to the front with their popular excursion to Kingston and the 1000 Islands, it will probably net the lodge \$150. The Excursion takes place on the last day of July.

The crops in the Northwest promise to be abundant. With this hope before the country, and the probable early settlement of the school question, it will have a wonderful influence on the future destiny of Canada. Surely they are a favored people. We say bravo to Manitoba.

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THE NATURAL BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND.

Since one cannot come up to London without a short journey from the coast, the first word must be about the loveliness of English rural scenery. Whoever enters England at Southampton, the most convenient gateway, seems to be journeying all the way through a continuous park planned by a landscape gardener who has known the poetry of his art. It is not necessary to refer to the distant glimpse of the noble cathedral of Winchester, the picturesque villages, the thatched-roof cottages, the stately trees, the broad sweeps of level meadow, the flowering hedges, and other equally familiar details. What is most remarkable in this series of entrancing rustic pictures is the absence of blemishes and flaws. There is nothing unsightly at any turn. There are no blackened stumps bleaching in the fields; there are no ugly fences falling out of repair; no depressions in the slopes of the well-drained meadows, and no signs of disorder or lack of tidiness in the villages. There is the refinement of landscape art without traces of neglect, carelessness, or lack of harmony. No rural scenery can be more beautiful than the

ENGLISH FIELDS AND BYWAYS

in May, when the pink bloom is on the chestnuts, the hawthorn is bursting into flower, the meadows are lighted up with the golden tints of the laburnum and innumerable red and white flowers. Nowhere are the flowers lovelier and more delicate; nowhere are the trees more shapely or the fields greener. Everywhere there is a sense of symmetry and repose that comes from perfection of detail. The English country scenes are not in a transition stage with disfigurements to be removed. The English country is finished. Nothing remains to be done in order to perfect pictures of rural loveliness. The same impressions are produced by the magnificent pleasure-grounds of London and its environs. Everything is finished, perfect, and harmonious.

HISTORICAL SPOTS.

He must have indeed a dull soul who can stand in Westminster Abbey for the first time, or catch from the Thames his earliest glimpses of the dome of St. Paul's and the House of Parliament after a long walk from Hyde Park to Lombard street, with out being profoundly impressed by the vastness and stateliness of London. It is modern London in a transition stage that he sees. Of old London comparatively little remains, although what there is of it is either splendid in form or rich in precious associations. Therefore are storied spots in the busiest quarter haunted by benignant ghosts for those who have eyes to see them; but the modern town is now so incomparably great and interesting as to discourage historical reminiscences and sentimental journeys for the identification of famous sites. The visitor is now content in the last named spot his attention is distracted by the splendid new bridge which spans the Thames. That is a parable of the relations of past and present in London. The new is everywhere jostling and crowding out the old. London, in spite of its black stoned fronts, is essentially modern. It challenges attention and admiration less for what it has been than for what it is—the centre of latter-day civilization, the metropolis of the modern world.

LONDON'S VASTNESS.

With all the swollen traffic of the crowded thoroughfares and the ceaseless movement of equipages day and night, there is a duller roar than one expects to hear, and it is a deep undertone rather than a confused medley of sounds. But one cannot be long in London without having a consciousness of the vast human energy and activity that are concentrated here. Even in the impressive silence of London he feels the throbbing of all the world-wide industries and interests of the race. Statistics are not readily absorbed and interpreted. One hears without emotion or even intelligence that the Greater London of the Metropolitan Police District has a population of five millions, and that within twenty miles of Charing Cross there are at least seven millions of men, women, and children. But when one travels for hours across the town from one swarming hive of population to another, and sees the ebb and flow of ceaseless activity, he is appalled by the vastness of London, and thinks of it as a system of worlds, crossing orbits, and revolving one about another and forming something like a human universe. The displays of riders and equipages in Hyde Park morning and afternoon are commonly described as the most brilliant spectacle in London. What is even more impressive is the daily movement of life and traffic in the streets. That is the marvel of the modern world.

TORONTO S. O. E. NEWS.

Norfolk lodge, No. 57, now meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month.

Bro. C. E. Smith, the esteemed secretary of Albion lodge, who has not been well for sometime past, left for England on the 10th inst. We wish him a safe voyage, and trust he will return fully recuperated.

In our last issue we reported the formation of a District Lodge for Centre Toronto. At the first meeting bye-laws were adopted and the same were forwarded to the Supreme Grand Executive for their approval or rejection. Owing to the fact that the holding of a Manitoba District Lodge was not entertained by the last Supreme Grand Lodge held at Woodstock the Executive could not in their official capacity recognize such a lodge, as it was out of their province. The formation of such a lodge must be in abeyance until the meeting of next Supreme Grand Lodge when the matter can be up in a proper and legal manner.

A successful and well attended "Gipsy Party" was held by Hammersmith lodge, No. 183, on Saturday June 8th, on the grounds of Bro. Ex-Ald. C. C. Small. The brass band of Victoria Industrial School was in attendance and discoursed excellent music, also a string band for dancing. Over one hundred prizes were competed for. The committee Bros. Gardner, Vennell, Buckley, A. Capps, Nokes, Smith, McReath, F. Capps, Sweet, Jas. Busk (chairman) and C. Carr, (secretary) are to be congratulated upon the success of their labour which resulted in such an enjoyable entertainment.

Saturday June 15th was a red letter day for Cheltenham lodge, No. 178, on which day was held their annual picnic and games at Island Park. The races included girls' boys' members, three-legged, childrens' married ladies, (members wives only) fat man's, committee mens' and numerous others, all of which were eagerly contested. Bros. Geo. Clatworthy, S. G. P., and T. R. Skippon, P. S. G. P., were present and took a keen interest in the various contests. The committee were, no doubt, well pleased with the result of their efforts as a handsome amount will be the realised for the contingent fund of the lodge. After the games dancing was indulged in in the pavilion.

The Naval Brigade held a very successful ice-cream social in the Parlor of Shaftesbury Hall on Friday evening the 21st June. Bro. C. E. Sendell, chairman. A long and varied programme of music, song, and recitation was enjoyed by a large and enthusiastic audience.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Hospital Board was held on Friday evening June 28th, the officers elected are Dr. W. L. Allen, chairman, J. F. Johnstone, secretary and J. Yorke Brown treasurer. The committee for the first time for months were able to report that not one member of the society was in the hospital under their care.

A cheap trip via the C. P. R. was run by Rugby Lodge, No. 80, and the Naval Brigade to Peterborough on Dominion Day, in which the Peterborough lodge joined and members from the surrounding districts. A grand procession took place to the Central Park accompanied by the Citizens' Band of Port Hope and the Sons of England Band of Peterborough. Upon arrival speeches were delivered by Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, S. G. P., and other prominent members of the society, after which various games and sports were indulged in. Lacrosse, "Elms" senior champions of Toronto vs. "Atheletics," baseball, Dauntless of Toronto vs. Peterborough, cutlass drill, S. O. E. Naval Brigade. May pole dance by children. Prizes were given for the best equestrian lady, and best equestrian gentleman, bicycle races for men, boys' and ladies', sack race, catching greasy pig, tandem race and various others. A pavilion was specially erected for those devoted to terpsichore. Owing to the large crowd and the great success of the immense undertaking a handsome sum will be realised for division between the various lodges participating in the demonstration.

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