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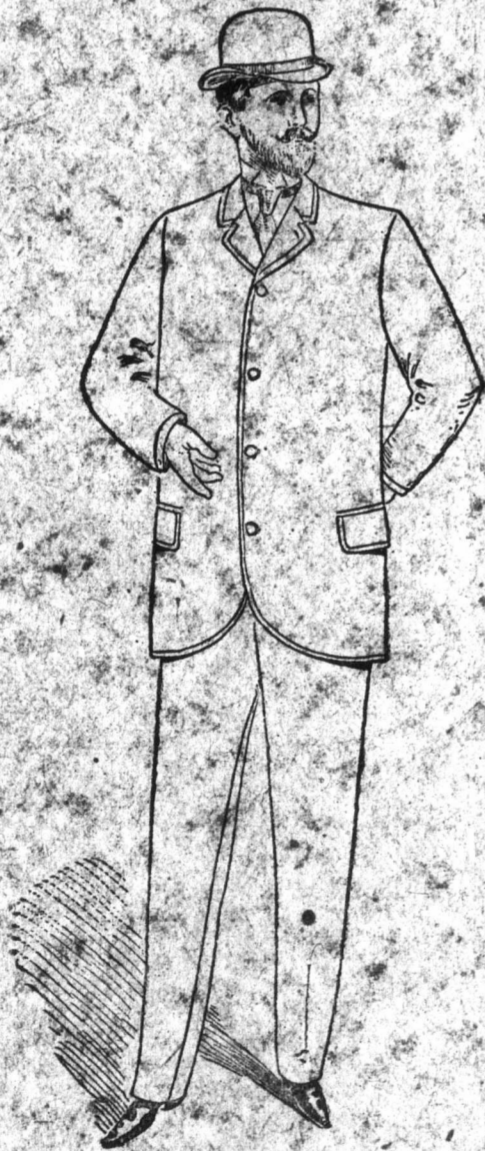
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THE ANGLO-SAXON THE BRITISH ADVOCATE

Vol. XII, No. 11

OTTAWA, AUGUST, 1899.

\$1 a year. 10c. a copy.



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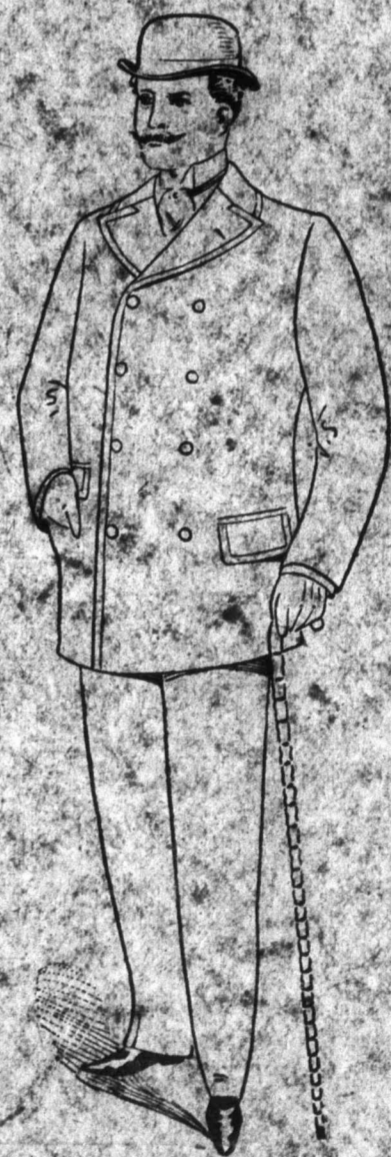
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THE ANGLO-SAXON

Vol. XIII., No. 11.

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\$1.00 per year.

WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

At a meeting of the Glasgow University Court on the 13th July, Principal Story presiding, a petition for leave to retire from the chair of Natural Philosophy was presented from Lord Kelvin. The Court granted the leave, and accepted Lord Kelvin's resignation with deep regret. A remit was made to the principal to prepare a minute to be signed by all the members of the Court, expressing their sense of the great loss the University is now to sustain. Lord Kelvin has occupied the chair for 53 years.

OFFICERS FROM THE RANKS.—According to a return just laid upon the table of the House of Commons, the number of army commissions granted from the ranks from 1885 to 1898, inclusive, was 343 second lieutenants, 597 quarter-masters, and 56 riding masters—total, 995. The highest number of commissions from the ranks granted in any one year was in 1885, when the total reached 101. In 1895 the aggregate was 99, and in 1894, 82. The number of commissions granted during the same period, exclusive of those from the ranks, amounted to 8,584, the total being made up of 921 cavalry, 1,249 Royal Artillery, 576 Royal Engineers, and 5,838 infantry. The percentage of commissions from the ranks (excluding quarter-masters and riding masters) to those granted from other sources was 4 per cent. for the whole period (1885-98); the highest percentage in any single year being 65 per cent. in 1888.

RACE TRIAL OF THE SHAMROCK.—The first racing trial of Sir Thomas Lipton's American cup challenger took place on a course inside the Isle of Wight. Her opponent was the Prince of Wales's famous old cutter Britannia, which still holds the record for prize winning amongst the first-class yachts. The course laid for them was from Ryde Pier round the Nab lightship to the Solent Bank buoy and back to Cowes, finishing between the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle and the easternmost fairway buoy. In an east-south-east wind the

course gave the yachts a fair turn to windward, a long run, and a short trial along the wind. In beating and reaching the challenger showed herself infinitely superior to the older cutter, and going down the wind even with a small top sail she easily outran Britannia and won by over 13 min.

The second trial of the Shamrock took place the following day her opponent again being the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia. His Royal Highness sailed on the Britannia, and Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Peter Donaldson were among the party on board the Shamrock. The course started from off the royal yacht Squadron Castle at Cowes and went round the Solent Bank buoy and the Nab lightship finishing off Portsmouth Spit. Owing to the lightness of the wind in the early part of the race the yachts took almost five hours to cover two-thirds of this course, and the trial was then abandoned as his Royal Highness had to fulfil an engagement ashore. When the match was stopped the challenger was leading by about 15 minutes.

SALE OF PRESENTATION SWORDS.—The five following lots were sold by order of a descendant of Admiral Lord Collingwood, in whose family they have remained to the present time:—An oval silver soup-tureen, cover, liner, and stand with chased band of honeysuckle and twisted surpente handles, by Paul Storr, 24 oz., with presentation inscription to Lord Collingwood from his townsmen, etc., at Newcastle, dated October 21, 1808—£112 3s.; the sword presented to Admiral Lord Collingwood by the City of London in 1805, with inscription set in brilliants, "England expects every man to do his duty"—£240; and the sword presented to Lord Collingwood by the city of Liverpool—£160 and two swords captured by Lord Collingwood at Trafalgar, that of Admiral Villeneuve, Commander-in-Chief of the combined fleets of France and Spain, October 21, 1805—£63; and that of Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisveros, the Spanish Rear-Admiral, Oct. 21, 1805—£26 5s. The sale also included the following:—The sword of Admiral Viscount Nelson, used when a mate, 260 guineas; a sword handle of Indian agate of remarkable purity, inlaid with five large old oriental brilliants, formerly the property of Tippoo Sahib, and taken at the fall of Seringapatam—£260.

EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.—Captain Deasy, travelling in Eastern Turkestan, arrived at Polu, on the northern slopes of the Kuen Lun Mountains at the beginning of June. He encountered much opposition from the Chinese Ambans of Khotan and Kiria, who refused to acknowledge the

Tsnng-li-Yamen's passport. Captain Deasy was compelled to refer to Mr. Macartney, of the Kashgar Residency, who promptly intervened, but the local officials at Polu suddenly refused assistance.

There is at present an interchange of courtesies between England and Russia as regards officers of both countries travelling in Central Asia which may be noted as a pleasant sign of some abatement perhaps, of the mutual suspicion hitherto shown by the authorities of both Empires. Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, of the 1st Gurkhas, is now crossing Russian Central Asia on his way home to England, and Lieutenant-Colonel McSwiney, of the 1st Lancers of the Haidarabad Contingent, has just received permission from the Russian Government to proceed to India along the Transcaspian Railroad and thorough Turkestan and Kashgar. The Russian officers who have received similar permission from the British Government to visit India through Central Asia are Lieutenant-Colonel Polusoff and Staff Captain Snasareff, both of the General Staff. Lieutenant-Colonel Polusoff has been learning Hindustani at Tashkeht.

Toronto St. George's Society.

For the first time in the history of the Dominion the rare treat was afforded its subjects of witnessing the bringing together from the various provinces (more particularly Ontario and Quebec) the various objects and relics of historic value which have been in the possession of Canadians and their ancestors from the earliest period of its history. The Ontario Historical Society to whom the thanks of the country is due, are responsible for the magnificent, costly and successful undertaking which they have accomplished. Victoria College, which is considered the largest and finest Institution of learning in the country and possibly the handsomest building which adorns this beautiful city, being situated upon an eminence in the most picturesque quarter of Queen's park, was, by the kindness of the Governors wholly utilized for 3 or 4 weeks during the months of June and July for the purposes of the exhibition.

To say that the exhibition was a success is to say the least of it. To enumerate, even the various classes of exhibits, would take much space. The catalogue, which comprises over 160 pages of closely printed matter is a sufficient answer to that. The purpose of this article is simply to touch upon one exhibit, viz: that of the St. George's Society.

Time, trouble and expense were not considered in the preparation of this magnificent display, occupying as it did the entire wall space of a portion of the great hall of the College and on account of its historic and highly popular character was the centre of attraction for all sight-seers. Stretched across from one end of the exhibit to the other was a large streamer bearing the Society's motto and crests. To begin with, the exhibit comprised valuable portraits by eminent artists of past presidents of the society, many of them deceased. Prominent among these might be mentioned an oil painting by Hoffman Meyer of the late Hon. Col. Wells, who won his laurels upon the field of Waterloo. Col. Wells was the first president of the society and he might justly be said to have led to its establishment in 1835. A life size portrait of the late Colonel Macaulay who succeeded him in 1836. A very fine portrait of the late Hon. John Beverley Robinson, a noted Lawyer, Politician, Ath-

lete, and a former Lieutenant-Governor of this province. The whole family of Ridouts in the male line, the early pioneers of the country; and many others in the higher walks of life. This magnificent gallery of pictures (which is the property of the Society) includes the representative of nearly every line. Framed presentation addresses, charts and emblems completed this part of their exhibit which amounted in all to about sixty. In one glass case might be seen the very earliest records of the society, the original charter and constitution, a list of the first members, the first minute and other books and autograph letters from eminent men, among them being the late Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, numerous Governors-General and others. Another case contained a complete collection of past president's and officer's Jewels, many of them very curious. The president's jewel called "the Frying Pan" and weighing several ounces was the centre figure of this exhibit and excited great curiosity. A very fine bronze bust of the Queen by Hamilton McCarthy and draped with a magnificent old Union Jack kindly lent for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Scadding one of the chaplains of the Society was another centre of attraction. The old banners of the Society, bearing all sorts of curious devices were arranged in their proper order. The whole exhibit was flanked by the two magnificent silk flags, the Union Jack and St. George's Cross, recently presented to the Society by Mr. Geo. H. Gooderham, the late president. The committee entrusted with the formation of this exhibit feel that their labours have not been in vain, but may congratulate themselves on the complete success which has attended it. In another issue we hope to be able to refer to some of the other exhibits.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, OTTAWA.

Last year the Central Canada Exhibition directors had new poultry and dairy buildings erected and big increases made in the live stock and dairy premium lists, making the prizes, it was admitted, all that could reasonably be asked for. Nevertheless, with the object of making this year's dairy exhibit excel anything ever seen in Canada the prizes in that department have been still further increased and special inducements held out to parties to exhibit. All cheese and butter exhibited at the fair and remaining unsold at the close of the Exhibition will be placed in cold storage by the directors until it is disposed of at exhibitor's price.

Three new classes have this year been added to the Central Canada Exhibition Association's premium list for horses. Two of these are specially for horses owned by farmers—Carriage and Heavy Draught. The third is for French Canadian horses. Secretary McMahon reports an unusually large number of entries for this year's show, which opens on Sept. 11.

In Ottawa, it is said the displays in the Main Building at this year's exhibition of the Central Canada Exhibition Association will far excel any made in the past. The fair management has received so many applications for space this year that the entire new iron fire proof building, erected last year at an expense of \$60,000 will be devoted to the displays of manufactures and novelties. Two or three of Canada's big exhibitors have promised to make exhibits to eclipse any ever arranged before in the Dominion. The fair is to be opened on Sept. 11th and closed on the 23rd.

Reports are to the effect that the fair in September, will excel any exhibition ever given in Canada. Among the special attraction will be several aquatic feats and sights, and workmen are now constructing a big lake at the fair grounds for the purpose. The night spectacular will be "The Bombardment of Peking," and several hundred of the volunteers of the capital will take part in its presentation.

British Battles

on Land and Sea.

SEIGE OF LISLE.

The storming of the breach hornwork, which took place previously, on the evening of the 7th of September, was a desperate piece of service. Upon the trenches being relieved by Lieutenant-General Wilks, the following dispositions had been made for the attack:

Eight hundred grenadiers supported by the same number of fusiliers, with 2000 workmen, and 30 carpenters designed for cutting down the palisades, were ordered for right attack, between the lower Duele and the gate of St. Andrew, under the direction of Monsieur de Roques; while 1,600 grenadiers, supported by the same number of fusiliers were detailed for the left, under an officer named Du Mey. Besides the troops in the trenches, 2,000 men were in addition employed in the attack, being detached for that purpose from the grand army, and placed under the command of brigadier John Sabine, of the Welsh Fusiliers, a skilled officer, who had been wounded at the battle of Schellenberg, in 1704, and had shared in the glories of Blenheim and of Oudenarde.

About 8 o'clock in the evening of the 7th of September, the artillery opened fire on the counterscarp. Immediately upon this, the grenadiers and fusiliers, wearing their conical sugar-loafed caps, and having their skirts buttoned back for freedom of action, marched out of the trenches in splendid order, and rushed at the palisades, from which they drove back the defenders by sheer dint of sword and fixed bayonet; and every Frenchman there was put to death, save four officers and a few soldiers, who were taken prisoners.

While effecting this lodgement, the fire of the enemy's artillery upon this point was fearful; and three mines were sprung, each with a lurid flame and did terrible execution. The besiegers, however, lodged themselves on the salient angle of the counterscarp of the small hornwork, and on the tenaille. According to the "Life of Queen Anne," in this attack "of the counterscarp, the Allies lost no less than 2,000 men killed and wounded, and among these were sixteen of their engineers."

The troops on the right attacked the enemy with the same ardour, and successfully maintained their lodgement on that part of the works situated on the lower Duele, between the two attacks. In addition to these lodgements, the communications towards the breaches was considerably advanced. At the storming of the outworks on the 21st, the Allies sustained a loss of 1,000 more men and Prince Eugene was wounded by a musket-ball in the head. He was by this event confined to his tent for some days. The besiegers were now in possession not only of part of the covered way, but of a demi-bastion and several places of arms.

The deputies of the States of Holland, perceiving how slowly the engineers carried on the approaches, and the difficulty of supplying the army with provisions and ammunitions, proposed to raise the siege. This Prince Eugene absolutely refused to do.

"My own honor is concerned in the event" said he. And though the Dutch would much rather have seen Ghent and Berges reduced, and their own frontiers insured from the incursions of the French, Prince Eugene persisted in con-

tinuing the investment; and while he remained on the sick-list Marlborough commanded the siege in person, as there was no officer present possessed of sufficient rank and talent to whom it could be entrusted; and hence he found himself compelled to watch Vendome on one hand and keep the besiegers to their duty on the other.

Every morning saw him on horse-back at the earliest blush of dawn. When all was quiet in front, he rode back to the lines of the covering army and he returned again every evening that he might be at hand to observe such measures as his skillful antagonist might compel him to adopt. By thus appearing, as it were, at all points where danger threatened or labour was to be endured, he enthused so much of his zeal and energy into those around, that on the 23rd the whole of the tenailles, or low works in the ditch before the curtains, fell into his hands, together with the covered way.

We have stated that the covering army occupied a position between Noyelles and Peronne; the combined forces of Berwick and Vendome, maintaining a corresponding alignment in their front. The French right extended toward Ennevelin, while their left rested upon Gondécourt, and all their proceedings led to a firm belief that a desperate attempt to relieve the siege was about to be made; but save the storming of the village of Seclin nothing was done. Perceiving the hopelessness of attempting to raise the siege, Vendome and Berwick now endeavoured to place the besiegers under a series of blockade, by cutting the sluices of the canals, inundating the lower lands, and closing up the avenues that led to Brussels and Antwerp.

The road to Ostend alone remained open; yet even it was menaced, and it became a matter of the utmost consideration that an ample convoy should be sent up while means of doing so were within reach.

Bishop Burnet says they "fell to making lines all along the Scheldt, but chiefly about Oudenarde." This was more completely to isolate the forces of Marlborough, and cut off all supplies from Holland. These lines were about seventy miles long and were more like fortified ramparts than ordinary entrenchments, and were everywhere armed with cannon.

From Ostend alone could supplies come now; and there 6,000 British troops had recently landed under the command of General Erle, who was instructed to secure every horse and wagon he could lay hands upon, and load them with such munitions of war as the place contained, while General Webb at the head of 6,000 men, was detached as an escort for their protection. The first portion of this force which marched was a battalion of the Royal Scots under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, with orders to halt at Oudenburg, and wait their till the convoy had passed, after which they were to join the escort at Tourout.

Rumours of these proceedings no sooner reached the French marshals than they manoeuvred to intercept the convoy, the loss of which would have compelled Marlborough and Eugene to raise the siege; but the Great Duke was not slow in countermovements.

The Count de la Mothe was ordered to march from his camp of observation at Brussels, and lead 22,000 men upon escort. On the other hand, General William Cadagon, with twelve battalions and 1,500 chosen cavalry, marched by a parallel road to support it; while the post at Oudenburg was further reinforced by the Regiment of Guethiano, 600 grenadiers, and the battalion of Fune, the whole commanded by Brigadier Lansberg. The movement anticipated La Mothe.

On the 27th of September the convoy came noisily rumbling out of Ostend; on the same night it crossed the Nieuwport at Leffinghen, and directing its course by Slype and

Moerdyke, sought to defile through Cochlaer under cover of the woods of Wynendale.

Oudenburg had been early secured; and on the morning of the 28th the cavalry were sent to Hooglede, under Cadagon, who dispatched parties to Ichteghem, when some squadrons of French Horse appeared in sight. Without attacking, Cadagon now hastened to Tourout, upon which point Webb had commanded the entire escort to concentrate; and the whole forming a junction, they began their march steadily upon Wynendale.

There ere long the glitter of steel announced the presence of the enemy.

At the head of 150 horse, General Webb and Count Nassau Loudenburg rode forward to reconnoitre, and plainly saw the columns of La Mothe, drawn up in a healthy plain, through an opening between the wood and a low copse. Through this avenue Webb pushed his cavalry to occupy their attention under Count Lottum; while to embarrass them still more, the quartermasters and grenadiers were posted among the bushes which skirted the ground where the enemy were to pass.

As fast as our battalions issued from the woody defile, they were ranged in order of battle by Webb, who formed them into lines, and threw two regiments into the woods on either flank, rested his right on the ancient castle Wynendale. Who came on with an aspect of steady resolution, and in strength nearly three to one.

He opened a cannonade from nineteen pieces, and under cover of it closed up with musketry. The action was severe while it lasted. The regiments formed into the woods, as a cloud of the grenadiers and skirmishers who were posted among the brushwood, reserved their shot till the enemy's line was passed, when they open a murderous fire on their flanks and rear, at a distance of a few yards. They were thrown into the most complete disorder, and never recovered from it; but seemed to get more and more bewildered, amid the clouds of fleecy smoke that curled up from the brushwood and rolled away before the wind.

They broke and fled, in spite of the exertions of their leaders to rally them, and the long convoy passing in the meanwhile into Menin without the loss of a single wagon. The conflict lasted two hours. The loss of Webb's force was 912 of all ranks, killed or wounded; that of the enemy was alleged by the prisoners taken to be nearly 4,000; and the survivors fled in such confusion that they left behind them in the wood all their guns, for which, however, they returned the following day.

The gallantry of this exploit excited great admiration, and General Webb was honoured by the thanks of Parliament which had assembled that year and approbation of the queen. Seven years afterwards, with two other generals, named Ross and Stuart, he "was laid aside" by George I.

The labours of the siege were immediately resumed with fresh energy; and as Eugene was able to superintend them in person, hopes of a speedy and glorious termination were encouraged.

A new expedient was resorted to by Vendome to avert this catastrophe. He marched a column from Scheldt through Ghent, and joined La Mothe between Moerdyke and the canal that connects Bruges with Plassendael. He opened the sluices there, as they had done elsewhere, and laid the whole country under water to the very border of the dyke. He then reinforced the garrison at Nieuwport; established a post with 1,600 horse and foot in rear of Lefinghen, and completely cut off all communication between the lines and Ostend.

Marlborough no sooner heard of these plans than he hastened to prevent; but he was too late. The whole face of the country now resembled a vast sea, out of which the houses, windmills and woodlands stood but half submerged,

and it was only by packing ammunition in skins, and conveying these in flat-boats, that further supplies could be sent to the front; and a curious kind of warfare was maintained amid the watery waste, boat fighting with boat and wagon with wagon.

It was amid this state of matters that Marshall Auverquerque, one of the most able of the allied commanders, died.

On the 22nd of October, after sixty days of open trenches, Marshall Blouffers proposed to capitulate; and as an act of justice to his gallantry and skill he was permitted to name his own terms. He yielded up the town and retired into Vaubun's citadel, to sustain there, with the remains of his garrison a second siege. His cavalry was permitted to march to Douay, taking with them the wives and families of all the officers and soldiers.

By the 14th of November Prince Eugene had effected a lodgment on the counterscarp of the citadel of Lisle; on the 17th of that month the troops had stationed themselves on the glacis of the second covered way.

The siege was pressed with all the vigor which the exhausted state of the magazines would permit. To recruit these, numerous parties were from time to time sent into France, to sweep away corn, cattle and other supplies from the open country; while Marlborough, as he had hitherto done, maintained a commanding position, so as to cover both beseigers and foragers; and to Vendome and Berwick it became palpable now that any attempt to rescue Lisle was impossible.

On the 8th of December Marshal Bouffers beat a parley and yielded up the citadel, from which he and his garrison came forth with all the honors of war; and marched to Douay; and so ended one of the most remarkable sieges of these brilliant campaigns.

The Gatineau.

Our first experience of a run over the Gatineau Valley Railway, which took place in the latter part of July, will long to be remembered, and one which we hope soon to repeat. Our destination was Venosta, some 40 miles north of Ottawa. The splendid scenery, from the moment we left the Union Depot, Ottawa, until we, two hours later arrived at our terminus, is indescribable; so beautiful, so enchanting was the view of the Gatineau River that we could not afford to loose one moment from watching the many scenes as the winding and turning of the train constantly brought them to our view. How shall we find words to sketch the varied splendors of this historic river and the numerous lakes and mountains which thickly spot this region and which we viewed, in all their wealth of summer verdure as they were brought within sight. The train skirts the bank of the river, until it reaches the town of Low. It then leaves the river and goes north through the forest. These wooded lands of the Gatineau are of particular beauty and the eye is ever on the alert to catch a glimpse of the scenes which are presented.

One of the most beautiful resting places—about 1½ miles from Venosta station—is Gleeson's Lake. It is the property of Mr. James Gleeson, who, besides the lake is the fortunate possessor of 400 acres of mountain and forest surrounding it. The lake is deep and abounds in fish, while on three side are mountains which make this a picturesque spot indeed. It is the intention of Mr. Gleeson to erect a modern summer hotel on the shore of the lake, which will be supplied with up-to-date conveniences. All trains will by met, and tourists, pleasure seekers and sportsmen be conveyed to one of the most ideal and conveniently reached of summer resorts on the Gatineau. Gleeson's lake is one of the largest on the Gatineau, and contains all varieties of fish, and on the mountains are larger game.

When the wonders of the Gatineau, its bracing climate, its pure air, and the easy means of transportation to the many spots of interest becomes known, there will not be a stopping place on the whole road which will not be used as a favorite resort.

To meet the different classes of the general public in reaching the many places of interest, the Gatineau Valley Railway, through its efficient Superintendent, Mr. P. W. Resseman, issues all grades of tickets, for clubs, families, etc. The employees of the road we found to be courteous and obliging. They are well dressed, in the company's neat uniform, and make it a point to attend to the interest of the traveller.

Previously, our conception of the Gatineau was one of roughness. We know, now, we had been laboring under a delusion and that we had a most enjoyable trip, and ever hope for the opportunity to take another and yet another.



Knights of Malta.

The above ancient and illustrious order is the legitimate successor of the Grand Priory of the Sixth Language of the Ancient, High and Exalted Order of Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, afterward Palastine, Rhodes and Malta. They will be introduced in Canada the beginning of October by Sir N. A. Howard-Moore, the Eminent Pre-late of Raymond Du Puy, commanding No. 257, situated at Syracuse, N. Y., and who now has been appointed Supreme Organizer for the Dominion of Canada. The Sir Knight mentioned is an old and respected member of the Sons of England, being at one time secretary of Cambria Lodge of the S.O.E. at Gananoque, Ont.

The order which our worthy brother represents now, has an especial claim upon Canadians and more especially on the members of the Sons of England. It was founded in 1048 or earlier in Jerusalem. Several authors agree in statement that property was conveyed to the order as early as A. D. 1025. The ancient records of the Order were seized by Napoleon, stored in one of his vessels, and shortly after burned with the vessel off the coast of Egypt. There is, therefore, no record in existence for verifying the date of earliest organization.

HOSPITALERS—At first the order was only charitable and religious, and its sole object was the maintenance and care of a Hospital in Jerusalem, where pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre were received and cared for.

CHIVALRIC—In A. D. 1118 Raymond du Puy was elected Grand Master, and because of the awful treatment of Christian Pilgrims by Turks and Infidels, he successfully petitioned the Patriarch of Jerusalem to constitute the Hospitalers a military as well as a charitable and religious order.

CRUSADES—Instances of the religious fervor or the achievements of the Knights of St. John are to be found on every page of the chronicles of the Crusades, and in every poem that attempts to describe that marvellous era in the world's history.

TRAVELS TO MALTA—Driven from Jerusalem and from Syria, the Knights found an asylum on the Island of Cyprus, and afterward on the Island of Rhodes, where the knights Templars also sought refuge. By command of the Pope the Knights Templars were disbanded and their property given to the Hospitalers, or Knights of St. John. Driven from Rhodes, the Order was given a deed of the Island of Malta by Charles V. of Germany, and remained in undisturbed possession until traitorously surrendered to Napoleon while on his way to Egypt.

HONORS—Throughout its marvellous career to the time just referred the Order was constantly in receipt of moneys and lands, and its Commanders were recognized with special honors by all the sovereigns of Europe. Its members were Princes and Nobles.

UNBROKEN EXISTENCE—The Order has enjoyed an unbroken existence up to the present time, and presents a successive line of Grand Masters. Henry VII., who was disposed to dispoil the Knights of their property in England, relented and received the Grand Master, L'isle Adam, "with the attention inspired by the first view of the Prince whom his conduct and valor had rendered equally celebrated both in Europe and Asia. He spoke of the defense of Rhodes as more glorious than the conquest of an entire province, promised him every assistance in his power toward its recovery, lodged him in his own palace, and at his departure presented him with a basin and cup of gold enriched with precious stones." Originally the Order was divided into eight languages. The English or Sixth Language, found refuge in Scotland and adopted the doctrines of the Reformation, under the leadership of Sir James Sandilands. It was from this body, now known as the Imperial Parent Grand Black Encampment of the Universe, that the Supreme Grand Commandery of the Ancient and Illustrious Order Knights of Malta on the Continent of America received its Grand Charter.

IN AMERICA—The Order was introduced in America in 1870, but was reorganized under the present Imperial Charter in 1889, since which time it has steadily grown in numbers and influence. Only good men are desired: bad men feel lonesome. The Order is Religious, Fraternal, Military and Beneficial.

RITUAL—The Supreme Grand Commandery is now the sole repository of the rites and ceremonies practised during the Middle Ages, preserved in their entirety but presented in a more exquisite style by aid of modern invention. The degrees are of extraordinary beauty and sublimity, and have been extensively copied by modern fraternal orders. They are twelve in number.

GROWTH—The Supreme Grand Commandery of the Continent of America has its headquarters at Broad and Arch streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., where the Supreme Recorder is directing the work of organization, and Commanderies are being stationed at the rate of more than two per month within the jurisdiction, which includes the United States and Canada. The growth is phenomenal, yet the membership is carefully chosen. The entire body is filled with loyalty and enthusiasm, and its officers are full of confidence in the future that is dawning upon the Knights of Malta in America.

A good many Royal Templars, a Knightly branch of Free Masonry, will, no doubt, and as they have already done here, say that Knights of Maltaism rightly belong to the Free Masons alone, for their information I will quote from "An Encyclopaedia of Free Masonry," by Albert G. Mackey, M.D., of Philadelphia, (L. H. Ewerts & 1892) and which all Masons will agree that it is an authority which is recognized all over the world.

"The degree of Knight of Malta is conferred in the

United States as 'an appendant order' in a commandery of Knight's Templars. There is a ritual attached to the degree, but very few are in possession of it, and it is generally communicated after a candidate has been created a Knight Templar, the ceremony consisting generally only in reading of the passage of Scripture prescribed in the Monitors and the communication of the modes of recognition.

How anything so anomalous in history as the commingling in one body of Knights Templars and Knights of Malta, and making the same person a representative of both Orders, first arose it is now difficult to determine. It was probably a device of Thomas S. Webb, and was it may be supposed, one of the results of a too great fondness for the accumulation of degrees. Mitchell, in his "History of Freemasonry" (11: 83), says: "The degree, so-called, of Malta and St. John of Jerusalem crept in, we suppose, by means of a bungler, who, not knowing enough of the ritual to confer it properly, satisfied himself by simply adding a few words in the ceremony of dubbing, and thus, by the addition of a few signs and words but imperfectly understood, constituted a Knight Templar also a Knight of Malta and thus it has remained to this day."

There is evidence that the degree was introduced at a very early period in the Masonry of this country. In the Constitution of the "United States Grand Encampment" one section enumerates "Encampments of Knights of Malta, Knights Templars and Councils of the Knights of the Red Cross."

"It will be observed that the Knight of Malta precedes the Knight Templar, whereas in the present system the former is made the ultimate degree of the series. Yet in this Constitution no further notice is taken of the degree, for while the fees for the Red Cross and the Templar degrees are prescribed, there is no reference to any to be paid for that of Malta. In the revised Constitution of 1816 the order of the series was changed to Red Cross, Templar, and Malta, which arrangement has ever since been maintained. The Knight of Malta is designated as one of the 'appendant orders,' a title and a subordinate position which the pride of the old Knights of Malta would hardly have permitted them to accept.

"In 1856 the Knights Templars of the United States had become convinced that the incorporation of the Order of Malta with the Knights Templars and making the same person the possessor of both Orders was so 'absurd a violation of all historic truth' that at the session of the General Grand Encampment in that year at Hartford, Connecticut, on the suggestion of the author (Albert G. Mackey, M.D.) the degree was unanimously stricken from the Constitution; but at the session of 1862, in Columbus, Ohio, it was, I think, without due consideration restored, and is now communicated in the commanderies of Knights Templars.

"I think it is much to be regretted that the action of the Grand Encampment in repudiating the degree in 1856 was reversed in 1862. The degree has no historical or traditional connection with Masonry, holds no proper place in a commandery of Templars, and ought to be wiped out of the catalogue of Masonic degrees."

In regard to the statement of Mackey that "there is evidence that the degree was introduced at a very early period into the Masonry of this country," Sir George H. Pierce, Past Supreme Commander Ancient and Illustrious Order Knights of Malta, Continent of America, under date of December 30th, 1898, wrote: "In the year 1802, brother Thomas Smith Webb, author of the 'Freemason's Monitor,' organized at Providence, Rhode Island, a body of 'Knights of the Most Noble and Magnanimous Orders of the Red Cross, and of Malta, Knights Templars, and of the Order of

St John of Jerusalem.' which body, like all the other bodies of Knights Templars in the United States of that period established itself without any authority from the regular bodies in England, Scotland, Ireland or elsewhere. In that organization at Providence, called 'St. John's Encampment,' and which, three years after its establishment, received its charter from a self-constituted 'Grand Body' held in the year 1805, is found the first recognition of the Red Cross degree of the commandery. (See Historical Sketch of St. John's Commandry No., 1, p. 23, Providence 1875.)" The late Colonel W. J. B. MacLeod Morre, Grand Prior of the Masonic Knight Templars of Canada, said: "it is a great mistake to suppose that the motto, 'In hoc signo vinces,' was ever that of the ancient Templar Order, or that the Passion Cross was ever borne on their standards. This motto is taken from the vision of Constantine the Great. (See proceedings Grand Priory of Canada, 1887, page 327.) Kenning's Masonic Cyclopædia (London; 1879, p. 338) says: 'In hoc signo vinces' answers to the well-known 'en touto nika,' and is bound up with the history of Constantine the Great and the Vision of the Cross. * * * The Masonic Knights Templars have used this motto, but without any warrant. * * * The motto never was used by the real Knights Templars." Mackey's Encyclopædia of Freemasonry (Philadelphia, 1870, p. 365) says: "The ancient Templars used neither the Passion Cross nor that of Constantine, nor yet the motto 'In hoc signo vinces,' on their standards."

The Possibility of a Permanent Alliance Between Great Britain and the United States.

To thousands of Britons on both sides of the Atlantic the idea of an alliance between Britain and the United States, even a defensive one, appears but a vague aspiration without any solid foundation for the hope that such a devout consummation can be ever seriously expected.

To many on first thought, it seems the mutual desire of the masses, of the people on two continents, who have hitherto been apparently drifting further and further apart to once more unite in harmony, is too sudden in its manifestation to have a solid foundation and likelihood of permanent endurance.

But the question is, is this desire for mutual reconciliation between two branches of a great racial family sudden? We can now form a pretty good idea of what nature will be the record of this closing century to be handed down to future ages.

That it has been inventive there can be no doubt, perhaps more so than will be the next, which most probably will be devoted to developing many of those mechanical and scientific propositions which are but yet shadowed forth as possibilities. But it has not only been inventive; development has proceeded with great force along certain lines and in none other more than in that of Popular Education.

By the use of this term it is not intended merely to refer to the advancement of the school system of mere Literary Education, but that better knowledge which seeks to teach, and does teach, to One Half the World, How the Other Half Lives. This ancient maxim has for ages been admitted as a truism, but no one has sought to solve, or made any effort to mitigate a state of affairs which had mankind given the matter serious thought would long ago been held of a great importance. It is this giving little thought about those about us either higher, or lower than

ourselves in the social scale, which makes us apathetic, nay at times even hostile, to those who, if we knew them better we should on occasion admit to our Council, if we did not invite them to our board.

The great popular educator referred to, is the daily, weekly, and monthly serial press.

We know there are thousands of good people on both sides of the Atlantic, heads of families, principals of great public institutions, who consider the cheap daily papers a curse to the community, people who would, and do as far as they can, shut them out of their houses, and while boastfully admitting "they never read the papers themselves, they are demoralising"; endeavour to prevent those for whom they consider themselves responsible from doing so also. Possibly they may be demoralising according to certain schools of impracticable ethics but they are great popular educators all the same, and though it is obvious that like human designs, and devices, there is yet much room for improvement in the conduct of many newspapers, yet since the days when in England the duty was taken off paper, and the Stamp Tax abrogated, the penny, and half-penny, daily papers have done their work of breaking up the nepotism of class distinction in regard to keeping public offices as an exclusive feeding ground for those within the pale of certain Family Compacts. Without them the people would never have had Civil Service, or any other competition, which ensured a certain average at least of educational attainment on the part of public officials.

This subject is merely referred to here as illustrative of one, of many other reforms, quietly and unostentatiously brought about by the pressure of public opinion disseminated through the columns of the newspapers.

Now, it is often supposed that newspapers lead Public Opinion, that they are the instigators of it. But surely this must be a mistake. Were it so, all government would be a chaos. A nation ruled by a diplomatic policy of disintegrated, conflicting, and unorganized coterie of newspaper literateurs must of necessity become a pandemonium within its own boundaries, without time to spare thought as to what may be proceeding in other countries. Such we must admit has to an extent been the history of the United States newspapers of the past, but the acknowledgment of the fact that Public Opinion merely goes to show that in the Great Republic, local issues have hitherto been of far greater importance to the people than trade, commerce, and foreign relations.

That this revulsion of feeling on the part of the people of the United States towards Great Britain is not of sudden inception nor the mere outcome of events of the American-Spanish war, but is a feeling which has been growing downwards from the leaders of the people, to the rank and file of the whole community, ever since the days that steam first solved the problem of international intercourse both social, and commercial, between the two great branches of the Briton family.

In the past, America in its comparative isolation had nothing outside its own boundaries with which to compare its already gigantic, and ever increasing proportions.

Verily, "We Are a Great People," was the burden of the average Fourth of July orators annual panegyric—little was thought of any Other Great People—unless perhaps it was England, and then the consoling logic would rise up in the mind of the exuberantly enthusiastic patriot, "We beat England, and England licked the world"; therefore, We are the Greatest People on The Whole Earth. The very school books taught this creed by the fact of retailing stories of a century old without comment to the young and yet unsophisticated minds of the present rising generation. That the England of To-day was in the statu

quo of the era of George III, while America had advanced with giant strides, in point of fact that England or rather Great Britain was the great black beast, the National Enemy. But while all this was going on their was a strong undercurrent steadily working upon American public opinion. Commerce between the two countries was ever increasing. As in England during the days commencing with the reign of the Great Queen Elizabeth, and after, wealth from foreign sources was rolling into the coffers of the trading community. The small capitals with which the earlier traders had entered into the business of importers—capitals which often had only been accumulated at the expense of such severe self deprivation that not only the bodies, but the minds also, of these founders of commercial families had been warped. But while the capital remained, the founders in course of time were succeeded by their natural heirs who in their youth and adolescence revelled in a liberal education entirely removed from sordid surroundings, and who as they took up their position in the commercial world quickly had their eyes opened not to the fact of the wonderful manner in which their country had advanced, but to the neglected opportunities of cultivating trade, and trade relations, with a nation which they had at every lull in domestic strife kept their hand in by abusing a nation proud enough, and somewhat prone to be dictatorial at times, but, ever treating the United States like a blustering spoiled boy, whose mother regretted that she had once done an injury to in his earlier years.

And not only was the commercial world stirred, but the religious and educational also. Paternoster Row in London has long been responsible for the Sunday School literature of the Evangelical denominations of Christianity, while the interchange of pulpits, and lecture platforms, by the native orators of the two countries has in itself done much to teach the master the real community of spiritual interest, for America can never forget that the martyrs who sealed the compact with their blood, that man should worship God in spirit and in truth, from the aspirations of his own soul, and not through the medium of any being save the Lord Jesus Christ, were our common forefathers. But perhaps the event which did most to bring the public mind of both countries towards a more just estimate of their relative position was the Venezuela boundary embroylio, and the masterly diplomacy of Mr. J. Chamberlain, (himself a man of the English people) is shown by him in his official position pledging England to the acceptance of the Monroe doctrine. Doubtless he had long seen the approaching increase of amicable relations between the two great tribes of the Briton family and in common with all thinkers on political subjects had seen that the Monroe doctrine was just what England required, for argued out to a logical conclusion, it pledged the United States to a defensive alliance with England at any time when her possessions in North America might be threatened by a foreign invader.

The climax has however been reached by the American-Spanish war. By that war the United States has learned more of its true position in regard to the rest of the nations than by any other it could have received.

It has learned for instance that while at little expense comparatively, it could render itself invincible against any foreign power so far as its own territory was concerned, yet, that against any European foe with a navy of strength, it must always be at a disadvantage having no coaling stations there, and if that difficulty were surmounted by purchase, or treaty, yet would the cost of maintainance be so great that at time of war such possessions would but serve

Continued on page 11.

Established 1887.

The Anglo-Saxon,

OTTAWA, CAN.

A monthly journal devoted to matters of use and interest relating to the Colonies and Great Britain.

EDWIN B. REYNOLDS, - - - - - Manager.

AUGUST, 1899.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

CHANGES OF A YEAR.—A little year ago the United States was professing great friendship for England—the Anglo-Saxon cry was at its height, and the compliments that were slung across the festive board were, as we then said, too gushing to be real. A little year ago the great American people had a foreign war on their hands and were in danger of being turned down by the European powers. England saved them this humiliation, and while England's aid was necessary they swore all kinds of friendship. But how is it to-day?

The Alaskan boundry question is the first matter of even remotely dangerous character to come up, and what do we find? The Americans absolutely refusing to submit the difficulty to peaceful arbitration, and endangering the peace of the two countries. There has been a complete turn over, and the twisting of the lion's tail is nearly if indeed it is not as popular as ever across the line. Their entire press is talking fight, and suggesting if we do not bow to their demands, they will wipe out the whole boundry line, annex Canada, and bid adieu to England as a power on the American Continent. And is this the change which one year has brought about—the change we predicted would follow the ending of the war.

As to war no right thinking person wants to see it if it can by any honorable means be avoided. A war between the United States and England, with Canada as the field of action would be criminal, and the government responsible for it deserving of the condemnation of every Christian man. At the same time, however, Canada must have justice. That is all she asks, and the refusal to

grant her that will throw the responsibility for whatever may happen upon the United States Government.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.—Canada is growing more and more imperial every year. The time was when the present party in power in Canada were charged with wanting to break away from the motherland and cast our lot with the United States; but since their coming into office that idea has been completely exploded. The present administration is the most imperialistic we have ever had in Canada. Every possible occasion is seized upon to express fidelity to the empire, the latest instance being the passing of resolutions only the other day in the House of Commons in support of the British position on the Transvaal question. This is going to the opposite extreme, but that is preferable to even a suspicion of disloyalty.

Another instance was the vetoing of the British Columbia Act excluding Japanese from entering the province under contract to work for companies or individuals. At the present time it is very desirable if not necessary to British interests in the far east that England and Japan should be on friendly terms, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the ground that it was the duty of Canada to sacrifice something in the interests of the empire. Lip loyalty was all well enough but we must do something substantial if we wished to be taken seriously. The point was well taken, and indicates that Canada, and both political parties in Canada, are for the Empire.

Another instance of the imperialistic importance Canada has assumed is the amount of weight that is given to her opinions in the pending disputes between the Imperial government and the government of the United States. The firm and uncompromising stand that the British government has taken on the side of Canada on every point, has been an object lesson to our American cousins, and an assurance to the people of this country that their interests are safe in the keeping of the Motherland.

On the whole this new trend of affairs must make for the broadening of the Canadian point of view. It will shake us out of that narrow provincialism which has been charged against us as one of our greatest faults, and will give us an interest in that greater world which cannot fail to aid us on the road to greatness in our own particular field. It is a healthy departure, and it is to be hoped a permanent one.

The Royal Family,

Current Incidents of Interest Concerning Them.

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We have all heard of the costly presents given by Queen Victoria to singers and musicians who appear before her, and, of course, have naturally presumed that the present was especially chosen in each instance. Such is not the case, however. Her Majesty is noted for her economy, and she carries it into this as well as other things. The presents for women performers are purchased wholesale at a trade discount, and consist of brooches with a crown surmounting the letters "V. R." in diamonds. The brooches are far from being the handsome and costly tributes one would suppose them to be from the press descriptions. The stones are small and thin, and on the whole the present is very economical. The presents given to men are more varied, ranging from cigar boxes in silver to a pair of goblets. Another regular present of Her Majesty is to give a camel's hair shawl to the brides in her entourage. However, I suppose the presents of royalty are not to be estimated at their actual values in dollars and cents. The source of the gift makes it almost priceless in the estimation of those who are fortunate enough to receive it.

People who invite the Prince of Wales to dinner find it less difficult to please his pallet than to secure congenial company. He is in the fortunate position of being able to choose his own company, and before he accepts an invitation he has to know who is going to sit down to table with him. This peculiarity of royalty has caused no end of worry to Americans in London who found themselves high enough in social rank to extend an invitation to His Royal Highness. The New York Sun has the following paragraphs on the subjects:

"When a New York woman invited the Prince of Wales to take dinner with her several years ago at Hamburg, and sent him, as usual, the list of guests for his approval, her mother's name was stricken off, with no further explanation than the implied suggestion that the Prince of Wales did not care for the presence of old persons at dinner. So the hostess's mother was not allowed to make her appearance. The Americans in London have many similar mortifications in their frantic efforts to secure this guest, and amusing stories are told of the changes in their plans made to suit the Prince's pleasure. One of these deals with the predicament of an American who was informed at very short notice that arrangements had been made by the Prince to dine with her on a certain night, and who found difficulty in getting just the persons the royal guest wanted to have invited. They were secured after a great deal of scurry and persuasion, for the notice was brief and most of them had engagements already. Then the Prince, to the chargin of his expected hostess, declined the invitation at the last moment on the ground that he was compelled to be out of London at that time. Even his oldest English acquaintances are usually compelled to be as careful about the selection of guests as the Americans to whose houses he goes. They have to make parties congenial and it is said they are sometimes put to great straits to keep out the names of guests who may be acceptable to the Prince but objectionable to his wife. The woman in society most admired this summer by the Prince is said to be an American girl with a French name who was introduced there this year. She is described as a beauty, although her wit and vivacity are said to have made more of an impression on him."

PERMANENT ALLIANCE ETC.—Continued from page 9

as a source of weakness rather than a accession to the national strength. Commerce in certain lines is as necessary to America as it is to England. True her great strength lies in her power of food production, but then but little more than a third of the year need be devoted to agricultural operations. For eight months, including a long and severe winter her people must be earning their daily bread. Commerce and manufacturers with all their extended and varied ramifications is at present the only medium for the employment of the surplus labor and the surplus wealth of that country.

For years the possessors of capital, the employers of labour have seen the trend of events, it was the difficulty of dealing with the masses, the great foreign element, people, and the descendants of people, who know not the value of, or the responsibility of the franchise. But the comparatively defenceless condition of the American sea board cities during the late war must have struck home to every American citizen with eyes in his head or knowledge sufficient to read a newspaper, and a treaty of defensive alliance between Great Britain and the United States is so obviously to the advantage of the latter power, no matter how it may be with the former, that the rabid socialist or home ruler no longer finds hearers to woo up his invectives against that flag which "has been dyed red in the blood of nations," if we are to believe national orators. The press, reptile, or pachycephalic, has found its cue and the *entente cordiale* between Great Britain and the United States of America may now that mutual self interest is likely to bind the two nations more and more, be considered as permanent as probably the existence of any particular form of government at the present time existent. And further that in this case the blood which flows in our veins being of common origin it will have infinitely more power to find us together than will all the waters of the Atlantic to again separate us.

THOS. C. ANDREWS.

IMMIGRATION IN ENGLAND.—The usual parliamentary return issued by the Board of Trade shows that the total number of aliens who arrived from the Continent at ports in the United Kingdom during the month ended June 30, 1899, was 11,856, of whom 6,613 were not stated to be en route for America or other places outside the United Kingdom, and 5,243 were en route to America or elsewhere. The total for the six months ended June 30, 1899, was 54,321 (of whom 29,937 were not to be en route for America and 24,384 were en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom), as compared with 41,613 in the corresponding period of 1898 (made up of 24,799, who were not stated to be going to America and 16,814 who were en route thither.

The postoffice savings banks of Great Britain and Ireland hold £150,000,000 of savings, or about £16 per depositor. One in every five persons in England and Wales and one in every fourteen in Ireland and Scotland is a depositor.

The trade of Western Australia last year amounted in value to £10,200,000, of which exports represented a sum of £4,960,000, being an increase of £1,020,000, as compared with the preceding year.

The Record and the S. O. E.

The last issue of the Sons of England *Record* was the worst since the new management has taken hold!

This is a disappointment, for great stress had been laid upon the fact that a paper adequately suited to the Order would be issued, and that what ills existed in the *Record* of the previous year were to be remedied. True, a blue cover was placed around eight inside pages, and in appearance the first few issues passed plausibly enough, but, editorially, the paper has been dropping lower until now it behooves us to draw the attention of the Order to the columns of that paper, which poses as the official organ.

I am not acquainted with Mr. Frank Vipond, who I understand is the editor, and know him not except from his writing in the *Record*, through which he appears to be endeavoring to become at the same time a breezy and profound writer, though with less success than his strenuous efforts deserve.

Was not the *Record* issued to be exclusively devoted to Sons of England matters, and not as a medium of comment upon the topics and events of the hour, or for any question of a political economic nature, that might arouse the curiosity of the editor?

The July issue of the *Record* has a long discourse on boys, what and what they should not do. Perhaps no other part of the paper is so greatly loaded with lengthy phrases which our American cousins would very appropriately term "high fylutin." Some words are equally long and are thrown in places where short words would be more suitable and these words give the reader the impression that the editor has a dictionary.

In describing the virtues of the Canadian boys and the boys of the United States, he uses the two following terms, "flippant assertiveness" and "pseudo-cleverness." These phrases are fair specimens of the language that the whole article is couched in.

The "pseudo-cleverness" is amusing, and I cannot help thinking that in a considerable degree it is a characteristic of the editor of the *Record*. Nothing but a false idea of ability would lead an editor to devote so much space of a paper that is to be read by 12,000 Englishmen, to a long winded, boyish, article.

I can find no reason why such an article should be issued in the *Record*, for men of mature years are not wanting advice adapted for the youth, and their maturity would teach them how to train their own boys, if they have any. It may be thought, and this is the suggested solution, that the *Record* is going to be turned over to juvenile use to be the junior mouth piece and cease troubling the senior lodges. By the nature of the material contained in the last number one would judge so. If such be the case I apologize to Mr. Vipond, because for the boys it is admirable.

Space does not permit me to further dwell upon the short comings of the paper—which are many. Why this article was dropped upon is because to it is appropriated one-sixth of the entire reading portion of the paper.

Party Politics and the Sons of England.

MR. EDITOR—Having been a reader of the ANGLO-SAXON for some time and taking an active interest in the Sons of England I hope you will grant me space for a few remarks which are of too portent a nature to be passed by with that soporific carelessness usually exhibited by our members toward anything advanced by the Grand Executive, whether good or bad. These expressions will, I

think, meet with the approbation of all our members. But why is it that they have allowed themselves to become so unconcerned about those things in which they should be deeply interested? I am pleased to notice the general improvement which has lately taken place in the tone and appearance of the ANGLO-SAXON. I read each issue with increasing interest. I also look into the present authorized paper the "Record" as I have done with the various—I may say many—publications issued from Toronto and thrust upon the order with a rapidity of succession which was astounding.

Being conversant with these papers and with the ANGLO-SAXON I have tried to investigate the reason of the peculiar way our order has acted regarding an official organ. I believe that party politics is at the root of it all. Being a politician and having been in sympathy with the present government when they first came to power I fancy I can give a satisfactory and impartial explanation of the cause of the trouble, as I reason it. In the first place I do not allow any idea of party to interfere with work connected with our Society or when I am working in the interests of Englishmen. I cannot say that the same impulse has actuated others. Certainly not those who exercise the chief executive power. It will be noticed now, that the parties who were chiefly instrumental in shoving these sheets upon the order were dominated by a large Liberal element in every case. The persons from whom one would expect an example to be set are they who most need the example. They have allowed party politics to interfere with the best interests of our beloved order, which is today suffering more or less by it. Would there not be a larger membership and a feeling of greater fraternity if they were to lay aside partyism and were to strive to lead the Sons of England to a higher plain?

My conclusion is, that the repugnance which some who are in power have for the ANGLO-SAXON is due to the fact at times it has shown a slight leaning towards the Conservative party (though I am pleased to see that you place Englishmen's rights before party politics) and for this it has been waylaid year after year by a few who thought that in allowing it to become their representative paper they would be favoring the other side of political thought, instead of being concerned about the extent of assistance a good paper could render the Society.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will pardon this somewhat lengthy epistle. I have been waiting long to see someone take up the cudgels and debate this matter to a finish. In my case nationality is before party and until our Society is the same its advance movements will be hampered. Party politics must be relegated from our midst, and for the Society, I say, the sooner the better.

There are other phases of our society's work which need to be remedied and which I shall write about knowing I have the sympathy of a large membership. Wishing the ANGLO-SAXON every success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

A MEMBER.

London, July 25th, 1899.

[We have refrained from entering into any controversy respecting the merits and demerits of the attitude of the Sons of England for some months past, but we must confess we cannot always suppress the sentiments of our readers, we have allowed the above letter to appear—shorn of some of the severe expressions respecting the political attitude and strong party leanings of the officers who have occupied prominent positions in the Order.—ED.]

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Power of the British Empire.

On Sunday June 27th, Rev. E. B. Hooper preached the following sermon to the Sons of England, of Shaftesbury Lodge, Moncton, N.B. He took his text from :

1st Samuel, 12, 24—"Only fear the Lord and serve Him with all your heart, for consider how great things He hath done for you."

My brethren of the Sons of England, as Rector of this Church, as well as Honorary Chaplain of Shaftesbury Lodge, I am privileged to welcome you to this Holy place, and to share in this service. I see before me members of all the Protestant denominations represented in this city; but quite apart from doctrinal and denominational differences which may exist, does it not strike you as being eminently fitting and appropriate that when the Sons of England desire to hold their annual service, they should be most warmly received by the members of England's church, and that they should offer their homage and worship to Almighty God in a building consecrated to His service and named after the Patron Saint of the country we hold so dear? And when you remember how the name of St. George, England's Patron Saint, is intimately associated in the minds of Englishmen with the helping of the helpless, the succouring of the distressed, with all that is noble and self-sacrificing and chivalrous in human nature, and that these are the very qualities which the Christian man is to display in his God appointed work in the world, we may well be thankful for the incentive which such a small matter as a name can give. The Scriptures read to you at this service, while they are the regular selections appointed by our Church for this Sunday morning are yet not without special significance to us on this special occasion. In the Old Testament Lesson, we read of Samuel

REASONING WITH THE PEOPLE

of Israel, recounting the many great blessings they as a people had received from God, rehearsing certain of the most memorable events in their wonderful history and concluding with the words of our text: "Only fear the Lord, and serve him with all your heart, for consider how great things he hath done for you;" and then in the New Testament lesson, we have the brave and holy St. Stephen, with his face as it had been the face of an angel, standing a prisoner for Christ before the Sanhedrin, the great Council of that same nation of Israel cen-

turies after Samuel had been their prophet, and they had fallen, sadly fallen, from their fear and love and service of God. And like Samuel one thousand years before, Stephen speaking of the sin and apostasy of the nation, rehearses their marvelous history, and the wonders God has wrought for them, and His deliverance of them through His servant Moses. And how striking and stirring their national history was. When Jacob, with his sons and their families, through pressure of the famine in Canaan and at the invitation of Pharaoh through Joseph, went down into Egypt to sojourn there, who would have imagined that in a few centuries, when Egypt's friendship had long since changed to oppression and cruelty, and they had endured the terrible bondage of Egyptian slavery, God would lead them forth, a vast multitude, rich with the spoiling of the Egyptians, back to the land wheretheir forefathers had dwelt; that in a little more than seven centuries, that little band of chosen people, Jacob and his sons and their families would have become a great nation and mighty people, ranking high among the powers of the world, to whose court kings and potentates would be attracted by the magnificence of their temple and their chief city, and by the wisdom of their Sovereign, Solomon, the Great and the Wise. Step by step, while they clung steadfastly to God, He had brought them to this altitude of

NATIONAL GREATNESS AND POWER.

Well might they consider how great things God had done for them, and be moved to love and serve Him with all their hearts. But alas, in the height of their peace and prosperity, they forgot God, their Saviour, and though He still wrought mightily deliverances for them the remainder of their history is sad, showing the gradual decline of the nation, their captivity, restoration and captivities again, until, after our Lord came and lived and died unappreciated, unacknowledged, when Stephen, the martyr, bravely faced the Sanhedrin, and unbraided them from their sin and hypocrisy, the nation was on the eve of that final dispersion through which they ceased to be a nation at all. Surely, my brethren, these facts of ancient history are written for our admonition. It is our proud boast today that we are subjects of an Empire greater than the world has yet known; an Empire whose subjects number more than 400,000,000 of people, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the world. And the sovereignty of this mighty Empire is centred in that wonderful little island to

which we look with loving loyal regard as Sons of England. The greatness and glory of England, which to-day we rejoice in, and the surpassing magnitude and richness of the British Empire did not spring into being in a day. No, far from it. It is the magnificent result of centuries of development and evolution, centuries of the leading and the good hand of God upon us. Look back over the history of our nation, and you will find a history infinitely more wonderful, more glorious, more inspiring than the history of Israel up to the zenith of its greatness reached in Solomon's reign. Nearly two thousand years have passed since Julius Cæsar under took his war of Conquest against Britain. From him we learn that the inhabitants then were wild and barbarous, governed so far as there was any government,

BY THEIR RELIGIOUS TEACHERS, THE DRUIDS,

venerating and worshipping the elements of fire, earth and water, etc., most inadequately sheltered, clothed in skins and tattooed. One hundred years later, came the important Roman invasion under Claudius Cæsar; which resulted in the whole of England and Wales becoming a Roman Province, ruled by Roman governors, visited by Roman emperors, colonized by Roman citizens and kept in order by Roman legions. The Druids were expelled, and the worship of the Roman gods set up. Britain became almost as civilized and cultivated as any other part of the great Roman Empire, and this state of things lasted for three hundred years or more. But when the Romans finally withdrew from Britain the Britons, left to govern themselves, rapidly fell back into ignorance and barbarism. Then came that succession of Teutonic invasions, each one of which made its impression upon the character and history of the nation. There came in turn the Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles, then after many years came the Danish invasion, which beginning with piratical raids upon the seaboard towns, culminated in the conquest of the whole island and the election of Canute, the son of Sweden, the Dane, to be the first king over all England. After this followed the Norman conquest. There invasions and conquests have each had their part in moulding the destinies of the great England of to-day, and the fusion of Danish and Saxon and Norman blood has produced the typical Englishman. Now, through these first ten centuries of the evolution of England, what was the chief agency of culture and civilization? The answer is, Christianity, the Church of the Living

God at work for the bodies, souls and spirits of men. When did Britain get her knowledge of God and Jesus Christ? Who introduced Christianity into Britain? You reply, St. Augustine and his forty monks sent by Pope Gregory, the great.

BUT NO, YOU ARE WRONG.

Centuries before St. Augustine landed in Kent, the ancient British Celtic Church was established in the eastern part of the island, in the complete organization with bishops, priests and deacons. Why, the fact that Alban, the first British martyr, died at the end of the third century, and that at the Council of Arles, in 314, two hundred and eighty years before the coming of Augustine, three British Bishops were present, the Bishops of York of London and of Carleon-on-Usk—, these facts prove beyond question that England is not indebted for the introduction of Christianity to the Bishop of Rome, while history again proves that the ultimate evangelization of the whole of England was far more due to the efforts of the early Roman British Church than to the missionaries.

By the middle of the seventh century, England was practically a Christian country, and four out of the seven kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy had been Christianized through the instrumentality of the Celtic missionaries. Christianity thus established was the principal agency for the education and culture of the English people. And very intimately have the life and progress of the nation been associated with the life and progress of the Christian church. The whole history of God's church in England has been largely the history of the English nation. There has been periods of darkness and retrogression, when the kingdom and people fell away from their allegiance to God, and from the stalwart reasonable faith of their fathers, when sin and superstition covered the land like a thick cloud, and it seemed as if the favor of God had been withdrawn. But in every period, the cleansing fires of God's chastisement produced their blessed fruits, and the nation rose from its lethargy, shook off its superstition, turned again to its God and went forward more steadily, more strongly than before.

IN HER GLORIOUS CAREER.

Well may we be proud of our country's history, in arms, in arts, in literature, in legislation. Well may British subjects cry, as did the Jews, at the zenith of their national glory. "The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge." God has been with us—is with us, to bless, to guide, to guard.

"It is in England that the highest form of civil and religious liberty has fixed her throne; it is in England that the greatest and grandest form of Protestantism finds its firmest support, and the Divine principle of toleration is established; it is here that the laws are equal, wise and good, and the stream of justice flows with a purity unknown in any other age or nation." Nor are these advantages confined within the limits of the motherland. Wherever our commerce, our discoverers, our arms have penetrated, they have in general carried justice, freedom and religion with them, so that England has blessed not only her own people, but England under God, has blessed the world. Yes, my brethren, it is right, it is necessary, that when we are glorying in the greatness of our Empire and our nation, we should remember how that greatness is bound up with her allegiance to God, and her intimate connection with the religion of Jesus Christ. Of this we are reminded when we gaze upon the folds of England's flag, which we, as Sons of England, declare to be the emblem of our country's greatness. Upon that flag stands out the figure of the cross, or more correctly three crosses—the cross of St. Andrew, of St. Patrick and of St. George—the three crosses blended in one figure as the Scotch, Irish and English are blended in one great nation.

BUT THREE CROSSES OR ONE CROSS, the fact I would impress on your hearts is, that for one thousand years the cross has been England's emblem as she has followed her glorious career down through the centuries, and there is not a flag in Europe which has not at some time gone down before it. Some of you may have objections to seeing the cross set in our church in the place of honour upon the altar of our God, some may object to having the Cross upon the spires of our Churches: with that I have nothing to do. But no true Englishman will object to seeing the Cross as the one majestic symbol upon his country's flag. The cross is the emblem of love. God's love, for the Cross of Christ forms the bridge betwixt Heaven and earth. The Cross is the emblem of power and liberty, for by the Cross Jesus Christ has delivered us from the bondage of sin into the glorious liberty of the children of God. The Cross is the emblem of fortitude, of courage, of self sacrifice. The Cross connects all we are, and all we do, and all we hope to be with God. And so, when the grand old flag we love so dearly floats over England's army and navy and commerce, floats over an Empire so great that it now circles the world and contains within it all those

forces and agencies which make for the uplifting and the betterment of humanity, the emblem of the Cross should remind us that it is 'through God we have done great acts; it is even he who hath over-come our enemies.'

My brethren of the Sons of England, you have in the very title of your Order a noble incentive to a noble life. There is very much in a name, and the name of England should ever be to you synonymous with true greatness which recognizes God and comes from God. As you acknowledge God as the source of your country's greatness, see to it that God has His due place in your lives, influencing all you do. Remember that our country will be what we make it, just as our Church will be what we make it, our city what we make it,

OUR FAMILIES WHAT WE MAKE THEM.

If you would have your Church useful and man-helping and God-honoring, you must yourselves be useful, and help your brother man and honor your God. If we glory in the Cross upon our flag, we must live as soldiers of the Cross in our daily lives. If we would have our country great, we must be great ourselves. A pitiful thing it is to hear a man vaunting his country's superiority, boasting of his own patriotism, shouting in the stirring chorus which declares that "Britons never shall be slaves" yet living a slave a slave to sensual lust and evil passion and intemperance, and perhaps stooping to sell his franchise for a promised office, or, if that be out of the question, for filthy lucre. My brethren, what we profess with our lips, we must endeavor to show forth in our lives. Patriotism is among the noblest and strongest passions of the human heart, and strongest amongst the constitutional teachings of our Order. Let us be sons of England, not in name only, but in deed and in truth. Let us cleave steadfastly to God, and let us love our country, honor our Sovereign, deal honestly, truly and hopefully with our fellow men, and we shall thus prove to the world that it is no mere high sounding phrase, no empty boastfulness, no meaningless vapid sentiment, but that "it is a truly glorious charter that's breathed in the words, 'I'm an Englishman.'"

Let us then fear the Lord and serve him with all our heart, considering what things he hath done for us.

At Brisbane, Australia, a magistrate in administering the oath to a Chinese witness asked him how he wished to be sworn, and the celestial replied: "Me Chlistian; me swear Bible." Being asked to define Christianity he replied: "Me kiss Bible; plomise follow Queen Victolia; teach lilee boy Sunday school."

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Winnipeg, S. O. E. Notes.

The event of the month has been the opening of a new lodge of the order at Saltcoats, Assiniboia. This new lodge will be known as Assiniboia, No. 245. The ceremonials were conducted by Bros. J. L. Broughton of Winnipeg, Man., and W. St. Lawrence of Russell, Man., D. D.'s of their respective districts.

The opening up of this lodge is one of the most important events in the history of the order in North Western Canada, in fact only second to the primal start made ten years ago by the inauguration of Westward Ho lodge.

A new district is now opened up of unlimited possibilities, Assiniboia being an immense territory in which Ontario would be entirely lost if it should ever endeavour to make another Algoma grab in this direction.

What is better still is that the population of the country is for the most part composed, and being steadily recruited by a good class of English settlers.

The picnic of the united Winnipeg Lodges was to Selkirk this year. Selkirk may be considered a suburb of Winnipeg though it supports a flourishing lodge of its own, which on account, we may suppose of the peculiarity of the towns typography, being at the point where the Great Red River of the North debouches into Lake Winnipeg, has been called Lodge Runnymede, but possibly the name may be connected with keeping up the Old Charter which Englishmen frequently do when they have social gatherings in rural retreats—far from the maddening crowd.

The Sons of England Co. of the 90th Batt. rifles held a very successful smoker Monday evening last at S.O.E. Hall. The effusion of patriotic enthusiasm may be said to have surpassed that displayed on any previous occasion in this city.

During the evening a number of new recruits were enrolled and it is a question whether Capt. Billman and Lieut. Broughton will not soon, if they have not already the most numerous company in the battalion.

The order is building up rapidly in the North West but it will require more generous treatment from the central authorities if they desire to keep the progressive spirit which pervades the members in this section of Canada within the pale of its jurisdiction for Ontarian apathy if not to say parsimonious narrowness of mind in all its dealings with the North West membership is pulling the string tighter as time goes on.

Oct. 18 next will bring the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the order in Winnipeg and the North West.

Lodge Westward Ho, 198, the pioneer, will, it is promised celebrate the occasion in due form, and it is to be hoped the other city lodges will join them in doing honour to an event which is in itself a milestone as it were in the progressive history of our even yet, juvenile city.

OTTAWA and NEW YORK RY

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

In Effect on and after June 12, 1899.

11 Mxd. a.m.	1 Pass a.m.	3 Pass p.m.	—	2 Pass a.m.	4 Pass p.m.	12 Mxd. p.m.
			Lv Ar			
7 30	9 57	5 24	Cent'l D'pt	9 22	4 50	7 10
7 50	10 10	5 36	Hawthorne	9 08	4 36	6 54
7 54	10 14	5 40	Ramsey	9 05	4 33	6 50
8 08	10 26	5 50	Edwards	8 56	4 24	6 35
8 45	10 37	6 02	Russell	8 45	4 13	6 20
9 03	10 44	6 08	Embrun	8 39	4 08	6 08
9 13	10 50	6 14	Cambridge	8 31	3 59	5 42
9 30	10 58	6 21	Crysler	8 23	3 51	5 23
9 41	11 04	6 27	Berwick	8 17	3 45	5 10
9 46	11 08	6 31	Finch	8 12	3 40	4 41
10 23	11 17	6 40	Newington	8 03	3 31	4 28
10 45	11 33	6 57	Black Riv'r	7 45	3 14	4 06
11 12	11 50	7 17	Cornwall J	7 29	2 57	3 43
11 15	11 53	7 20	Cornwall	7 27	2 56	3 40

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Ottawa.

Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Burgess Hall Bank Street, on 2nd Wednesday of the month. W. Charles Pres., E. Aust, Sec.

St. Thomas.

Waterloo Lodge No. 12—Meets in Chester lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec. 154 Manitoba st.

ONTARIO.

Almonte

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Jas. H. Bennett, Sec. Box 217.

Arnprior

Severn No. 189 Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Workmans Hall, John street. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome. H. G. Smith, Sec.

Barrie

Southampton No. 28, Barrie Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters Hall, Dunlop Street. J. N. Hobley, Sec. Box 34

Brantford

Salisbury, No. 42 Meets alternate Thursdays from June 30th, 1898, in A O F Hall Dalhousie st. Visiting brethren welcome. W. A. Peart, Sec., Box 475.

Bracebridge

Lancaster No. 38, Bracebridge—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Bastedo Hall. Visitors made welcome. R. J. Ford, Secretary.

Belleville

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

Burk's Falls

Gainsboro, No. 137—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, Burk's Falls. Visiting brethren welcome. G. H. Swain, Sec., Pres. Box 76, Burk's Falls.

Burlington

Burlington, No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. H Lowe, Sec.

Cornwall

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Liddle's Block. Visiting members welcome. John Sugden, Sec., Box 424, Cornwall.

Fort William

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

Galt

Royal Oak No. 28, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Tuesdays beginning with first Tuesday in January, 1896, cor. Main and South Water streets. R. Barnes, Sec., Box 567

Guelph

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

Hamilton

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, cor. Charles and King streets. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., 101 Oak Avenue. Chas. Hannaford Pres., 232 Robertson street.

Hamilton, No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in S. O. E. Hall, cor. of King st. w. and Charles street. Visiting brethren welcome. H. P. Bonny, Sec., 84 Steven St.

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. J. W. Cudlipp, Sec., Box 207.

London

Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. Wm. Tyler, Sec., 43 Saunby st., w.

Milton

Milton, No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in every month, in Hamstreets Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Wilson, Sec., Milton, west.

Merritton

Union Jack No. 201, meets in the R T of T Hall on the 2nd and 3rd Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. John Pullan, Sec.

Niagara Falls

Norwich No. 100, nights of meeting—Red Rose 2nd and 3rd Wednesday, each month. W. Rose, 4th Tuesday in each month in Sons of England Hall, Ward's Block. Visitor are cordially invited to attend. Ed. Howe, Sec.

Ottawa

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. J B Hunt, Sec., 631 Maria st. S. S. Smith, Pres.

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of each month at A O U W Hall, Sparks street. W D Jordon, Sec. Jos Charles, Pres. C P R Telegraph Office

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

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Wm Short, Sec., Breary Slinn, Pres. Creighton street

Queen's Own No. 233 meets 2nd and 4th Monday in Moreland's Hall, cor. 3rd Ave and Bank street. Visiting brethren welcome. Walter Hunt, Pres. J S Worsley, Sec., 157 Percy Street.

Paris

Derbyshire No. 195, meets Monday evening April 20th, and every alternate Monday after. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Barrowclough, Sec.

Pembroke

Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Forrester's Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. G. Cressey, 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. J. H. Ro-evear, 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. H. L. Beal, Sec.

Petrolia

Duke of Cornwall No. 185—Meet in the Hall, in Kerr's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome. John Read, Sec., Box 205, Petrolia.

St. Thomas

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ernanger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. E. Trump, Sec., Box 1003.

Smith's Falls

Guelph No. 124—Meets in K. of P. Hall, Main street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. J. Lewis, Pres. W. Bradshaw, Sec.

Sudbury

Sudbury No. 168 meets on 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Victoria Hall. Arthur Evans, Pres. F. A. Lucas, Sec.

TORONTO.

Middlesex, No. 2, Toronto—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at McBean Hall, cor. College Street and Brunswick Ave. T. K. Braime, Pres. W. H. Syms, Sec., 140 Grange Ave

Brighton, No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. T. E. Barker, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec., 108 London Street

Somerset, No. 10, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Weeks Hall, cor. of Dunn Ave, Queen st. west; visiting brethren always welcome. W. Laws, Pres. T. P. Worth, Sec., 34 Maud street.

Portsmouth, No. 45—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays W. R. D. every 2nd Tuesdays after R. R. D. in Ossington Hall. Wm Crane Pres. Wm. G. Skelcher, Sec., Ossington Ave.

WOODSTOCK.

Bedford, No. 21, Woodstocks—Meet in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. R. H. Harrison, Pres. E. Blandel, Sec., Box 516.

QUEBEC.**Capleton.**

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

Montreal.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at Castle Hall, 6 Phillips Square. C. Shaw, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec., 29 Metcalfe St., St. Henr

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Fraternity Hall, 715 Wellington st. A. Tar'ing, Pres., J. P. Hartly, Sec., 101 Ash Ave., 711 Wellington st., (Point St. Charles)

Denbigh No. 96—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Jubilee Hall, 1008 St. Catherine St. Visitors always welcome. Sam Hayes, Pres. W. Wynn Hayes, Sec., 68 Dorchester st.

Cresvener No. 120—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, at 465 St. Urbain st., corner Prince Arthur st. Visiting brethren welcome. S. Sobey, Sec., 781 St. Urbain st. Geo. J. Way, Pres.

Britannic, No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, in Orange Hall, 246 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome. Hy. Jelly, Sec., Arthur Earby, Pres. 157 Quessel st

New Rockland.

Fidelity No. 179—meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at New Rockland Hall. Visiting brethren are always welcome. W. H. Killingbeck, Pres. Jacob Davies, Sec., New Rockland, Que

Lennoxville.

Clarence No. 136—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday each month, in S.O.E. Hall, adjoining Grand Trunk Ry. Station. Visitors welcome. Wm. Benton, Pres. Harry Allan, Sec.

Hochelaga.

Monarch No. 182—Meets in 323 Notre Dame St. Hochelaga, the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock. J. E. Rawstron, Sec. G. Ineson, Pres., 250 St. Catherine st.

MANITOBA.**BRANDON.**

Brandon 174, Brandon, Man. Meets in Foresters' Hall, McDiarmid Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. Percival, Pres. John Hugginson, Sec.

Rathwell.

Molly No. 198—Meets in Woodman's Hall, First Wednesday in each month. James Coles, Pres. T. Woolway, Sec.

Russell.

Queen of the West—Meets in the Foresters Hall the 1st and 3rd Mondays. B. Lyon, Pres. Andrew Setter, Sec.

Selkirk.

Bannymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Oddfellow's Hall, Dugg Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday. S. F. Roberts, Pres. H. H. Bamford Sec.

Alexander.

Ivy No. 212, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at Masonic Hall at 8 o'clock. W. R. meeting 3rd Wednesday in each month. Visitors welcome. Jno. Farnden, Sec. Robert Hawes, Pres. P. O. Box 72.

Winnipeg.

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. Chas. Gowsell, Pres. F. Clark, Sec., 232 Magnu Ave.

TERRITORIES.**Calgary.**

United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in S. O. E. Hall, McLean Block, Stephen Ave. W. Roland Winter, Sec.

Calgary No. 240—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall, Clarence Block, Calgary, Alta. Visiting brethren welcome. H. S. Lott, Wm. Cross, President. Secretary.

Regina.

Empress of the West No. 177—Meets in the C. O. F. Hall, Railway st., 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome. John England, Pres. A. Covington Sec'y

BRITISH COLUMBIA.**Chilliwack.**

Chilliwack, No. 191, Chilliwack, B. C., meets 1st Saturday of every month at 8 p. m. in Munro Hall. Visiting brethren will in accord a hearty welcome. Geo. Melhuish, Pres. S. Mellard, Sec.

Fraser of the Island No. 151.—Meets in Workman's Hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome.
F. Tubbs, Pres. H. T. Gravlin, Sec. Hulton street.

Victoria.
Alexandra, No. 116.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in A O U W Hall, Yates street. Visiting brethren welcome.
Jas. Nankevell, Pres. J. G. Taylor, Sec., Oak Bay Ave.

Vancouver.
Wilberforce No. 77.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
W. R. Lawson, Pres. T. H. Robson, Sec.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton.
Millington, No. 151. Fredericton, N.B., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Church of England Hall, Carleton street. Visiting brethren always welcome.
Chas. A. Burchill, Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Stanley.
Rose of Stanley No. 160. Stanley, N.B.—Meets Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Stanley at 7.30 fortnightly, dating 3rd September. Visiting brethren welcome.
John A. Humble, Pres. Wm. T. Howe, Sec.

Moncton.
Shaftesbury No. 205.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Oddfellows' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
Geo. B. Willett, Pres. Chas. E. Norton, Sec.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax.
Halifax No. 150.—Meets Maling's Hall, Barrington street, the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. W. R. D. 2nd Monday each month. Visiting brethren welcome.
G. H. Bridge, Pres. W. Taylor, Act'g Sec. 14 Albemarle, st. 17 Arty Lane.

Charlottetown, No. 223. meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Victoria Hall, Agricola street. Visiting brethren always welcome.
C. Legg, Pres. E. Reeves, Sec. 3 Willow St., Halifax.

Westville.
Forest of Dean No. 192 meets every alternate Saturday night at 7.30 o'clock in Robt. A. McDonald's Hall, Westville, N.S. Visiting brethren always welcome.
Robt. Smith, Pres. Thos. Floyd, Sec.

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I am a farmer located near Stony Brook, one of the most malarious districts in this State, and was bothered with malaria for years, at times so I could not work, and was always very constipated as well. For years I had malaria so bad in the spring, when engaged in plowing, that I could do nothing but shake. I must have taken about a barrel of quinine pills besides dozens of other remedies, but never obtained any permanent benefit. Last fall, in peach time, I had a most serious attack of chills and then commenced to take Ripans Tabules, upon a friend's advice, and the first box made me all right and I have never been without them since. I take one Tabule each morning and night and sometimes when I feel more than usually exhausted I take three in a day. They have kept my stomach sweet, my bowels regular and I have not had the least touch of malaria nor splitting headache since I commenced using them. I know also that I sleep better and wake up more refreshed than formerly. I don't know how many complaints Ripans Tabules will help, but I do know they will cure any one in the condition I was and I would not be without them at any price. I honestly consider them the cheapest-priced medicine in the world, as they are also the most beneficial and the most convenient to take. I am twenty-seven years of age and have worked hard all my life, the same as most farmers, both early and late and in all kinds of weather, and I have never enjoyed such good health as I have since last fall; in fact, my neighbors have all remarked my improved condition and have said, "Say, John, what are you doing to look so healthy?"

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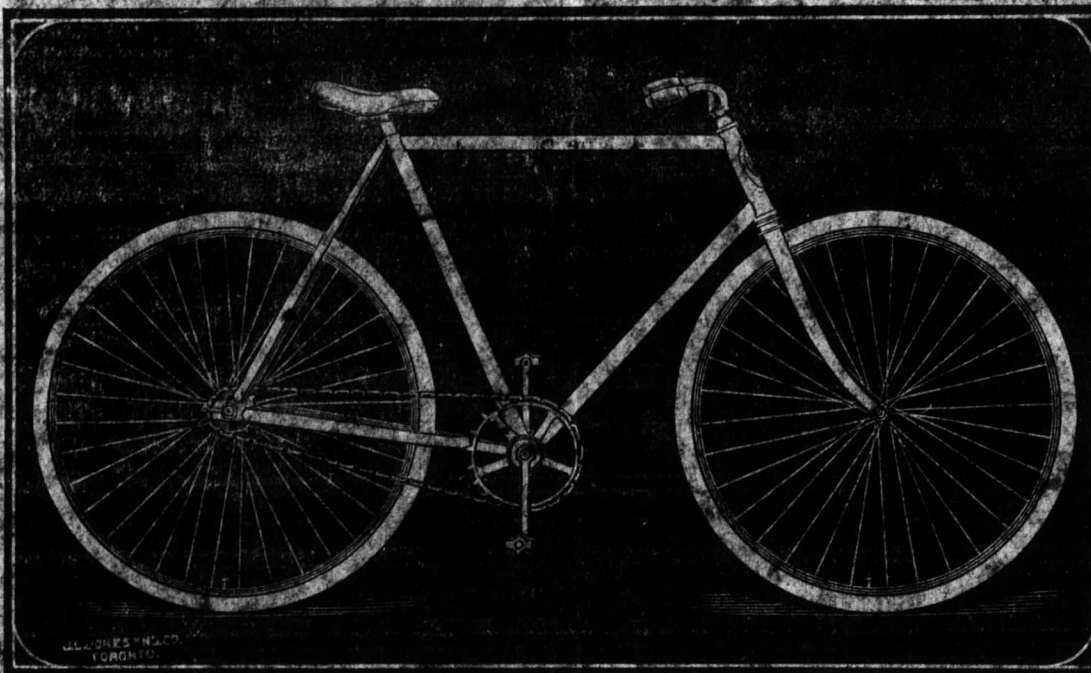
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