



PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

Camperdown, 1797.

Brilliant though our naval campaigns were, they occurred in a season of gloom and distress. Holland had deserted her alliance with Britain; the latter stood alone against all the powers of Europe; and when the Bank of England stopped cash payments, and the ill-paid navy became mutinous, the distress and gloom seemed to deepen.

The French had a large army and powerful party in Holland, from whence it was determined to fit out an expedition against Ireland; which in revenge for the succours afforded to the Royalists in Bretagne, was either to be severed wholly from Britain, or subjected to the ravages of war. The Directory gave orders to embark a body of troops on board a fleet, under the command of General Daendels, and no doubt was entertained that many of the discontented Irish would flock to his standard; but the chief difficulty was to have it unfurled on Irish soil.

On the first intelligence of these preparations, the Board of Admiralty sent a powerful fleet to the North Sea, with orders to intercept the enemy. During the whole summer the Texel, where the Dutch armament lay, was successfully blocked up by Admiral Duncan. This celebrated seaman was an officer of great experience and resolute bravery, who, by his tact and address, prevented the dangerous spirit of mutiny from spreading in his ship.

Although he assumed such a position of the Texel as enabled him to discover all the motions of the enemy, yet, in consequence of repeated procrastination and delay, no occurrence took place till autumn, when he was compelled to return to Yarmouth and refit; leaving, however, Captain Trollope, with a small squadron of five sail, to watch the Texel, the entrance to which is the south channel, then well fortified by many batteries, among which there was one mounting thirty-six thirty-six pounders, and another twenty-four twenty-four pounders.

No sooner was his departure known at Amsterdam than the Dutch Government, which in consequence of the advanced season, had brought the troops ashore, issued instant injunctions for the fleet to put to sea and achieve something. This movement was duly notified to Admiral Duncan by a signal from a vessel stationed at the back of Yarmouth Sands; so with joyous alacrity his whole fleet got under weigh with a fair wind, and in the afternoon the last of their sails had melted out of sight.

The Dutch fleet was under De Winter, an officer who had frequently distinguished himself as a general under Pichegru, and was supposed to be well acquainted with naval affairs. He had left the Texel with a squadron consisting of twenty-six sail, carrying 1,200 pieces of cannon, and 8,732 men. The force of Admiral Duncan amounted to sixteen sail, ranging from seventy-four to fifty-gun ships, having on board, including the frigates, 1,110 guns, and 8,916 men.

Of all the officers on board the British fleet at that time, few were more beloved than Duncan, unless we except Nelson; and certainly no man was more stately or commanding in appearance.

"He was, without exception," says an officer who met him at a public dinner, "the finest man in his person I ever beheld. Imagine a man six feet two inches in height (I think he was six feet four), with limbs of proportionate frame and strength. His features were nobly beautiful; his forehead high and fair; his hair white as snow. His movements were all stately, but unaffected, and his manner easy, though dignified. One of the most delightful traits of the nature of the gallant old man was, that he took the earliest occasion to turn towards his home and affections. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'I give you the health of the best woman in the world—I give you my own wife, Lady Duncan!' The room shook with cheers, and I saw the veteran's eyes become moist with tears of fond recollection."

His flag was on board the Venerable, 74, with the starboard, or weather division; while Admiral Onslow, in the Monarch, 74, led the larboard, or lee division.

At nine o'clock on the morning of the 11th of October, Duncan got sight of Captain Trollope's squadron, with signals flying for an enemy to leeward. The admiral instantly bore up, making the signal for a general chase, and in less than an hour came in sight of the Dutch armament forming in line on the starboard tack to receive him, with the country between Camperdown and the three villages of Egmont and the sand-hills known as Egmond-op-den-Hoef lying about nine miles to leeward. The coast was crowded by thousands of spectators, who, says a print of the time, "had the mortification of observing the entire destruction of their fleet, without the possibility of affording it any relief."

Fearing that the Dutch ships, which were built for their own shoaly seas, might get so close inshore that ours could not follow them, Admiral Duncan made a signal to prepare for action; to shorten sail and form in compact order; then to bear up, break the Dutch line, and engage to leeward, each ship choosing her own opponent; and by these means he got between them and the land, which they were approaching. In clearing away for action, all the bulkheads, and even the cabin chairs, were flung overboard,

"with everything that might be in the way of working the guns, or occasion splinters."

His signals were obeyed with remarkable promptitude. Vice-Admiral Onslow, in the Monarch, bore down in the most gallant manner on the enemy's rear, followed by the whole of his division, the Russell, Montague, and Powerful, all ships of seventy-four guns, and four of sixty-four; the Director, Veteran, Monmouth, and Agincourt.

The Dutch were drawn up in two lines, the three Admirals, De Winter, Story, and Reyntier, with their special flags flying, and all with their topsails aback. A little after twelve Admiral Onslow broke through the enemy's line and passed under the stern of the Dutch Vice-Admiral Reyntier, engaging him to leeward.

Meanwhile Admiral Duncan, intending to engage the Dutch commander-in-chief, was prevented by the States-General, a seventy-six-gun ship, under Rear-Admiral Story, bearing a blue ensign at her mizen, shooting close up to him; but the dreadful fire of the Venerable soon drove Story out of the line, after which Duncan fell alongside De Winter, in the Vryheid, 74. Each admiral was nobly supported by the ships of his division.

"At twelve," says an officer of the Ardent, 64, "our fleet was closely engaged with the enemy. The roaring of cannon was tremendous, and lasted two hours and a quarter, when we had the pleasure of seeing one of the Dutch ships with her poop all in a blaze, and one of her admiral's ships totally dismantled. In about ten minutes after, several of them struck their colours to us, the remainder making off as fast as they could; we being now within six miles of the land, and the wind blowing fresh. If we had not been so close to the enemy's coast, I have no doubt we should have brought the whole to England. Our loss is great; we have 140 killed and wounded on board of us. One of the men's wives insisted on firing the gun where her husband was quartered, though frequently requested to go below; but she could not be prevailed upon to do so, till a shot carried away one of her legs and wounded the other."

At the beginning of the action it is said that De Winter, on perceiving the movements of Duncan, had also hoisted the signal for his fleet to take close order, but that, owing to the thickness of the smoke, it was seen by only a few of the captains.

Captain Schomberg states that by one o'clock the action was general, and that every ship was engaged save two or three of the enemy's van, which slipped off without the smallest apparent injury, and returned quietly to the Texel next day. With unabated fury the battle went on for two hours and a half, by which time all the masts of De Winter's ship had gone by the board. However, she was defended for some time after in most gallant manner. At length, finding further resistance vain, Admiral De Winter, being, it is said, the only man left on the quarter-deck who was not killed or wounded, struck his colours to the Venerable. About the same time the Dutch vice-admiral, dismantled and dreadfully battered, struck to Admiral Onslow.

At one time the Ardent, whose captain was killed, had no less than five Dutch ships upon her at once; and she must have been sunk, had the Venerable not come to her assistance. The latter had many of her men killed by their crowding to the portholes and cheering whenever they saw any of the enemy strike.

The two first broadsides of the Dutch are described as having been terrible; but after they were received, on an average we fired three guns to their one.

Admiral Duncan, on finding himself in only nine fathoms of water, and but five miles from the land, had his attention so much occupied in getting his crippled ships off shore, that he was not able to distinguish the number which were actually captured; and as the wind blew constantly by the seaward, our fleet was much dispersed.

The ships secured were seven sails of the line, two of fifty-six guns, and two large frigates; the Delft, 56 guns, Captain Verder, founded. One of the frigates was also lost; the other drifted to the Dutch coast, and was retaken.

A conflict more bloody had not been as yet recorded in the naval annals of Britain. The loss sustained in killed and wounded on board of only nine ships of Duncan's fleet was upwards of 700; but the only officer of note killed was Captain Burgess, of the Ardent. The carnage on board the Dutch ships were terrible, if we are to judge by that on board the two which bore the admiral's flag, each having not less than 250 men killed and wounded. Among the latter was Vice-Admiral Reyntier, whose injuries were such that he died soon after in England.

Admiral De Winter was a man of considerable bulk and stature; and it is said that when he came on board the Venerable, after the first exchange of compliments, he said in French—

"It is a matter of some surprise to me how two such gigantic objects as Admiral Duncan and myself have escaped the general carnage of the day." He lamented bitterly that amid that carnage, which, says Captain Brenton, "literally flooded the decks of the Vryheid in blood, he alone should have been spared."

After the action Admiral Onslow passed under Admiral Duncan's stern, three hearty cheers being exchanged between the ships. The former officer was then publicly thanked by the latter for his gallant conduct from the stern gallery. All the other ships then passed in succession, their crews saluting with those hearty triple cheers which Britons alone give and never so well as in such a glorious hour as that.

Venerable, and, kneeling on the deck in their presence, "returned thanks to the God of battles for the splendid victory with which He had crowned their arms."

The action was not over until half-past three in the afternoon, according to an officer of the Belliqueux, 64, whose crew, like those of other ships, spent the subsequent night in knitting, splicing, and refitting rigging and spars, and bending new sails, the old being torn to ribbons. At half-past twelve, he adds, all hands were called to bury the dead.

"The purser read the burial service one lieutenant, a midshipman, and nine brother tars, who were immediately launched into the deep, tears streaming from all our eyes."

We are told that at the beginning of the action the captain of other ships, John Inglis, a veteran Scottish seaman, on becoming perplexed by some of the admiral's signals, closed his telescope, and shouted to the sailing master—

"Hang it, Jock! doon wi' the helm, and gang right into the middle o' it!" Few events caused more ardent demonstrations of joy in London and elsewhere than the battle of Camperdown; and the excitement of the audience at Drury Lane was beyond all description when, on the curtain rising, they saw before them a model of the Venerable, fully rigged, floating on a transparent sea, with her rigging full of lamps.

A FARMER'S TALE OF WOE.

THE INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF A GRENVILLE CO. MAN.

His Spine Injured While Working in the Woods—A Long and Painful Illness Followed—How He Regained Health and Strength.

There are few readers of the RECORDER who are not familiar with the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People enjoy a reputation for excellence, both at home and abroad, not equalled by any other proprietary medicine. That this reputation is deserved is amply borne out by the evidence of many of the best newspapers in the country, which have carefully investigated the most noteworthy of the cures following the use of Pink Pills, and have given the facts to their readers, with a clearness and conciseness that admits of no doubt as to the truthfulness of the reports. Recently a report of the RECORDER was informed by Mr. John A. Barr, the well known druggist, that the particulars of a case quite as striking as many that have been published could be learned from Mr. Samuel Sargeant, of Augusta township, who had been benefited most remarkably by the Pink Pills treatment.

The reports determined to interview Mr. Sargeant, and accordingly I drove to his home in Augusta, about six miles from Brockville. Mr. Sargeant was found busily engaged in loading logs in the woods near his home, and although well up in the sixties was working with the vigor of a man in the prime of life, exhibiting no traces of the fact that he had been a great sufferer. When informed of the reporter's mission Mr. Sargeant said he could not say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and expressed his willingness to give the facts in connection with his restoration to health. "Two years ago," said Mr. Sargeant, "I went to New York State to work in the lumber region for the winter. One day while drawing logs one slipped and rolled on me, injuring my spine. The pain was very severe and as I could no longer work I was brought back to my home, and was laid up for about six months. I suffered a great deal and seemed to be growing worse. I became badly constipated and as a result piles developed which added to my misery. The various treatments did not appear to do me any good, and one of my neighbors advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My wife went to town and procured a supply, and I had not been taking them long when I found myself growing stronger and the pain leaving me. The pills made my bowels regular again and the piles disappeared, and by the time I had taken six boxes I found myself as well as I ever was, and able, as you see, to do a good day's work." Mr. Sargeant further said that he had been troubled with hernia for fourteen years, during all which time he was forced to wear a truss. To his surprise that trouble left him, and in April last he threw away his truss and has had no occasion for it since. Mr. Sargeant declares his full belief that this too was due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but whether this is the case, or whether his release from the rupture is due to his prolonged rest as a result of his other trouble, the reporter does not pretend to say—he simply tells the story as Mr. Sargeant gave it to him. One thing is certain, Mr. Sargeant and his wife are very enthusiastic as to the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Incidentally Mrs. Sargeant told the reporter of the great benefit Pink Pills had been to her sister, Mrs. Wm. Taylor, who lives in Essex Co., England, and who was a sufferer from paralysis and unable to move hand or foot. The trouble affected her stomach to such an extent that she was unable to retain food, and to stimulants alone she owed her existence for a considerable period. Mrs. Sargeant sent her sister a supply of Pink Pills, which soon showed that she had secured the right medicine. The treatment was

continued and a further supply of the pills procured after the company opened its London house, and when Mrs. Sargeant last heard from her sister she had regained almost all her strength after having been prostrated for several years.

A shattered condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system is the secret of most ills that afflict mankind and by restoring the blood and rebuilding the nerves Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden and speedily restore the rich glow of health to sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good." Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

Some six thousand delegates from the Baptist communities of the United States met in convention last week in Toronto and in forty-four pulpits of that city American Baptist divines held forth on Sunday. Many of these gave expression to their astonishment and gratification at the quietude and order of the city on the Sabbath. Rev. Dr. Wharton, of Baltimore, said that "for temperance, Sabbath observance and good living generally, he would give Toronto the palm. He would rather be Mayor of Toronto, trying 'to keep down the devil, than to be Mayor of the biggest city in America, and put there by bums and saloon-keepers." Perhaps Dr. Wharton had never heard of John Patrick Hopkins, Mayor of Chicago, but he could not more happily have described the position our Mayor occupies. Rev. Mr. Seasholes, of Dallas, Tex., said: "The first Christian Sabbath I have ever spent in my life I have spent in Toronto to-day. You are not extremists in your Sunday observance. You have passed a law and enforced it. That means a great deal for 'America.' As this speaker has said, that means a great deal for America. It demonstrates that it is possible in large communities to compel respect for the law; that it is practicable to control the vicious and turbulent elements of society, and to enforce the due and proper observance of a Christian American Sabbath. We know what the Sabbath day means in Chicago. It is the day in particular when crime holds high carnival; that furnishes one half of the murders of the year; that sees everything 'wide open' in all the saloons; when the citizen taking an airing in the general portion of the city is not astonished if he is confidentially informed that 'all kinds of games are going on upstairs.' And all this—that may well bring the blush of shame to the cheek of any self-respecting citizen who feels pride in Chicago as it stands among the cities of the earth for its progress, enterprise and achievement—not because there are not laws to prohibit the saturnalia of vice on the Sabbath, as on other days; but because the chief executive of the city resolutely and persistently refuses to perform his duty and to exercise the authority entrusted to him to suppress law breaking and lawlessness. In Toronto the law is supreme. In Chicago under present conditions, the chief executive of the city is himself not the controller, but the creature of the bums and scallawags, the gamblers and saloon keepers. Much as he might desire, he may not thwart their evil deeds. And so it will continue until all good citizens unite to cast out the devil of politics from the affairs of the city, and in electing an executive, clean honest and capable, who will give the vicious element the alternative of obeying the laws either outside or inside prison walls."

Lodge Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, Sons of England, presented a lively appearance at their last meeting Bro. J. Jenkins, president, in the chair. Three candidates were initiated into membership, and there were some visiting brethren present. Bro. Morrison, of St. Thomas, gave a stirring address, replete with suggestions which cannot fail to benefit the lodge. This was followed by songs and recitations by Bros. Hinchcliffe, Tamforth, Laycock, and others, after which the lodge closed in due form. Bro. H. J. Elliott presided at the organ.—Orillia Packet.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of the Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Mother land; to elevate the lives

of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

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

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

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room. The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

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

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

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

District Deputies.

The following are the District Deputy Grand Lodge officers whose appointments have been confirmed by the Supreme Executive:—

ONTARIO.

- C. F. Chanter, Box 629, Chatham. R. Wray, London. A. J. Neil, St. Thomas. Thos. Jackson, Clinton. G. H. Golding, Box 415, Brantford. J. Poland, Stratford. C. Squire, Box 525, Galt. J. Taylor, Guelph. W. P. Lyon, Niagara Falls. John Jackson, 43 West Ave. south, Hamilton. John Nettleton, Collingwood. G. W. Sibbett, Parry Sound. F. L. Somerville, Lindsay. Jos. Clatworthy, Hampton. E. R. Blow, Whitby. A. E. Bailey, Campbellford. E. M. Smith, Kingston. R. W. Haydon, Almonte. Thos. Ferguson, West Toronto. Geo. Evans, Centre Toronto. H. Dobell, East Toronto. H. Aisthorpe, North Toronto.

Special District Deputy, Bro. W. L. HUNTER.

QUEBEC.

- G. A. Hoerner, Richmond. T. Teakle, City of Quebec.

NOVA SCOTIA.

- A. S. Dodson, New Glasgow.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

- A. D. Thomas, Fredericton.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

- J. H. Bell, Charlottetown.

Nipissing District.

- J. B. Veach, Sudbury.

Port Arthur District.

- Geo. Clark, Port Arthur.

MANITOBA.

Special Supervisory Deputy, Rev. Canon Coombs, Winnipeg.

- No. 1 District—Winnipeg, including Selkirk—Jacob Freeman.

- No. 2 District—Morden eastward to Winnipeg—Bro. Garrett.

- No. 3 District—Carman, Winnipeg to Nesbitt—F. Starkey.

- No. 4 District, Brandon—Winnipeg to Brandon, Bro. Welland.

- No. 5 District, Virden—Brandon to Boundary Line—Rev. H. L. Watts.

Assinibola Territory.

- No. 1 District—R. J. Steel, Regina.

- No. 2 District—A. H. B. Sperling, Qu'Appelle Station.

Alberta District.

- No. 1 District—G. C. King, Calgary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

- No. 1 District (Vernon Valley), Dr. Beckinsale.

- No. 2 District—S. Mellard, Chilliwack.

- No. 3 District—Vancouver, including New Westminster, W. Bailey.

- No. 4 District—Capt. G. W. Robertson, Victoria.

ENGLAND.

- Bro. A. J. Craston—Nichol's Building, Dayhouse Yard, Golden Lane, Barbican, London, E.C.

Evolution and Federal

The Rev. Joseph V. recently, at London,

More than twenty the larger colonies point representative Court of St. James' would begin to be would be essential the spot, who should plain our real interest Parliament. The f Alexander Galt was of his mission, and printed: "There Baptist, the fore- temporarily sent the ceded by a permanent Such is the result f also from Australia nies. What does means that we are gether; it means to more care of each p the interest of each less likely offend one then, delegates from India, Africa, and fr have met in Lon To discuss this quest move. Britain's sonn gether—they are ca tion—they have tak step in a great refor to be taken in due time to accomplish a grea first to discuss it, a con, until you ascer and that is only as meeting mind, and Then resolutions w petition for legislati crystallized into l That is the safest any question, to b form, without dyna mite, except the rig is ominous, as is a ence at Ottawa—ju size of a man's hat of Elijah saw rising Mount Carmel; its and poured down; it and thirsty, needy influence of this until it will enc Empire. And as cloud and the ra earth scattered th Ahab and Jezebel, ence, by its influen the minor false pr way a little eas, good eye-sight, n nor has he good have, nor has he instincts as he oug not ken the great n now almost busy will ere long burst Europe; and wo people who are sm time. In that st will be demolished nations will di governments w When the storm a new geography define the govern the outline of the and empires.

It is impossible Christians to be w question like this being anxious with lot and position in Will the British E So say most of th on the line of t and others; so B Britain, and so who are striving we are it will not or larger power r simply mean nati and absoption; help it would so for every persuaded our st in the Empire at see the coming s provide against i moving Israel to that she may not struction. They a against such a ca up. They are a of Imperial Fe national motive, united, instead that we grow. T true idea of I That is the con; where is the m reasonable effort telligently say n little bit of hatred or covetousness.

The exact form in no one can p correctly define. No great questio it is first presen We have had gre are enjoying th Imperial Feder force without th Give us time and consider it; I ha it. The leaven i work till all th made one. I be council of Provid Empire should be in spite of proph The survival of t Prof. Darwin an ing law in natur men and nation, live and not die.

In 1810 when Mauritius, there the court of the Port Louis, and i although nearly feet long, two fe and weighs 303 p two men on its b

Evolution and Imperial Federation.

The Rev. Joseph Wild, in a sermon recently, at London, Ont., said:

More than twenty years ago I said the larger colonies would begin to appoint representative ministers at the Court of St. James; that our interests would begin to be so great, that it would be essential to have a man on the spot, who should be there to explain our real interest to the Imperial Parliament.

The following year Sir Alexander Galt was sent. I took notice of his mission, and said this, which is printed: "There goes John the Baptist, the fore-runner, who is temporarily sent there; he will be succeeded by a permanent representative."

Such is the result for Canada to-day, also from Australia and the other Colonies. What does this mean? It means that we are drawing closer together; it means that we are becoming more careful to be posted in regard to the interest of each other, that we may less likely offend one the other.

A national collection of figure-heads of old warships is to be made by the British Admiralty. Figure-heads will be taken from all old ships sold out of service in future and efforts made to reclaim all such relics from junk shops and scrap piles.

The London and North-western Railway receives over £175,000 a year for carrying mails.

DO YOU THINK SO?

It takes money to run a paper, whether it be religious, secular or fraternal. It takes money to run the ANGLO-SAXON, and unless members of the Order step up to the mark and pay what they actually owe, and renew subscriptions when they run out, the paper can only do the good which it is doing to the Order, at the expense of one individual. Is it fair to expect this?

Queen Victoria signs about 50,000 documents a year.

Most of the telegrams sent by Queen Victoria are in cipher.

Lady Somerset wants the Queen to confer orders of nobility upon women just as she does upon men.

The South African British colonies had in 1840 a population of 140,000; at present it is 1,800,000, with a business of \$17,000,000, and 1,800 miles of railway.

The manufactured product of Great Britain amounts to \$4,000,000,000 a year.

A gold-weighing machine in the Bank of England is so sensitive that a postage stamp dropped on the scale will turn the index on the dial a distance of six inches.

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The Predominant Language

TESTIMONY OF A FRENCHMAN.

The relative rate of progress of the English, French, and German languages has been made the subject of study by M. Leale, according to whom French was spoken by 19 per cent. of the population of the world in 1801, but by not more than 12.7 per cent. in 1800.

The English language (12.7 per cent.) in 1801, but in 1890 it had increased to 27.7 per cent. Thus French was spoken by far greater numbers than the English at the beginning of the century, and French at the end of the century is spoken by exactly the same proportion as English was at the beginning.

German does not exhibit these fluctuations, although it shows a slight diminution. It was spoken by 18.8 per cent. of the world's population in 1801, and by 18.7 per cent. in 1890. Thus it considerably exceeded English at the beginning of the century, and now falls far below it. It does not look much as if German were going to become the language of North America in another hundred years, as the lips of enthusiastic Teutons, the language of Shakespeare was spoken by about five million people—somewhat less than the population of London. Now it is spoken by hundreds of millions of people who live in every quarter of the globe.—The Echo.

TESTIMONY OF A GERMAN.

The advocates of English as the universal language have received a condutor from an unexpected quarter. There recently appeared in the Preussische Jahrbucher an article from Dr. Schroer, advocating making the study of English obligatory in the schools. The reasons for this are more interesting than the proposition itself.

The need of a universal language has long been felt. The effort to introduce Volapuk was a recognition of this, but Dr. Schroer condemns any attempt to construct an artificial world-speech. A language, he says, without historical development, literature, or linguistic relations, will not be studied by any considerable number of people until it becomes universal, and hence it cannot become universal at all. This, if we are to have a universal language, it must be chosen from existing languages, and of course from the number of those that are widely diffused and spoken by great civilized nations. Attempts to introduce artificial languages are not only hopeless, but they are unnecessary, for, says Dr. Schroer, there is already a universal language, and that is English.

But in what sense is English a universal language? It is, says Dr. Schroer, one which, by its spread over the whole earth and by the ease with which it may be learned, has reached a position so far in advance of all others that neither natural nor artificial means can deprive it of its assured position as the future means of international intercourse. He therefore concludes that "the English language is the world speech, and will, to all appearance, become more and more so every year." This tribute to the English language is the more impressive because it emanates from one who has no bias in its favour from its being his mother tongue. The statements which he makes are fully borne out by facts.

The language is spoken by the richest and most powerful commercial nation of Europe, in the greater part of North America, in the Sandwich Islands, India, South Africa, and Australia. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century the number of English-speaking people has grown from 25,000,000 to 125,000,000. There is no prospect of any check to the progress of this triumphant tongue. It may be added that the study of English gives access to incomparably the richest literature in the world. Its claims to the primacy are so eminent and evident, that even foreigners acknowledge them. It affords a practical and easy way to the attainment of the great desideratum of a universal language.—Louisville Courier-Journal.



DAUGHTERS AND MAIDS OF ENGLAND B. S.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

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

EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTION.

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

Rule 79.—The Initiation Fees into this Order shall be paid in every case before the candidate is initiated, less 50 cents paid on application to the undermentioned graduated scale, (Charter members excepted), should they desire to join as financial members:

Table with 2 columns: Age range and Fee. 15 to 25 years: \$2.00; 25 to 35: 2.50; 35 to 45: 3.00; 45 to 50: 3.50.

Charter Members' Initiation Fees shall not be less than one dollar and twenty-five cents (provided they join within one month), but dispensations may be granted to remain open longer. The benefits are medical attendance and medicine on joining. New members are entitled to half sick and funeral benefits at the expiration of six months. Full benefits after being a member for twelve months. In case of sickness the benefits are three dollars per week for 13 weeks and one dollar and fifty cents per week for the next 13 weeks; fifty dollars to be paid in case of death of a benefit member to their nominee from the Grand Lodge Funeral Fund.

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

- FRANK H. REVELL HAMILTON, GRAND PRESIDENT. MRS. C. F. SMITH, Box 405, Whitby, GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT. LEONARD G. CROSS, TORONTO, Address, 604 Gerrard St. E., GRAND SECRETARY. JOSEPH SHONE, TORONTO, GRAND TREASURER. ALD. J. NUTKINS, LONDON, GRAND PAST-PRESIDENT.

Daughters of England.

Belleville. Rose of England No. 23, meets in the S.O.E. Hall, Belleville, on second and fourth Friday of each month. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. F. Waymark, Pres. Miss A. Corham, Sec.

Hamilton. Princess Mary No. 11—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Wellington and King Wm. Streets, Hamilton. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. V. White, Sec., Sarah North Hill, Pres. 231 Wellington St.

Princess Royal No. 4—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month in Queen's Hall, corner of Herkimer and Queen streets. Visitors welcome. Mrs. F. E. Lane, Pres. Mrs. John Tulk, Sec., 14 Augusta street.

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

Ottawa. Ivy No. 30—Meets 4th Wednesday of every month in Victoria Hall, Albert St., and Bank streets. Visitors welcome. Mrs. E. J. Le Dain, Pres., C. G. Folkes, Sec., 347 Wellington St.

ST. THOMAS, ONT. Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec., J. Leach, Pres., 154 Manitoba St.

Winnipeg. Princess Christian No. 24, D. O. E. B. S., meets in Sherwood Hall, Main St., on second and fourth Fridays in each month. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. Eddy, Pres., Emily Clark, Sec., Cor. Flora Ave and Charles St.

Toronto. Princess Alberta No. 7.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month in Dingman's Hall, Queen St. E., corner Broadview Ave. Visitors heartily welcomed. Juveniles meet every 3rd Thursday. Leonard Geo. Cross, Sec., T. Johnson, Pres., 604 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.

THE "ANGLO-SAXON"

is published in the interest of English men in Canada—particularly the members of the Sons of England, AT \$1.00 A YEAR.

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ESTABLISHED 1887.  
THE  
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E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

Ottawa, - - - Canada,  
SEPTEMBER 15, 1894.

NOTICE TO READERS.

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

EIGHT YEARS OLD.

Our readers will pardon our weakness in referring to the fact that with this issue the ANGLO-SAXON enters upon its eighth year of publication.

It is easy to announce this, but only those who have striven at various times—and they are not a few—to establish a newspaper for Englishmen in Canada, can form any idea of the difficulties of the task we have had in hand—the hours of care and anxiety and patient persevering effort, of a largely unprofitable kind commercial.

Had we not been most generously aided in past years by the patriotic efforts of Englishmen who have contributed to our columns, and who at much sacrifice of valuable time have unselfishly striven with us to supply a newspaper to voice the sentiments and feelings of Englishmen, the task had been too great for us.

We are thankful, however, to be able to say that the hard trials of the road have developed sound bone and muscle to the infant of 8 years ago; that today he can feel his feet, and is conscious of a hopeful future that inspires to fresh and renewed efforts. The success hitherto achieved has been remarkable, and compared with the resources at command of other national organs at the start, its progress surprising.

The ANGLO-SAXON has won a national reputation and circulates largely in the Colonies and Motherland and throughout every province and territory of the Dominion of Canada. As an agency for the upholding and propagation of national thought and feeling it is doing a work which is constantly growing and which has been so cordially appreciated by our readers. If our efforts commend themselves to the sympathies of our readers—and we know they do—we would point out the fact of how largely they can aid us in procuring new subscribers in their resident localities, without much effort; again at small cost, by advertising in our columns.—While such help will afford the sinews of war, we trust by the improved and enlarged body of reading matter in this paper yearly to improve it to the advantage of the reader as well as ourselves.

In regard to the S. O. E. Society and kindred Societies of Englishmen, our columns are always open to further their interests in every possible way. The kind appreciation of this fact has been shown by the action of the Lodges throughout the S. O. E. and Sister Orders, and we look forward to a more complete list of subscribers embracing largely the whole membership of these Societies. This would enable us to place an edition of the ANGLO-SAXON in the hands of our subscribers second to no newspaper in Canada in literary excellence and constitute a representative voice for Englishmen that would carry weight wherever it went. The Sup. Grand Lodge of the S. O. E., by timely action and wisdom in this matter, could make for itself the credit of not only being the head of the largest Society of Englishmen in Canada but be paternally instrumental in aiding to establish a newspaper for Englishmen equal to all demands in meeting the needs, guarding the interests, and voicing the sentiments of Englishmen—and a mere Society sheet official organ could never do that.

"YOU ARE NO PARLIAMENT!"

Within the short space of a couple of weeks the members of the Intercolonial Conference discussed Preferential Trade and the Pacific Cable, recorded their conclusions and then dispersed. Much more long-winded was the last session of the Dominion Parliament, but, nevertheless, before prorogation, it voted \$750,000 for the new Atlantic Steamship Service. For nearly two years the so-called "Imperial Parliament," has been at work in London on uncalled for legislation, and the Commons passed Bills concerning Home Rule and Evicted Tenants which they well knew would be thrown out in the House of Lords. Anything in the shape of legislation for the Empire was avoided or neglected by this "Imperial Parliament," and on Saturday, the 25th of August, the session came to an end. The Queen's speech contained an acknowledgement that, "the proceedings of the Conference were of a character calculated to strengthen the Union of the Colonies concerned, both among themselves and with the Mother Country," but the expected legislation authorizing the Australasian Colonies to start preferential trade with Canada was not forthcoming. Nor was Col. Howard Vincent able to elicit from the Government anything to indicate that they intended to give effect to the Conference resolutions in the matter of the Commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany. It is nearly ten years since the Canadian Government first complained of these, and the restraint they put upon colonial trade, but an English Government or Parliament moves in such matters at a snail's pace, when compared with an Intercolonial Conference or a Dominion Ministry.

Indeed it would appear, as Mr. Service said at the Conference of 1887, that the Parliament sitting in London is really a local legislature for the United Kingdom, and that the Imperial character of the Government and of the English Parliament is disappearing. Never was there a time when the consolidation of the Empire could have been effected with greater ease. Repeated opportunities have arisen for conceding Home Rule to Ireland and at the same time establishing an Imperial Senate. The whole outer Empire is prepared for a measure of closer union, but like the "rump" of the Long Parliament in Cromwell's time, the members of the English House of Commons have been too anxious about their own seats and too busy working a parliamentary guillotine, the closure. So far as their usefulness to the Empire is concerned it might very fairly be said to the present English members of Parliament, as was said by Cromwell when he turned the "rump" out of doors: "It is not fit that you should sit here any longer! You should give place to better men! You are no Parliament!"

Certain it is, at any rate, that the English Lords and Commons, as at present constituted, cannot fairly be called the Imperial Parliament. It is true that the powers of self-government enjoyed by the Colonies were obtained from the Parliament of England, but these were conceded for the very purpose of shirking off Imperial responsibilities and with the design of getting rid of the Colonies altogether. The English Parliament may always be counted on to grant new constitutions with alacrity, or to transfer unconditionally a slice of the national patrimony to newly-fledged colonial governments, but it has not yet struck a blow to tighten the hoops that are to hold the staves of the Empire together. It has passed bills lowering the franchise in the United Kingdom almost to universal suffrage, but it leaves scores of intelligent and wealthy communities of British subjects elsewhere without a shadow of representation in Imperial affairs, and this although Joseph Hume proposed, sixty years ago, to take in the colonies. What is now wanted is a Redistribution Bill for the whole Empire, and so long as that is not forthcoming it is idle and misleading to speak of an "Imperial Parliament."

IMPERIAL FEDERATION (DEFENCE) COMMITTEE: We reprint elsewhere an article from the *Empire* on the pamphlet recently issued by this body regarding the Ottawa Conference. We notice also that Mr. F. P. Labriere, a noted Imperial Federationist, has been writing to the *Times* dissenting from the conclusions of the Committee. For ourselves we are disposed to agree with its opinion that Her Majesty's Government "should seize the occasion for the establishment of a system whereby all self-governing countries of the Empire should contribute to a common Imperial Fund" for defence. We fail however to see why the Crown Colonies and Dependencies should not

do likewise. We are also surprised to observe that, in the Committee's pamphlet, no notice whatever is taken of the Hofmeyr scheme, which was devised for the very purpose of providing funds for the naval defence of the Empire, and which has been adopted as one of the principles of the Imperial Federation League in Canada.

ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

It is not very long since that a saying was current among the disaffected Irish to the effect that England's misfortune was Ireland's opportunity. The expression was heartless and disloyal, but there was no hypocrisy about it, and furthermore its principle has been carried into dire practical effect by land-leaguers, boycotters and homerulers. England's divisions have indeed proved to be Ireland's opportunity, and it surely is high time that an effort should be made to heal these, to offer Ireland fair terms and to provoke a schism betwixt reasonable Irishmen and the irreconcilables. In this way England might create her opportunity of settling the Irish question, and might then be able to pay some slight attention to her own affairs and those of the Empire. A glance at the past should surely convince Englishmen, even the bluntest and most supine, that the time has come, for some such sensible and positive action on their part.

For centuries back Ireland has seldom been in any other condition than one of dissatisfaction and turbulence. It has continuously furnished a problem which has puzzled English statesmen, and never found a satisfactory solution. Irishmen never knew what they wanted, but were determined never to rest till they got it. The soothing influence of time, so potent in other questions, does not seem to have had its ordinary effect in the case of Ireland and the difficulties are apparently as great now as in the days of Daniel O'Connell, fifty years ago.

The policy of that talented agitator, or as he was then called, "the great liberator," for improving the condition of his native country was very simple. "Repeal the Union" he said; do away with the measure that was imposed on Ireland in 1800 by fraud and corruption. But the union thus condemned was consummated by Pitt, one of the greatest and most liberal of English statesmen, and it was brought about by him to save Ireland from her own independent parliament. For eighteen years previous to the union, England and Ireland were perfectly distinct as regards legislation, and were simply held together by the fact that the sovereign of the one island was also the sovereign of the other. Ireland was under the uncontrolled rule of a few noble families, and, as Green writes, "it was only by hard bribery that the English Government could secure their co-operation in the simplest measures of administration." Lord Hutchinson said of those times, "If ever there was a country unfit to govern itself it is Ireland; a corrupt aristocracy, a ferocious commonalty, a distracted government, a divided people." No wonder rebellion broke out in 1798, and still less is it to be wondered at that, after its suppression, Pitt determined to adopt the only means which seemed to promise an improvement in Ireland's condition. He bought the consent of the Irish Parliament to the Union with England for a million of money, besides pensions and peerages, and, if ever the end justified the means, this purchase was justified by its results. Commerce between the two countries was freed from all restrictions, Catholic Emancipation and other reforms followed, and for forty years afterwards rebellion was not even hinted at.

Pure and positive rebellion had previous to O'Connell's time been tried more than once as a cure for the "woes of Ireland," but had only served to increase them. The great liberator was the first among Irish leaders to discourage it, and to resort to constitutional means to obtain Repeal. But he fought fair and the House of Lords of that time, when he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for seditious speaking, left the matter to the judgment of the law lords, who sustained his appeal. He was too honest an Irishman to use either obstruction within or dynamite outside of parliament. Nor indeed, would political warfare of that sort have been tolerated in his time.

In our day, however, all that has been changed, and circumstances have gradually developed statesmen of invertebrate constitutions, will all-encompassing intellects and brains sufficiently soft to yield to intimidation. Never had American "bulldozing" such appropriate material to manipulate. Mr. Gladstone actually declared that the question of the disestablishment

of the Irish Church had been brought within the range of practical politics by the Clerkenwell explosion and the Manchester murders. Irish leaders and Irish followers were not slow in imbibing this shallowest of modern political wisdom. The Phoenix Park assassinations, like previous outrages, bore fruit and the English Prime Minister was converted to "Home Rule." Judging from his abortive legislation on the subject, that expression means a local parliament for Ireland without any provision for Imperial supremacy. The passage of Mr. Gladstone's bill was a backward step of a hundred years and virtually directed towards a Repeal of the Union.

But, as thousands have exclaimed, "Thank God, we have a House of Lords." Their action has given the nation a breathing space. Both "Home Rule" and the restoration of "Evicted Tenants" are postponed indefinitely, and the disappointed agitators are raising the cry "Down with the House of Lords." Worse than that, there are indications that they propose to return to a policy of outrage and intimidation. John Dillon is reported to have said publicly in Dublin towards the end of last month, that there would not be the slightest use in re-debating the Evicted Tenants Bill next session, unless the Irish would utilize the interval in such a way as to convince the land lords that their best policy would be to pass the bill, and that unless the Government plainly declared its policy in regard to the House of Lords, the Irish party would have to reconsider their position.

Should not all this teach the English people that they too should "reconsider their position," and ask by what madness of theirs it has come to pass that 70 anti-Parnellites are able to rule the House of Commons with its 670 members. The historian Alison in describing the entry of the Duc d'Angouleme and Marshal Oudinot into Madrid, after the suppression of the Spanish insurrection of 1823, writes concerning it that "never was seen so clear a proof that revolutions are brought about by bold and turbulent minorities over-riding supine and timorous majorities." A still more convincing proof of the truth of this principle is furnished in the complete enslavement of both political parties in England by the "bold and turbulent" Irish minority. 318 Conservatives and Unionists stand opposed to 272 Liberal and Labour members, and between the two "supine and timorous majorities" 80 Irish representatives hold the balance of power.

What is the remedy? It has already been suggested in these columns. Let British statesmen now act as did those of Canada thirty years ago. The precedent lies before them. The difficulties are no greater than in the case of Confederation, and the reward for successful statesmanship is likely to be of the most substantial character. Let Lord Rosebery say to Lord Salisbury, "Come now and let us reason together" or let Mr. Balfour suggest to Sir William Harcourt, the consideration of a scheme of Imperial Consolidation, which would include the concession of some reasonable degree of Home Rule to Ireland. The Irish would surely consider half a loaf as better than no bread, and the grant of an almost independent and irresponsible parliament might be thus avoided.

In any case we hope and believe that England's opportunity will arise before the close of the present year. We pray that Providence itself will send some heaven-born statesman to prevent England from playing the part of King Lear among the nations, and to make it impossible for any of them to say of her as Lear's fool, after the surrender of the Kingdoms, said of his master, "That's a shell'd peascod."

RHYME TO ROSEBERY.

(On his revival of the Ministerial Whitebait Dinner at the "Ship" Greenwich, Wednesday, August 15th, 1894.)

Good, Primrose! If not a fanatical "Saint,"  
At least you're a genial "sinner."  
At the thought of a race—and a win—you won't  
faint:  
Nor squirm at a loss—with a Dinner!  
Pluck, patience and cheer make good states-  
manlike form.  
We trust that you relish'd the trip, Sir!  
If not—yet—"the Pilot that weathered the  
storm."  
You're the skipper that stuck by the "Ship,"  
Sir!

APPRECIATED.

Southampton, Ont., August 25th.—I cannot do without the ANGLO-SAXON so have enclosed to you two dollars, not only to help on the good work, but to receive in return the best value in literature that a "British subject" can place on the family reading table. I consider the ANGLO-SAXON not only the spiciest paper I know of, but the most able exponent of true British sentiment that I have ever read, and wish you God speed in the good work.  
E. S. BUSBY.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

We publish in another column a letter from "Winnipeg Free Lance," criticizing the editorial of our last issue on "Politics and Lodge Rule."

Our correspondent's reply travels rather wide of the purport and spirit of our editorial—and puts in a plea, from his point of view, why Englishmen in Canada should mass their voting strength on the side of the Conservative party; whereas our remarks were directed from a purely non-partisan standpoint, rejoicing that if in the past the policy of the Conservative party had commended itself to the national sympathies of Englishmen, and hoping that any political party in the future should only possess their support by a steadfast and unswerving support of the great principle of the Unity of the Empire—as opposed to local separation, termed "independence," and against annexation to any foreign nation. The lines of united action for Englishmen can be easily seen on such national questions, except by those who do not want to see—the party healer.

The old battle cry of Sir John Macdonald, "a British subject I was born, a British subject I shall die," should be the battle cry of every Canadian with one drop of English blood in him; and only when political leaders are truly leading us (common sense simply can tell us) in the path that makes for peace, prosperity and permanent unity between the various portions of our Empire, are they entitled to any support from Englishmen; and only then, (by such loyalty,) do Englishmen prove themselves worthy of the greatness, blessings and glory of British citizenship.

It may be true, as our correspondent affirms, that the Liberal party of Canada, in past years, have had within its fold those who may, reasonably, have alienated from the party the sympathies of Englishmen and who may, temporarily, have influenced them into questionable lines of party action; but there is no inherent necessity why the term "Liberal" or "Conservative," as applied to parties, should enshrine all that is fitting and worthy of the united support of Englishmen. Again, our correspondent should remember that misfortune makes strange bed-fellows, and the Liberal party has had the hard run of luck of being so many years out of office, enjoying little or none of the mellowing and mollifying influences of office and its emoluments to counteract the workings, vagaries and disappointments of any few desperate men who may be willing to carry on guerilla warfare against the common enemy—the party in office.

Let us may be thought to be "sitting on the fence" as between existing parties, the editorial "we" unhesitatingly says it approves most cordially of the present Federal Government's efforts to establish wider and closer trade relations with the world, and especially the British Empire, the fast Atlantic mail service, the Pacific cable, and above all with its distinct adhesion to the principle of Preferential trade within the Empire as against foreign nations. As between one portion of the Empire and the other, the tariff cannot be too low to please us, consistent with the requirements of revenue. On the other hand we freely confess to a bitter opposition to the Hon. Wilfred Laurier's "independence" talk—however remotely he places it—and we are thoroughly opposed to any lowering of our tariffs towards high tariff protected nations who are carrying on against us what Sir Richard Cartwright terms "commercial war"—taking every advantage of us and jumping on our natural trade advantages wherever they can and then expecting us to turn our faces to the smelters. Whenever "we" hold up our hands for "free" trade, it will be for "free" selling in conjunction with "free" buying—not until then.

In Provincial politics we are out-and-out opponents of Separate Schools, and in favor of one common secular system of education. We oppose making official use of any language in Canada except the English language—otherwise every alien race is equally entitled to the same privileges, and that means Babel over again.

Our correspondent says Englishmen, as such, should not seek "anything" from political parties. We agree in principle with him, because it would represent a corrupt bargain requiring its *quid pro quo*, and be destructive to true liberty. But what we hold is that it is beyond question that other nationalities will not accept such principles, and demand with a loud-mouthed impudence truly startling—backed up with a solid vote whenever needed—that patronage and office must be bestowed upon them in deference to their creed and national-

ity, and all kind of extorted thereby wrong to English utterances and all pered to a danger efforts to pacify amidst, who are see alize us as British British sympathies votes of Englishmen this, but their unite the system is to go from political parties and nationality, matter of public patronage, shall observed as it is w or other races here- ly the strongest p and intellectually, top of the heap.

A BAND O

There are some a pessimistic and who are always r the honor roll of B an end. They poi chivalry, when wrought and great however we turn history from the Poitiers down to o age it will be seen have willingly mai tion for bravery. the Victorian era- ment of science an behind any other p in adding to the sc latest achievement at the Shanghai— language in this is by Willoughby, de rank in the anna We commend Ge words to English may be found. Th inspire our breth nobler aims. We every lodge of the Canada should ap who is a good read minutes some eva these eloquent wo you will be the be

Politics and

Editor ANGLO-SAX

SIR,—I have re and some edifica article under the lished in your la nevertheless, stat to which I feel it lishman as well take exception. In regard to about the "prose the Sons of En said the generalit not anarchists, s and home-rulers, willing to ackno the Sons of Eng sorry to say, lack

To my view i very property the vote, as such, wo faction, and ma- dividually or n- nonentities. We there are only parties in Canada of these every m identify himself cast his vote aw- It would be id- able space by fur which must be s telligent reader, which of the tw every Englishm amount of intell adherence. Wi- haps, of those political views there are very fe not satisfied wit tion as it stands under three h- Lords, and a Ho may differ muc be made up—b- the general pr- let details deve- plan has work- years, and thou- rival nations ha- with which she- and roared agai- yet like some- has outtrode it- in her place- sending and br- any human pov- to and from the- The consequ- affairs is that Banking Cent- merce, able to- place of deposi- tal of the world

ity, and all kind of unjust privileges are extorted thereby to the detriment and wrong to Englishmen—so that official utterances and all legislation is tempered to a dangerous degree with efforts to pacify such elements in our midst, who are seeking to denationalize us as British subjects and from British sympathies.

A BAND OF HEROES.

There are some people nowadays of a pessimistic and bilious disposition who are always ready to affirm that the honor roll of Britain's heroes is at an end. They point us to the days of chivalry, when great deeds were wrought and great ends achieved.

Politics and Lodge Rule.

SIR,—I have read with great pleasure and some edification the very able article under the above caption, published in your last issue.

In regard to the "proselytizing influences" of the Sons of England Society, had it said the generality of Englishmen were not anarchists, socialists, republicans, and home-rulers, I should have been willing to acknowledge the corn, but the Sons of England Society, I am sorry to say, lacks political cohesion.

To my view it is the want of this very property that makes the English vote, as such, worthless to any political faction, and makes the English, individually or collectively, political nonentities.

It would be idle to waste your valuable space by further comment on a fact which must be so obvious to every intelligent reader. Let us see then to which of the two great political parties every Englishman, with an average amount of intelligence, should give his adherence.

The plan has worked well for two hundred years, and though the envious rage of rival nations has, like the stormy ocean with which she is surrounded, dashed and roared against England's bulwarks, yet like some good ship Calypso she has outdone it all, and now calmly sits in her place in the vast Atlantic sending and bringing, without fear of any human power, her richest cargoes to and from the ends of the earth.

The consequence of this state of affairs is that she has become the Banking Centre of the world of commerce, able to afford at all times a safe place of deposit for the stored up capital of the world.

Now, then, the question arises to every man having sufficient stake in Canada to possess a vote, whether or not as a mere matter of self-interest (say nothing about patriotic inclination) it were not better to cultivate closer trade relations with a great people, who can open or close their purse strings at their will, than to flout these good folks and do all that is possible to cultivate closer commercial ties with a people really poorer than ourselves, because their needs have become so devilishly artificial that the luxuries of twenty years ago have now become the necessities of life down to very low grades in the social scale?

Now, I humbly submit that at no time since the days of Confederation has the Conservative party or its leaders favoured any political scheme which directly or indirectly had any tendency to bring about annexation to the United States. On the other hand, from that date, the Liberal party has ever been linked with political cranks and shysters of every grade and shade of opinion, men who could see nothing for themselves in things as they were, and who, therefore, would not scruple to upset the whole fabric of society, if, by so doing, they could attain to political power, even though the country were degraded to the condition of tail to the United States kite.

Let Englishmen remember, Imperial Federation is not dead, it is but as the seed buried in the ground to fructify in due season. He who reads English agricultural journals will see that the farmer there, as in this country, is preparing to have his innings. With the fall of the Rosebery Government will enter the thin edge of the wedge as regards Fair Trade.

In conclusion, I will say, Mr. Editor, it should not be a question what has the Conservative, or any political party, done for Englishmen as such. Englishmen should not want the government to do anything for them, they should do their share in making the government of Canada as they would wish it to be, and to succeed in this they must all pull together with a will so as to exercise due pressure on the great political parties now extant.

WINNIPEG FREE LANCE, Sept. 1st, 1894.

An Imperial Question.

Though the central council in London of the Imperial Federation League dissolved months ago, the free trade minority thereof formed what is called the Defence Committee of the League, and this body has just issued a pamphlet dealing with Imperial Defence as affected by the Ottawa Conference.

The committee, in this document, argue strongly for contributions from the colonies toward the navy, and urge that it is not fair to credit the colonies with indifference or objections towards sharing in the expenses of protecting British and colonial commerce until they have been formally asked to contribute and have declined. Then the document goes on to state that "no opinion is here expressed as to whether the objects (recommended by the Ottawa Conference) for Imperial money support) are of a sufficiently Imperial character to justify Her Majesty's Government in admitting the claim which has been made upon the United Kingdom."

But the difference between the "no opinion," claimed by the framers of this document, and the accompanying five comparisons showing that Imperial Defence ought to take priority over the Pacific cable scheme or the faster Pacific and Atlantic services, is hard to distinguish. Disguise it as they may, the committee are not favorable to the requests of the Conference at Ottawa. This document is either intended to retard the immediate carrying out of the objects of the Conference, or else we do not know what it is issued for. This being so, it seems to us a very great mistake for the Imperial Federation (Defence) committee to ignore the really Imperial character of the undertakings, to avoid all discussion of them upon their merits, and to go forward—under the pretence of expressing "no opinion"—with the committee's own pet policy.

The policy may be wise, but the time for its discussion is not now. Certainly to promote it by trying to perjure the power of the British Empire, and providing against dangers which threaten it, is a policy the

merits of which are extremely difficult to understand. The Conference at Ottawa consisted of representatives from all the leading states of the Empire with a duly accredited delegate of the Government in London. They reached certain conclusions and made certain recommendations. It is confidently asserted that Lord Jersey, the representative of the Mother Country, will report to the Government in London in favor of some, at least, of these conclusions, namely, the subsidies to the ocean and cable lines. The wisdom of this course is certainly open to discussion, but one would hardly expect even a remnant of dissenting Imperial Federationists to be the ones to raise it.

If Lord Rosebery's Government decides to grant the aid asked for, one could understand opposition arising from extreme Radicals wedded to the "Little England" theory, from the few surviving fossils of the Manchester school of politicians, or from those who are too cautious or too economical to favor completing the swift chain of Imperial communication round the world—but that objection should come first from any branch of the Imperial Federation organization is almost too marvellous to be true.

The cause of Imperial Unity is too great and sacred a movement to be dealt with in any narrow spirit, as the document of this committee deals with it. The question of Imperial Defence is just one phase of a large question. It demands attention just as the entire relations of Mother Country and colony demand attention. The obligations of the colonies to pay should be considered in the light of what they have already done for Imperial unity and Imperial defence, and Sir Charles Tupper pointed out, in one of his London speeches, that Canada's great expenditures and great sacrifices in providing an alternative route to the Eastern Possessions of the Empire and in upbuilding and developing British power on the North American continent have a direct connection with her obligations to maintain the unity of the Empire. Therefore those who are promoting the cause of unity should be guided by judgment, discretion and knowledge, and if they find themselves in conflict with so distinctly authoritative a body as a general Intercolonial Conference they should walk with greater circumspection.

The document of the Defence Com-

mittee is no doubt honest and well meant, but it is very inopportune.—Empire.

NOT A BUSHEL TO 100 ACRES.

New York, August 4.—A despatch to the times from Wichita, Kansas, says: Of all the droughts reported in the history of Kansas not one wrought over the state. Your correspondent has just made a tour of the western and southern sections of Kansas and found entire counties without so much as a wagon load of green stuff growing from the ground. Corn in some of the fine rich valleys which ten days ago gave a good promise of 80 and 90 bushels per acre, will not produce as much as a bushel on a hundred acres.

EMIGRATION RETURNS.

London, September 6.—The emigration returns for the month of August show the number who have sailed for Canada to be 3249, a decrease of 1230 as compared with August of last year. During the eight months of the year only 18,000 emigrants have sailed for Canada as compared with 43,000 last year.

MANITOBA'S BIG CROP YIELD.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 5.—Crops in Manitoba are beginning to move. Prices vary from 42c to 46c per bushel. This is equal to 55c at Fort William, or a shade higher than Duluth wheat. The general feeling of the farmers is to thresh and sell at once, and deliveries will be quite large during the next ten days and will keep on increasing to Nov. 1. The conditions of crop could not be better. In quantity it is equal to, if not better, than last year, and the yield is considered by conservative dealers as about 2,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1893. The oat crop is also a very large one, larger than in previous years.

Since Denmark established dairy schools and made a science of butter-making, 100,000,000 pounds of butter have been exported from the country annually.

Sir Henry Loch, England, chief commissioner of South Africa, is allowed \$40,000 a year, with travelling allowances and free residences in town and country.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Table with columns for CLOSE, DUE, and MAILS. Lists arrival and departure times for various locations including Toronto, Hamilton, London, Peterboro, Kingston, etc.

Table for BRITISH MAILS. Lists departure times for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with destinations like New York, Philadelphia, etc.

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

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STUART HENDERSON, B.A., LL.B., B.C. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, ETC. Supreme Court and Departmental Agent. 56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. Money to Loan.

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A WONDERFUL PICK-ME-UP. Put up in stone jars; mail size, \$1; large size, \$3. For sale at all druggists, and by J. S. Dingman, General Agt., 67 O'Connor St., Ottawa.

OUR WESTERN NEWS

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PROGRESS OF S. O. E. ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Notwithstanding the dull times on the Pacific Coast it is satisfactory to note that the pioneer lodge of British Columbia still keeps on steadily progressing. The lodge has been very fortunate this year in having very few cases of sickness, indeed in the quarter ending June the 19th it was absolutely free in this respect.

TO HAVE A CONFERENCE. The brethren of Wilberforce are trying to have a re-union of all the B. C. lodges, to be held in Vancouver during the fall, and the different B. C. lodge secretaries have been written to on the subject. There is much to recommend in this conference. Although the order has been established in this province some few years, we have most of us never seen each other, nor have we ever been able to tell our exact strength.

WILL SEND DELEGATES. It is our intention to be at the Grand Lodge in person next year, where we ought to have been before, only it is a pretty expensive job for struggling lodges to have to stand the great expense of a long journey.

THE ORDER WELL ROOTED. The order, all the same, has taken root in B. C. This is partly due to the members who have come from eastern lodges. At the same time there are quite a few who don't use their clearances. This is a mistake, as it causes no end of trouble, while it looks strange to see a brother enthusiastic over the Order, all the time delaying coming into the local lodge.

That we can make further progress depends greatly upon the attractiveness with which we draw our fellow-countrymen to our meetings. There are other societies to which Englishmen go.

A great need in our lodge rooms is more expedition in the transaction of business, less discursive talk, new, bright, cheery songs, music, social debate, and last but not least, a pride in the performance of our ritual without the aid of the book.

MANITOBA.

SUCCESS ALL ROUND.

In spite of the heat, the drought, and the hard times, the whirl of pleasure flies giddily on and the 2nd inst. brought with it the Picnic of the Sons, and (this time the Daughters), of England, and again with them the Juveniles. In every respect the whole affair was a pronounced success.

manner in which they conducted affairs. The Industrial Exhibition brought many members of the provincial lodges to the city, notably amongst whom your correspondent had the pleasure of meeting D. D. Bro. Starkey, of Carman, who is greatly desirous of seeing a District Grand Lodge for Manitoba at the earliest date.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23rd.

HALL AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

A meeting of the provincial committee of the Board of Directors of the Sons of England Hall and Building Association took place in the Spencer Block, Portage ave., on the evening of the 28th, Joseph Harrison in the chair. On the receipt of a report from Bro. Wm. Freaques, sec.-treas., a resolution was moved and adopted that a notice of application for a patent of incorporation be published in the Canadian Gazette at once.

The provisional trustees reported having secured on lease for five years on very favorable terms the large room in the Stobart Block, Portage ave. This report was received with acclamation. The Hall committee submitted their plans for the laying out of a hall. The Furnishing committee reported on tenders for carpet, that of Mr. Stobart being considered most favorable, while Messrs. Scott & Leslie carried off the bun for chairs, desks, tables, et al.

A board of directors were appointed, consisting of three members each for three lodges of the Sons of England in this City, viz., Lodge Westward Ho, Neptune, Shakespeare. On the motion of Bro. T. Andrews it was resolved that the balance due on the appropriation of all shares already taken up, being an amount of one dollar on each share, shall be paid by the 1st of October, and expressing the hope that stock holders and members of the order generally will make every effort to assist the members of the various committees to carry out the arduous duties which have devolved upon them.

Correspondence.

While we give full publicity to the views of our correspondents, we wish it to be distinctly understood, we do not hold ourselves responsible for them.

District Grand Lodges.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

As the Sons of England Society has grown in numbers and usefulness it has gradually extended the territory in which its lodges flourish over an area the vastness of the limits of which far transcends the strength of its membership.

Manitoba and the North-West have within the last two years added to its numerical standing, and, it must be admitted, have also increased the difficulties which the Supreme Grand Executive must find in trying to control from a central bureau, hitherto dealing with comparatively local affairs, a vast territory the social system of which has been evolved from the peculiarities of its own surroundings.

For the first time in the history of Rugby Lodge a death occurred on Friday last, Bro. Sam. Hague, who had only been ill two days. Quite a large number attended the funeral on Saturday. While in life he made provision for those left behind by joining the Beneficiary.

We are sorry to hear that Bro. B. Hinchcliffe, S. G. Treasurer, is laid up by sickness, and trust he will soon be aroused again.

HAMILTON S. O. E. CRICKETERS.

The match at the asylum between the Sons of England and the Asylum club resulted in a victory for the S. O. E. men, their score of 126 proving too much for their opponents, whose scores in their two innings were 39 and 43, leaving the S. O. E. the winners by an innings and 50 runs.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is £39,000,000, and the reserve amounts to nearly £28,000,000.

London is agitated over the threatened downfall of a great institution which for years has excited the daily wonder of travellers. The County Council proposes to abolish the cab radius, which extends for four miles from Charing Cross, and to have but one scale of fares for the whole county of London.

It is rumored that the United White Rose Degree Lodge of Winnipeg are taking steps in this direction, and that it is proposed to call a meeting of D. D.'s and delegates from the provincial and territorial lodges in Winnipeg this fall. In the mean time it would surely be as well for the S. G. P. and the S. G. S. to extend to members desirous of information the courtesy of a reply to questions with which, for the best of reasons, they do not consider their local D. D. competent to deal.

PROVINCIAL DELEGATE.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 31st.

BRANDON JUVENILE LODGE, NO. 23.

This Lodge held its annual picnic on the 9th August at Lake Clementi, about ten miles south of Brandon. The grounds were reached about ten o'clock, and after choosing the most favorable spot for the day's camp and securing the impedimenta the boys dispersed themselves in the waters of the lake. In the afternoon cricket, football, boating and a second bath were indulged in. The return journey was commenced at 7 p.m., a little sooner than expected owing to the threatening clouds, which literally burst before many miles had been traversed.

Queen City S. O. E. Notes.

Rugby Lodge has decided to meet on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month in room C, Shaftesbury Hall. The regular meeting of their W. R. Degree will be held on the fifth Wednesday. Visitors are always made welcome at their meetings.

Mistletoe Lodge D. O. England's first Annual Garden Party took place on Saturday, Aug. 18th, at Small's grounds Queen St., East, and it was a great success. Everything was done by the Daughters in their power to make all feel at home. Racing and other sports were indulged in, and in the evening the place was beautifully lit up with Chinese lanterns and electric lights, and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

Hammersmith Lodge held a very successful Gipsy party at the Island on Saturday, 25th Aug. A very large crowd were present. The weather was delightful, and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by everybody.

Mercantile Lodge was well attended at their last meeting, as the evenings are getting cooler it is having the desired effect of bringing out members.

London Lodge held a very successful garden party recently at Bro. Ex-Ald. Small's Grounds. The place was thronged with visitors and members.

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The British Admiralty is to try an innovation in transporting seamen. The Gibraltar, a first class cruiser, is to be manned by a crew which will take it to Australia and there relieve the crew of the Orlando, the flagship of the station. The crew of the Orlando will then take the Gibraltar home. Thus the Government will save the expense of a troop ship, the officers and men will be under the regular discipline of the navy, and the new cruisers will be tested by a long voyage.

OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION AT OTTAWA.

The seventh annual fair of the Central Canada Exhibition Association this month promises to be the most successful in the history of the Association. It will, as far as arrangements are concerned, and judging by the applications for the information, space, etc., from all over Canada, it cannot be otherwise. By the excellent exhibitions in the past, which in many respects equalled if not surpassed those of even Toronto's Industrial Exhibition, the Directors of Ottawa's permanent Fair, as it is called, have won the confidence of all classes; and this year the Directors are not less enterprising than in the past. Recognizing that many farmers are going more extensively into dairying to make money the Directors have paid special attention to that department. A whole building has been given over for exhibits and the prize money increased several hundred dollars. In the building there will be butter making competitions, while Prof. Robertson of the Experimental Farm has been secured to give addresses on the subject. New sections have also been added in the horses, cattle and swine classes. No doubt the enterprise of the Directors and other members will be appreciated. The fair will be from the 21st to the 29th of September.

DO YOU WANT IT.

Just before the writer took up a pen to write this item, the following editorial article, from the Chicago Ledger, was brought to his attention. It says: "Nearly every day the newspapers give an account of some eminent man falling suddenly dead at his desk from heart disease. As a rule, no middle-aged man in active business dies thus suddenly unless poisoned, and that poison, in the majority of cases, is tobacco. Meanwhile the slaughter goes on. The press and pulpit seem muzzled, the majority being participants in the popular vice, and those who are not seem hypnotized and afraid to speak out."

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Who want to buy close and dress well at little money; should go down to the Oak Hall, 347 Wellington Street, Ottawa. A few prices: Custom Suits from \$8.50 to \$22.50. Ready Made Suits from \$2.50 to \$15.00. Congress Boots, Men's from \$1.15 to \$3.25. Lace Boots, Men's from 75c to \$3.25. Hats, Caps, Gents Furnishings, etc., etc., all at 20 per cent. reduction the NEXT 30 DAYS. Your patronage solicited.

E. J. LE DAIN

THE ANGLO-SAXON, PUBLISHED ON THE 1st and 15th of the month at OTTAWA, CANADA. Subscription \$1.00 a Year. P. O. Box 296, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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THE INDISCREET

They looked like a they boarded the Broad street station. A score of friends on had come to say good of rice dropped from hat brim as he entered. He carefully escorted to a seat. All the smiled indulgently at ed. Then the young hand to the young was a very loud voice, a commonplace formal Blank, the train is a I wish you a very p And doffing his soft left the car. The y disappointed; the y nervous. By and l porter and whisperer porter nodded his h the rear of the car. moment and said in audible to every one all right, ma'am. compartment." Ev and the bride smile

SUPREME GRAND DIRECTOR

- WM. HANCOCK SUPREME GRAND GEO. CLATWORTHY SUPREME GRAND THOS. ELLIOTT, PAST SUPREME GRAND B. HINCHCLIFFE SUPREME GRAND JOHN W. CARTER SUPREME GRAND

S. O. E. B. S. LODGES

- 47 Lodge Cards under sorted at the Year. WINNIPEG UNITED WHITE The United and On Lodge of Winnipeg, members of Westward No. 144 and Shakespeare Hall, 527 Main street, in each month at 8 p.m. comed. A. B. JOS.

Boys of

- Brantford Lodge Juvenile No. of every month in Block. Visiting bro Henry Morton, Pres. Hamilton No. 1—Me each month in St. land Hall, 12 MacO Waterloo Lodge N lodge room corner o on the 1st Friday always welcome. M. Upton, Pres. Winnipeg Queen of the West Friday in each mo Block, 525 Main str Arthur Clark, Pres.

Your Lodge

The cost is

WE NEED IT!

We refer to your subscription to this paper. If you are a subscriber and indebted to us, we want the money to keep the paper going...

THE INDISCREET PORTER.

They looked like a bridal couple as they boarded the Chicago train at Broad street station. There were half a score of friends on the platform who had come to say goodby...



SUPREME GRAND LODGE DIRECTORY.

- WM. HANCOCK, HAMILTON, SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT. GEO. CLATWORTHY, TORONTO, SUPREME GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT. THOS. ELLIOT, BRANTFORD, SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT.

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

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

WINNIPEG, MAN.

UNITED WHITE ROSE LODGE. The United and Only White Rose Degree Lodge of Winnipeg, consisting of the W. R. members of Westward Ho, No. 98, Neptune, No. 144 and Shakopee, No. 164, meet in K. of P. Hall, 527 Main street, on the Fourth Thursday in each month at 8 p.m.

Boys of England.

- Brantford. Lodge Juvenile No. 6, meets on 2nd Tuesday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Hay's Block. Visiting brethren welcome. Henry Morton, Pres. Wm. Moss, Sec.

Advertise

Your lodge in the Directory. The cost is only \$1 a year.

ONTARIO.

Sons of England.

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

Ingersoll.

Kingston.

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

Toronto.

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

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. Rawson, Sec. G. Ineson, Pres. 250 St. Catherine st.

MANITOBA.

- Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets a Unity Hall, McIntyre Block, Main street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

- Chilliwack. Chilliwack, No. 191, Chilliwack, B.C., meets 2nd Saturday in every month at 8 o'clock in the Henderson Hall. Visiting brethren always welcome. S. Molard, Pres. S. Souter, Sec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

NOVA SCOTIA.

- Halifax. Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday each month at McLean Hall, Barrington st., Halifax, N.S. Visiting brethren welcome. Robert Day, Sec. Thos. Ibsen Pres. 15 Falkland st.

N. W. 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. G. C. King, D. D.

Quebec.

- Quebec. Prince George, No. 182—Meets in the Masonic Hall, cor. Garden and St. Louis street, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. T. F. Teakle, Sec. W. T. Martin, Pres. 4 De Salaberry St., Que.

Quebec.

- Quebec. Clarence No. 196—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in S. O. E. Hall, adjoining Grand Trunk Ry. Station. Visitors welcome. Wm. Clark, Pres. Harry Allan, Sec.

Quebec.

- Quebec. Lennoxville. Lennoxville. Clarence No. 196—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in S. O. E. Hall, adjoining Grand Trunk Ry. Station. Visitors welcome. Wm. Clark, Pres. Harry Allan, Sec.

CANADA FOREVER.

REV. DR. MANLY BENSON DELIVERS A LECTURE IN LONDON ON

"This Canada of Ours," and Points out its Advantages.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER ALSO SPEAKS OF ITS PROSPERITY.

The Rev. Dr. Manly Benson, of the Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, Canada, delivered a lecture on "Canada and the Kind of Men Wanted in the Dominion," in the City Road Chapel (Wesley's), London, England, recently. Sir Charles Tupper presided. Dr. Benson said he was pleased to draw the attention of the British people to a country which was the largest half of the North American continent, was nearly twenty-nine times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and was equal to nearly the whole of Europe. Canada had one-fifteenth of the area of the known world, but, while it had a healthy and vigorous growth, it had but one-three-hundredth of the world's population. He pointed out its wonderful natural advantages. Its forest wealth seemed unlimited, and was exported over the world. Its fisheries had yielded during the past year some \$18,000,000. Its mineral resources were equal to the wants of a great nation. The largest deposits of copper in the world were at Sudbury, where 500 tons are now smelted daily. From this place, also, \$3,573,339 worth of nickel was shipped in 1901. In the great North-West there was a coal area of 65,000 square miles, computed to yield 9,000,000 tons per square mile. There was 10,000 miles of navigable rivers in their Northwest alone, and one could go from the Gulf of Lawrence to the Arctic Ocean (6,000 miles), in a canoe, and only carry the canoe 150 miles overland. He spoke of the great wheat lands of Manitoba, yielding in 1898 16,000,000 bushels, and of the immense traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Canada had, moreover, the splendid Canadian Pacific Railway, thoroughly equipped, the longest railway in the world. The Company had under its control 7,218 miles, not to speak of lake steamers and steamers on the Pacific—making one continuous line from the Orient, through Canada, to London. By this route they had taken the mails from Yokohama to London in twenty days. Canada was destined to become the main thoroughfare of the world's commerce. They had 15,000 miles of railway, 30,000 miles of telegraph wire, and 32,000 miles of telephone. He had himself talked by telephone over 1,000 miles of wire.

AS A MARITIME POWER, Great Britain stands first, and said the lecturer, "may she always stand first"; but no British possession had a larger shipping trade than Canada. The aggregate Canadian trade for 1893 showed an increase of nearly \$4 million dollars. They wanted men and women having the sterling qualities of the British people, which they so much admired. Their Dominion appealed to the young men of this land—men of ability and talent—to make their home in Canada, and help to develop its great resources.

Sir Charles Tupper, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that notwithstanding the depression which had affected our great Australasian Colonies in a very marked degree, and which in the great Republic of the United States had produced something like a financial and commercial crisis, the trade of Canada last year had reached a higher point than ever before. Statistics placed it beyond question that there was no portion of the civilized world that had enjoyed, up to the present moment, greater prosperity than the Dominion of Canada. How rapid the progress had been it was difficult perhaps to realize. In 1871 all the enormous and fertile regions lying between the Red River on the north and the foot of the Rocky Mountains, comprising some 280 millions of acres of fertile land, only produced 50,000 bushels of grain. Let that small figure be compared with the totals of to-day, and he felt assured that nothing need be added to show that there was an abundant field for the energy and enterprise and industry of the people of this over-crowded country who desired to seek homes in other lands. The peculiarly advantageous position of England was this—that monopolising as she did vast fields adapted for European colonization, her sons could find the most inviting homes that the world could offer to them under the same flag and under the same rule.—The Canadian Gazette.

HE RETURNS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rev. Dr. Manly Benson, of Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, arrived in Montreal September 1st from his lecturing tour in Great Britain. He delivered a series of lectures on Canada and the Canadians at various large centres of trade and population. "In every place," said the rev. gentleman to a Star reporter, "I found large audiences and the people greatly anxious to learn everything they could about the Dominion. The Mayor of New-castle-on-Tyne, who presided at the meeting there, told me one fact which pleased me and which ought to be published, namely, that the wheat which brings the highest price in the British market is that from Manitoba. I greatly enjoyed my trip to Britain. Everybody was very hospitable, and there is evidently a very strong feeling

of friendship between Britain and Canada. I received many letters asking questions about Canada, and the people on board the Mongolian coming out here were all so eager for information that I had to deliver a lecture to them also." The rev. gentleman looks much refreshed by his trip.

THE EMPIRE A UNIT.

(Montreal Star.) The world must be taught that the British Empire is a unit. The popular conception of that Empire, of a day not long gone, which regarded the British Islands as one nation and each of the colonies as another, more or less properly classed as "foreign," is directly opposed to the spirit of the Ottawa Conference and of the unifying movement that has spread everywhere under the flag. Every man who looks toward a future in which the largest island in the Pacific, the largest section of the North American continent, the richest land in Asia, the key of Africa and the first power of Europe, all grown to full natural stature, will be but parts of one solid, world-leading and world; uplifting empire—every such man will hope that Britain will decide to tell the world that the Empire is already one.

HALIFAX, N. S.

The brethren of Lodge Halifax celebrated their third anniversary on Tuesday, August 11th, by a grand picnic with sports at Prince's Lodge. A most enjoyable time was spent, the day being all that could be desired and all arrangements carried out to the letter. Supreme Grand President, Bro. W. Hancock, Hamilton; and Supreme Grand Vice-President, Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, Toronto, were with us, and Bro. Hancock presented the prizes, after the sports. Lodge Halifax is beginning to boom and better work may be expected from Nova Scotia after the visit of the Supreme Grand Officers, which will do much good. They are posting the lodge officers thoroughly in their work.

Area of Canada.

Few people have a definite and correct idea of the immense area of Canada. The Dominion has an area of about 3,315,647 square miles, or, including its water area 3,463,868 square miles, is about 3,500 miles from east to west, and 1,400 miles from north to south.

It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing considerably more than one-third of the whole empire. The area of the whole continent of Europe is about 3,631,368 square miles, and is only about 204,900 square miles larger than Canada. Canada is 430,783 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska.

England, Wales and Scotland form an area of 83,000 square miles. Forty such areas could be cut out of Canada.

A recent writer, Mr. A. Earling of Sweden, attempts to give an idea of the size of Canada in this way:

"We must first take our country (Sweden), with its land and water, its mountains and its woods; very extensive is our country, but against Canada it is—nothing."

"Then we take the whole of Scandinavia, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland, but set our balances in the air. We add England, Ireland and Scotland, but without result."

"We take three more kingdoms and a republic, viz., Holland, Belgium, Greece and Switzerland. Yet we lack much. We add the Balkan States, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania, and with these we join Turkey, but though we have now a dozen states on the European side, Canada is still more."

"We take all the kingdoms in the Empire of Germany; we take the Kingdom of Italy, the Empire of Austria-Hungary and the Republic of France, and yet Canada is more than all the other countries together. And now, perhaps, the reader might begin to suspect how big Canada really is."

"We have forgotten Portugal and Spain, but it makes no difference. How much more do we really need? Just as much as we already have. Just as many kingdoms and empires and republics. But Russia is left, and is great enough to fill up the rest."

THE SEASON OVER.

"The immigration season is over," says Mr. Charles Beckett, the secretary of the Church Emigration Society, London. "We quite acknowledge that this has been an exceptionally bad year for immigration to Canada from Great Britain. When we found that it was going to be a bad time for mechanics and all people looking for town employment, we did our best to stop the stream. For farm folk and for those who want country work we have had no difficulty in finding occupation. We have the satisfaction of knowing, however, that all the men and women we have brought out to Canada have been well provided for."

Mr. Beckett has spent his holiday in work. That is to say he came over in the Vancouver and spent his time in travelling to the various centres of immigration agencies. His tour of inspection was made pleasant by his visit to Canada.

"It is in every way a fine country," he said, "I have seen the country with my own eyes and I shall have no hesitation in recommending people to come out here to settle."

THE BUBBLE HAS BURST.

AND THEY TURN TO THE OLD FLAG AGAIN.

The following letter, dated the 14th inst., has been received by Mr. Fortier, head of the immigration department at Ottawa:

DEAR SIR: Some months since I wrote your department in regard to immigration to the Canadian Northwest. I now thank you for the promptness with which my letter was answered, also for sending copy of my letter to the office of the C.P.R. We have a party of 30 members who are desirous of bettering their condition in life. Some of them came from Canada when young, and some from England. The bubble has burst here. You have no idea the amount of destitution there is here. Our party are looking for a new and better locality. Their hearts are turning to the old flag. They have chosen me to write to different places in the Dominion and Western States. In a few days I will send our list of membership. If not too much trouble will you kindly tell me how to proceed?

GEORGE A. KUST, Auburn, Maine, U.S.

MANITOBA'S POPULATION.

From the return sent in by the clerks of various municipalities in the province the following statements are made:

Organized municipalities, 182,000; estimated for Lake Dauphin District and all unorganized portions not reported, 10,000; total, 192,000. Number of horses, 88,889; number of cattle, 183,966; number of sheep, 35,430; number of hogs, 68,367.

The increase of horses over last year's report is 689. The increase of cattle is 10,716. Sheep about the same as last year. Hogs, of over 17,600, considerable numbers of which have been shipped alive to the eastern markets during the seasons.

WHAT OF THE HARVEST?

CROPS GOING TO TURN OUT HEAVIER THAN WAS ANTICIPATED.

The latest crop reports received from every part of the province of Manitoba speak very favorably of the prospects, with only one or two exceptions. One great advantage this year too, over others, is the early harvest. Samples of wheat have been received from Brandon, Carberry, Oak Lake, Hartney, Lauder, Gretna and Emerson, and it is plump and heavy and superior to last year's in most cases. Where the farmers have failed to bluestone the wheat there is lots of smut, but otherwise there does not seem to be a fault with anything like favorable conditions the sample should be excellent all round.

It is said that Cecil Rhodes, the diamond mine owner and political boss of South Africa, is not only a bachelor but insists on surrounding himself with bachelors.

At the present time there are 17,051 Wesleyan Methodist Sunday schools in England, an increase of 500 in ten years. They have 950,000 pupils, an increase of 106,557 during the period.

New South Wales can boast that during recent years it has made more rapid strides to wealth than any other part of the world. In 1881 the private wealth was £201,000,000, equal to £215 per head of the population, while in 1891 it had grown to £363 per inhabitant.

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The Eastern Tour.

The Daily Gleaner, Fredericton, N.B., in reporting the growth of the Order in New Brunswick, as follows: Alderman Hancock, of Hamilton, supreme president of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, and George Clatworthy, supreme vice-president, assisted by A. D. Thomas, district deputy for New Brunswick, instituted a lodge of this order in Gordon Division hall, King street, Tuesday evening 21st. It was started under very favorable circumstances. The name adopted for the lodge is Marlborough, No. 207; and it will meet the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

Moncton, Aug. 22.—A lodge of the Sons of England Benevolent Society was instituted here last evening by Messrs. William Hancock, S. G. president, and Geo. Clatworthy, S. G. vice-president, of Toronto. Those gentlemen have come down to the maritime provinces in the interests of the above society and have been holding meetings and instituting lodges in several places, meeting with encouraging success. Lodges are now in existence in Fredericton, St. John, Charlottetown, Summerside, New Glasgow, and Moncton, and there are over 200 lodges in existence in the jurisdiction. The lodge in Moncton, is named Shaftesbury, No. 208.

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