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## ENGLISH PARADE AT MONTREAL.

### NINE LODGES OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND IN LINE.

#### A Creditable Turn-out of Englishmen at the Commercial Metropolis of Canada—Instructive Sermon.

The annual church parade of the Sons of England of Montreal was a decided success. Mr. Edwards, the secretary of the society, made an admirable master of the ceremonies, and under his able direction the parade marched to St. Stephen's church in the following order: First came the Juvenile "Sons," followed by the chief officers, Mr. B. T. Sellars, Supreme Grand Deputy of District No. 1 and Mr. C. H. Beckett, Supreme Grand Deputy of District No. 2, together with the following:

Excelsior No. 36—C. Chappell, president; J. Aspinall, vice-president.  
Yorkshire No. 40—I. Walton, president; W. Thom, vice-president.  
Victorians Jubilee No. 41—J. G. Brooks, president; R. Penk, vice-president.  
Primrose No. 49—R. H. Bartholomew, president; H. Wadgs, vice-president.  
Denbigh No. 96—A. Hilton, president; W. Hammersley, vice-president.  
Britannic No. 113—T. Dewfall, president; W. Kelly, vice-president.  
Grosvenor No. 120—Vaughan, president; W. W. Evans, vice-president.  
Lincoln Lodge, St. Lambert—F. Riddington, president; W. H. V. Cooper, vice-president.  
Royal Rose, Lachine—Wm. Ellis, president; the rank and file bringing up the rear.

Altogether there were present about 550 members and they completely filled the body of the church. The service, which followed the usual evening ritual of the Church of England, was joined in most heartily by all present, the responses being especially noticeable owing to the unusual preponderance of male voices.

#### THE SERMON.

which was delivered by Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M. A., was short and eminently suitable to the occasion. The text was taken from Proverbs iii, 6. "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths." The words of the text, said the preacher, contained not only an injunction, but coupled with it God's gracious promise that in the event of our obedience He would direct our paths.

It was peculiarly appropriate that the society had adopted as their title "Sons of England." By it they acknowledged themselves as the heirs and offspring of a mighty nation, a nation foremost among the races of the earth. But how was it that England, so small a place on the earth's surface had reached so high a rank among her competitors? How was it that a people who were once so insignificant in point of numbers were now filling every day a larger portion of the world, of whom it was said that "Their morning drumbeat circled round the globe?" He believed—nay he was sure—it was owing to the fact that, more than any other nation, the English had

#### ACKNOWLEDGED GOD IN ALL THINGS.

Whatever the practices of other nations may have been, the government of Great Britain has always shown the greatest respect for religion. Her Parliament is always opened with prayer; her soldiers go forth to war with a chaplain in their ranks, and are followed by the prayers of her people; when her sovereign is crowned and the sceptre is

to be placed in her hands, the ceremony is celebrated as a religious service, the divine sway is humbly acknowledged, and His assistance and blessing implored.

It was consistent, the Archdeacon went on to say, with all the traditions of their native land, that the Sons of England as a society had always acknowledged and sought the assistance of

#### THE DIVINE PROVIDENCE

in their various undertakings. They opened their meetings with prayer; they had their chaplain, and in many other ways acknowledged their Maker. The wonderful prosperity that had attended their organization, and the work they had attempted had, perhaps, occasioned them some surprise; but so long as they retained their present spirit, so long would their efforts be crowned with success. But this was not sufficient. If the various members of the society wished to be efficient helpers of their common cause, if they desired to be useful citizens, successful business men, and good husbands and fathers, they must follow out the teaching of the Bible in their daily lives, and then they would assuredly experience the fulfilment of the promise. He would direct them in all their paths. This was the road, not perhaps to pleasure and enjoyment, but to all true happiness.

The address was listened to with the deepest attention, and judging from the remarks overheard in the lobby, seemed to be highly appreciated. On leaving the church the procession reformed, and returned to head quarters via St. James street.

#### A Busy Week for Lodge Kenilworth 149.

New Glasgow, N. S., Lodge matters have been very lively of late, and there has been quite a week of lodge business. On Sunday morning, May 29, the members of Lodge Kenilworth, No. 149, assembled at ten o'clock, when there was the largest gathering of members ever found in the lodge at one time. The lodge was opened in due form and at 10.45 the members formed into a procession, the flag being carried in front by Bro Dodson, past president, who led the way to St. George's church. Here the members heard an excellent address, full of patriotism, which was all that could be desired and was thoroughly British to the core, by the chaplain, the Rev. A. C. Frost, rector.

The members then re-formed and marched back to the lodge room, the rector marching in the procession.

#### PRESENTATION TO THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

On Wednesday, June 1, a special meeting was held to receive the resignation of the president, Bro. Clarke, who has accepted a position at Halifax. After the resignation had been accepted, much to his surprise a beautiful presentation was made to him as a parting memento of his connection with the lodge. Bro Clarke in reply said that little did he expect such a thing, especially as he had only served half his time in office. He much regretted having to go away, as the happiest moments of his life had been spent among the members of Kenilworth lodge, and during his term of office as president he had met with the ready co-operation of every member of the lodge. As soon as he was in Halifax he would connect himself with the lodge there.

#### THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The next business was the appointment of a new president in the place of the one just resigned. The choice at once fell upon Bro. Maynard, who is also an old and experienced officer in

the Oddfellow and Orange orders, much to the joy and satisfaction of all the members.

Bro. Maynard accepted the office as president, and thanked the members for their kindness in electing him to the important position. He said that during his term of office he would do his best to make the lodge the home of Englishmen, and all he could do to further the interests of the lodge.

On Saturday June 4, the lodge again met, when a lot of important business was transacted, one event being the initiation of the Rev. C. Taylor, rector of Christ church, Stellerton, who received a very hearty welcome to the lodge. In replying to the cordial brotherly welcome accorded him, the rector said he had been much impressed with the ceremony of initiation into the lodge and would do all he could to further the interests of the lodge and of the order generally.

The installation of the new president then took place, also of two com mittee men, both good members.

The by-law committee then reported. They had not quite finished their labors and asked for another two weeks, which was granted.

The meeting throughout was the best the lodge has ever yet had. There were four propositions sent in.

#### S. O. E. Parade at Victoria, B. C.

There was a splendid turnout of the Sons of England for the annual Queen's birthday parade at Victoria, B. C. Both lodges were represented (Alexandra, No 116, and Pride of the Island, No 131), and they made a splendid showing with badges and official regalia, as they lined up, headed by the Victoria City Band, and started for the Pandora Avenue Methodist church. The edifice was crowded with worshippers, and several special anthems, including the Te Deum, were sung, appropriate to the occasion.

Rev. Coverdale Watson, in his sermon warmly advocated the extension of such orders as the Sons of England, and entreated the members not to forget the grand principle that was written in their constitution, to aid the weak, the aged and the infirm, and never to use any power or strength they possessed except to benefit their less fortunate brethren. The sermon was listened to throughout with great interest.

When the final hymn had been sung, the procession left the church, reformed, and started back to the Lodge Room to the music of the band. On reaching Forester's Hall, the officers passed through a double line of saluting members, and the national anthem was sung, needless to say very heartily. A vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. Coverdale Watson for his admirable address, and the choir of the church for their special and successful efforts.

The Victoria Colonist, commenting on the parade, says: "The Sons of England, who thus annually celebrate Her Majesty's Birthday, are fast gaining in strength in this province, and by the end of the year it is expected that the order will be as well known here as it is in Eastern Canada. The members as Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen are pledged individually to make all visitors with whom they may come in contact feel that they are heartily welcome to British soil."

#### Orillia.

At the last meeting of lodge Hampton, No. 68, (W. R. D.) the lodge room was draped in mourning emblems for the death of Bro. Percy Clement Leaper. Both the Orillia lodges had made arrangements to attend the Church parade of Lodge St. Asaph, at Longford Mills, but owing to the recent calamity it was resolved to give up the project.

#### SALUTING THE FLAG.

The Chaplain of Bowwood Lodge S. O. E., Makes a Good Suggestion.

EDITOR, ANGLO-SAXON: While reading Scribner's Magazine for the month of May, I was deeply interested in an article, "The Children of the Poor." It is well worth the serious consideration of all who are studying the social problem. To Englishmen and the members of the Sons of England I would call special attention to the illustration and the paragraph, "Saluting the flag," as follows:

"Very lately a unique exercise has been added to the course in these schools, that lays hold of the very marrow of the problem with which they deal. It is called, "Saluting the Flag," and originated with Col. George T. Balde of the Board of Education, who conceived the idea of instilling patriotism into the little future citizens of the Republic in doses to suit their childish minds. To talk about the Union, of which most of them had but the vaguest notion, or of the duty of the citizen, of which they had no notion at all, was nonsense. In the flag it was all found embodied in a central idea which they could grasp.

In the morning the star-spangled banner was brought into the school, and the children were taught to salute it with patriotic words. Then the best scholar of the day was called out of the ranks, and it was given to him or her to keep for the day. The thing took at once and was a tremendous success.

Then was evolved the plan of letting the children decide for themselves whether or not they would so salute the flag as a voluntary offering, while incidentally instructing them in the duties of the voter at a time when voting was the one topic of general interest. Ballot-boxes were set up in the schools on the day before the last general election. The children had been furnished with with ballots for and against the flag the week before, and told to take them home to their parents and talk it over with them. On Monday they cast their votes with all the solemnity of a regular election, and with as much of its simple machinery as was practicable.

As was expected, only very few votes against the flag were recorded. One little Irishman in the Mott Street school came without his ballot. "The old man tore it up," he reported. In the East Seventy-third Street school, five Bohemians of tender years set themselves down as opposed to the scheme of making Americans of them. Only one, a little girl, gave her reason. She brought her own flag to school: "I vote for that," she said, sturdily, and the teacher wisely recorded her vote, and let her keep the banner.

The manner of saluting the flag is thus described. "Every morning sees the flag carried to the principal's desk and all the little ones, rising at the stroke of the bell, say with one voice, "We turn to our flag as the sunflower turns to the sun!" One bell, and every brown right fist is raised to the brow, as in military salute. "We give our heads!" Another stroke, and the grimy little hands are laid on as many hearts, "And our hearts."

Then with a shout that can be heard around the corner: "—to our country! One country, one language, one flag! No one can hear it and doubt that the children mean every word, and will not be apt to forget that lesson soon."

I would suggest to those who are school trustees that this might be done, if not regularly, at least occasionally, say near the Queen's Birthday and also at the closing exercises before Dominion Day. It will inculcate a true British spirit among the rising generation.

A W MACKAY,

St. John's Church, Ottawa.

#### Can We Amalgamate?

EDITOR ANGLO-SAXON: I was more than pleased to read the address given by Lt.-Gen. Surlis to the order of Sons of St. George in your last issue. The objects of this order seem to me to be in keeping with our own beloved society, the S. O. E. B. S. I would like to see at a very early date some plan to amalgamate the two societies, as it

seems to me that we both uphold the one grand principle, the honor of our nationality.

I am sure it would be a good thing for both societies if something in this direction could be done. I have often asked Englishmen to join the Sons, who have refused because we have no lodges in the States.

Now I think if this matter was exhaustively discussed through the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON it would be the means of bringing about some plan by which the difficulty that now exists could be removed, to the advantage of both societies. Hoping to hear the views of some brother on this important matter, I am, Yours,

W. J., Lodge Neptune, No. 144,  
Winnipeg, June 6, 1892.

#### How to Amuse the Boys.

EDITOR ANGLO-SAXON: I am president of a juvenile lodge of the S. O. E., and through some cause unknown to me our lodge does not grow very fast. Though we have a large adult lodge, our boys do not attend regularly. In fact I have been in the lodge room on lodge night with only my assistant, the worthy vice-president and treasurer.

Now we try as far as our abilities will allow to entertain the boys by songs and interesting speeches, and we also gave them a picnic last year, and intend doing the same this year, and give them a good time. But of course if they will not attend we can do nothing.

Now would you Mr. Editor, or some of the many readers of your most valuable paper, be so kind as to give us a few pointers as to running a juvenile lodge. Do you not think the parents of our boys might do something towards helping us, not only on account of the benefits of the orders but to cultivate desirable tendencies in the minds of our youth, that they may grow up to take a lively interest in our beloved order of which they are the nursery, and you will greatly oblige,

Yours fraternally,

#### HOPE.

[One of the most attractive things in the world for English boys is some form of sport, or gymnastics. A healthy wholesome English boy worries and pines away if he cannot be hard at work at something or other. Give him lots of exercise and you are sure of him. Let some of the brothers speak who have solved the problem of how to fill the juvenile lodges. Our columns are open to any number of letters on the subject, so long as they are short and to the point.—Ed.]

#### Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg Daily Tribune thus refers to the Sons of England Shakespeare entertainment given in that city and referred to in our Winnipeg correspondent's letter: "The entertainment was a success, a large and enthusiastic audience being present in Victoria hall, Shakespeare's birthday being honored in Winnipeg for the first time in a public manner."

"In connection with the above one thing may be noticed,—the so-called fashionable people of this city were conspicuous by their absence, thus showing that they lack having been educated up to the standard required to appreciate the beauties of the "Sweet Singer of Avon."

"They stayed away, and their places were just as worthily filled by those who are the bone and sinew of Canada,—the sturdy yeomen of England and their descendants, the backbone of Canada, as they are of the dear old mother country. All honor to them.

"Some exceptions of course, can be made, a sprinkling of the more intelligent amongst the fashionable folks were present and enjoyed themselves amazingly."

In connection with the above the secretary-treasurer of the general hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of \$53.35 from Sons of England Benevolent Association, being proceeds of their Shakespearean entertainment.



## CLOSER RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN

## THE STORY OF THE MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

Events in Canada that led up to Lord Salisbury's New Departure in Imperial Fiscal Policy.

Four full years have passed since the movement for closed trade relations within the Empire was started by Messrs. McCarthy and Marshall in the Dominion House of Commons, and it is with the most profound satisfaction that we note the progress which it has recently made. It will also be advantageous, briefly to sketch its history. "Mr. McCarthy's resolution was couched in the following terms. "That it would be in the best interests of the Dominion that such changes should be sought for in the trade relations between the United Kingdom and Canada as would give to Canada advantages in the markets of the Mother Country not allowed to foreign states, Canada being willing for such privileges to discriminate in her markets in favor of Great Britain and Ireland, due regard being had to the policy adopted in 1879 for the purpose of fostering the various interests and industries of the Dominion, and to the financial necessities of the Dominion." The motion of which

MR. MARSHALL, M. P. for East Middlesex gave notice about the same time, (in April 1888) was as follows: "That the establishment of mutually favorable trade relations between Great Britain and her Colonies would benefit the agricultural, mining, lumbering and other interests of the latter, and would strengthen the Empire by building up its dependencies; and that the government should invite the other Colonial governments to join in approaching the Imperial government with a view to obtaining such an agreement."

Mr. McCarthy's proposal did not reach a debate; Mr. Marshall's was discussed but did not reach a division. The subject was shortly afterwards eclipsed by matters of greater interest, at that time, to the Canadian parliament and public, such as unrestricted reciprocity and equal rights, and later by the last victory and death of Sir John Macdonald. In the electoral contest of last year, Canada, fought in the position of

AN UNSUPPORTED OUTPOST of the Empire. Had she been engaged in actual warfare, instead of an election battle, and left without reinforcements from the Motherland it would have been considered disgraceful on the part of the Home government, and yet, when the commercial independence of her chief colony was in danger, England put forth no helping hand, and made no offer of trade advantages, as an offset to the proposed unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Nevertheless the Dominion was able to resist successfully both the tempters without and the traitors within her borders. In June 1891 the

UNITED EMPIRE TRADE LEAGUE was formed in England for the furtherance of mutually advantageous trading relations among all who share allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen, and the advancement of the interests of British industry and commerce "throughout the world." In August and September the Honorary Secretary of the League, Col. C. E. Howard Vincent visited Canada to advocate the principles of the league and was most successful in obtaining adherents in the principal cities of the Dominion.

Having, even then, no hope of establishing fair reciprocity in trade with our American cousin, Canada turned her eyes to the east, towards the old land, and ventured respectfully to hint that certain

TREATIES WITH FOREIGN NATIONS might be abrogated with great advantage to the Empire. The first indication of the answer she was to receive was elicited in the English House of Commons, when she was told that the Home government was "better able to judge of the commercial relations of this country even than the Houses of the Dominion parliament." But, yet, after administering this snub the president of the Board of Trade informed the House of Commons, almost in a tone of complaint, that it would not find "in these resolutions of the Dominion parliament any definite scheme proposed for the acceptance of Her Majesty's government." To obtain definite proposals by means of the combination of cuffing and complaining which Sir Michael Hicks Beach employs would certainly seem to be a hopeful undertaking. On the 22nd March last,

HON. G. E. FOSTER, Dominion Minister of Finance, delivered his budget speech, in which he took occasion to inform the Commons of

Canada of the results of the reciprocity negotiations with the United States authorities. These, in Mr. Foster's language, are as follows.

We cannot hope for any treaty with the United States, except upon these lines, viz., a treaty which will take in both natural products and manufactured goods, unlimited in its scope, of which the basis is a preferential treatment especially against Great Britain and against other countries; that that must be accompanied by a uniform tariff, and this tariff must be equalized with that of the United States of America.

These terms were such as could not be entertained by the Canadian delegates, and thus all hope of establishing more favorable trade relations with the United States was abandoned. Exactly a month afterwards

LORD KNUTSFORD'S DESPATCH of 2nd April was laid before parliament, from which it became evident that the English cabinet also refused to concede any trade favors to Canada, and very evidently declined to "catch on" to the Dominion parliament's suggestion of last session. Instead of commending Canada's desire to discriminate in favor of England and her colonies, Lord Knutsford coldly pointed out the advantage to Canada from the increase in her trade with Germany. There is an old saying used by the Germans, which it would seem appropriate to quote here as excusing past failure and inciting to renewed vigorous action: "Against stupidity even the gods contend in vain." It is not too much to say that Sir Michael Hicks Beach's remarks and Lord Knutsford's despatch were read by loyal Canadians with intense dissatisfaction. Those communications had, at the same time, the effect of convincing some members of the Dominion parliament, who had not the fear of a lord before their eyes, that the time had arrived for plain speaking.

MR. MCNEILL, M. P. FOR NORTH BRUCE, Ontario, and vice-president of the Imperial Federation League in Canada, determined to ascertain the views of the Commons of Canada on the subject and on the 25th April he moved the following resolution.

That if and when the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favorable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries, the Parliament of Canada will be prepared to accord corresponding advantages by a substantial reduction in the duties it imposes upon British manufactured goods.

In supporting his resolution Mr. McNeill took the position of a citizen of the Empire, described its vast resources and argued throughout on the advantage of maintaining its commercial and territorial integrity. We understand that his eloquent speech is to be reproduced in pamphlet form. In the debate which followed, the resolution was supported by the government and opposed by the Liberals, but at last carried by a majority of thirty-four. The stand taken by the opposition will not be considered creditable to them by Englishmen in Canada. For years the Liberals have advocated concessions to the United States, and discrimination in their favor even to the extent of estranging the mother country. Now they vote against giving any commercial preferences to that same mother country, which has encouraged and protected them, and to which they are indebted for the land which they inhabit and the liberties they enjoy. The passage of Mr. McNeill's resolution made

A DEEP IMPRESSION IN ENGLAND, and has been of the greatest assistance to the leaders of the United Empire Trade League in their advocacy of imperial reciprocity. Indeed it has been received by the rank and file of the Unionist party in England in such a manner as to convince us of the truth of a passage in Mr. Macfarlane's essay "Within the Empire," which appeared in our columns not so very long ago. "If we want commercial union with England and the rest of the Empire, the quickest way to get it may be, not to try by solitary effort to educate the British public up to it, but to propose it. The voice of a single speaker or writer is heard but very faintly in the crowded arena at home, but the voice of Canada speaking by her parliament, the sound of her knocking at the gate might start an echo from Cornwall to Caithness, rouse the British Islands from their present condition of indifference to the agricultural and industrial interests of the Empire, and be listened to as never before."

But the principal event in this little history is

LORD SALISBURY'S DELIVERANCE, of the 18th May at Hastings in which he proclaimed that the free traders of England had gone too far. It is not too much to say that this speech was probably suggested by Canada's adop-

tion of the McNeill resolution. Indeed a member of parliament in cabling to the New York Herald refers to the recent offer of Cahada and says that that offer called for an answer, and that "Lord Salisbury as the head of the Tory party, advises the people to accept it."

The time he chooses for this action is the eve of the general election, and practically he is willing to make retaliatory duties one of the issues on which his appeal to the people is based. For a movement only 4 years old the rate of progress towards preferential trade relations is astounding. There are the best possible grounds for expecting the accomplishment of this object within three years from the present time.

But at this critical period the friends of union should not be idle and content to rest on their present laurels. It is not unlikely that

CANADA'S EXAMPLE may be followed by the other self-governing colonies, and every effort should be put forward to induce them to do so. It appears to us also that it would be timely and advantageous if Conservative members of parliament were, in the language of Mr. Marshall's resolution above quoted, to urge that the government should invite the other colonial governments to join in approaching the Imperial government with a view to obtaining an agreement of closer commercial intercourse. About three years ago our government actually appointed commissioners to Australia for this purpose. Now is the time to send them; to strike the iron while hot and make a bold move for the inauguration of a British Commercial Union.

## LORD DUNRAVEN ON CANADA'S OFFER.

A Return Moved For and Agreed to by the Imperial Government.

In the Imperial House of Lords, on the 28th ult., Lord Dunraven moved for a copy of the motion agreed to by the Canadian Parliament, April 25, regarding preferential trade with the United Kingdom. He said that he considered the motion as a distinct proposal for reciprocity with every part of the Empire. This was the first time such a proposal had been advanced by a self-governing colony in practical shape. He thought the suggestion should be attentively received by Great Britain. Lord Salisbury had made a very practical suggestion at the beginning of the session when he proposed that the colonies should be invited to confer with the home Government on the subject. This resolution was an expression of Canada's readiness to give Great Britain a preference in her markets if Great Britain gave her an equal preference in hers. It was perfectly obvious that the preference that Canada suggested would be of an enormous advantage to Great Britain. It would greatly increase the latter's export trade with Canada and would expand her manufacturing industries. But as Great Britain levied no duties on food imports, it would be necessary to impose an ad valorem duty upon them, purchasing a reduction of the duty imposed on British manufactured goods by Canada by imposing a lower duty on Canadian raw food products imported into Great Britain than that levied on similar imports from other countries. A duty on food products would only increase the price of the loaf a farthing and would give an immense impetus to corn growing in the British Empire.

Lord Balfour, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, replied that the matter was of great importance to the House of Lords and to the country. The Government agreed to accept Lord Dunraven's motion because it was obvious that Parliament should know officially to what specific result the resolution aimed; but hoped it was clearly understood that he did not agree with Lord Dunraven's arguments or the policy foreshadowed in Canada's resolution; It would be impossible for Great Britain to free herself of her foreign engagements without losing advantages of great value to her. If she attempted to give Canada the preference on certain articles it must involve her in a policy of protection. This would be disadvantageous to Great Britain. He did not mean protection of her own agricultural interests, but the protection of the products of Canada.

Lord Dunraven's motion was agreed to.

## Smith's Emigration Agency.

London Truth makes a damaging attack on "Smith's Manitoba Emigration Agency," 104 High Holborn, London. The office was formerly that of the "Central London Emigration Agency." Truth declares the office to be an imposition.

## PROGRESS OF THE U. E. T. L. MOVEMENT.

Adoption of the Preferential Resolution by Conservatives—Mr. McNeill's Resolution.

The first annual report of the United Empire Trade League, as adopted by the executive, has been issued by Colonel Howard Vincent M. P., the honorary secretary. It states that the membership now numbers 5,120, and that in addition to the names of the Premiers of Cape Colony, Queensland, and Newfoundland, and of many other leading colonial statesmen being included in the list of vice-presidents, 300 members of colonial and Imperial Legislatures and many Parliamentary candidates have joined the council.

In accordance with the injunction of Lord Salisbury, "that the league should spare no pains in the effort to impress their principles upon their fellow-men," upwards of 30 public meetings have been held, at nearly all of which was carried the resolution adopted by the last convention of the National Union of Conservative Associations.

"That the principles advocated by the United Empire Trade League favoring the extension of commerce upon a preferential basis throughout all parts of the British Empire will be of the highest individual and collective advantage, and, further, that the provisions of any treaties of commerce imposing limitations upon the full development of trade between the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire should be abrogated with all possible despatch."

Four debates were also raised in the Imperial Parliament and two in the Canadian Legislature. The League has issued 100,000 pamphlets, leaflets, atlases, and commercial diagrams, for which there is a great demand. It is proposed to hold on June 23, an Empire Trade Convention and banquet.

The executive of the United Empire Trade League have cabled their congratulations to Mr. Alexander McNeill, upon the adoption by the Canadian House of Commons of his motion declaring the willingness of Canada to admit British goods on more favorable terms than foreign goods, as soon as a preference is shown by the United Kingdom for the productions of the Empire over those of countries excluding her manufactures by prohibitory duties.

It is felt by the League that this resolution marks a notable advance in the direction of Empire trade, and the hopes entertained that Australia and South Africa will follow the example of the Dominion. The resolution is considered the more generous in the face of the recent despatch of Lord Knutsford, which has caused much irritation amongst the advocates of "Empire trade."

## Differential Duties in Favor of Colonial Produce.

"Greater Britain," an English publication, contains an article on "The commercial union of the British Empire," by J. X. Perrault, of Montreal. The writer advocates a five per cent. differential duty upon foreign goods going into the British market in competition with those of the colonies. The Ottawa Citizen, commenting on this, says: "Of course, according to the traditional English view, this would be merely a measure of colonial protection no whit more acceptable than the protection of English home industries, a principle in complete disfavor. At the same time the attitude of Lord Brassey, Lord Roseberry, Lord Dunraven, Lord Salisbury and the London Times show that thoughtful Englishmen are becoming conscious of the futility of considering the organization of the Empire as a bare problem in political economy. This narrow view must be and is breaking down."

## English Relations With Canada.

A London cable says: Canada's fiscal relations with England were discussed at a large meeting of the city branch of the Imperial Federation League today. The committee was authorized to submit an outline of a scheme of Commercial Union of the Empire based as nearly as practicable upon Free Trade throughout the Empire. Several leading men of commerce urged that Canada cease her attentions to the United States, and lower her tariff against England. They declared that Lord Salisbury's speech last week, voiced England's wish to give the colonies favored treatment.

Sir Charles Tupper made an emphatic speech. He declared that he had high authority for the statement that the McKinley tariff to hamper and break down the farmers of Canada and compel Canada to enter the Union. England had tried conciliation too long. She should regain the means of returning favor by favor, by adopting a preferential tariff. Sir Charles was much cheered.

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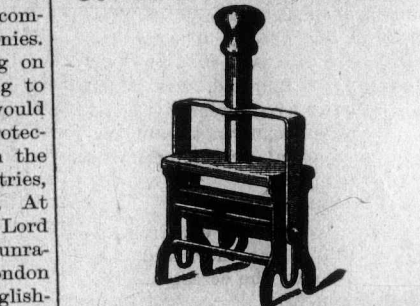
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PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

Under the above heading THE ANGLO-SAXON purposes to devote space in future issues to an account of British battles and leading events in the history of the creation of the Empire. Under the existing school system of Canada, the future generations of Canadians are in danger of growing to man's estate ignorant of the noteworthy features of British prowess on land and sea.

The ANGLO-SAXON proposes to do its part towards supplying the deficiency, in order that the Sons of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen in Canada may learn how their fathers fought, conquered and died for their country and the Empire, and won and bequeathed to us their heirs this fair Dominion of ours.

CHAPTER II.

THE BATTLE OF THE STANDARD, 1138. (Continued from our last.)

The next great battle fought on English ground is very remarkable from the circumstance that in the component parts of the invading force were represented nearly all of the various races which are now welded together as the British people; and it is of this field that, in Scott's splendid fiction, Cedric the Saxon boasts so justly that the war-cry of his subjugated race was heard as far amid the ranks of the foe as the *cri de guerre* of the proudest Norman baron.

When Henry I., one of the most accomplished princes that ever filled the English throne, died by an unlucky overgorge of lampreys, in 1135, at St. Denis, in Normandy, England had again the prospect of a succession to be disputed in blood. By will he left his kingdom to his daughter Matilda, widow of the Emperor Henry V. of Germany; and as the nobles of England and of Normandy had sworn fealty to her, she had every reason to expect the inheritance as queen of both states. But the fierce feudal barons had an aversion to female succession; the feeling was so strong that it prevailed over their oaths and their good faith, and prepared the way for the usurpation of Stephen, Count of Blois, third son of Adela, daughter of the victor of Hastings, who claimed the vacant throne in opposition to Maud, urging that he was the first prince of the blood, and that it was disgraceful for men to submit to a woman's rule. His brother, Henry, Bishop of Winchester, gained for him the leading clergy, and he was joyfully received by the citizens of London, after he had escorted the embalmed body of Henry to the Abbey of Reading, where, on the interment day, he lent his shoulder to bear the leaden coffin.

The first to draw his sword for Maud was her uncle, David I., King of Scotland. Thrice in one year he ravaged with great severity all Northumberland, which he claimed as his own, and on the third occasion he marched as far as Yorkshire. On the approach of Stephen with an army, he deemed it advisable to fall back on Roxburgh, where he took up a strong position, and prepared to give battle; but Stephen, on discovering that some of his nobles had a secret understanding with the enemy, avoided the snare that was laid for him, and, after laying waste the Scottish frontier, retreated south.

In March, 1138, David re-entered Northumberland, urged, it is supposed, by letters from his niece, the Empress Maud, the justice of whose claim to the throne of England he felt keenly, as she was the only legitimate daughter of King Henry. At the same time, curiously enough, he was uncle to the queen of Stephen.

England was at this time in a very deplorable condition, and the inhabitants of her northern countries had few other resources on which to rely than their own valour and the good policy of Thurstan, the aged Archbishop of York, who, in his decrepit form, displayed all the energy of a youthful warrior. Stephen was so pressed in the south of England, where many of the barons had risen in opposition to his government, that he could raise no army of any consequence to oppose the invading Scots, who mustered 20,000 men; and the only succour he could send to the north was a body of lances under Bernard de Baliol a Yorkshire baron, whose descendants were afterwards to bear a prominent and ignoble part in Scottish history. But Thurstan had already assembled the northern barons, exhorting them "to fight for their families and their God; he assured them of victory, and promised heaven to those who might fall in so sacred a cause." Aged, and unable to appear in public on account of many infirmities, this noble old prelate deputed an ecclesiastic named Ralph Nowel, whom, in the exercise of his usurped authority over the Scottish Church, he had named Bishop of Orkney, to act as his representative. The archbishop issued an order for all the ecclesiastics in every parish of his diocese to appear in procession, with their crosses, banners, and relics, and enjoined all men capable of bearing arms to repair to the general rendezvous of the northern barons at Thirsk, in defence of Christ's Church against the barbarians. Three days were spent in fasting and devotion; on the fourth Thurstan made them swear never to desert each other in the coming strife. He promised victory to all who were penitent. At York he heard the confessions of the barons, and delivered into their hands his crozier and his metropolitan banner, which was dedicated to St. Peter. The chiefs who came were William, Earl of Albemarle, Robert de Ferrars, William Percy, Roger de Mowbray, Ibert de Lacy, and Walter L'Espee, an aged Norman warrior of great experience.

Meanwhile the Scots were coming on with sword and with flame. David detached his nephew, William, at the head of a body of Galloway men, into the West of England, where, on the 4th of June, he defeated a considerable force near Clitheroe, and carried off much spoil. The king by this time had laid siege to the strong castle of Norham, which Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, had erected nineteen years before to repress the inroads of the Scottish borderers; it was surrendered, and dismantled by David, who marched south through Northumberland and Durham without opposition, till he came to Alverton, now called Northallerton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the 22nd of August.

The English army was drawn up in array of battle on Cutton Moor, close by this place. It was then a wide waste of purple heather, dark green gorse, and stunted bushes. There they had erected a remarkable standard, consisting of the mast of a ship securely lashed to a four-wheeled cart or wain. On the summit of this mast was placed a large crucifix, having in its centre a silver box containing the consecrated host, and below it waved the banners of three patron saints—Peter of York, Wilfred of Ripon, and John of Beverley. Hence the name of the conflict, the "Battle of the Standard."

At its base, sheathed in armour, with his helmet open, old Walter L'Espee harangued his followers; and at the conclusion of his speech, gave his ungaunted hand to William, Earl of Albemarle, exclaiming, "I pledge thee my truth to conquer or to die!" These words kindled a great enthusiasm among the fiery spirits around him, and the oath of fealty to each other was then repeated by all. The representative of the energetic old Thurstan delivered a speech for the encouragement of the army. It opened thus, according to Matthew of Paris:—"Illustrious chiefs of England, by blood and race Normans, before whom France trembles—to whom fair England has submitted—under whom Apulia has been restored to her station—and whose names are famous as Antioch and Jerusalem; here are the Scots, who fear you, undertaking to drive you from your estates!"

(To be continued.)

A June Anniversary. Twenty-six years ago intense excitement prevailed throughout Canada. The Niagara peninsula had been invaded by a Fenian horde under command of one "General O'Neil." For some months previously the government of Canada had been aware of the designs of the leaders of that organization upon this country, and made the necessary preparations for resisting it. The proposed invasion was favorably regarded by the lower class of American politicians, many of whom made speeches expressing sympathy with the project. On June 2, 1866 "General" O'Neil and his followers, picked up in the worst parts of Buffalo and other cities, polluted the soil of Canada with their presence. A fight took place at Ridgeway between the Fenians and the Queen's Own and 13th battalion of Hamilton. One officer—Ensign McEachren—and six privates of the Queen's Own were killed, and four officers and nineteen privates wounded. Some of whom afterwards died from the wounds received. A gathering of Fenians took place later on at Ogdensburg, but the presence at Cornwall of a force of volunteers and regulars interfered with their programme.

On the 8th of June about 2,000 Fenians assembled at St. Albans, crossed the frontier and took up a position at Pigeon Hill, three miles from the border. They contented themselves with plundering the neighborhood, but upon the appearance of volunteers at the scene of their depredations, they retired to the country whence they came, and were disarmed by General Meade.

A monument stands in Queen's Park, Toronto, in honor of the patriots who fell at Ridgeway.

THE ANGLO-SAXON IN INDIA.

Bishop Hurst on the Results of British Rule in Hindostan.

*Indika; The Country and the People of India and Ceylon.* By John F. Hurst, D. D., L.L.D., 8vo., pp. 794. New York, Harper and Brothers, Toronto: William Briggs.

Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, paints his picture of modern India upon the historic background of the past, discusses with philosophic acumen the races, languages and institutions of this old land, and describes with graphic pen its marvellous development in civilization. One of the most striking features in India is the government of 250,000,000 of Indians by less than 1,000 men, members of the Covenanted Service of India, the entire English population, civilians and soldiers, being only 140,000.

Egypt is the gift of the Nile, it has been said, but you could lose all Egypt in the plains which are the gifts of the Ganges. It would require 350,000 thousand-ton ships to freight the fertilizing material carried down by the Ganges every year, or 7,000,000 railways cars, making a train 67,000 miles long.

TO THE CREDIT OF THE ANGLO-SAXON. Bishop Hurst pays the strongest possible tribute to the beneficial effect, on the whole, to the British Government of India. Notwithstanding its complicity with the opium trade and the drink traffic, and its connivance at idolatrous practices—heavy blots upon its escutcheon—"yet," says the Bishop, "there still remain incalculable advantages to the country which must be placed to the credit and honor of the Anglo-Saxon in India." The suppression of sutteeism, of infanticide, of thugism and many other evils are directly due to British influence.

THE VICTORIES OF PEACE.

"England," he adds, "has never achieved grander victories on Waterloo or at Quebec than those which belong to her quiet and peaceable administration in India. The day has not yet dawned when it is possible to measure the whole magnitude of England's service to the millions of India. Generations must elapse before this can be done. When the hour comes it will be seen that the English rule has never been wiser or more humane on the Thames or the St. Lawrence than on the Ganges, the Indus and the Godavari.

England's conquest has been less by steel and gunpowder than by all the forces which constitute a Christian civilization. One of these striking benefits has been the unification of India. The land was one great tangled skein of races, languages and regent governments. Century after century rolled by, and still the war of strife and bloodshed went on. This is all now subdued by the strong firm hand of England.

THE BARS ARE DOWN.

The Bishop exclaims with enthusiasm, "India is now open to missionary work; all the Indian gates are down, the bars are shattered into small fragments, the locks are ground into fine dust; every stream sings a welcome to the evangelists of peace! The king of nations is entering! England has learned that the Christian religion is the real and only basis of a permanent tenure of the country."

SIR E. BRADDON ON AUSTRALIA.

190 Million Pounds Sterling British Capital Invested in Australian Enterprises.

At the last meeting of the Foreign and Colonial Section of the Society of Arts, held at John-street, Adelphi, London, Sir Edward Braddon, Agent-General for Tasmania, read a paper on "Australasia, its progress and resources." Sir Robert G. W. Herbert occupied the chair. The lecturer mentioned that assisted emigration had now ceased in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia, Queensland having discontinued it only a month or two ago. From first to last those colonies had spent upon this system £10,600,000, mostly out of revenue. But could it be said that Australasia was fully populated even now, when upon its 3,075,736 square miles it carried a population of a fraction over the unit per square mile?

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCTS.

Referring to the meat trade, he said that New Zealand had shown how this could be carried on profitably, and year by year had increased the number of sheep exported until she had reached something like 2,000,000 a year.

In 1851 the gold raised in Victoria was of the value of £580,548, in 1852 it rose to £10,953,900, and in 1853 it reached the maximum annual yield of £12,600,000, whilst for the nine years 1852-60 the annual average was £2,298,000. The total value of the gold raised in Australasia up to 1880, at a price slightly less than 14 per ounce, was £343,000,000.

BRITISH INVESTMENTS.

In some directions now Australasia had begun her career as a manufactur-

ing country. The British public had put some £190,000,000, into railways and other undertakings in Australasia, and had encouraged the Australasians to push on with a vigorous progressive policy, which had worked wonders already in increasing the national wealth.

Faithful to the Flag.

Australia was English to the core and loyal by choice, and, in spite of the empty talk of fifth-rate colonial politicians and the equally vacuous babble of certain English critics, he believed that loyalty and that brotherly love to be enduring.

In the course of a discussion which followed, Sir Saul Samuel, referring to the financial crisis in Australia, said that some strange insane alarm had been created and people were not so ready to invest in colonial stock as they were a few years ago. He had no doubt that the Australian colonies would meet all their engagements, and the time would come before long when they would be able to borrow money with the same facility as they did a few years ago. He knew of no better investment for the English investor than Australian stock.

Sir John Bray, Mr. Munro (Agent-General for Victoria), Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, the chairman, and others took part in the discussion.

Kanaka Labour in Queensland.

The Right Rev. W. Saumarez Smith, Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia, in an interview on the renewed importation of Kanaka labour into Queensland, said he would not object to Kanaka labour being utilized in cultivating sugar if adequate control was exercised over the recruiting of the labourers, and that the terms upon which they engaged themselves were rigorously supervised.

The *Paris Temps*, commenting on the Queensland Bill reintroducing Kanaka labour, says:—"If there is a country which thinks itself entitled to invoke with pride long traditions of active beneficence it is England. The public complacently parade the great names of Wilberforce, Buxton, and so many others. They are particularly strict, not to say intractable, towards the faults they readily attribute to other nations. Yet it is England who is on the eve of committing, or allowing in her name to be committed, one of the most serious scandals which have ever sullied the reputation of mankind in our time.

When material interests conflict with the most elementary notions of humanity it is easy to foresee which will prevail."

British Art at The World's Fair.

Great Britain is not generally regarded as a prominent art producing centre, yet she stands third on the list of nations taking wall space in the Fine Arts building, Chicago, for the hanging of pictures, to be exhibited at the World's Fair. The list is as follows:

	Linear feet.	Hanging space sq. feet.
United States.....	2,475	34,636
Great Britain.....	1,401	20,325
Canada.....	193	2,895
France.....	2,082	33,393
Germany.....	1,338	20,100
Austria.....	866	11,564
Belgium.....	835	12,318
Italy.....	810	12,410
Norway.....	550	8,462
Sweden.....	497	7,005
Denmark.....	272	3,980
Russia.....	554	7,725
Spain.....	550	7,807
Holland.....	658	9,337
Japan.....	206	2,919
Mexico.....	125	1,500

The space applied for had to be cut down in almost every case, for the simple reason, that the aggregate exceeded the total space that is available. In the space allowed France 4,192 feet will be devoted to French masterpieces owned in America.

A Big Deal.

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The brilliant reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Canada has not only extended to the United States, but has led to an important business transaction. One of the best known American proprietary medicine houses, the head of which is the president of a leading National Bank in New York state, has recently purchased a half interest in the trade mark of the Dr. Williams Medicine Co. for the United States only, for which, we understand, the consideration was \$250,000. This sale is probably the first instance in which an American institution has purchased an interest in a Canadian remedy, and offers the very best proof of the sterling merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as we may be sure that the American capitalists, before venturing so large a sum in the half interest of the trade mark, fully investigated and verified the claims made for the remedy. It is a tribute, too, to Canadian medical science, which has brought to perfection this remarkable medicine.

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All letters respecting advertisements and subscriptions to be addressed to the "Business Manager."

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.

Copies of the ANGLO-SAXON can be had at 5 cents each for mailing to addresses in the old country by the out-going mails; or they can be sent from the office of publication on the addresses being furnished.

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Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

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Hon. C. H. Tupper, Dominion minister of Marine and Fisheries, has left for England to prepare the English case for the Behring Sea arbitration.

The news printed in another column that Princess Louise with a large party of titled ladies will visit Ottawa en route to or from Chicago next year, will be read with interest. The hearty manner in which the Princess has helped forward various undertakings calculated to promote a more accurate knowledge of Canada's advantages as a field for English capital and settlement is not forgotten in the capital of the new Dominion.

On the second page of to-day's issue will be found a most valuable contribution on the movement in Canada for closer relations with Great Britain. All Englishmen resident in Canada will have closely followed the recent developments both in this country and across the Atlantic in the direction indicated. The contribution printed on our second page brings the story down to the most recent events of note, and should be preserved for future reference by every son of England who takes an intelligent interest in the welfare of the land of his adoption.

DISPENSING WITH THE MIDDLEMEN.

We are glad to find from the London Graphic that English buyers of horses are beginning to appreciate the fact that the growing English demand for serviceable young animals can be more satisfactorily supplied by Canada direct than through the United States. The States have found England her most profitable customer for superfluous horseflesh. Large quantities of fine young stock raised in Canada and taken across the line have been shipped by scores to the other side as Kentucky stock, and brought highly remunerative prices even after payment of the prohibitive duties placed by cousin Jonathan on Canadian products, and the heavy expenses of transport by rail

and ocean. It is satisfactory to know that Canadians and Englishmen are beginning to deal with each other direct, and avoid the middleman, cousin Jonathan. If Canadian stock can be bought by United States dealers and taken over the line, heavy duties paid, and sent to England and sold at a profit, how much more profitable would it be to sell direct? McKinley's bill after all, is proving a blessing in disguise in bringing English buyers and Canadian sellers into touch, and creating an entirely new trade direct with England instead of its being conducted as for so many years through United States channels, and to the profit and employment of United States dealers and all connected with them. Thanks, McKinley.

The present issue of the ANGLO-SAXON is a good one for mailing to relations in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The entire press of Ontario, British Columbia, and Manitoba, will be searched in vain for such a compilation of interesting news from the northwest as appears in this issue. We print in compact and readable form the cream of the news gathered from all parts of the prairie province and territories. Nothing that could be sent home to relatives in the old country would bring half so clearly to the minds of our fellow Englishmen in the motherland a true picture of the land we live in.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

The convention of the British Empire Trade League which is to be held in London on Thursday of next week, the 23rd inst, will it is hoped lead to important results. Public opinion in England has been directed as it never was before, by the recent declaration of the English prime minister in favor of a retaliatory tariff, to the question of an imperial fiscal union, or free trade within the empire. It is evident Lord Salisbury has touched the right keynote in announcing that self preservation calls for vigorous action in defence of British trade interests, menaced as they are on all sides by hostile tariffs designed to keep out British goods from every market in Europe and the United States, British markets being at the same time free to all alike. The convention will be addressed by men who have made it their special business for some time to study the trade question from the imperial and colonial standpoint, and much valuable information calculated to strengthen and educate public opinion will be laid before the convention and find its way through the usual press channels to the country. Among the papers to be read is, we learn, one by Sir Charles Tupper on "the wheat growing capacity of Canada." This and other similar papers respecting the productions of Canada, Australia, India and other great sub-divisions of the Empire, will bring together in a focus a mass of proof that the Empire contains within itself every known product required by Britain for the sustenance of life, and for the arts and manufactures, everything indeed that is produced anywhere in the whole world that is used for human consumption. The establishment of the fact should go a long way to convince the people of Great Britain that it is sheer folly to go on discriminating as the present tariff practically does under existing conditions, against themselves and in favor of competing producers.

It is understood that Hugh McKeller, the well known immigration agent who has done such excellent work for the local government and who has been located the past year at Moncton, N.B., is to be appointed chief clerk of the Manitoba department of agriculture, a position rendered vacant by the death of J. W. Bartlett.

JUBILANT OVER CROP PROSPECTS.

Manitobans are jubilant over the crop prospects. One of them, A.M.P. now attending his parliamentary duties at the capital, speaking to the representative of an Ottawa contemporary, said the seed bed is the best in years, and the average sown is about ten per cent greater than last year. Official reports show that the grain is from 2 to 4 inches high, and a full return is ensured. Threshing last year's enormous crops is now resumed and although the grain has been standing in stack since last season, it is turning out good in color and sound.

"W.J." Winnipeg, writes a letter which we publish in the hope that it may elicit the opinions of members of the S. O. E. B. S., on the subject referred to, namely, relations between the Sons of England of Canada, and the Sons of St. George in the United States. It appears to us undeniable that a friendly understanding between the two bodies is an object greatly to

be desired. We shall be glad to receive and publish any letters on this interesting topic, short and to the point like that of "W. J." Our space is too limited to print lengthy communications, as we are already finding a difficulty in making room for all the matter of interest and value to Englishmen sent to us from all parts of the Dominion for publication in the ANGLO-SAXON. The question is a proper one for discussion, and our columns are open.

A POINTER.

The Winnipeg correspondent of the ANGLO-SAXON again calls attention, in his interesting letter on page seven, to the necessity of a vigorous effort to extend the order of the Sons of England in the prairie province and territories. He declares that half the population is English, and protests against their being allowed to drift into the many societies from across the line which are working so hard and so successfully in the British northwest to establish branches of their institutions. Our correspondent in a previous letter described these alien societies as "sapping the foundation of our country's loyalty and engrafting the worst features of the American (United States) system in the hearts of our people?" "We commend the remarks of our correspondent to the thoughtful consideration of all who have it in their power to promote the unification of the English race in the Northwest.

We hope to be placed in a position shortly to announce that arrangements have been made for a vigorous campaign of S. O. E. expansion in the British Northwest.

A. C. CLAUSEN, chief grain inspector of Minnesota, says there will be a shortage of from 40,000,000, to 50,000,000 bushels from last year's yield of wheat in North and South Dakota and Minnesota.

The British admiralty has again reported in favor of the Canadian route for British reliefs for the Pacific. It is probable therefore that the experiment of sending detachments of troops from England to India will shortly be tried. The saving of time by the Canadian route as compared with the slow old roundabout voyage, means immense sums of money saved to the British taxpayer.

If any city in Canada should support a Sunday paper, one would suppose Montreal would fill the bill. Nevertheless "Sunday Morning" has ceased publication after five issues. The Canadian atmosphere is evidently not yet congenial to Sunday papers.

Premier Robson's Trip to England.

Premier Robson, of British Columbia, after paying a short visit to Ottawa, has left for England where he will confer with the Imperial authorities in the croftersettlement scheme, in which the premier is much interested.

A short interview was accorded a reporter, and the premier in glowing terms described the present appearance of the Pacific province; how the fruit was nearly ripe, the air balmy and invigorating and every city and town a bower of flowers.

Speaking of his mission, Mr. Robson said that two bills had passed the legislature, one granting \$750,000 for the purpose of settling crofters along the coast to work the deep sea fisheries. The other was an agreement entered into between the Vancouver Developing company by which they agreed to settle a certain number of crofters to engage in fishing, the province agreeing to pay a certain amount for each one. Mr. Robson will confer with Lord Lothian, secretary for Scotland, in the matter, and is quite certain the scheme will be successful. Major Clarke, formerly of Winnipeg, will be manager of the company and overseer of the crofters.

The premier, who is accompanied by Mrs. Robson, her niece, Miss Lizens, and his secretary, will return home in two months. It is understood that he will shortly receive the appointment of lieutenant governor of British Columbia.

Mr. Laurier and Lord Roseberry.

Mr. R. G. Code, secretary of the Ottawa branch of the Imperial Federation League, Ottawa, has received a letter from A. H. Loving, secretary of the League, London, in which he is congratulated upon the prompt way in which he (in a letter published in the Ottawa Citizen) corrected Mr. Laurier's misquotation in the House of Commons from a speech delivered by Lord Roseberry, President of the League, at the Mansion House, London, in 1889.

Mr. Loving says: "It was a very glaring misquotation, and I hope that, as you suggest, it was unintentional. Still, it is difficult to imagine how Lord Roseberry continued for three years after such a speech to be president of the League." Mr. Laurier, however, did the league service by evoking the speech which followed by Colonel O'Brien."

SWEDEN TO MANITOBA.

FROM DAY LABOR TO FARMING AND STORE-KEEPING.

A Settler Tells the Story of His Rise from Poverty to Affluence as the Result of His Taking up Land in the British Northwest.

The following was given in answer to a request by C. O. Swanson, who is on a journey through Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, to take a general outlook of the country, and to see what the chances are for the settlement of Scandinavians.

"I will in the following give a full statement of my ten year's stay in this country. I came from Sweden without any means whatever and began to work on the C. P. R., and after two years I took up a homestead of 160 acres, and I have had good crops every year, and can say that it pays well to do farming. I believe ranching is one of the best things a man can do where the pasturing and hay land are good. In regard to COLONIZING

I think it is best for the Scandinavians to settle amongst the English and Scotch farmers, of whom they may learn the best methods and the most profitable way of carrying on farming.

Many think they need not learn to farm, as they knew how to do that in the Old Country, but they will soon find out that there is much to learn, if they would make farming profitable.

This place was not much of anything when I first came here. Anybody could get free land anywhere they wished, but it was not long before it was taken up by people from Ontario and other provinces, and farms could be got then for \$10 which to-day are worth \$2,000. I have sold my farm for a very good price. I

AM NOW A MERCHANT

here in this village, which will soon be a little city. The village has three elevators and a good grist mill which will grind 500 bushels of wheat per day, and it is not an uncommon thing to see from 15 to 100 farmers a day with their wheat in the market which to-day brings 60c for No 1, and frost bitten from 40c to 50c per bushel. About one fourth part of the wheat in this district was touched a little by the frost, but brings a very fair price. They have raised on an average of 25 bushels per acre.

I have now given you a pretty, good statement of my experience here. I would advise my countrymen to try their luck in Manitoba and the Northwest, unless they are well situated where they are.

In regard to churches we have four English denominations, Presbyterian, Church of England, Methodist and Baptist. We often have visits from Swedish travelling preachers, who stop over to look up the few Swedes here. We are only three Swedish families here now and it looks to me that all are in good circumstances, and have nothing to complain of, and you will find schools all around. You need not go more than four or five English miles before coming to a school house, which are well patronized.

GOOD FOR DAY WORK AND FARMING ALIKE.

I can say the chances are good for a man who wants to work; he can do well; if he doesn't want to farm he can get other work. A carpenter gets \$2.50 per day and men with other trades get in proportion. A common laborer gets from \$20 to \$30 per month and board, and there are many inquiries after all kinds of laborers.

It seems by the daily papers that immigration from Dakota increases rapidly. They first send delegates here and when they have found that Manitoba and the Northwest suits them better they leave their farms as they have had no crops for three or four years, and come here to make their homes, and we are glad to get them, as there is plenty of room for thousands upon thousands.

Now if any of my countrymen should read this and distrust any of its contents, I would refer them to the bank of Oak Lake or the Imperial Bank of Canada, in Brandon, Manitoba, where they will find whether what I have said can be relied on.

BHOLONGRIST, General merchant, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

The total immigration to Manitoba and the Northwest from eastern Canada and Europe from the first of the year to the third week of May was 19,223. Up to that period last year it was less than 8,000.

A CONCOCTION TO MISLEAD ENGLISHMEN.

A Story Framed to Deceive Intending Settlers in the British Northwest.

Mr. Whitney, a passenger agent of the Great Northern railway of Dakota, U. S., stated recently, that some of the Dakota settlers' families who went to the British Northwest, had returned to Dakota. As this concoction has been made expressly to be quoted by United States newspapers and press agencies, and cabled to England, too wide a publicity cannot be given to the fact that it is a barefaced and desperate misstatement.

The following letter to the Winnipeg Free Press from W. A. Webster, of Aberdeen, North Dakota, offering to pay \$100, if a single such family can be found, should be widely circulated:

"A copy of the Free Press has reached me here containing a letter from a North Dakota paper purporting to be a statement made by Passenger Agent Whitney, of the Great Northern in which he mentions my name as an emigrant agent that slandered South Dakota. He also says that 'a few' persons left Dakota last year for the Canadian Northwest, and that all that had sufficient money returned to Dakota. Now, if he made the latter statement he knew it was a falsehood when he uttered it.

"I had charge of the South Dakota exodus last year. I shipped from the Aberdeen district 1,500 souls and 120 cars of settler's effects or their equivalent (many drove through). That is what he calls 'a few.' Now, if he can find me one family after locating that returned here I

WILL GIVE HIM \$100.

"What would they come back here for? To grow seven bushels of wheat per acre? To haul water two miles? To gather ox dung for fuel? To pay 40 per cent interest on loans? To pay excessive taxation? To sell steers for 2 cents per pound? To sell cows for \$10 each? So, having escaped those pleasant pastimes, they have bid both them and Dakota good-bye, and they have said so in print, and Mr. Whitney knows it."

His other statement that I slandered Dakota is just as false. If he will cause to be printed in the leading columns of the Dakota newspapers the letters that I have in my possession which I have received from Dakota farmers, I will give him \$500. If he will after that, cause to be printed in the same columns of the Dakota newspapers the reports of the Dakota farmers' delegates who visited the Canadian Northwest during the past year, and made a report on its agricultural resources, I will give him \$200. Then let the world judge who slandered Dakota.

"Let me tell Mr. Whitney, while I am at it, that I have shipped up

FOUR TIMES AS MANY THIS SPRING, as I had done last year at the same date. And let me tell him further, that the letters that the settlers of last year wrote back to their friends during last winter and this spring assisted me very much in this movement. I would just like to know where the value (to Dakota) of Mr. Whitney's "sneers" come in? Yes, Mr. Whitney, in spite of your sneers, they are going where the "governmental requirements and the customs of the people are 'quite unlike' those existing on this side of the line."

The Flag Incident in Montreal.

[Ottawa Journal.] The recent incident in Montreal where some volunteers returning home from parade forced a storekeeper to haul down the stars and stripes is exciting considerable comment. Some Canadian papers are tumbling over each other in their haste to denounce militiamen. We do not notice that any of these highly indignant journals suggest that people in this country should have more sense than float foreign flags on our national holidays. In the present instance it is peculiarly repugnant that Canadian papers should froth at the mouth over the folly of the militiamen, because the British flag is never allowed to appear in the United States without insult.

If those Canadian papers that are so extremely indignant about the incident would do a little more to educate their constituents into a generous pride and love of their country and its emblems, there would be fewer American flags waving in Canada to arouse the ire of hot-heads.

Mr. Van Horne says Calgary will have a new station this summer. In regard to the completion of the extension south it was learned that the contractors of the C & E will beat Calgary in June and that some work will be done in connection with the line via the Crow's Nest Pass. Enquiry developed the fact that there is no truth in the reports relative to the C. P. R. taking over the Alberta railway.



**THE PRAIRIE WHEAT LANDS.**

**PROSPECTS IN THE NEWLY SETTLED DISTRICTS.**

Reports from various parts of the prairie districts to which settlers have penetrated in the Great British Northwest.

General Superintendent Whyte, who has just returned to Winnipeg from a tour of inspection in Southwestern Manitoba and the territories, having accompanied President Van Horne and party to the end of the western division of the C. P. R., speaks in glowing terms as to the crop prospects of 1892. He says that in the districts where the soil is heavy, vegetation in spite of a late spring is as far advanced as at this period a year ago, though in lighter soil it was still a little backward, but with the fine warm weather a wonderful change had come over the face of even the most backward districts. There was a considerably larger area being put in crop this spring than in 1891, and farmers were most cheerful in all sections.

After making a tour over the Souris branch the party drove across country from Hartney to Boissevain. This country is well settled, and all were astonished at the number of stacks of grain still to be threshed. It is estimated that in this district only 10 per cent of the wheat has been threshed, and the farmers are hurrying through their seeding to resume and complete threshing ere the hay harvest is on their hands.

The party also drove from Nesbitt toward Brandon, and here again were many stacks of grain observed on every side, as also in the vicinity of Morden, though a larger percentage had been threshed in these districts.

"The reservation of such a large quantity of grain in the country will make your summer traffic unusually heavy?" remarked the reporter.

"Yes. There is still an enormous quantity to be shipped east, making the ensuing season an exceptionally busy one for all. Every interest of the country will be benefited. There will be a continual circulation of money, which will tend to increase the prosperity of both the farmer and merchant. If the weather continues warm and dry, threshing will be very general throughout the province in a short period."

**Carievale.**

Carievale, May 24. Threshing is being done by those who did not succeed in getting it done last fall, and the wheat will soon begin coming into market.

Mr. Sandison, of Brandon, who purchased three sections of land adjoining this town site, has arrived with a force of sixty teams and is pushing the breaking up of his land with vigor. He has had large barns, stables and dwellings built for the accommodation of his men and teams, and is elated over the appearance and quality of the soil since the snow has disappeared.

The country seems to have awakened as from a sleep since the advent of the railroad and with the increase of population and the amount of energy that is being displayed in getting the prairie broken and prepared for crop a few months will witness a wonderful transformation scene in this locality.

The old settlers who had gone slowly during the past years when laboring under the disadvantage of so distant a market are this year working more extensively with the better prospect offered of larger returns for their work.

Seeding is about complete in this vicinity and a greatly increased acreage over other years has been sown.

**Otterburne.**

Otterburne, May 24.—The bulk of the wheat seeding in this vicinity is done. Threshing is expected to commence in a few days, quite a few sacks remaining over from last fall.

The acreage in this vicinity will in the estimation of some well-posted farmer be increased this year.

We continue to get a scattering of immigrants. Mr. Robert Turner, wife and family arrived from Scotland yesterday and are staying at Elderslee farm.

"The late spring is unprecedented." This remark is frequently heard from the oldest settlers. A good crop generally follows such.

The creameries commenced operations yesterday.

**Virden.**

Virden, May 23.—The weather for the past ten days has been real Manitoba spring weather, cool showers at night and a hot sun during the day. Farmers are all through seeding in this district, and are wearing a 40 bushel to the acre smile on their countenances.

Building is booming in town. There is hardly a street on which some kind of a structure is not in course of erection.

**Duck Lake.**

Duck Lake, May 25.—Mr. Amerland and family arrived with his large stock and implements for the Marcelin colony at Muskeg lake. He was accompanied by Mr. Dupuy and his family. They brought in some fine stock, among them being two fine stallions and a Holstein bull, all very fine specimens. Two other families of ten persons arrived in the district this week, making a total of twenty five for the week.

Mr. Mitchell, the Irish delegate, will arrive next train. He is now in Winnipeg with his family. He has already secured a farm for this year over in Capt. Craig's settlement.

The Hudson's Bay Co., are shipping all their northern freight from this point and the freight shed is now full, awaiting freighters.

Mr. Thompson has now got his new hotel fixed up and ready to move into. This is one of the finest hotels in this part of the country and Mr. Thompson deserves credit for his enterprise, showing that he has faith in the fortunes of Duck Lake.

**Oak Lake.**

Oak Lake, May 23.—One of our pioneers, Mr. Enoch Williams, had the good luck to secure four black foxes last week; they are young ones and very valuable also. They are on exhibition at his farm on the Assiniboine valley.

**Portage La Prairie.**

Portage La Prairie, May 25.—Operations on the new mill of the Lake of the Woods Milling company are making things hum in that portion of the town, as no less than fifteen carloads of new machinery and fittings are being unloaded by a large gang of men, under the personal supervision of the energetic manager, Mr. G. V. Hastings, who is rearing a structure of which the citizens may well be proud.

**Wawanesa.**

Wawanesa, May 27.—Seeding in this section is about finished; very little will remain undone to-morrow night. The acreage under crop will be about the same as last year. The growth during the past ten days has been phenomenal. Grain that was just showing through the ground a week ago is now two and three inches high. Everything will be further advanced by June 15th than it was last year if the present weather continues. The older settlers all predict a big crop of uninjured wheat as one of the results of the long winter and late spring.

Building operations are again brisk. Several new structures have been completed, and others are in course of erection. Sales of town lots have been correspondingly good.

The Northern Pacific have a large gang of men employed repairing the track west of here, where there has been so much trouble this spring with landslides.

**Qu'Appelle Station.**

Qu'Appelle Station, May 27.—The weather has become quite summer like. The crops are making rapid progress, and horticulture seems to have a large number of votaries in town who are all anxious to excel in the appearance and productiveness of their gardens.

**Medicine Hat.**

Medicine Hat, May 28.—The crops are showing well after the abundant rain and warmth of the last week or two. Trees are coming out well in leaf, and notwithstanding the somewhat backward spring, there will be no falling off compared with former years.

The eight men who left here a month ago for Montana, representing the large ranchers here, for the purpose of looking up lost cattle, returned home to-day, bringing with them 2,400. The stock was in pretty good condition.

Mr. McKay, of the Northwest Experimental farm, paid this place a short visit this week. He was much pleased with the country in western Alberta.

J. Dixon of Whitewood, has arrived here with a carload of settlers' effects and one car load of sheep. He will settle here.

**Roseberry.**

Roseberry, May 28.—Owing to the lateness of the spring, farmers have been kept very busy up to the present, but sowing is now about over and a large proportion of the crops are up and looking strong. Every one predicts a bountiful harvest, chiefly by comparing this spring with similar previous springs and the harvest which followed. The warm steady rains are cheering the hearts of all.

Three deer were reported to have been killed in this part lately, but the offender has so far escaped detection. A game keeper or inspector is necessary along the lakes and valley.

Prairie chickens on some places are becoming a pest, they are so plentiful.

**Carmen.**

Carmen May 30.—Carmen is a very busy town this spring. Upwards of thirty buildings are under construction and a number of others are to go up later in the summer. Sidewalks are being laid on all the principal streets. The wheat has grown very rapidly during the last week.

**An Indian Ruler Dead.**

Advices from Gleichen, Alta., dated May 30th., say: "Three Bulls, chief of the Blackfeet Indians, died at 2 o'clock to-day at the north reserve. The remains will be buried to-morrow beside Crowfoot his brother at the south reserve. Three Bulls succeeded Crowfoot as chief two years ago. He was liked by his people and the whites. His last advice to his people was to keep peace with the whites."

**Coram.**

Coram, June 1.—The weather is fine and crops are looking fine. Although the spring was backward farmers have succeeded in getting through in good time.

Robert Best, jr., from Lindsay, Ont., has arrived in Coram. He likes the place and has taken up land.

**Methven.**

Methven, June 1.—The weather is fine. Wheat fields are green and there is a luxuriant growth. A large acreage has been sown in spite of a backward spring.

**Brandon.**

Brandon, June 1.—Now that the farmers are through seeding operations wheat is beginning to move marketwards. There were quite a number of farmers in the city yesterday offering wheat.

A number of grain buyers who have been laid off work during the past two months returned this week to their different parts to again buy grain.

**Melita.**

Melita, June 1.—The balance of last year's crop is being threshed this week and offered on the market. The wheat that was anything like being well stacked has come out in good condition.

Messrs. Thompson and Gillanders, of Oak Lake, have bought three quarters of a section here and are breaking up a lot of it. Wm. Forrester, warehouseman for the Ogilvie company at Oak Lake, has purchased a half section and is breaking up a quantity of it. Ex-mayor Clarke, of Coburg, is going to break a quantity of his fine section. Mr. Shearer, of the same town, is coming with a car load of plant and will make a lot of land ready for crop next year. Mr. Shearer bought the half section owned by immigration agent G. H. Campbell. Mr. John Griffith of Owen Sound, started to break on his half section purchased this spring. Melita district has been fortunate in getting such a class of settlers as Thos. Hall, J. J. Anderson, and others. Mr. Anderson will have upwards of six hundred acres for the self binder.

G. L. Dodds, is kept very busy waiting on the land purchasing farmers. Each one he sells to in the Melita district becomes an active immigration agent, they are so well pleased with the land and the wheat they see in the elevators.

A very great acreage of wheat is under crop this year.

The town site of Winkler, Man., between Morden and Plum Coulee, has been surveyed and lots are now on the market. This is in one of the best settled districts of Southern Manitoba and is expected to become a chief trading place for the Mennonites who have much of the land in the immediate vicinity.

The Canada Homestead Settlement Co., and the Free Homestead Co., which do business with settlers in the States, have made arrangements for two land hunters' excursions, which will leave Greta, Man., on next Tuesday and on June 21 for Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton, Prince, Albert, Yorkton, and all colonization points in the Northwest.

News has been received in Victoria that the Hudson Bay company's steamer Caledonian has succeeded in ascending the Skeena river to Hazelton, where she discharged a portion of the freight that had accumulated in the Canyon, returning for another cargo. This will effect a great saving over the old method by canoes and portages.

The Calgary Herald says the work of constructing the line from Macleod into the Crow's Nest Pass will be done by the same outfit that have built the C & E, namely Ross, Mackenzie, Mann and Holt, and that it will go forward at an early day. It understands work will begin as soon as the C & E has been finished to Old Man's river, near Macleod. The junction with the C & E will be about three miles out of Macleod.

**BIG SALES OF C. P. R. LANDS.**

The Record For Last Month.—Mr. Edgar, M. P., and the Wheat Shipments.

Winnipeg, June 2.—Very little has been said lately as to the sales of C.P.R. lands, though the phenomenal record of the first quarter of the year was fully maintained during April and May. The sales for the past month show an increase of 500 per cent over that of the corresponding period of 1891. In conversation with Land Commissioner Hamilton this morning that gentleman said the sales during May, notwithstanding the great record of previous months had been greatly in excess of expectations. There were 35,000 acres sold, as against 6,000 acres for the same month last year. Values also indicated an advance, the revenue for the past month having been \$121,000, and that of a year ago, \$23,000. The experience of previous years has been to show a decrease of sales for the spring months, with the rush of the season in July and August. Should these months show an equal increase with the earlier period of 1892 the aggregate of sales for the year will be something enormous.

The second sale of C. P. R. lands will be held at Edmonton on Tuesday, July 5.

**HAD HIS EYES OPENED.**

J. D. Edgar M. P. for Ontario West, who is now on his first visit to Manitoba and the Northwest, travelling as the guest of President Van Horne, was somewhat inclined to doubt the reports as to the export of wheat from the province. But while at Hartney, early last week, the well known Liberal had his eyes opened and expressed his astonishment at the facts presented him. In a conversation with a business man of the town Mr. Edgar asked as to the quantity of wheat that had been shipped from the district.

"I think the total would be about 250,000 bushels," was the reply.

To Mr. Edgar this was an apparent exaggeration, as the town is comparatively a new place, and it was evident he accepted the answer with considerable caution. In addition the visitor was informed that there were some 150,000 bushels still to be shipped. Noticing Mr. Edgar's scepticism, General Superintendent Whyte requested the local agent of the C. P. R. to furnish the monthly returns of the shipment of wheat of the 1891 crop, from that point, and the aggregate was 335,000 bushels. This was undeniable, and Mr. Edgar said the revelation was an astonishment to him.

**English Demand For Canadian Horses.**

The London Graphic has the following: "At a time when Canada is asking the mother country to consider the question of a preferential tariff for Canadian exports, it may be of interest to know that one export from the Dominion to England is increasing and thriving. It is horseflesh, the market for which in the United States has been closed to Canadians by the McKinley tariff impost of 30 per cent., on the declared value. It now pays better to export the horses to England, where, although the cost of collecting the horses and of bringing them over is considerable, the very good prices paid for them makes it fairly worth the while of the importer.

The horses which pay the importer best are heavy draught horses, but those imported by Mr. R. W. Ffolkes, of Acton, and which are for the main part hacks and carriage horses, realized very good prices. At the last sale, which was the sixth, the prices averaged £65, and the highest price realized was 160 guineas. Among the horses sold by Mr. Ffolkes were: Florence, a bay mare, sold for 75 guineas; Emperor, a black gelding sixteen hands high, for 80 guineas; Tom and Jerry, brown geldings a pair of well-matched carriage horses, for 140 guineas; and Boston, bay gelding, for 110 guineas. The horses are farm bred, and are generally from English sires."

**Australia and Preferential Trade.**

Mr. Vale, member of the Victoria Parliament, on the 1st inst introduced a motion declaring that the position of the colonies to Great Britain and to one another is not satisfactory, and that any change made should be in the direction of allowing the colonies to impose differential duties on foreign products in favor of the products of other colonies or of the Empire. The motion added that the British tariff should be made favorable to the whole Empire and that the colonies should be granted a voice in the foreign policy of the Empire.

Brisbane (Australia) workmen recently resolved in mass meeting that "the only rational solution of the unemployed problem and settlement of labor difficulties is the extension of the principle of the state as an employer of labor, with the ultimate object of nationalizing the land, mines and all the great means of production, distribution and exchange."

**A FEW REASONS WHY IT PAYS**

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**TEA AT STROUD'S.**

They Buy at First Hands.

They save the Consumer the Middle-man's profit.

They do the largest distributing trade to the Consumer of any firm in Canada.

Experience has taught them the CLASS of TEA best suited to the Canadian demands.

They Sell Pure Teas only.

This month exceptional value in Tea Dust, Choice Japan Siftings, 10c. a pound 3 pounds for 25c.

Sugar Cheaper than the cheapest.

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Prices to Suit the Times.

**HARRIS & CAMPBELL,**  
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We are at present showing a large range of Black and Blue Serges, which are very fashionable this season for suitings. We have them in all qualities, English, Irish and Scotch.

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TAILORS,

84 Sparks Street, Ottawa



THE "SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM,"

By Miss Preston of Ottawa.

(Continued from our last.)

The laws of each state are I believe pretty much the same for all practical purposes as our provincial laws, while the federal government corresponding to our Dominion house takes control of all matters affecting the nation as a whole.

THE LAST PUBLIC LANDS

belonging to the Union. It was only a narrow strip, about 175 miles long by 40 wide, but the rush to get in was terrible.

Now let us look at our own country, which is really greater in extent than the U. S., embracing over three millions of square miles. Our people number only about five millions, but I think we can challenge the world to produce a finer race of settlers.

ELEMENTS OF A GREAT NATION, the French with a volatile and happy nature; the shrewd and canny Scot; the active and warm hearted Irish; the honest plodding German; and the steady and justice-loving English.

People possessing a country like ours have a right to be proud of it; it is their duty to train their children to love it. Let us look at her as she appears to other nations: a vast domain stretching from Gaspe to Vancouver, flower-spangled prairies beautiful as a dream.

THIS GLORIOUS BIRTHRIGHT for a mess of pottage under the name of annexation, or shall we have patience and work out our own future? Let us not be among those who see only her youth and inexperience, and wilfully close our eyes to her countless blessings.

LOVE OF CANADA, and all pertaining to it. And now with your permission I shall look at our situation from another point of view. We have had it from a purely Canadian one, and involving Canadian interests alone.

THE EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN, covers an area of 8 million square miles, being about one sixth of the land in the globe. Its population is over 300 millions, (about one sixth of the world's

inhabitants). Her yearly exports amount to \$1,200 millions; 30 thousand trading vessels are required to carry on her commerce, employing over 200 thousand seamen. The revenue (apart from India and the Colonies) is about one fourth of that of all the European nations put together.

All that is noble or good in us as a people, we owe to her. From her we inherit a long list of those

"Deathless names which shine and live, "In Arms, in Acts and song; "For the brightest the whole wide world can give,

She has her faults, but they "lean to virtue's side." She has done more to civilize the world than any other nation; her enemies call her "selfish old England," but when she speaks, the nations cease their clamour to harken to the voice that makes for peace.

"And still she throbs with the muffled fire, "Of a past she can never forget, "And again shall she banner the world up higher, "For there's life in the old land yet."

And this Britain is the mother who nursed our young colony, and gave her best blood for our protection, even at the peril of her own existence. When practically deserted by the nations of Europe she stood alone, facing one of the greatest military leaders the world ever saw, who had sworn her destruction.

DEADLY STRUGGLE WITH NAPOLEON. She still held in her strong grasp the tiny hand of her North American child, and said to the trembling colony "Fear not; I will protect thee."

When we desired greater freedom, she practically let us please ourselves, within certain wise restrictions. While we have been growing she virtually said to the nations, "This is my favorite daughter; harm not the child."

A Great Question for Englishmen. A cable despatch announces that at a recent meeting of the Leeds Chamber of commerce, the statement was made that only three firms had replied to the circular notifying them of allotment of free space at the Chicago World's Fair, and that all declined to exhibit on the ground that it was impossible to carry on business against the McKinley bill.

A REMARKABLE CURE IN A CASE PRONOUNCED HOPELESS. An Estimable Young Lady Raised From a Death-bed After Being Given Up by Several Doctors—A Simple Statement of Facts.

Trenton Courier. At intervals during the past year the proprietor of the Courier has been publishing newspaper reports of miraculous cures occurring in various parts of Canada and the United States.

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ENGLISH LABOR AND IRISH HOME RULE.

A New Development—Co-operation of Unionists and Gladstonians Suggested.

As the result of a letter written by Michael Davitt on the connection between the labor cause and Home Rule, the London Daily Chronicle has espoused the Gladstonian policy. Mr. Davitt in his letter points out that behind the political aspect of the Home Rule question lies a material bread and butter side, a question affecting the interests and well-being of the working population of Ireland.

Commenting on the letter, the Chronicle says: "We see nothing to hinder co-operation of the Unionists with Gladstonians in a second and successful effort to bestow upon Ireland the priceless blessing of freedom."

The War Talk in Ulster.

The Belfast Telegraph publishes the promised plan of resistance by North of Ireland men to an Irish parliament, should such a body be established. The article was written by a prominent Irish Unionist. It says the men of Ulster will not let elections occur. The election writs will be publicly burned by the sheriffs of counties. Judges and magistrates taking the commissions from the new executive will not be recognized.

In the event of civil war, the north will be in a better position, both as regards credit and geographical position, than the south. Belfast is unassailable, while Dublin is open to direct and immediate attack.

The Winnipeg city council is considering the advisability of introducing the Henry George system of placing all taxes upon land, in other words, of trying the single tax idea.

A TRENTON MIRACLE.

A REMARKABLE CURE IN A CASE PRONOUNCED HOPELESS.

An Estimable Young Lady Raised From a Death-bed After Being Given Up by Several Doctors—A Simple Statement of Facts.

Trenton Courier.

At intervals during the past year the proprietor of the Courier has been publishing newspaper reports of miraculous cures occurring in various parts of Canada and the United States. Perhaps among the most notable of these were the cases of Mr. John Marshall, of Hamilton, Ont., Mr. C. B. Northrop, of Detroit, Mich., and Mr. Chas. A. Quant, of Galway, N. Y.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

shall and Mr. Northrop was restored to, with the same remarkable results, and to-day Mr. Quant, restored to health, anticipates a long life of usefulness. The remedy which has succeeded, where the best physicians had failed, is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—and a name that is now a familiar household word throughout the continent—and a remedy that apparently stands without a rival in the annals of medical science.

Having published, among other cases above alluded to, the curiosity of the published of the Courier was aroused and he determined to ascertain if anyone around Trenton had been benefited by the use of Pink Pills. In conversation with Mr. A. W. Hawley, druggist, he was told that the sale of Pink Pills was remarkable, and steadily increasing.

And Mr. Hawley gave the names of a number within his own observation who had been benefited by the use of this remedy. Among others Miss Emma Fleming, granddaughter of Mr. Robt. Young. It was stated that Miss Fleming had been raised from what was supposed to be her death-bed, after all other remedies and physicians had failed, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Miss Fleming was next seen, and we must confess to being surprised, and at first somewhat incredulous that this young lady in the bloom of womanhood and health was the person whom we wanted to interview. Miss Fleming, however, soon convinced us that it was she who was so miraculously saved from death, and cheerfully consented to give a statement of her case.

She was reduced in weight to 90 pounds, but now weighs 111 pounds; a gain of 21 pounds. She consulted a number of doctors and took their remedies, but never obtained more than temporary relief. A physician at Newmarket whom she consulted said she was going into a decline and that he could do nothing for her.

She felt very miserable, strength continually failing, suffered so much distress from food that she had no desire for it and lost all appetite. She kept continually growing worse until last fall she was not able to stand without support, and gave up all efforts to help herself. In December she was taken with inflammation of the bowels and Dr. Moran was called in. He gave her medicine that relieved her and cured the inflammation, but her strength was gone and she had to be lifted in and out of bed and could not sit in a chair at all.

Miss Fleming has recommended Pink Pills to a number of lady friends who say they are doing them much good.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

THE AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of this 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 Motherland; 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 for greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in 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. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the fees. 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 lodge.

The Society is governed by a Grand Lodge with subordinate lodges—the officers of which are elected annual.

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 British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

Grand Secretary's Office, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, April 1st, 1892.

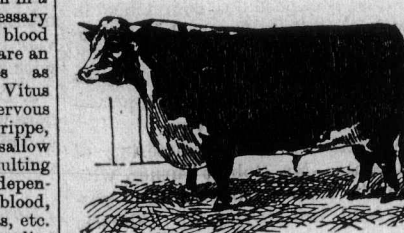
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BEATTY'S TOUR OF THE WORLD. Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Beatty's Celebrated Organs and Pianos, Washington, New Jersey has returned home from an extended tour of the world. Read his advertisement in this paper, dan send for catalogue.



ENGLISHMEN IN THE WEST.

THE NECESSITY FOR AN EFFORT TO FORM NEW S.O.E. LODGES.

Lessons Taught by Recent Events—Juvenile Lodges the Backbone of the Order in the Future.

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.] "Whoso is wise will ponder these things." These words are almost the last in the psalm used in the morning service on the 22nd day of the month. Although not the text from whence the Hon. Chaplain of Westward Ho Lodge, Revd. Canon Coombes, preached a most delectable sermon on the occasion of the church parade of the Sons of England, the St. George's Society, and the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, yet it may prove more applicable as an introduction to a few words your Manitoba correspondent has to say about this and other matters. It is not three years until October next since the name of the Sons of England, B. S., was brought prominently before the Englishmen of this city. On Sunday the 22nd ult., Rogation Sunday, upwards of two hundred Sons of England, not to mention the contingent from St. George's Society, the M. U., I. O. F., and a juvenile lodge of the latter, paraded the streets from their respective halls to the chief Episcopal church preceded by the citizens band. That such an assemblage made a good show in the church itself, should go without saying, but the most pleasing sight of all to the writer's eyes was the group of English youths which formed the juvenile lodge of the Manchester Unity; their BRIGHT, FRESH, AND ROSY FACES, without drawing unfavorable comparisons with other races, were a sight calculated to call up in the mind of every Englishman pleasant recollections of long ago, when he too, unworn and ununsullied, by the toils and strife of the fierce battle for existence, had taken his place on some public occasion within the sacred vane of some church yet dear to his recollection in the land of his birth. It surely does not require much wisdom in the modern sense of the term, not only to ponder, but to draw an inference from the object lesson which was here displayed before our eyes. The question at once suggests itself, What are the Sons of England doing in Winnipeg, they have not ere this set about forming a juvenile lodge of the order? What indeed? We may rest assured that at least ninety per cent of boys who once join the juvenile order, will when they are old enough, become members of our adult lodges which they will enter with the advantage of a previous training when their minds were in a plastic state, and that also they will most probably be imbued with a fervid patriotism which all the exigencies of their after life are not likely to eradicate; in point of fact, one member of a lodge recruited from the ranks of such a training school, may, one would think, reasonably be considered equal to two average members, their stability as to the continuance of membership being controlled by a power within their own minds which would prevent them "dropping out" at times when something occurred in their lodge which did not just meet their approval. Again, it is not to be supposed that the large number of "Sons" assembled were all members of the Winnipeg lodges. No indeed, there was quite a contingent of VISITING BROTHERS, members of eastern lodges. The whole North West is full of such, yet there is no other town save Selkirk, one might say a suburb of Winnipeg, where these wanderers can find a lodge to visit till they reach Q'Appelle in Assiniboia, or Calgary at the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains. Again may we ponder; yes, and if we dare say it, wonder at the strange apathy which is content to sit down year after year and leave all this vast territory, half of whose population are English, an uncontested prey to rival orders who, many of them, draw their inspirations from our anything but friendly neighbors to the South of us. Your correspondent has enlarged so much upon the last two or three subjects there is but little space left to say that THE SHAKESPEARIAN CONCERT was in every way a success, it having received the favourable commendation of the public through the local papers, and also, after paying all incidental expenses, netting to the benefit of our General Hospital some fifty four dollars. In addition to the formation of a Juvenile Lodge, the Sons of England annual picnic, the best method of propagating the Order in remote districts, and the formulation of W. R. D., by laws, our united lodges are busy with the scheme for building up the St. George's Society on a more popular basis. Committees on all these subjects are formed from the membership of both lodges, and long may this unity of feeling and community of interest, be the rule amongst us in Winnipeg, is the prayer of your correspondent.

SAD DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE S. O. E. Percy C. Leaper Drowned at Orillia—Details of the Sad Occurrence. On Monday evening, May 23rd., Percy C. Leaper and E. W. Earl, both employed at the Golden Beaver, Orillia, Ont., sailed over to Herring Island in a skiff. They were returning about half-past eight, and in attempting to come about between Heward's Point and Couchiching, the boat filled and had sunk about a foot, when Leaper, who was a capital swimmer, told his companion, who can swim but little, to hold on while he went ashore and got help. When Leaper jumped off the sail laid the boat over in the water, throwing Earl out. He scrambled on again, and heard Leaper calling at a short distance away. The voice soon ceased, and Earl did not afterwards see Leaper. Earl continued calling for help for some time, and he was heard by the daughters of Mr. Joseph Baye, who told their brother Harry. He went for John Brown, caretaker of Edinswold, and they went to the rescue about half-past nine. Earl was almost exhausted when they reached him. Parties were immediately organized, and both lake and shore searched as thoroughly as possible all that night and next day, without finding Leaper's body. Earl not being acquainted with the lake, was uncertain as to the exact place where the boat was swamped, and the search necessarily, covered a large area. The search was continued all day Tuesday, and on Wednesday, little else being talked of in town, On Wednesday evening, over twenty boats began a systematic search, which was soon rewarded by the grappling hook from Mr. Wade's steam yacht catching the body by a leg, and bringing it to the surface, where the hold was lost, and the body again sank in about twenty feet of water. Nearly half an hour was spent in dragging before the body was again brought up, and secured. It was evident that the unfortunate young man had died of cold, the limbs being in the attitude of swimming, the eyes closed, and no appearance of any struggle to be seen. He was about four hundred yards off Heward's Point, between the steamboat channel and the shoal, and must have gone but a short distance from the boat when death overtook him. The death of Mr. Percy Leaper, who was a well-known and much liked young man of twenty-three, cast a gloom over the town. He came out from England, to join his uncle and only relative now in Canada, Mr. H. F. Sinclair, when sixteen years of age, and has since been in the employ of his uncle and successors at the Golden Beaver. He was a member of St. James' church, and of the Sons of England. A sister, who resided here for some time, returned about two years ago, to the home of their parents who are living in England. Deceased was in the church parade of Lodge Hampton, Sons of England, the day before his sudden taking off.

THE FUNERAL. The funeral of the late Percy Leaper, on Thursday evening June 3rd was largely attended. Business was entirely suspended. The cortege was headed by the citizens' band, and the Sons of England attended in a body. In St James' church the Rev. Canon Green made a few impressive remarks, which moved the large congregation deeply. At the grave the beautiful service of the Church of England was followed by that of the Order of Sons of England, read by Mr. E.C. Roper, Past President of Hampton Lodge, assisted by Town Councillor Sanderson.

Recruits for S. O. E. Lodges. A correspondent writes from a locality which must be nameless at present: I am sorry we do not take more lively interest in the S. O. E. society here. I found an Englishman working on a building here the other morning who has been out here 13 years. He did not seem to know there was such a society as the Sons of England. I gave him an ANGLO-SAXON and copy of Aims and Objects of our Society. That is an instance of many others that goes to show that there is not much doing in making the order known to our fellow-countrymen who have settled in Canada. I wrote to a secretary of an Ottawa lodge telling him to look up an English man I had heard of who knew nothing about the society. There ought to be an organized effort to communicate with all Englishmen who are not members of the order and make them aware of the fact that such an institution is in existence.

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

- London. Kensington No. 66.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. F. G. Truvill, Sec., 125 Dundas st. British Oak No. 82.—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. J. Anderson, Pres., A. Isaac, Sec., 748 King St. Piceadilly No. 88.—Meets alternate Mondays from March 23th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street. J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland st. Midland. Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters' Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors welcome. Frank Cook, Pres., R. O. Stokes, Sec. Smith's Falls. Guelph No. 124.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Mills Block. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. G. T. Martin, Pres., K. C. Townsend, Sec. Montreal. Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. R. Whiting, Pres., B. T. Sallars, Sec., No. 132 St. Gabriel street, Turcotte Ville, St. Henri. Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.E.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 56 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. Chas. Chappell, Pres., Jas. Field, Sec., 324 St. Antoine, 39 Metcalfe Ave., St. Henri. Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond st. J. G. Brooks, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 4 College st. Denbigh No. 96.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street. Chas. H. Hackett, Pres., F. W. Carvill, Sec., 5 Parthenals Sq. Grosvenor No. 120.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 466 St. Urbain st. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres., M. H. Howell, Sec., 51 Emile St. Orillia. Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st. Henry Cuff, Pres., Austin Gilham, Sec. Rose of Conchiching, No. 23, meets alternate Monday from January 11th, 1892, in their Hall Mulcahey's Block Orillia. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec., J. C. Iresidien, Pres., Box 63. Ottawa. Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. F. E. George, Pres., E. Aust, Sec., Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood. Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Panner, Sec., W. J. Eastcott Pres., P. O. Box 296. Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec., Geo. Brown, Pres., 438 Ann street. Russell No. 58, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec., W. H. Snelling, Pres., 35 Mackay st. Clarendon—The United Degree lodge of Derby, Bowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. W. J. Eastcott, Sec. Peterborough. Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. V. Eastwood, Sec., Rich. Warran, Pres., Box 277. Peterboro' No. 64.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at S. O. E. Hall A. E. Dixon, R. Sec., F. L. Sommerville, Pres., Peterborough. Owen Sound. Mistleton No. 86, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters' Hall, Red Rose 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, White Rose, the 1st Wednesday in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound cordially welcomed. J. M. Spencer, Sec., Geo. Price, Pres., Box 192. Qu'Appelle Station, Assa. Royal Standard, No. 112.—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec. Sault Ste. Marie. Leamington No. 95.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Dawson's Hall. W. E. Sharpe, Sec., Sault Ste. Marie. St. Thomas. Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Tabbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Chas. Riddals, Pres., Jas. Hoare, Sec. Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters' Hall, Emerald Block second and fourth Friday, R. R. D. third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. John Leach, Pres., W. A. Hollins, Sec. Stratford. Queen Victoria No. 78.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspear Hall. Alf. Hirst, Stratford. Sherbrooke, Que. Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odells Block. C. Pearce, Edwin Avery, Sec. Selkirk, Man. Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters' Hall, Colceugh Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. Rev. C. Pages, Sec. Rev. C. R. Little, Pres., C. Pages, Sec. Toronto. Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst & Queen sts. W. W. H. Syms, Sec., R. J. Hodce, Pres., 24 Eden Place. Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. W. H. Hewett, Pres., J. M. Williams, Sec., 419 College st., 16 Carlton Ave. York No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oldfells Hall, cor. Spadina Ave., Queen street, west. J. Baylis, Sec., T. Steele, Pres., 216 Lippincott st. Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. J. J. Thorley, Pres., W. Pugh, Sec., 74 Sussex Ave. Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale. M. Crittall, Sec., 4 Saunders Ave. Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from January 4th, 1892, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. W. T. Kendall, Sec. Thos. P. Williams, Pres., 255 Sackville st. St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. F. C. Payne, Sec., Geo. Tyler, Pres., 11 Clarence st. London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview, Ave. Visiting brethren welcome. W. H. Barron, J. G. Bent, Sec., 415 Gerrard st. e., President.

Daughters of England.

- Hamilton. 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. Annie Johnston, Hector H. Martin, President, Secretary. ST. THOMAS, ONT. Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Tabbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome. James Brown, E. W. Trump, Sec., President, 151 Manitoba st. Sons of England. Almonte. Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. C. E. Townsend, Rec. Sec. Harry Owrid, Pres. Aylmer, Ont. Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. M. Hatton, A. J. Elliott, President, Secretary. Barrie. Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. J. W. Kemping, Pres. Geo. Whitebread, Sec., Allandale, Barrie. Belleville. Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. H. Tammadge, Sec., R. Oliphant, Pres., Belleville. Bowmanville. Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsaill's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. Levi Morris, Pres., W. E. Pethick, Sec. Blackstock. Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made heartily welcome. R. H. Prust, Sec. Brockville. Saultik No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and last Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (1st) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec., W. H. Edwards, Pres., Box 75. Chatham. Thames No. 101.—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters Hall, King st. J. H. Oldershaw, Chas. F. Chaater, President, Secretary. Collingwood. Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Box 604, Sec. Collingwood. Cornwall. Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Tuesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. E. Hunt, Sec., Rev. S. Gower Poole, Pres., Cornwall. Galt. Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Edward Lane, Sec., Box 96. Guelph. Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres., Box 210. Hamilton. Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Wm. Hunt, Pres., 101 Oak Avenue. Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Geo. W. Kemp, Pre Hedley Mason, Sec., 182 Queen st. N., 13 James st. Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Harry Marshall, Hector H. Martin, Sec., 22 Wellington st. Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Sackville Hill, Sec., Robt. Hooper, Pres., Chedoke, P.O., Barton. Osborne, No. 122.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the Royal Temperance Hall. John W. Hannaford, Sec., G. Heatley, Pres., in rear 105 Wentworth st. Kingston. Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Wm. H. Cruise Sec., J. F. Martin, Pres., | Albert st., Williamsville. Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at Fraser's Hall, King st. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren. R. Marsh, Pres., | W. Dumbieton, Sec., Albert st., Williamsville. Huntsville. Crocyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. Geo. Hunt, J. G. Runney, Sec., President, Huntsville. Lakefield. Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. Wm. H. Cruise Sec., John C. Balsdon, Edmund Sellens, Sec., President. Lambton Mills. Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. Walter E. Ashman, Pres., J. T. Jarvis, Sec.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meet alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall. W. H. Clay, Sec., Coleman P.O.

- Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Dominion Hall corner of Dundas and Queen st., Toronto. H. W. Church, Pres., Saml. Leveeats, Sec., 94 Adelaide st. e., 164 Spadina Ave. St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. R. S. Grundy, Sec., 77 Sautler st., Guelph, Ont. Chesterfield No. 97.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. Geo. Clatworthy, Pres., Joseph Oldfield, Sec., 3 and 4 Adelaide St., E. Hull No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron Hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets. J. H. Jewell, Pres., A. C. Chapman, Sec., 300 Lippincott st. Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, Queen St. West, cor. Spadina Ave. over Devaney's new store, C. McClelland, Pres., F. W. Chorley, Sec., 22 Shirley St. Lichfield, No. 146, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Rink, corner Prospect and Ontario sts., every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock. C. M. Cashmore, Sec., E. J. Cashmore, Pres., 660 Parliament st., 182 Bolton Ave. Vancouver, B. C. Wilberforce No. 77.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Rev. H. P. Hobson, F. Jas. East, President, Secretary, Box 552. Victoria, B.C. Alexandra, No. 116.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174. Weston. Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King St. Hall. Visitors welcome. Smith Richardson, Sec., Joshua Fitton, Pres., Weston, Ont. Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 52.—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street. Visiting brethren are welcome. H. Slater, Pres., Wm. J. Turner, Sec., Box 64, Box 619, Windsor. Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Unity Hall, McIntyre block, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. T. C. Andrews, Arthur J. Craston, Sec., 414 St. Mary st. Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. W. R. D. 2nd Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome. A. H. Price, Sec., W. Jones, Pres., 508 4th Ave. N. Woodstock. Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. W. J. Fletcher, Sec. Lachine. Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, at 339 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome. J. H. Thomas, Pres., Edward Pickering, Sec., 331 St. Joseph St. Calgary, N.W.T. United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in their Hall, on Oster street. F. B. Karan, Sec., G. C. King, Pres. New Glasgow, N.S. Kenilworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S., Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock, in Good Templars Hall. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. H. Clarke, Pres., E. W. Thurston, Sec. Fredericton, N.B. Salting No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 7th, 1892. Visiting brethren always welcome. Chas. W. Beckwith, Pres., A. D. Thomas, Sec. Prince Edward Island. Eton, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month. (W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Geo. D. Wright, Pres., | J. Edward Rendle, Sec. BEATTY'S ORGANS.—Are the best. Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey. BEATTY'S PIANOS.—In use everywhere. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey. \$500 REWARD for a case of Dyspepsia that cannot be cured. Full particulars and sample treatment free. Send 10 cents for mailing. THE ST. LAWRENCE CO., Pictou, Nova Scotia. For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLAW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP." GENERAL PRINTING. THE "ANGLO-SAXON" OFFICE EXECUTES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB PRINTING BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK gotten up in neat form, and special care taken with regard to correctness. WORK FROM THE COUNTRY executed with despatch. Patronize the "ANGLO-SAXON" Job Office, 135 Sparks Street, Ottawa. The "Patent Review Building."



## ONE SOUL TO EVERY 100 MILES.

## SOMETHING ABOUT THE GREAT MACKENZIE RIVER REGION.

An Unoccupied Wilderness so Vast that the North and South Mission Posts are 1,000 Miles Apart.

The Anglican Bishop of Mackenzie river recently gave a most interesting account of the enormous region under his spiritual control, at Trinity church (Church of England) Winnipeg. What he said will interest Englishmen all over the world, when it is remembered that it refers to vast stretches abounding with all sorts of undeveloped mineral wealth.

His Lordship took his text from Nehemiah IV; 19-20: "And I said unto the nobles, and to the rulers, and to the rest of the people, the work is great and large, and we are separated upon the wall, one far from another; in what place, therefore, ye hear the sound of the trumpet, resort ye thither unto us." His Lordship said the words were very suitable with regard to the country and the diocese over which, in God's Providence he had been called to preside. The McKenzie River diocese was not only one of the most northern, but also one of the largest in the world, having an area of between

500,000 AND 600,000 SQUARE MILES, and extended as far north as the Arctic ocean, south to the 60th parallel of latitude, west to the Rocky Mountains, and east to the 100th degree of longitude. There were in the diocese about one person to the 100 square miles.

Besides the Indians there were a few hundred Eskimo, and a very small handful of English-speaking people connected with the Hudson's Bay company. The missionaries were faced with several difficulties and obstacles in the carrying out of their work. First the country being of such huge extent, and not only without railroads, but without roads of any sort, it was difficult to get about from one place to the other. The country was too undeveloped to admit of a large settlement in any one place. The Indians themselves can obtain nothing out of the ground, and they have to depend on hunting and fishing and have to move about from one place to the other. Of the H. B. C. posts not two are within 100 miles of each other, and some are

300 MILES APART with not a dwelling or a living being anywhere between.

The second difficulty is the length of time it takes to travel from one place to another. In summer the travel is by water, the H. B. C. posts all being built on the banks of the McKenzie river or the shores of one or other of the lakes.

In winter the missionaries travel over the snow on snow shoes, using dogs to convey their provisions and other necessities.

The third difficulty is the migratory character of the population, the people always moving around from one place to another on account of their not knowing how to obtain food, which also often prevents the missionary from going to see the Indians in the woods, and prevents the Indians from coming to the mission station or staying any length of time, sometimes only a few days. It was impossible to make a general statement with regard to the work, because there were

TEN DIFFERENT TRIBES OF INDIANS, speaking ten different dialects, and being of various dispositions and characters, some being religiously inclined while others were indifferent.

His Lordship related an incident of a visit to one sick parishioner which took five weeks of time and involved a walk of 320 miles. Other facts were given illustrating not only the hardships of the missionaries, but also those of the Indians themselves, numbers of whom from time to time perish with hunger. He gave an interesting account of a visit a few years ago to a tribe who never had a missionary among them, before, of his spending ten weeks among them, during which time he taught many of them to read in the syllabic character, also many of them to sing various tunes and to repeat some prayers, the creed, the commandments, etc. To give an idea of the sound of these northern Indian languages his Lordship recited, and afterwards sang to a simple tune, a verse of a hymn, a translation of which, he said, would be about as follows:

"My Father's house is very high,  
Far above the bright blue sky;  
If my God I truly love  
He'll take me to that home above."

As the result of that missionary trip his Lordship baptized twenty or thirty Indians, and the whole tribe of 120 or 130 became nominally connected with

the church. His Lordship contrasted the present

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS with that of twenty years ago when the work of the mission began, showing that some progress had been made, very few chiefs now having more than one wife, and the sick and the aged being not now left to perish. The work, he said, was still great and large, and the missionaries were separated one from another; they were seldom within 300 miles of each other, and some were not within 500 miles. The two missionaries that his Lordship was taking with him would be

A THOUSAND MILES APART, the one in the extreme north and the other in the extreme south. In conclusion his Lordship applied the words of the text: "In what place ye hear the sound of the trumpet, resort ye thither unto us." He said he had been trying to sound the trumpet; he urged the hearers to help as they could by giving money and otherwise.

After the sermon Rev. Archdeacon Fortin expressed his appreciation of the sermon, stated that His Lordship would leave for his diocese that week, and that he was taking two missionaries with him; he also intimated that any who might desire to help in the work of the diocese of McKenzie River might send their gifts either to His Lordship himself or to the rector.

## ENGLISH MEN IN CANADA.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

The parade of resident Englishmen, (May 29) demonstrated the strong feeling of national pride which the sons of the tight little island bring with them to this country. Patriotism has always been placed high in the list of virtues.

"Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said,  
This is my own, my native land—"

If there is such a wretch the poet proceeds to say, he shall while living forfeit fair renown, and doubly dying shall go down to the vile dust from whence he sprung, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Englishmen have reason for their national pride. An eloquent son of the soil, some years ago a sojourner in our midst, thus referred to the power of England in a St. George's day sermon delivered in Toronto:

"She is worthy of all their love and pride. Secure from invasion, prolific in produce, of tiny extent but of tremendous influence, a speck upon the world's chart, but an emperor in the world's council, the school of the wise, and the home of the free; her sails whitening all waters, and in all latitudes her flag flying upon some fringe of coast, girdling the globe with her possessions and owning archipelagos of seas—England; the classic ground of liberty and philosophy, the home of all knowledge, the mart of all trade."

It is well that Englishmen should affectionately remember their old home and cherish the memory of its glorious achievements in arts and arms; and appropriate that they should give public expression to their sentiments as on Sunday last. At the same time let it be borne in mind that this is but a minor and transient phase of patriotic feeling. Whatever may be our origin we are all Canadians, and owe our best love, and whole service to our own land. To the credit of Englishmen, be it said that they have for the most part confined their associated efforts to the organization of charitable societies, and have refrained from asserting themselves with national aggressiveness in politics. They recognize the fact that while the old country is in a sense "home" they have chosen to become citizens of the Dominion, and that the conditions under which latter generations of Canadians, including their own descendants, shall be born, depends largely upon their own fidelity to Canada, her institutions and interests.

Again to quote from Dr. Punshon:—"When I consider that there is a land which reaps all the benefit of monarchy without the caste or cost of monarchy—a land where there is no degradation in honest toil, and ample chances for the honest toiler; a land whose educational appliances rival any other, and whose moral principle, has not yet been undermined; a land which starts its national existence with a kindling love of freedom, a quickened onset of enquiry and a reverend love of truth, and of its highest embodiment, religion. I feel that never country began under fairer auspices, and that if Canada's children be but true to themselves, whatever their political destiny may be, they will establish a stable commonwealth rich in all the virtues which make nations great—mighty in those irresistible moral forces which make any people strong."

## Princess Louise's Select Party.

The Princess Louise of Lorne is arranging a party from the highest ranks to visit the Columbus exhibition in Chicago, and Ottawa and other Canadian points next year. Among the party will be the Duchess of Portland, Duchess of Manchester, Duchess of Newcastle, Duchess of Wellington, the Marchioness of Granby, Countess of Dudley, Countess of Grosvenor, Countess of Airlie, Countess of Minto, Countess of Aberdeen, Countess of Zetland, Viscountess Brooke, Lady Henry Bentinck, Lady Henry Somerset and Lady Randolph Churchill.

## UNIFORMED SIR KNIGHTS.

The new Military Degree established in connection with the Sons of St. George in the U. S.

One of the most remarkable features of the splendid development of the movement for English unification in the United States is the formation and spread of the new institution growing out of the Sons of St. George, the "Uniformed Sir Knights."

Lt.-Gen. H. Robert Surlis, commanding U. S. K., S. of St. G., Worcester, Mass., has issued the following spirited address, explaining the scope and object of the new order:

## "UNIFORMED SIR KNIGHTS."

Order Sons of St. George. To the Sons of St. George: The Army of Uniformed Sir Knights and Sons of St. George, now rapidly increasing in membership, was organized with the aim of promoting the interests of the Sons of St. George, and providing the members of that society with an opportunity of enlisting in a military degree, the aim of which would be identical with that of the parent society, and the good effect of which would be manifest in attracting into our ranks those who would find in a uniformed military organization that enjoyment and pleasure so necessary for the successful maintenance of all great movements. The Uniformed Sir Knights, S. of St. G., are the only uniformed military degree that is wholly devoted to the interests of the Sons of St. George. Its aim is progress, and the propagation and advancement of the interests of the English in America.

No uniformed rank surpasses it in plan of organization, thoroughness of detail, elegance of uniforms and equipment, and none are capable of being of greater benefit to the Sons of St. George than the Uniformed Sir Knights. It should interest all true Englishmen, and there should not exist throughout the length and breadth of this great land a lodge of St. George without its attendant Barrack of the U. S. K., both working in harmony for the advancement of those high principles and cherished objects that render the Sons of St. George the banner English organization.

Under the provision of Art. XVIII of the new Constitution, any member of the Army who desires to associate himself with his brothers for a common benefit is entitled to membership in the fraternal aid, whereby in case of death by accident or disease the family or relatives are provided for; the children, if he has children, are kept clothed, educated and looked after until they become of age.

The principles of benevolence and fraternity are put to a practical application; the burden on the individual is slight, but the benefit in the hour of trial is such as to soothe a dying brother's anguish with the knowledge that his loved ones will not suffer want or hunger.

Send for a Constitution and lend a helping hand to bind together the English of America in the true bonds of unity.

In unity there is strength; in F. C. & L. prosperity, happiness and progress. Let all earnest lovers and friends of the Sons of St. George assist in the building up of the new degree and thus strengthen the Order we love and revere.

## Handsome as a Picture.

Mr. John Neil, of Jockvale, who comes to Ottawa market frequently, is the owner of a pair of horses that would do credit to the equipage of a duke in the old country. They are dapple greys, 5 and 6 years old, 16 hands high and each weighs about 1,500 lbs. and is as handsome as a picture. They are a credit to the whole country. He drives them regularly to market and uses them about the farm.

Mr. Robertson, of Billings Bridge, has had his 2 year old Clyde gelding sired by Mr. Clark's "Windsor", weighed at Ottawa market. He turned the beam at 1,400 lbs. and is a magnificent specimen of his class.

## The English Church Union and Divorce.

The subject of the third ordinary meeting of the session 1891-92 of the English Church Union was "The Crusade against the Divorce Acts." The meeting was held at the Westminster Palace hotel, London, and the chair was taken by Viscount Halifax.

Resolutions were passed favoring the repeal of at least those clauses in the Divorce acts which require the parochial clergy either to perform the re-marriage themselves, or to allow the churches to be used for the marriage (so-called) of a divorced person whose real husband or wife is still living; and opposing the passing of a Bill, introduced by Mr. Hunter and others, for extending still further the grounds for divorce.

## U. S. Capitalists After Canadian Gold Mines.

A New York Associated Press dispatch says: "Two mining experts, Mr. Foster of Colorado and Mr. Gillon of Montana are now investigating Canadian gold mines at Marmora, Ontario, with the intention of proceeding to Scotland there."

They represent Mr. J. B. Haggin, late of Haggin & Tevis, bankers of San Francisco, and perhaps the most successful miners in the United States and owning the Anaconda mine at Montana which yields \$1,000 per day profit.

The attraction which these Canadian gold ores now afford arises from the successful treatment of ores at Marmora and elsewhere by the new process of gold extraction by the Crawford mill, the North American control of which is in the hands of Erastus Wiman.

## Wonderful Gold and Silver Finds.

G. T. Ware, of Port Arthur, reports a wonderful find of gold twenty-six miles south of Port Arthur. A vein of silver has been traced for half a mile and is eight feet wide, and samples taken from eight feet below the surface go from \$10,000 to \$12,000 of pure silver per ton of ore. The find is located near the group of silver mines known as the Badger, Beaver and Rabbit Mountain. The new location is known as the West Beaver Mining Location 140 T, and was formerly known as the Little Pig.

## Nearly 5000 Settlers in May.

A Winnipeg letter dated May 28, says:—Yesterday was the busiest day of the week in immigration circles; the officers of the department were engaged all day in attending to the various needs of the new arrivals.

According to the Dominion returns the following were their destinations: Manitoba—British, 89; Germans, 24; French, 16; Scandinavians, 4; Territories—British, 87; French 3; and British Columbia 18 British. This makes a total of 241. They were nearly all for Grenfell, Regina and Edmonton districts.

The total arrivals for the month to date is 4,650, of which 700 were Germans; the total for the year is 22,000. To-day 140 Scandinavians are expected.

## What Deloraine Farmers Did.

Deloraine Times: "M. W. Wilson & Son raised from 400 acres of land 14,470 bushels of No 1 wheat, and from 75 acres of land 4,620 bushels of oats, and off 12 acres of land 483 bushels of barley, making in all 19,574 bushels of grain from 437 acres of land this year. Mitchell Bros. threshed for Mr. Haggart, and turned out an average of 38 bushels an acre on 99 acres of wheat, 50 acres of which was threshed from the shock.

## Crops Well Ahead.

Hon. Mr. Smart, who has arrived at Winnipeg from the west says, the country presents a very fine appearance. He believes the crops are further ahead now than they were at the corresponding period last year. From what he learned among the farmers in various localities the average is about the same as last year, or probably a slight increase, as a large amount of breaking was done last fall.

## Gloomy Prospects in Dakota.

Chief Grain Inspector Clausen, of Dakota, takes a rather gloomy view of the situation. He says seeding, which was at that time over six weeks late, was proceeding very slowly. Only about 40 per cent of the crop was in.

Here are a few of the New Season's Goods at  
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Cashmere Blouses, New Styles just in. Cheap.  
Lawn Blouses from 65 cts.  
Print Blouses from 75 cts., (turn-down collar and tucks.)  
New Chemises from 25cts.  
New Night Dresses from 65cts.  
New Skirts from \$1.25.  
New Drawers from 25cts.  
Great variety of Infants' Caps and Bonnets and Child's Dresses and similar lines at about cost.  
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THE  
SONS OF ENGLAND  
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.  
BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.

The Beneficiary Board is now prepared to receive applications for increased beneficiaries. The Beneficiary is now composed of two classes, viz.: A and B.

Class A includes the present \$500 and \$1,000 Certificates.

Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certificates.

All Beneficiary members at present in good standing will be eligible to join Class B (providing they pass a satisfactory medical examination), on payment of \$2.00, \$1.00 of which is to be paid the Local Examiner, and the other sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 25c.

Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability clause.

The rates of assessment in Class B is the same as in Class A, and until such time as an assessment realizes \$1,000, the heirs or legatees of a deceased member shall be entitled to receive only such amount as shall be realized by an assessment made upon all members in good standing in Class B at the time of his death.

All old members of the Beneficiary over 50 years of age, desiring to join Class B, may do so until six months from the date of this circular, —that is, November 2nd, 1892, after which time no such application can be entertained.

Members joining both Classes at the same time will pay an entrance fee of \$5.00; \$1.00 to go to the Medical Examiner, and the balance to be sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 50c.—25c. for each certificate.

The Beneficiary Board meets on the First Wednesday of each month. The age of an applicant is made up to the day the application reaches the Supreme Grand Secretary's office; for example, if the applicant is examined by the Lodge Surgeon, say on the 10th of the month, and he would be fifty on the 22nd of the month, and it doesn't reach the Supreme Grand Secretary's office until after the 22nd, it bars him from being admitted.

The Entrance Fees must in all cases be forwarded with the application.

**JOHN W. CARTER,**

**S. G. Secretary.**

Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

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