

# THE ANGLLO-SAXON

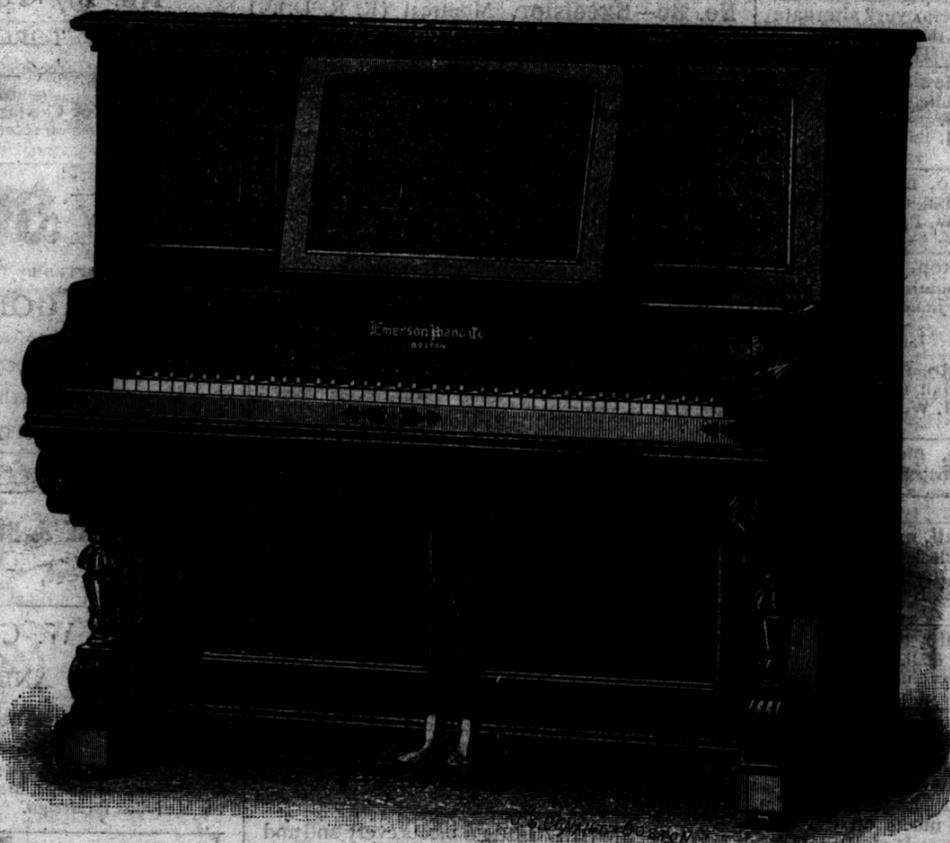
A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

Volume II, No. 1.  
Monthly.

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER, 1888.

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W. Percy, Pres. Sherwood St., Mt. Sherwood.
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J. W. Haynes, Sec.,  
L. Brown, Pres. 22 Broadwood Ave.
- No. 32—Stafford**, Toronto, meets alternate Mondays from April 9th at Copeland Hall, King St. East, cor. Sherbourne St.  
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Wm. Mitchell, Pres. 18 Trafalgar Ave.
- No. 33—Leicester**, Kingston, meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal Sts., on the 2nd and last Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.  
W. L. Allinson, Sec.,  
H. B. Savage, Pres. Albert St.
- No. 34—Canterbury**, Collingwood, meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays in Union Hall, Hurontario street, Collingwood.  
V. M. Durnford, Sec.,  
John Nettleton, Pres.
- No. 35—Windsor**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Oddfellows' Hall, cor. Spadina Ave., Queen St. West.  
W. Huxley, Sec.,  
Will. T. James, Pres. 9 Chesnut St.
- No. 36—Excelsior**, Montreal (R. R. D.), meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place de Armes Square. Visitors welcome.  
Chas. Chappell, Sec.,  
T. J. Bedford, Pres. 102 St. Felix St.
- No. 41—Victoria Jubilee**, Montreal, meets every alternate Friday from 1st June, 1888, at the Victoria Club House, cor. Wellington and Sebastopol Sts.  
J. A. Edwards, Sec.,  
Thos. Pike, Pres. 4 College St.
- No. 43—Nelson**, Almonte, meets alternate Fridays from June 1st, at their hall, Mill Street. Visiting brethren welcome.  
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R. J. Wicksteed, Pres. 161 George Street.
- No. 45—Portsmouth**, Dovercourt, Toronto, meets alternate Tuesdays from April 17th at Mechanics' Institute.  
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F. J. Drewitt, Pres. 10 Arcade, Yonge St.
- No. 47—Worcester**, West Toronto Junction, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at McFarlane's Hall, West Toronto Junction.  
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- No. 48—Leeds**, Weston, meets on 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at King St. Hall. Visitors welcome.  
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B. Plowman, Pres.
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- No. 55—Stanley Lodge** meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at the Foresters' Hall, Wellington St., Ottawa.  
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- No. 57—Norfolk**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Oddfellows' Hall, Dundas St., Queen St. West.  
T. H. Kidd, Sec.,  
W. Miles, Pres. 64 Gladstone Ave.
- No. 58—Hampton**, Orillia, meets alternate Mondays from August 6th, 1888, at Sons of England Hall, Mississauga Street.  
G. H. Swain, Sec.,  
H. Boyes, Pres.
- No. 62—Truro**, St. Thomas, meets in their Hall, Cor. Southwick and Talbot Streets, on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.  
J. W. Yearsley, Sec.,  
Fred. W. Wright, Pres.
- No. 63—Plymouth**, Exeter, Ont., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each and every month in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Main St.  
Jos. Senior, Sec.,  
George S. Kemp, Pres.
- No. 65—Richmond**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West.  
J. E. Bond, Sec.,  
H. J. Boswell, Pres. 6 Wyatt Ave.
- No. 67—Preston**, Toronto, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at Jubilee Hall, College St. West.  
J. J. Pritchard, sr., Sec.,  
Jno. Aldridge, Pres. 412 Markham St.

- No. 70—Sherwood**, Eglinton, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month at the Town Hall, Eglinton.  
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Printers and Publishers,

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

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1888.

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

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

Subscribers failing to get their paper regularly will confer a favor by notifying Mason & Reynolds immediately, by postal card or otherwise.

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

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TO OUR READERS.

With this issue the ANGLO-SAXON enters on the second year of its existence. During the past twelve months the promoters have every reason to be gratified with the success this little journal has achieved. Mistakes may have been made, for journalists like all other men are not infallible, but these errors it is hoped to avoid in future. It will continue to be the aim of the ANGLO-SAXON to advance the interests of Englishmen in Canada, morally and politically, to afford a medium to Englishmen for giving expression to their views on national questions, to foster a truly Canadian and English national spirit, to further the objects of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, and above all, to assist in making Canada, what we believe she is destined to become, one of the greatest countries in the world, and British to the backbone. With the object of making the ANGLO-SAXON the representative organ of the Englishmen in Canada, communications have been entered into with leading English writers throughout the Dominion, and we hope to give our readers some stirring articles on national subjects in the near future. The editorial charge of the ANGLO-SAXON has been assumed by an experienced journalist, and a member of the S. O. E., and no effort will be spared to make our little monthly among the brightest and best in Canada. The business management however will remain as heretofore. We rely upon our many friends to assist us by pushing the ANGLO-SAXON among the Sons of England and the St. George's societies and all men of English stock throughout Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

At the annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Association recently held in this city not a single representative of a French-Canadian battalion was present. Will some Quebec contemporary assign a reason for this?

We must ask our readers to kindly overlook the unavoidable delay which has occurred in the issue of this number, which we fear will not be in their hands until several days after the nominal date of publication. Arrangements are being made to obviate the possibility of similar delay in the future, it being our aim to have the ANGLO-SAXON in the hands of the majority of our readers by the first of each month.

The measure of success which the ANGLO-SAXON continues to receive among the S. O. E. fraternity is most gratifying. We are anxious to publish a brief record of lodge work every month, and for this purpose we would urge upon the secretaries of ALL lodges outside of Toronto not to overlook this matter. Communications should reach the editor not later than the 20th of the month, and be written on one side of the paper only.

"THE race inured to hardship and the rigor of a climate colder than that to the south of us will produce better men, and the people of this country will eventually give laws to them," (the States.) These words of the Postmaster-General show that he is a student of history. But, carrying the proposition to its legitimate conclusion, the great puzzle is why the Eskimo should be so slow in dominating over we poor folk who live in a warmer climate than they.

THE progress made by the Sons of England Benevolent Society within the past year or two is almost unparalleled in the history of friendly societies in Canada. When three years ago the Toronto brethren decided to purchase Shaftesbury hall as a permanent home for the Order in that city, and an abiding monument to its members, an example was set to other fraternal organizations, of which they have not been slow to avail themselves. Now, however, we have to call attention to the contemplated action of an individual lodge, which should serve to stimulate all the lodges on our roll to follow its example. Preston lodge, No. 67, although only a short time in existence, proposes to purchase Jubilee Hall, College street West, where the regular meetings are held, at a cost of \$11,000. The investment should be a good one, as the hall is located in a progressive neighbourhood, and stores beneath the hall ought to command higher rents each year. Bravo, Preston!

THE first official visit of Lord Stanley, of Preston, Governor-General of Canada, to Toronto on the occasion of the formal opening of the Industrial Exhibition in September, will be signalled by the presentation of an address to His Excellency, among others, by the Toronto lodges of the Sons of England B. S. All the city lodges, including the Grand Lodge Officers, will participate, and we have no doubt will worthily represent our grand organization. We congratulate our Toronto brethren in their determination to thus honor Her Majesty's representative, not because he is simply Governor-General, but because "he is an Englishman." To many of us that means a good deal. In this connection it may be stated that the "Lancashire lads" of Toronto will also present the Governor-General with an address of welcome. Ex-Ald. Hallam, a Chorley "lad" is at the head of the movement. To our Toronto brethren we would say, let the "Lancashire lads" be noted, and if they do not happen to be members of the S. O. E., do not let three months elapse before they are numbered in our ranks.

## CABINET CHANGES.

The newspapers have announced that the process of Cabinet reorganization is complete by the appointment of Hon. Jno. Haggart to the portfolio of Postmaster-General, the Hon. Edgar Dewdney becoming Minister of the Interior. The latter is an Englishman by birth, and the second man from the Southern portion of Great Britain to find a seat in the present administration, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell being the other. Possibly the Hon. John Carling may be claimed as an Englishman also, as, although born in Canada, he comes from good Yorkshire stock. Opinions differ relative to the wisdom of the appointment of Mr. Dewdney, but as an Englishman he has the ANGLO-SAXON'S heartiest congratulations upon his advancement. A good deal has been said about the way Mr. Dewdney administered the North-West while he was Lieutenant-Governor, but while a score of charges have been preferred against him it is rather singular that nothing has been proven against him. In appointing Mr. Dewdney to a portfolio Sir John Macdonald appears to have broken through the rule which has long been the bane of Canadian politics, viz., sectional representation, and we hope that others of our statesmen will have the courage to eventually give this practice its quietus. We believe the day is not far distant when men will be selected for Cabinet positions, not because they may happen to represent certain bodies or organizations, but on account of true merit they may possess. To invite a man into the government because he happens to be an Irish Roman Catholic and immediately off-set his vote, or any little influence he may be supposed to possess, by appointing a leading Orangeman to a portfolio, makes representative government a farce and a by-word. And, forsooth, what have the Irish Catholics ever done for Canada that they should have a representative in the government and not the Irish Protestants? Why should the Irish have a ministerial representative at all and not the English, the Scotch or the Welsh? And where do the claims of native born Canadians come in? These are questions which must be faced, and if the present practice is continued much longer we opine that some of these days the Sons of England will be asking, and with some justice, to have a representative of theirs in the government. But we feel that the vast body of Englishmen in Canada will agree with us that it would be better to abolish the present system altogether, and to appoint men to portfolios on account of their ability and competency to perform the duties allotted to them. If the Maritime provinces send men to parliament, who stand head and shoulders in ability above their fellows from the other portions of the Dominion, then let the Maritime provinces have a majority of such men in the government. Similarly if Ontario's representatives transcend in ability those from the other provinces, give Ontario the preponderance. But above all things, even if we have to retain provincial representation, let us get rid of these sectional appointments. Mr. Dewdney receives his portfolio, not because he is an Englishman, but because he is the man best qualified, through long experience, to administer the vast territory lying west of Lake Superior, and the least we can do is to bespeak for him from his countrymen, whether they belong to one political party or the other, a fair trial.

## MANY THANKS, GROVER.

Like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky the President's message, inviting Congress to pass a measure of retaliation against Canada, has burst on the Republican camp. As Disraeli more than twenty years ago "dished the Whigs"—although we do not stay to argue the question of political ethics involved in the act—so has Cleveland completely "dished" his adversaries. From the standpoint of a United States Democrat it is a splendid coup, but looked at from an independent point of view the proposal is as despicable a piece of political chicanery as history can furnish. When the

record of Cleveland's administration comes to be written, the dark blot upon it will certainly be his retaliation proposals. After years of bickering on the fisheries question, a treaty is at last made, for which President Cleveland has nothing but praise. The Canadian Parliament accepted it as a measure of conciliation, and, forsooth, because the American Senate rejects it contrary to the President's advice, he proposes to punish Canada. A more unjustifiable course of conduct it would be impossible to suggest. But Canadians rightly recognize that Cleveland is simply indulging in a little game of "bluff" and do not let it disturb their equanimity. There is this much, however, in connection with the "message" for which we have to thank the U. S. President. His proposal to strike a blow at Canadian commerce has done more to evoke a national sentiment throughout the Dominion than anything that has happened in many a long day. An American journal discussing the message sapiently remarked that the President had done well to remove the subject of dispute from the sea to land. As Canadians we have nothing to regret upon that score. The Fisheries question was one with regard to which the Maritime Provinces were solely interested. Apart from the newspapers Ontario paid little attention to it, but now the dispute has assumed a different phase, it has become a question of national importance. The result has been, for the time being, to unite all parties in support of the Government's decision to maintain Canada's rights. But if it comes to the worst, and retaliation is enforced, the answer of Canada to the big bully to the south of us will be a short one, "If you can stand it, we can."

It is gratifying to observe so many members of the S. O. E. order taking a prominent part in the Dominion Rifle Association matches, Bro. Staff-Sergt. W. Ashall, of the Queen's Own, Toronto, a member of St. George Lodge, No. 27, took several important prizes. Bro. Sergt. W. Short, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, a member of Russell lodge, No. 56, was another highly successful competitor. Both of these brethren were members of 1888 Wimbledon team, and greatly distinguished themselves while in England. Bro. Lieut. S. M. Rogers, of the 43rd Battalion, a member of Bowood Lodge, No. 44, Ottawa, and Staff-Sergt. W. T. Mason, of the same lodge and battalion, did well, as also Sergt. W. Dawson, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, a member of Russell lodge, Ottawa. It is particularly pleasing to note the high positions in the Grand Aggregate won by Lieut. Rogers and Sergt. Short, which entitles them to a Governor-General's badge, and makes them members of next years' Wimbledon team. We congratulate them.

There are men who belong to societies who never attend a business session, and who never make their appearance in the meeting room to pay their quarterly dues. The weather is too disagreeable, it is too warm, or the place of meeting is altogether too far from their residence. Yet they want to know what transpires at each session, and are never satisfied with the proceedings, but "if they had been there, such and such action would never have prevailed." Nothing suits them; they criticise everything and everybody, and if they "did not reside so far from the room they would have been there to have spoken their minds on the subject." Very good. Just let them know that an entertainment is to be given, supplemented with refreshments. The wind may howl, the rain come down in torrents, and the intervening distance between their home and the place of meeting may cover a pretty long space of ground, but they are not in the least fatigued, and they brave the elements to get to that particular entertainment, ingeniously weaving for an excuse that it "has been so long since I attended I concluded to drop in and see you." And yet this class of men expect their society to prosper, to do business, to keep up fraternal feeling, to increase in interest and add to its membership.—*Ex.*

### French-Canadians Have Special Privileges Under Repealable Statutes only.

It was shown in our August number, under what cannot be considered other than conclusive evidence, that French-Canadians enjoy no special privileges under treaty or other international agreement. But that they exercise special privileges, especially in connection with their laws, language and religion, we all know but too well. Whence, then, are these so-called exemptions obtained if not by treaty stipulation?

A full decade had not elapsed after the royal proclamation of 1763 wholly abolishing what remained of French law in Canada before the first mutterings of the coming rebellion of the American Colonies began to be distinctly heard. That an armed effort for complete independence would certainly be made by those disaffected provinces was scarcely any longer in doubt. At that crisis it became a matter of moment to both principals likely to be participators in the coming struggle to secure the co-operation of Canada. The spirit of dissatisfaction with the political status as then existing had not manifested itself in that colony conspicuously as in the more southern provinces. On the other hand there existed no attachment whatever to British rule. The soreness of defeat and of an intolerable national humiliation had not yet had time to wear away. Such feeling as existed was that of indifference as between the coming disputants. The vanquished were at that point when they would be likely to transfer their allegiance to the highest bidder. That allegiance, then as to-day, they believed to be naturally due to France alone, their mother-country. Then as to-day that allegiance was likely to be lukewarm to any other power, be that other power British or American. We have since seen that it has been unable to arouse itself in an honest and sincere co-operation to build up a great Canadian Confederacy.

The policy of the Roman Catholic Church of that day was of course the policy of the Roman Catholic Church of to-day, and of all preceding days, and as it will be to the end. It consisted in making the best bargain it could for the Church. It was ultimately resolved by it that its best interests would be best and most permanently served by identifying itself with Imperial interests in the coming struggle. A bargain was accordingly struck with the Home Government, and in 1774 an Imperial Act was passed containing a clause enabling "the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada to hold and receive their accustomed dues and rights" as before the Conquest. Thus that astute ecclesiastical institution got from the conquerors its first legal hold in what is now the Province of Québec, thus the religious feature of the trio—"our laws, language, and religion"—came to be officially recognised. The statute nevertheless makes no special concessions in favor of the first two points—they are not indeed even mentioned.

Such bartering away of the public welfare for the furtherance of party and ecclesiastical interests might in a more favored country appear as incredible as it is certainly immoral and revolting. But we have all seen the same thing done so frequently and unblushingly in Canada itself by our own Parliament any session these thirty years past, that we have unhappily got hardened to it. In all these secret intrigues, in which each of our two great parties have been equally unprincipled, equally recreant to patriotism and honor, it is the French Roman Catholic Church in Canada which has invariably been the great and indeed the only real and permanent gainer.

Seventeen years later, the Imperial Parliament once again dealt with matters of French-Canadian concern. In 1791 it passed what is commonly known as the Constitutional Act. This measure called a legislative body into existence, nearly the first act of which, in Lower Canada, was to take into consideration the adoption of the French language. A resolution officially recognising it was carried, and

it thus for the first time since the Conquest obtained a legal status. The old French laws simultaneously came again into operation so far as civil cases were involved. The criminal law of England, however, continued to be maintained, as it does up to the present day.

So here at last we have official recognition of "our laws, our language, and our religion"—all three. It was gratefully accepted by the French-Canadians, who had by this time grown in numbers from 65,000 at the Conquest to 110,000 at the passage of the Act in question. The gratitude of this fickle people was not of long duration, however. By 1834 they had given such proofs of disaffection, and even showed themselves so ripe for active physical hostilities, that the English Colonial Secretary of the day, Lord Stanley, publicly threatened the total repeal of the Act of 1791. Unfortunately the Administration of which he was a member failed to carry out his menace.

The Union Act of 1840 came into force instead. Between the fall of Quebec and the date just mentioned, Upper Canada had been growing in wealth and population. The statute above named had for its object the consolidation of these two provinces under one legislature. This was accordingly done, and at this part of our history—be it well noted and remembered—the French language again disappears officially, the English language once more becomes sole and paramount for parliamentary purposes. The official use of the French tongue is emphatically set aside by the Union Act. The wording of the statute is uncompromising and incapable of misconstruction. It declares that "all journals, entries, and written or printed proceedings, of what nature soever, of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada, and all written proceedings and reports of said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, shall be in the English language." It even goes on to add that "no translated copy shall be kept among their records, or be deemed in any case to have the force of an original record." The continued operation, however, of French law in the Lower Province is not interfered with, nor is any change made in the concessions granted to the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada under the provisions of the Imperial Act of 1774.

That Church, however, was no consenting party to this official disappearance of the French language. Such suppression tended to sap one of its strongest holds over the minds of the least restive and the least enquiring of all its many world-spread flocks. Something had to be done, and that quickly, to restore it. French-Canadian members were, therefore, for the first time, taught the value of voting in Parliament in one unbroken mass. There was to be no division in their ranks whether from party or other predilections or interests. The authority that invented and urged this then new style of tactics found itself strong enough to compel obedience to it. The unbroken phalanx thus called into existence became irresistible among the weakening divisions of the other parties and cliques. Successive administrations began by dreading its power and ended by surrendering to all its wishes. The result was that, so early as 1848, that part of the Union Act of 1840 abolishing the use of the French language in Parliament became a thing of the past. Such a pressure was brought by the united French-Canadian representatives on the Ministry of the day that the Imperial Government was induced to repeal that portion of the Union Act relating to the use of the English language alone in connection with all legislative proceedings. And thus French became a recognised official language in the Legislature.

Such was the position up to 1867, the year which saw the Dominion of Canada called into existence. The British North America Act then dealt with the bi-lingual question in the following terms:—"Either language may be used in the Dominion Parliament or Legislature of Quebec. Both languages shall be used in the respective records and journals of the above, and the Acts of the Dominion Parliament and

Quebec Legislature shall be printed and published in both languages."

We have now passed in review the various historical incidents connected with the French race in Canada, so far as they treat of the perpetuation of the laws, language and religion of the latter, since the fall of Quebec. We have seen that the treaty which followed their submission made not a single important reservation in their favor. Also, that the concessions since accorded owe their existence merely to statutes liable any day to be repealed. In a final and concluding paper we shall treat of the outcome of such concessions to the subjugated race as have since so weakly and unwisely been made.

ANGLO-SAXON.

### GOSSIP ABOUT HOME.

WHAT IS OCCURRING IN OUR ISLAND ACROSS THE SEA.

(From our English Correspondent.)

LONDON, AUGUST 21ST.

The competitions of the southern detachments at the Shoeburyness volunteer artillery meeting have been concluded.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Goschen is more and more identifying himself with the Conservative party and insists less and less upon his liberalism.

The Queen has approved of the translation of the Bishop of Chester to the see of Oxford, vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. John Macharness, D.D.

Lord Napier of Magdala is urging that another mission to King John of Abyssinia should be undertaken. There is no likelihood of the government acceding to the proposition.

The Glasgow Exhibition which was opened by the Queen caused an immense stir. The managers spent an immense deal of money on the exhibition, and it is being attended by enormous crowds.

The Birmingham Liberal club got into difficulties some time back and its liquidation has been completed, and the sum available for distribution among the shareholders is £3,756 7s. 6d., equal to a dividend of eighteen pence in the pound.

The government have decided not to grant Richmond Park as a meeting place instead of Wimbledon for the volunteers, and an agitation is now going on in favor of Cannock Chase, near Stafford. At present the choice lies between Cannock Chase and Brighton.

Actually General Lord Wolseley has a nephew who has served in the ranks and until lately was a sergeant in the 2nd battalion, South Staffordshire regiment at Devenport, in Devonshire. Sergt. Wolseley has just been given a commission as second lieutenant in the Cheshire Regiment.

Our men of war are still at work endeavoring to put an end to the nefarious slave trade on the east coast of Africa. Her Majesty's ship *Kingfisher* captured five slave dhaws on the 21st and 26th October, and 7th and 12th, and 19th November, 1887, respectively. The distribution of prize money for these captures took place recently.

It is understood that the London and North Western Railway will answer the challenge of the Great Northern and take another 15 minutes off the journey to Edinburgh. Accordingly the company issued orders to the locomotive works at Crewe for twenty new engines with 7½ ft. driving wheels to be constructed specially for high speed.

Rich gold is reported to have been struck in the Clinger Gold Mine near Dolgelly, 120 feet immediately beneath a spot where some years ago gold to the value of \$75,000 was obtained. Some specimens from the Morgan Mine which were crushed recently are stated to have contained the extraordinary quantity of 1,000 ounces to the ton.

There is considerable doubt as to the date on which the Special Commission to enquire into the charges against the Parnellite members will commence its sittings. Sir James Hannen is the only one of the judges who is sitting during vacation, the rest being on their holidays. If Judge Hannen is willing to forego his holiday the commission may begin about the end of October. It is doubtful, however, if he will be willing to pursue such a course.

A granite memorial stone erected over the grave of Jack Crawford, the hero of Camperdown, has been unveiled in the parish churchyard of Sunderland. Crawford was a Sunderland sailor, aged 22, who at the battle of Camperdown between the English and Dutch navies in 1793, when Admiral Duncan's flag had been shot from the mast, climbed the mast and nailed the flag to its place again. The flag is now in the possession of Earl Camperdown.

The present season has been a wretched one for the boatmen and innkeepers on the Thames, on account of the constant wet and almost wintry weather. As Londoners are aware there are many attractive spots on the Thames which are thronged with holiday makers during the summer, and a fine season means a rich harvest to all who carry on the business of pleasure at these points. This year, however, there is nothing but dismal faces at the various resorts on the banks of father Thames.

A son of Sir Thos. Gladstone, who is a staunch Tory, and who is also a nephew of Mr. Gladstone, was recently ducked by poachers in Loch Erisnt, Island of Lewes, the fishing of which he leases. This was because he remonstrated with the men for trawling in the loch.

An interesting excursion train leaves Paris on the 11th September for a trip to Central Asia. The train will be made up of dining room, sleeping cars, etc. The route taken will be *via* Vienna and Kieff to Odessa, from whence the party will be conveyed by water to the Crimea. There will be a stay of five days in that peninsula, and visits will be paid in succession to the Caucasus, Tiflis, Baku, where the famous oil wells are, Samarcand, Merv, and Bokhara, returning by south of the Black Sea to Constantinople. From the oriental city the return will take place through Bulgaria and Servia, and about the 20th October Paris will be reached.

John Jackson has just been executed at Manchester for the murder of Assistant-Warder Webb, in Strangway's jail. Jackson's crime was a peculiarly atrocious one. His record was bad, and he proved to be a consummate hypocrite. He joined the Salvation Army, but committed an offence which again brought him to prison. Whilst there however he represented his penitence in such a manner as to disarm the suspicion of the warder. While alone with him in a room in the jail one day Jackson brained Webb and escaped from the jail. He was recaptured however, and has now expiated his crime. This makes the 126th execution that Berry has carried through.

CHARING X.

### Geography and Intellect.

CURIOUS RESULTS OF DR. CONAN DOYLE'S INVESTIGATIONS.

In the group of islands that constitutes Great Britain there has been going on ever since the Norman conquest a mixing up of brains that has made it on the whole the most virile country in the world. To-day it is simply a wonder to outsiders that the British intellect is so fertile as it is. In every branch of activity, where the mind shoots forward, there is an Englishman at the front. Not long ago Sir Francis Galton made some studies as to the degree in which genius is hereditary, which were at least curious, and were declared capricious; but now an English physician, Dr. A. Conan Doyle, comes forward in the *Nineteenth Century* and declares that there is a method to be traced in the geographical distribution of the British intellect. If heredity does not qualify the brain development, geography does; and he is at great pains with an array of statistics to show that genius lurks in some quarters of the United Kingdom, and not in others. For instance, he reaches the conclusion that the towns have a higher intellectual activity than the country, and that agricultural districts are usually richer in great men than manufacturing and mining districts. He says: "The lowlands of Scotland, Aberdeenshire, Dublin, Hampshire, Suffolk, London, Devonshire, Gloucestershire and Berkshire are, in the order named, the divisions of the kingdom which have during the last twenty or thirty years produced the most plentiful crop of distinguished citizens. The eastern and southern countries are in the aggregate superior in intelligence to the northern and midland. These are in turn superior to Cornwall and Wales, while the mental nadir is to be found in the western province of Ireland." This is his general summary of the way in which the British intellect has shown its regard for places. He concludes that, with a few notable exceptions, music, poetry and art reach their highest development in the south, while theology, science and engineering predominate in the higher latitudes.

It is found that, taking "Men of the Time," or some dictionary of biography as the guide, there have been within the Victorian era 1,150 persons who have reached real eminence of some kind in Great Britain. Of these, 824 were English born, 157 Scottish born, 121 Irish born, while 49 were born abroad. It is fair to state, however, that of the 824 English born a large proportion were of immediate Scottish or Irish extraction. Putting the case differently, one person in 31,000 Englishmen, one in 22,000 Scotchmen, and one 49,000 Irishmen, rises to distinction. In Wales it is said that there are only seventeen celebrities to a million inhabitants. Among these 824 persons, it is said that there are 235 who are of London birth, and that there is one celebrity to every 16,000 Londoners, while in the provinces the proportion is not more than one in 34,000. It is found that the very highest quality of brain workers comes from the rural districts. The men who overshadow their fellows, comes very largely, in England, as in America, from the country towns. In analyzing the 235 born Londoners, the result shows that there are 66 authors, 13 poets, 37 artists, 20 theologians, 34 men of science, 4 soldiers, 4 seamen, 8 lawyers, 12 medical men, 5 sculptors, 19 musicians and 22 who do not admit of classification. Though the highest places in the various arts and sciences are usually assumed by the men from the country, the Londoners have stood high in literature for quality as well as quantity. The southern counties are far in excess of the midland in intellectual strength. In the whole of the south the average of famous men is one in 23,000, while in the midlands it is one in 41,000. There is almost double the chance for a southerner that there is for a midlander to gain distinction. Here the difference is not only geographical, but racial, and yet this compels one to believe that the district of Shakespeare stands second to the south in its product of intellect.

Each of the different counties is credited with a different product. Hampshire is particularly strong in letters. Dorsetshire has a short list of distinguished children. Berkshire boasts one celebrity to every

19,000 in her population. The Somersetshire roll of honor has always consisted of men of rather heavy metal. Dorsetshire has always had a strong individuality of its own. The Cornish and the Welsh have never led the mind of England in anything. Herfordshire has glory enough in having given birth to the founder of the Darwinian philosophy. Suffolk is pre-eminently the county of famous women. Northumberland produces men of a practical turn. Lancashire and Yorkshire have had many worthies, but their brain product is low in comparison with many other districts of England. The midland counties of Scotland, between the Forth and the Grampians, have also been prolific in great names, though hardly to the same extent as the lowlands. The Aberdeen district is the brainy part of the north of Scotland. In Ireland the figures show that Dublin can hold its own against any English city in its output of celebrated men. At the same time it is remarkable that a large number of the men who have achieved fame in England have been born abroad. This is as true of the artists as it is of the literary men and the scientists. One of the most striking of the general results that can be traced in the analysis is that, if a line were drawn through the centre of Lincolnshire, it would be found that the poetry of the nation is to the northern side of that division. It will not do to insist that this geographical distribution of the British intellect shall be followed with too literal exactness. Like other statistics, it is possible for accidents to give undue importance to their indications, but it is plain that, if one will compare this analysis with the traditions of the racial settlement of the country, and with its traditional and present local occupations, he can draw out of it interesting conclusions on which some dependence can be placed. It appears that the finer texture of brain is found where the Normans had the larger settlements, that the harder Englishmen have come from the midland and the northern counties, and that in the far north of Scotland the men of the hardest intellectual force have been found. Again, it is seen that the culture lies largely in the cities, and that the influx from the outlying country replenishes it. There is, at least, enough in this statement to vindicate Dr. Doyle's conviction that there is geography in brains.—*Boston Herald.*

#### West Toronto Lodges Picnic.

The annual picnic of the S. O. E. lodges of West Toronto took place on civic holiday, August 13th, at Milton Grove. The weather was delightful and there was a large representation of Richmond, Portsmouth, Somerset, Norfolk, Leeds and Worcester lodges present. The procession of the brethren through the streets of Milton, headed by the Junction brass band, created quite a stir in the pretty little village. Arrived at the grove attention was duly paid to the various baskets provided by thoughtful wives, after which the serious business of the day commenced, viz., the sports, which consisted of members' races, members' wives' races, girls' races, boys' races, three-legged races, fat man's races, and last but not least the tug-of-war. And mighty men they were who tugged. The first to pull were the men of Somerset and Portsmouth, Portsmouth drawing first blood. Next came the stalwart Yorkshiremen of Leeds lodge, against the Worcester yeomen, which led to the discomfiture of the latter. The final tug resulted in the defeat of the Yorkshire "Tyke's" by the Portsmouth "tars." The utmost good humour prevailed, and it was conceded that the best men had won. A pleasing feature of the afternoon's proceedings was the children's races. The committee had thoughtfully provided a large number of toys to be competed for, and every child in the party had as many as they could well carry home, so generously had the friends provided for them. The committee is to be congratulated upon its good management. Home was reached in good time without any mishap or hitch of any kind, and after a most enjoyable day had been spent.

#### Eastern Ontario Lodges' Picnic at Britannia.

The third annual picnic of the Sons of England lodges in Ottawa took place at Britannia on the 16th August. The weather during the early portion of the day was very disappointing, and numbers of intending excursionists abstained from going on this account. In spite of the gloomy outlook in the morning, however, the two trains that ran out to the pretty little resort on Lake Deschênes was crowded. It certainly was most vexatious that the efficient arrangements made by the committee should have been somewhat marred by the showers of rain that fell, but the best course that could be followed under the circumstances was adopted. The sports were put off for a while to see whether there would be any clearing up. But the rain fell steadily for an hour and the thunder boomed at intervals, whilst the lightning flashed athwart the sky. The committee stood in the opening and gazed dismally at the falling rain. As someone facetiously said "It was a rain of terror." But it did not last so long after all, and subsequent events proved that in deciding to go on with the sports the committee had acted wisely. Presently the weather cleared, the sun shone, and "everything went merry as a marriage bell." The sports went off capitally, and were contested with great spirit. In several of the events some really good sport was shown. Other contests were productive of great amusement. The tug-of-war didn't come off as anticipated and the croquet and quoit matches were abandoned. The lawn tennis matches were played however, and so were the baseball and lacrosse matches, whilst the shooting revealed the existence of marksmen "hitherto to fame unknown." So the afternoon wore pleasantly on, and when seven o'clock came and the train that was to convey the excursionists had steamed into the Union station at Ottawa, it was generally felt that the day had been a pleasant one. Although financially not a great success, the picnic afforded an

excellent day's outing and demonstrated the growing strength both in numbers and influence of Englishmen in the city. The committee are to be congratulated on the complete and successful character of the arrangements for the picnic. It may be mentioned that the Rev. Owen Jones, Chaplain of Bowood Lodge, and Capt. E. Waldo, worked very energetically to get the lawn tennis matches through, and led the game with spirit when the grounds were in trim. Bro. J. A. Edwards of Victoria Jubilee Lodge, No. 41, Montreal, who attended as a visitor, rendered very efficient service. Several Almonte brethren were also on the grounds during the day. As secretary of the games, Bro. R. J. Tanner worked with a will, and to him much of the success of the day's outing is due. Bros. J. W. Foster was chairman and E. J. Reynolds, secretary of the committee. The thanks of the Ottawa brethren are due to the various donors who so liberally subscribed towards the prize list.

#### Official Notes.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SHAFTESBURY HALL, TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1888.

Rev. H. P. Hobson, Deputy Grand Chaplain, has returned from his trip to the Old Country. We congratulate Bro. Hobson on his safe return and welcome him home.

Grand Secretary, Bro. John W. Carter, and the Grand Vice-Pres., J. W. Kempling, with the D. Deputy, Geo. Dudley, instituted Dover Lodge, No. 72, at Gravenhurst, on Tuesday the 21st.

The Grand Secretary and Grand Vice-President paid an official visit to Bracebridge, Lancaster Lodge, on Wednesday the 22nd August, and held a "lodge of instruction" in the different degrees. The members received the Grand Lodge Officers in a hearty manner.

There are seventeen lodges who have not sent in their June returns yet. The secretaries should remember that one month after quarterly night is the time allowed for these returns to be sent in; let the secretaries who have not sent their returns do so at once.

The Toronto Lodges will present Lord Stanley with an address on the occasion of his visit here in September. All the city lodges, with the Grand Lodge Officers, will attend in a body and escort the Governor-General from the Queen's hotel to the Horticultural Gardens.

The Grand Vice-President and Grand Secretary paid an official visit to Rose of Couchiching and Hampton Lodges, Orillia, on Thursday the 23rd. The members turned out in large numbers. Addresses on the progress of the Order and the Beneficiary were made by the G. L. officers. Things are booming in the northern district.

The following registered at the Grand Secretary's office during the month: Henry Thos. Smith, treasurer of British Lion Lodge, London East; P. A. Crouch and Sydney Crouch, of Bowood Lodge, Ottawa; Henry Williams, P.G.V.P., Victoria Lodge, Cornwall; James Boyer, Lancaster Lodge, Bracebridge; Chas. Squire, Secretary of Royal Oak Lodge, Galt; Henry Tammadge, Secretary of Oxford Lodge, Belleville; James Leach Durham Lodge, Port Hope; John Leach and James Leach, Chester Lodge, St. Thomas; Charles Scrase, President of Chester Lodge, St. Thomas; H. J. Carter, P.P. Chelsea Lodge, London; John Brown, Secretary Newcastle Lodge, Newcastle; Henry Stanyer, Chaplain of British Lion Lodge, London, East; S. F. Passmore, Secretary of Salisbury Lodge, Brantford; Francis Booth, Auditor, Britannia, Hamilton.

#### Personals.

We were pleased to have a call from Bro. Chas. Chappell, Secretary of Excelsior Lodge, No. 36, Montreal, and Bros. Edwin Armitage and Geo. Armitage of Primrose Lodge, No. 49, of Montreal.

Bro. Alf. Snugg's P.P. of Derby Lodge, we regret has left the city for a couple of months for Toronto. We are sure he will meet with many friends there. We hope the members of the Order of the Queen city, when passing up Yonge street, will look in at No. 367, and see Bro. Snuggs.

Bro. Luke Williams, of Derby Lodge, has returned to Ottawa, from the United States, where, early in the spring, he had gone with the hope to make a future home for himself and family. Bro. Williams met with a most hearty welcome by the members of his lodge. He regrets exceedingly that he ever made a move from Canada, and advises all who imagine that there are better places than Canada to live in to go first and find out before making sacrifices.

Quartermaster-Sergt. J. A. Edwards, of the 6th Fusiliers, and Secretary of Victoria Jubilee Lodge, Montreal, was in the city last month on a brief visit. During his stay here he was entertained at a complimentary supper by Richard John Wicksteed, late captain in the Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery, which corps Bro. Edwards was Battery Sergt.-Major, both having served in their respective capacities on the frontier during the Fenian Raid of 1870. A pleasant evening was spent with a few military friends discussing reminiscences "by flood and field."

Cape Colony is now advancing with gigantic strides, the area now amounting to 200,000 square miles, while the population reaches nearly 1,500,000, and the tonnage of shipping is getting into six millions. The Kimberly diamond output is now exercising an enormous influence in the development of the Cape, now being valued at \$15,000,000 a year.

### Sons of England Society.

(Subscription and advertising rates of the ANGLO-SAXON for the city of Toronto can be had by addressing Wm. Barker, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, who represent our interest in that city.—MASON & REYNOLDS.)

**Toronto.**—Albion Lodge, No. 1, met on Thursday, August 2nd, Bro. T. Dourn, Pres., in the chair. Among the visitors we noticed Bro. Snuggs, of Derby, and G. S. Grundy, of Bowood, who received a warm welcome. Thirteen new members were initiated during the meeting. The picnic committee reported a profit of \$31. One beneficiary policy was applied for. Bro. Partridge in an able speech suggested that as the lodge was so rich in funds a cemetery lot should be purchased for the burial of deceased members.

Lodge Middlesex, No. 2, met Tuesday, August 7th, Bro. T. M. Bailey, Pres., in the chair. Bro. S. B. Pollard, M.W.G.P.; Bro. Jas. Poffley, president Warwick Lodge; Bro. H. J. Boswell, president Richmond Lodge; Bro. A. Riddiford, district deputy for East Toronto, were present. Four new members were initiated. Bro. E. C. Walker, the secretary, having resigned, Bro. W. H. Sims was unanimously elected to fill the position. Bro. E. Blundell, the able P. P. of the lodge, announced that he was sorry he could not fill that honorable place in the future as he had removed his family to West Toronto Junction. It was with great regret the lodge accepted it. The principal business of the evening was the presentation to Bro. Thos. R. Skippon, P.G.P., of an illuminated address on behalf of the Grand Lodge, by Bro. S. B. Pollard, M.W.G.P., in commemoration of his holding the office of M. W. G. P. in the Jubilee year of the reign of Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. In making the presentation the Grand President said the ability displayed by Bro. Skippon had been conspicuous during his term of office, and he felt sure had been appreciated by all the members of the order. Bro. Skippon in reply said he could hardly find words to express the pleasure he felt in receiving such a testimonial, and would value it before all others, coming from the source which it did. He had always tried to do his duty in every position in which he had been placed, and it was most pleasing to him that his efforts should meet with appreciation from the brethren.

Kent Lodge, No. 3, met on Monday, August 27th, Bro. C. Reeve, President, in the chair. Three new members were initiated. Bro. W. Hall, District Deputy for West Toronto, paid an official visit, and made one of his stirring speeches on behalf of the Beneficiary department.

York Lodge, No. 6, held their usual meeting on Thursday, August 2nd, Bro. C. Tarling, President, in the chair. Two new members were initiated. It was decided that the lodge advertise the time and place of meeting in the ANGLO-SAXON. At the close of the Red & White degree meeting was held.

Somerset Lodge, No. 10, met on Thursday, August 23rd, Bro. L. H. Collins, President, in the chair. One new member was initiated. The picnic committee reported that the combined picnic in conjunction with Norfolk, Portsmouth and Worcester lodges on the civic holiday was a grand success.

Lodge Warwick, No. 13, met on Thursday, August 9th, Bro. Jas. Poffley, President, in the chair. Two new members were admitted. A committee was appointed to organize a concert for the benefit of the widow of Bro. Geo. Slee, who was not insured in the Beneficiary department, and left his wife and family unprovided for.

Lodge Manchester, No. 14, met on Monday, August 6th, Bro. H. Langley, President, in the chair. One proposition for membership was handed in. As this was an open meeting the regular business was of short duration, the rest of the evening being devoted to song and recitation.

Lodge St. George, No. 27, met on Monday, August 6th, Bro. H. W. Smallpiece, President, in the chair. A feature of the evening was the visit of Bro. Alf. Snuggs, P. P. of Derby Lodge, Ottawa, who delivered a very interesting speech, and promised all the brethren who attended the Grand Lodge meeting at Ottawa a good time. His remarks received much applause.

London Lodge, No. 31, met as usual on Tuesday, August 14th, Bro. L. Brown, President, in the chair. One member was initiated. Owing to the extreme heat the attendance was not so large as usual. The lodge is making great progress financially.

Stafford Lodge, No. 32, met on Monday, July 30th, Bro. W. Mitchell, President, in the chair. Bro. A. Riddiford, D. D. for East Toronto, was present, and urged the members to join the Beneficiary department. Two new members were initiated.

Norfolk Lodge, No. 57, met on Friday evening, August 10th, Bro. W. Miles, President, in the chair. Bro. F. Hayward, P.P., and Bro. W. Pugh, Secretary Brighton Lodge, attended as a deputation to present to Bro. W. Miles, late P.P. of Brighton Lodge, an elegant illuminated and framed address on behalf of the brethren of Brighton Lodge. Bro. Hayward, in making the presentation, expressed the regret of the brethren at having to part with so respected a brother. Bro. Mills regretted that his change of residence had compelled him to change his lodge, but his sympathy would always be kept alive with the kind words always before him as expressed in the beautiful address, which he had just received.

Lodge Richmond, No. 65, met on Wednesday, August 8th, Bro. H. J. Boswell, Pres., in the chair. One member was initiated. Bro. W. Hall, district deputy for West Toronto, made an official visit and urged upon the members to join the Beneficiary Department and make it the success it ought to be. Bro. Hall is very active in stirring up the lodges, and he purposes, if possible, to enlist the sympathy and support of all the brethren in favor of the beneficiary.

Preston Lodge, No. 67, met on Wednesday, August 22nd, Bro. J. Aldridge, Pres., in the chair. Three new members were initiated. The members of the lodge are desirous of purchasing the Jubilee Hall, in which they hold their meetings, which includes the stores underneath. A committee was appointed to negotiate the purchase, the price asked being \$11,000. Several members have promised their support. It is purposed to issue shares to the amount required.

Lodge Birmingham, No. 69, held a special meeting on Friday evening, August 3rd, at Parson's Hall, Brockton, Bro. F. Wootton, President in the chair, for the purpose of initiating the last of the charter members. Thirty members have been initiated during the month. This lodge contains all the elements for making this a strong lodge.

Sherwood Lodge, No. 70, met on Tuesday, August 21st, at the Town Hall, Eglinton, Bro. T. Moore, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. The Chaplain and Inner Guard were installed in their respective offices. Bro. W. Barker, Past District Deputy attended and delivered an address on the Beneficiary department of the Order. At the conclusion of the address \$10,000 was taken up in policies by the brethren. Bro. Moore is a painstaking president, and although a new lodge, under his management wonderful progress has been made. It was unanimously resolved to publish the lodge card in the ANGLO-SAXON.

**Peterborough.**—Lansdowne Lodge, No. 25, held their regular meeting on August 20th, Bro. Tivey, President in the chair. Three new propositions were handed in. On August 16th Lansdowne Lodge held their excursion to Stoney Lake. About 300 people took the train for Lakefield, and there embarked on the cruisers *Mary Ellen* and *Dawn* for Stoney Lake. Their destination was reached about 1.20 o'clock and the day spent in picnic fashion—some lounging beneath the trees, others fishing and rowing and putting in the time as best suited their own inclinations. Fifty excursionists went as far as Julian's landing. The well known beautiful scenery on this route and the pleasant sail on the lake were enjoyed, and those who adopted this method of spending the civic holiday had a pleasant day. The excursionists arrived home about 8 o'clock. A neat little sum goes to the credit of the lodge as the result of the committee's labours.

**Coleman.**—The usual fortnightly meeting of Lodge Cambridge, No. 54, was held in their new quarters, the York Fire Hall. Bro. H. W. Clay was acting President for the evening, in the unavoidable absence of President Mathews. There was a good attendance of members present. Among the visitors was Bro. H. Tammage, Secretary of Oxford Lodge, Belleville, who, in a neat little speech pointed out the necessity of officers of lodges being well posted as to their duties. In Oxford lodge, after the officers have been installed three months, it is the rule to dispense with the rituals during the remainder of their term of office. Two candidates were initiated during the evening.

**Bowmanville.**—Wellington Lodge met on August 7th, when a pleasing incident occurred. Most Worthy Past Grand President Bro. J. W. Higginbotham, of Oshawa, who was present, was asked by President Jeffrey to take the chair. Bros. M. A. James, Alfred Hobbs, Jno. N. Kivell and T. E. Higginbotham, the four past presidents of this lodge, were invited to the W. P's chair, when Bro. Higginbotham presented each of them with a handsome past president's jewel of beautiful design and suitably engraved. Value \$15 each. The recipients acknowledged these valuable tokens of their brethren's esteem in brief but appropriate speeches, after which they invited the members present to partake of refreshments furnished in the lodge room by Mrs. W. Keys in her usual excellent style. When full justice had been done to the elements, the cloth was removed and a happy season of speech, song and sentiment was enjoyed. Bros. J. W. Higginbotham, W. B. Couch, Thos. Burden, L. Cornish, H. Conlan, A. W. Bunner, W. Trewin, Jos. Jeffery and others assisted in the programme. In a splendid address, Bro. Higginbotham made a feeling and respectful allusion to the late Rev. Bro. H. J. Nott, the first president of Wellington lodge. The National Anthem brought a very social and fraternal evening to a close. This lodge was organized February 24th, 1882, and has ever since been increasing, as the members all feel it their duty to work outside as well as in the lodge. One brother especially deserves mention, viz: P. P. Bro. Sargent A. Hobbs. This brother has secured more candidates than any other in the lodge. We number nearly one hundred good substantial members, all being in good health with the exception of one Bro. Sanders.

**Belleville.**—Enclosed find \$1 for card of Oxford lodge. I am glad to see that such a large number of lodges have availed themselves of the opportunity of having their card in the now recognized paper of our order, but see no reason why each and every lodge cannot spend a dollar per year in placing the names of their officers and nights of meeting in the paper, so that brethren travelling from town to town might be able to find where their countrymen congregate and take counsel with them. Oxford lodge had three initiations last meeting night and one fresh application.

**Exeter.**—A highly successful concert was held in Drew's opera house on August 23rd, under the auspices of Plymouth lodge, No. 63. The opening chorus by nine little girls was rendered in a masterly style, after which Dr. Rollins assumed the position of chairman, owing to the absence of the Grand Secretary. He explained the objects and aims of the society in a few well chosen remarks. The programme was then proceeded with to the satisfaction of all present. The proceeds netted over \$60.

**Hamilton.**—Acorn Lodge, No. 29, held its regular meeting on Tuesday, August 28th, Bro. R. Jarrett, Pres., in the chair. Bro. Morrell was declared off the sick funds and one candidate initiated.

**Ottawa.**—Bowood lodge held a meeting on Wednesday, August the 22nd, in the new hall on Wellington street, when three neophytes were initiated. Although only established twelve months this lodge is showing a great deal of activity, and its membership is rapidly increasing. This is an undoubted evidence that the members of the lodge are not idle, and it is apparent that more can be done if only the necessary pains are taken. The change from the former meeting place on Rideau street is decidedly one for the better, and there is no doubt that this fact will induce a larger attendance. The members are just now concerning themselves with plans for a series of social entertainments during the winter, and this matter was debated at the last meeting. The new hall possesses a fine piano and it should be made to serve a useful purpose. There is no reason whatever why the members should not meet occasionally and enjoy a little harmony. It is certain that such a course would be productive of increased sociality amongst the members. Bowood lodge is lucky in possessing several brethren who are blessed with vocal abilities of a very high order, and who should not be allowed to "waste their sweetness on the desert air." Another matter which incidentally came up at the recent lodge meeting was that of the proposed joint picnic between district lodges. Although of course rather premature as yet, Bro. E. J. Reynolds was able to give satisfactory assurances that the various lodges would enter cordially into the proposal next year, and in sufficient time to allow of arrangements being carried out on a larger scale than usual.

A meeting will be held of all the members of the White Rose degree of the Ottawa lodges shortly, for the purpose of forming a united White Rose Degree Lodge for Eastern Ontario.

#### Albion Lodge Notes.

Bro. J. H. Taylor has removed to his new factory, in the Tannery Hollow, where he expects to do a much larger business, than in the old place on Richmond street.

Bros. John Taylor, Tucker and Fabian, have each recently lost a child. The sympathy of the brethren goes out to them in their affliction.

Bro. Myers who has been laid up for nine months is able to be about again, almost as well as ever.

Bro. Mastin, who was reported to have become insane, was taken to Oswego by his two brothers last week. Latest reports from there say, he is much better and has started to work.

The Lodge Excursion to Niagara Falls was a decided success financially, \$31 dollars being added to the contingent fund.

Bro. Chas. Buckner (one of the founders of the Order) was re-initiated on August 2nd. A cheering sign.

Three of the founders of the Order still remain in Albion, Bro. Geo. Carrette (Father), Bros. Samuel Buckner, and Chas. Buckner.

The receipts of the first quarterly meeting of Albion Lodge, held March 18th, 1875, amounted to \$15.70, and for the quarterly meeting held June 21st, 1888, \$408.

Bro. R. C. Worsdell took two first prizes at the General Picnic for running.

#### New Lodges Opened.

(This was unavoidably crowded out of August issue.)

Lodge Birmingham, No. 69, was opened on Tuesday, July 3rd, at Brockton, Toronto, by Dr. S. B. Pollard, Grand Pres., J. W. Kemppling, Grand Vice-Pres., and John W. Carter, Grand Sec., assisted by H. J. Boswell, P.G.V.P., A. Riddiford, District Deputy, East Toronto, and representatives from the following lodges, Jas. Poffley, President, Warwick; L. H. Collins, President, Somerset; Will T. James, President, Windsor; W. Miles, President, Norfolk; W. Moull, P.P., Portsmouth; H. Worman, Sec., Somerset; J. J. Pritchard, Senr., Secretary, Preston; and members of Albion, Somerset, Brighton, Warwick, St. George, Windsor, Portsmouth, Norfolk and Richmond lodges.

Lodge Sherwood, No. 70, was formally dedicated and opened on Wednesday evening, 25th, at the Town hall, Eglington, by Dr. S. B. Pollard, Grand President; John W. Carter, Grand Secretary, assisted by R. Caddick, P.G.P., Thos. R. Skippon, P.G.P., A. Riddiford, District Deputy, East Toronto; Wm. Barker, Past District Deputy, and representatives from the following lodges: J. Poffley, Warwick; T. N. Johnstone, Surrey; S. Walker, Brighton; C. E. Smith, Albion; Wm. Hixley, Windsor, and W. Toms, Manchester. The following were elected to fill the various offices: President, Thos. Moore; Past President, G. W. Lawrence; Vice-President, G. C. Bretton; Treasurer, Jas. Mowat; Secretary, L. S. Haynes. Managing Committee—A. Kipping, Wm. Hibbert, Geo. Pritchard, Jno. Hill, Geo. Stocker and J. R. Scott. Outside Guard, Hy. Fox. At the conclusion of the business the members and visiting brethren adjourned to an upper room, where an excellent supper was spread. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman proposed the Grand Officers, which was responded to by S. B. Pollard, John W. Carter, Thos. R. Skippon, and R. Caddick. Lodge Sherwood was proposed by Dr. Pollard, and responded to by the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary. "The Press," the last toast, was responded to by Bro. Wm. Barker, of the ANGLO-SAXON. The Lodge opened with 31 charter members, and a large number will be initiated at the next meeting.

#### The United States of Great Britain.

There has been a movement on foot, for some time past, throughout the British possessions, which is not as clearly understood by the outside world as it might be, but which is very likely to progress to a point which will compel the attention of the commercial nations in general and of the United States in particular. The conference held in London last year, of delegates from all parts of the empire, was a long step toward the consummation of the purposes or the movement to which we refer. The idea of federating the empire into a union somewhat after the model of the United States has undoubtedly taken deep root in the minds of some of the soundest thinkers in both England and her colonies. It is evident, from many different circumstances, that the idea is being very skilfully and assiduously cultivated. Statesmen at home have, it would seem, tipped the wink to statesmen in the colonies, and the word has undoubtedly gone forth that all hands are to work together to a common end. Accordingly, Lord Lansdowne, in his farewell speech to the Canadians, gently broke the ice and gave a hint of what was underneath. Sir John Macdonald and one of his colleagues pretty nearly let the whole cat out of the bag during a debate in the Dominion Parliament. The presence of an exceptional number of distinguished British statesmen, such as the Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Rosebery—the one the closest friend of Gladstone and the other the most trusted of Salisbury's unattached colleagues—in Australia is known to mean "a lift for federation." The marked assistance that is being given to the Melbourne Exhibition, and the "array of great men" from the old country who are to visit it, are further signs of what is looming up on the political horizon. The movement has progressed so far that the motive underlying it can no longer be said to be much of a secret. Of course, in these days, moral suasion alone can be employed and that is a slow process until "the pear is almost ripe." But it now begins to look as if the fruit may be gathered sooner than was expected. The bestowal of honours, the exchange of exceptional courtesies, and the use of blandishments in general, have had a wonderfully ripening effect.

The purpose, as we have said, is to form a Federal Union. That means a great deal more than appears at first sight. A union for political and defensive objects would be a big thing, but there is another idea involved that is of even more importance. An Empire of States, with a population of 300,000,000, capable of producing everything under the sun, and governed by a commercial policy of free trade among themselves but protection against all the rest of the world, would mean such a revolution of trade and commerce as history has never yet been called upon to record. That is precisely what the statesmen of England are aiming at. That the idea was taken from this country is very probable. The New Britain would, so far as its commercial policy is concerned, be an almost exact counterpart of the United States. What would be its effect upon us? At one fell swoop we would lose more than half our customers. At present England and her colonies purchase from us considerably more than all the rest of the world combined. Our principal market for cotton and cereals would be gone, and how much that means need not be told. India, Canada and Australia—to say nothing of Egypt—could easily supply England with all the wheat and cotton she needs. We could not complain of anything exceptional in the new English policy. We should be simply receiving the measure we have long meted out. The possibilities of the idea grow as we contemplate it. The future of the English-speaking people—who can set bounds to it?—*San Francisco News Letter.*

#### American Englishmen.

The North American St. George's Union is in session at Philadelphia as the ANGLO-SAXON goes to press. We shall refer more in extenso to the doings of this important body in our October issue. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. H. Gillard, Hamilton, Ont.; 1st vice-president, James M. Smith, Boston; 2nd vice-president, Edward Trevett, Utica; treasurer, Daniel Batcheler, Utica; secretary, T. Y. Veates, Washington; corresponding secretary, C. B. Winniffrith, Hamilton, Ont.; chaplain, Rev. Jas. Stone, Philadelphia; 1st member of executive committee, W. H. Bartram, London, Ont.; 2nd member of the executive committee, G. W. Longstaff, of Bridgeport, Conn.

The Papal decree for law and order and in condemnation of the Irish National League has created great indignation among Irish-Americans, who now protest loudly against the Pope's tyranny. Doubtless they fear that the restoration of peace in Ireland would rob many of them of their occupation in inciting their brothers in violence and murder.

English tolerance of the Romish Church and its disciples has certainly not been for the best, and already considerable apprehension is felt among the clear-headed ones of our day as they view the menacing aspects of Romanism within the bounds of our Protestant stronghold, and note the fact that from the year 1850 to 1888, the number of Roman bishops in South Britain increased from 8 to 17; the number of religious institutions from 17 to 587; of churches, from 597 to 1,304; priests from 826 to 2,314.

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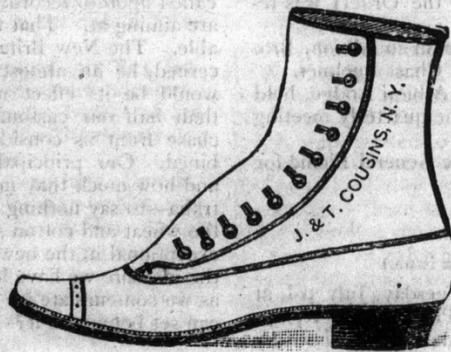
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# SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## Objects, Aims and Benefits of the Order.

ORGANIZED IN TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1874.

### To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

#### *Gentlemen and Fellow Countrymen,—*

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

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

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

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

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

grandest and most useful of Benevolent Societies.

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

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

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

We recognize the teachings of the Holy Bible.

No political discussions are allowed in the lodge room.

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

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

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

The benefits and medical attendance and medicine, on joining, and sick benefits after being 12 months a member; in case of sickness the benefits are \$3.00 per week for 13 weeks, and \$1.50 for the next 26 weeks, \$30.00 on the death of a member's wife, \$7.00 on the death of any of his children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and \$75.00 on the death of a member. If the deceased member has no family nor nominee, the lodge undertakes the funeral.

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

The subscriptions are

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

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

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

JOHN W. CARTER,

Grand Secretary.

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